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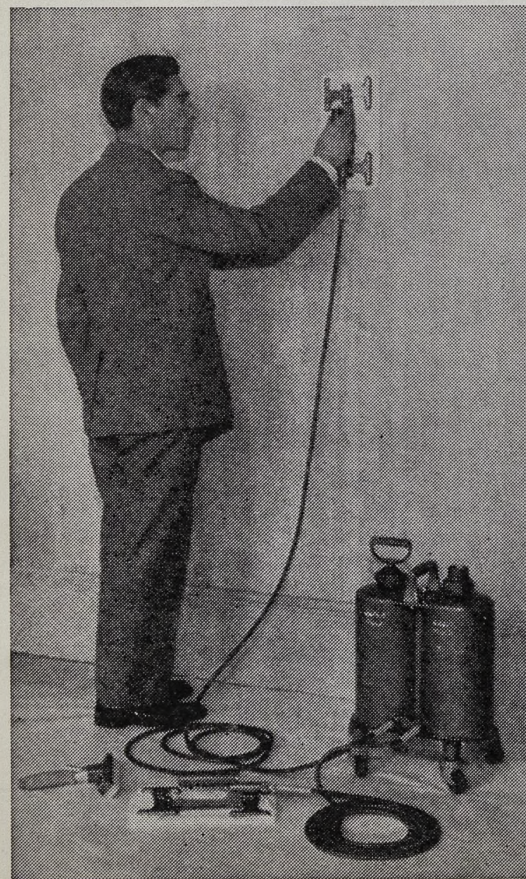
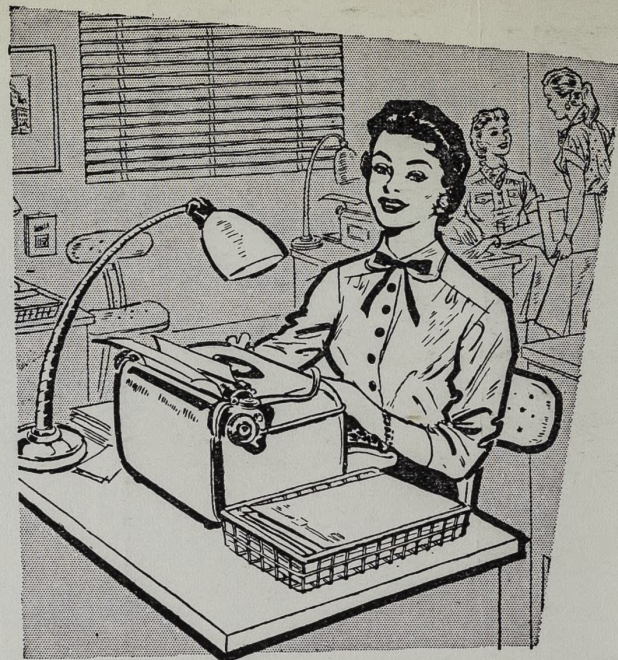
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Forecasts of the Working Population: 1966-81

Forecasts of the working populations of the United Kingdom and of Great Britain up to 1976 and for 1981 are given in Tables 22-23 on pages 737-738. These forecasts were made earlier this year and replace those prepared in 1964 which were published in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE and were used in the National Plan (Cmnd. 2764).

The revised forecasts take account of more recent projections of the total population, revised estimates of the future numbers in full-time education and of past trends up to 1965 in estimates of activity rates by age-group of males, married and non-married females. In this context, the activity rate means the number in the age-sex group in the working population expressed as a percentage of the number in the age-sex group of the total population.

Like the earlier ones, the revised forecasts are essentially medium-term statistical projections, on stated assumptions, of the general trends in the total size and age-sex structure of the working population. They do not purport to include short-term fluctuations about such trends, resulting from changes from year to year in the economic position. They have been prepared by Statistics Department, Ministry of Labour, in consultation with other government departments, using methods similar to those used previously.

The methods and assumptions are outlined in more detail later in this article. The Government Actuary's Department provided population projections, based on the mid-1965 population estimates of the Registrars-General and with new assumptions about international migration. The education departments provided estimates of the future numbers in full-time education aged 15 years and over. Previous assumptions about activity rates were modified in the light of data up to mid-1965 and assessments of future social and economic trends.

It was again assumed that pressure of demand for labour will remain constant and high, and, in particular, that activity rates among middle-aged married women will continue to rise substantially and reach relatively high levels during the forecast period. It was also assumed that, as a result of the raising of the school-leaving age, there will be no 15 year-old entrants to the working population from the summer of 1971 onwards.

The forecasts are dependent on the assumptions made in estimating the future total population and numbers in education, and cannot have the same degree of reliability as those of the total population aged 15 years and over. Developments may well occur which invalidate particular assumptions. Consequently the forecasts are subject to margins of error, which, although relatively small in relation to the total size of the working population, are substantial in relation to the forecast changes from year to year.

Since the previous forecasts were made, the definitions and methods used in compiling estimates of the working population of Great Britain have been changed.

The present forecasts for Great Britain are comparable with the published June estimates of the working population given each month in Table 101 of the GAZETTE.

Summary of Forecasts

On the assumptions made, the forecasts indicate that the working population of the United Kingdom will reach 27 million by 1981; an increase over the 15 years 1966 to 1981 of about 950,000 (including an increase of about 450,000 males) or about 60,000 a year on average. However, mainly because of the effect of the lower birth rates in the early 1950s, they show virtually no net growth in the five years to 1971, and, because of the effect of the raising of the school-leaving age, a lower working population than at present from 1971 to 1975. Thus most of the increase over the forecast period comes after 1975.

The estimated totals for the United Kingdom are:

THOUSANDS			
Mid-year	Males	Females	Total
1966	17,099	9,046	26,145
1967	17,121	9,058	26,179
1968	17,134	9,065	26,199
1969	17,150	9,067	26,217
1970	17,157	9,052	26,209
1971	17,120	9,016	26,136
1972	17,035	8,895	25,930
1973	17,043	8,916	25,959
1974	17,066	8,948	26,014
1975	17,105	8,993	26,098
1976	17,141	9,058	26,191
1981	17,547	9,552	27,099

The forecasts indicate the following changes from year to year, apart from those attributable to the changes in the pressure of demand for labour:

Period	Males	Females		Total
		Married	Other	
1966-7	+ 22	+ 85	- 73	+ 34
1967-8	+ 13	+ 84	- 77	+ 20
1968-9	+ 16	+ 78	- 76	+ 18
1969-70	+ 7	+ 83	- 98	- 8
1970-1	- 37	+ 76	- 112	- 73
1966-71	+ 21	+ 406	- 436	- 9
1971-2	- 85	+ 70	- 191	- 206
1972-3	+ 8	+ 73	- 52	+ 29
1973-4	+ 23	+ 69	- 37	+ 55
1974-5	+ 39	+ 64	- 19	+ 84
1975-6	+ 36	+ 67	- 2	+ 101
1971-76	+ 21	+ 343	- 301	+ 63
1976-81	+ 406	+ 384	+ 110	+ 900
1966-81	+ 448	+ 1,133	- 627	+ 954

Among males, only small increases are forecast up to 1970, then a substantial decrease with the raising of the school-leaving age and progressively rising increases in the subsequent decade. A continuing fairly steady growth in the numbers of married women is indicated, resulting in an increase of well over one million to a total of 6 million by 1981. The decline in the number of single, widowed and divorced females is shown to continue but, after the change in the school-leaving age has taken effect, to moderate in the mid-1970s and then to turn into an increase.

Little further change is indicated in the ratio of males to females in the working population. However, among females, the proportion who are married is forecast to increase to about two-thirds by 1981. Although increases in activity rates for married women have been assumed, these rates are still below those for single, widowed and divorced women in the comparable age groups under 65. The increase in the proportion who are married thus has the effect of reducing the activity rate for females as a whole.

Many of the increasing numbers of married women in the working population do not work on a regular or on a full-time basis; nor do the increasing numbers of young persons in education who also belong to the working population. Consequently, although some increase in the number of full-time male workers is to be expected, the number of full-time female workers is likely to decrease.

A decline in the numbers of young persons in the working population and the proportion they form of the total working population reflect changes in the numbers in the population and the growth in the numbers in education. However, throughout the period, over half of the working population will be under 40 years of age.

Percentage Distribution of the Working Population of the United Kingdom By Age and Sex

Age Group	1966	1971	1976	1981
15-19	11.9	9.4	9.0	9.7
20-39	38.9	41.0	42.0	42.9
Under 40	50.8	50.4	51.0	52.6
40-64	46.0	46.1	45.6	44.2
65 and over	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Males	65.4	65.5	65.4	64.8
Females	34.6	34.5	34.6	35.2
Married	19.1	20.6	21.9	22.6
Others	15.5	13.9	12.7	12.7

Methods of Estimation: Great Britain

Population estimates. The Government Actuary's Department provided projections by age-groups of males, married females and of other females aged 15 years and over in the mid-year total population of Great Britain for each year up to 1981. These were consistent with the estimates for the United Kingdom published in the April 1966 issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics and with the estimates for England and Wales and for Scotland published in the Quarterly Returns of the Registrars-General for the December quarter of 1965. They were based on mid-1965 population estimates and, inter-alia, assumed net annual migration into Great Britain from all sources would be about 18,000 persons (about 8,000 males and 10,000 females) until mid-1970 and would then decline to about 8,000 persons a year from mid-1975

Number in the age-group in the working population as percentage of that age-group in the total population

Age group	Males				Single, widowed and divorced females				Married females			
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1966	1971	1976	1981	1966	1971	1976	1981
25-29	97½		in all years		95		in all years		30		in all years	
30-34					87½		in all years		33		in all years	
35-39					82½		in all years		43		in all years	
40-44	98		in all years		78				48	45½	48	50½
45-49					71	80	81	82	49	52	55	58
50-54					62	73	74	75	47	53	56	59
55-59	96		in all years		29		in all years		47	51	55	58
60-64	90		in all years		29		in all years		39	44	48	52
65-69	38	35½	33	30½			in all years		21	23	25	26
70 and over	14	12½	11	10	5	5	4½	4½	8	8½	9	9½

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onwards. For the United Kingdom, no gain from migration was assumed from 1975, the annual net movement of 8,000 into Great Britain being offset by a net outward movement of 8,000 from Northern Ireland.

Young persons under 25 years of age. The education departments provided estimates of young persons aged 15 to 24 years in full-time secondary, further and higher education, excluding students from overseas. It was assumed that the numbers of married females included in these estimates were insignificant, and that proportions of young persons in education would also belong to the working population. Thus for each age group the working population was obtained by deducting from the total number in the population (a) a percentage of those in education; and (b) a small allowance for others not in either the education or working populations, for reasons such as physical incapacity etc., as in other age-groups.

The assumptions were:

	Males			Non-Married Females		
	15-19	16-19 (from 1972)	20-24	15-19	16-19 (from 1972)	20-24
Percentage of total population not in either educational or working population	1	1	3	1	1	2
Percentage of educational population not in working population	87½	80	50	75	66½	40

The working population figures thus include substantial numbers of young persons in full-time education; for example about 130,000 males and 185,000 females in 1966, rising to about 155,000 males and 225,000 females in 1971 and about 250,000 males and 285,000 females in 1981. Although such persons work only part-time or in vacations, they are nevertheless counted as full units in the working population estimates.

For *married* women, the following activity rates were assumed:—

Under 20 40 per cent.
Aged 20 to 24 39 per cent. in 1966, declining to 35 per cent. in 1971 and then remaining at 35 per cent.

Persons aged 25 and over. For these age-groups, the following activity rates (number in the age-group in the working population as percentage of that age-group in the total population) were assumed for 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981. Rates for intervening years were obtained by simple interpolation between these figures

These assumed rates are based on past trends up to 1965 in activity rates for the various age-sex groups. These trends have been extrapolated, having regard also to changes in rates for succeeding generations or cohorts as they become older. A particular cohort born in a particular period is likely to carry with it, through succeeding

age-groups, its own particular pattern of activity rates which will not necessarily be the same as that of previous cohorts reaching the same age. For example, for married women who were born between mid-1921 and mid-1926 the activity rates are 48 per cent. in 1966, 53 per cent. in 1971 and 55 per cent. in 1976; but for those in the following age-group born between mid-1926 and mid-1931 the corresponding activity rates are higher, 52 per cent. in 1971, 56 per cent. in 1976 and 58 per cent. in 1981.

For males, it was assumed that the activity rates for those aged 65 and over would decline gradually, as the age-distribution of the group changes and pension arrangements improve, but those for other age-groups would remain constant. Constant rates were also assumed for single, divorced and widowed females, except for gradual increases in the age-group 45 to 54 and a small decline between 1971 and 1976 for those aged 65 and over. For married women aged 35 and over, continuing marked increases in activity rates were assumed. The rates of increase were reduced slightly in the later parts of the forecast period, because it cannot be expected that steady rates of increase will continue indefinitely.

These assumptions about married women have a substantial effect on the forecasts. Activity rates for married women are lower than the corresponding rates for other women, because there will always be relatively larger numbers who are not available, on account of domestic commitments, for, or do not desire, gainful employment outside their homes. Nevertheless, it has been assumed that the differences between the rates for married and other women will become much smaller during the forecast period. Although a rate of 50 per cent. has not yet been reached in any age-group, the assumptions are that this point will soon be passed in some age-groups, and that by 1981 the rates will exceed 50 per cent. for all married women aged 35 to 59 and for those aged 40 to 54 will approach 60 per cent. The assumed rates may tend to be on the high side. As there are marked inter-regional differences in activity rates for married women and the past rates of increase have resulted mainly from increased levels of activity in the more prosperous regions, the present assumptions probably imply substantial increases in those regions in which activity rates are now relatively low.

Effect of the Assumptions. The effect of the assumed changes in activity rates and of the raising of the school-leaving age may be illustrated by comparing (a) the calculated forecast with (b) the figures which would have been obtained by keeping activity rates constant at the assumed 1966 levels throughout the forecast period. The differences (a) minus (b) for 1971, 1976 and 1981 are in the table below.

Assumed Change	1971			1976			1981		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Education changes									
Aged 15-19	-161	-127	-288	-356	-336	-692	-441	-389	-830
Aged 20-24	-7	-9	-16	-25	-19	-44	-47	-26	-73
Increasing activity rates									
Married females aged 35 and over	—	+305	+305	—	+559	+559	—	+805	+805
Non-married females aged 45-54	—	+11	+11	—	+14	+14	—	+17	+17
Declining activity rates									
Males aged 65 and over	-53	—	-53	-116	—	-116	-169	—	-169
Non-married females aged 65 and over	—	—	—	—	-15	-15	—	-15	-15
Effect of all assumed non-demographic changes	-221	+180	-41	-497	+203	-294	-657	+392	-265

THOUSANDS

Apart from the effect on the working population of demographic changes in the total population, the changes among males are mainly attributable to the increased numbers in education and their delayed entry into the working population and, to a smaller extent, to declining activity rates among the elderly. Among females the effect of increasing rates for married women aged 35 and over outweighs the effect of educational changes.

Pressure of Demand for Labour. The volumes of movement into and out of the working population, particularly among young persons, married women and older persons, are influenced by the pressure of demand for labour. As the unemployment statistics show, pressure was relatively high in 1964 and 1965. The activity rates assumed are related to the rates for these years, and the forecasts assume that, throughout the period, the pressure of demand will remain constant at an average 1964-5 level. Some variations in pressure are inevitable and so, even though the long-term trends shown by the forecasts may be reliable, changes in the total working population from year to year attributable to changes in pressure of demand will occur in addition to the underlying trend changes shown by the forecasts.

Definition of Working Population. Since the earlier forecasts were published in January 1965, the definition of the working population and the methods of compilation of the mid-year estimates have been changed slightly. The forecasts are comparable to the estimates for years up to 1965 given in the May 1966 and subsequent issues of the GAZETTE. These estimates for past years include fluctuations due to pressure in the demand for labour.

The distribution of male and female employees by age and the distribution of married employees by broad age group at mid-1965 were given in the September 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. These together with estimates for other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services, were used to estimate the age-distributions of the total working population.

Methods of Estimation and Assumptions: Northern Ireland

Population Estimates. The Government Actuary's Department provided projections of the total population of Northern Ireland, comparable with those for Great Britain described above. They assumed, inter-alia, a net annual outward migration from Northern Ireland of about 8,000 a year (4,000 males and 4,000 females), which, as already mentioned, implies nil migration for the United Kingdom from 1975.

Activity Rates. Activity rate assumptions were made for all age-sex groups, including those under 25 years of age.

For most age-sex groups, it was assumed that activity rates would remain constant. As for Great Britain, the main exceptions were (a) declining rates among persons under 25 years of age to allow for increases in education and (b) rising rates among married women. These assumptions were based on less extensive data for past years about the age-structure of the working population than are available for Great Britain. However, in view of the relatively small

numbers involved, errors in the Northern Ireland component are unlikely to have a substantial effect on the forecasts for the United Kingdom, which were obtained by aggregating the separate figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. If the figures given for Great Britain are subtracted from those given for the United Kingdom to derive separate figures for Northern Ireland, those figures should be used with caution.

Training and Retraining for Women

Although there are no statistics giving the total number of women undergoing training in industry and commerce, some impression of the extent of training provided, at least for girls, can be gained from the information published annually by the Central Youth Employment Executive on the jobs in which school-leavers are placed. Of the girls entering employment for the first time in 1965 16,568 (six per cent.) obtained apprenticeships (the majority of these in hairdressing), and a further 33,694 (13 per cent.) obtained jobs for which there was some planned training. Of the remainder, the greater number (more than 40 per cent. of all girl school-leavers) entered clerical employment; but recently published evidence suggests that only a minority of these girls will have received systematic training.

In a survey among medium-sized firms carried out in October, 1965 by the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee it was found that only a little over eight per cent. of young people under twenty-one in office employment were being trained; and only seven per cent. were being given day or block release. These figures cover both boys and girls; in the case of those types of employment in which girls make up the great majority, the committee found that the proportion of trainees was even smaller. For example, 5.5 per cent. of clerks were receiving training; 3 per cent. of office machine-operators; and 1.8 per cent. of typists.

Although the survey did not cover the large firms and establishments employing more than a thousand people, it is a reasonable conclusion that over industry and commerce as a whole training opportunities for female office staff are limited; and that if girls wish to develop their knowledge and skill through college study they must generally do so in their own time.

The majority of women in industry are employed in semi-skilled or unskilled occupations for which training is generally given on the job by the employer. Training in craft occupations is provided by the Government at the government training centres run by the Ministry of Labour. The centres teach some 40 skilled trades, mainly in the engineering and construction industries, but because women do not generally take up skilled work in these trades training is given almost entirely to men. The trade courses followed by women during the past year at GTCs are draughtsmanship, screen process printing, retail bespoke tailoring and canteen cooking, but the numbers involved have been small.

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Women who are disabled and unemployed women who have special resettlement problems may be given financial assistance for courses of training, principally at technical or commercial colleges or with an employer. The majority of women trained under the Government vocational training scheme are in this category and are trained mainly in commercial occupations, for example, shorthand-typing. Assistance can also be given for professional training to disabled women who need such training in order to be satisfactorily resettled.

On 12th September, 1966, there were 316 women in vocational training, of whom 217 were in commercial or technical colleges. The number of disabled women undertaking professional training with Ministry of Labour awards at present is 25, and the department of Education and Science is administering two awards on the Ministry's recommendation.

It will be one of the important responsibilities of the industrial training boards established by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act to expand and improve the quality of training provided for women and girls.

Seventeen industrial training boards have been established, covering over nine million employees, its most recent being the board for the hotel and catering industry. Among the other industries for which the Minister hopes to set up boards as soon as possible, the distribution industry is both the most prominent and the largest employer of women and girls. The Minister has already announced that he hopes to establish a single board for the main part of both the wholesale and retail sides of the distribution industry; and discussions with interested organisations are being given urgent priority, so as to ensure that the board can be established with the least possible delay.

With the appointment of the boards for the catering and distribution industries, the impact of the Industrial Training Act on the training of women should become more and more evident. To assist these two boards to make rapid progress the Ministry has given financial assistance to a research project on training in the distributive trades; and is considering offering similar assistance for research into the training problems of the catering industry.

The objectives of both these projects are to examine critically existing training arrangements in the two industries; to reach conclusions about the directions in

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which improvement in training is most needed; and to make recommendations about the method and content of training for different occupations. The research in distribution has now been completed, and the report is under consideration by the Ministry of Labour and the EDC for distributive trades.

The project in the catering industry will, it is hoped, get under way shortly. The information obtained, and the conclusions reached from these research projects should provide useful guidance to the two boards in drawing up their recommendations about standards of training.

The policies of the training boards are made effective through the financial powers which the Act provides. Boards must raise a levy from employers in their industries; and with the money raised they are able to pay grants to employers providing training of an approved standard. The payment of grants by boards will, it is expected, provide an encouragement to employers—who will in any event have to pay the levy—to establish systematic training schemes for those they employ. Where necessary, however, boards are also empowered to set up their own training centres to supplement the efforts of employers.

The grant schemes of most of the longer established boards (for example, those for the construction, iron and steel, wool jute and flax, and shipbuilding industries) make provision for the payment of grants to firms releasing employees to attend courses of further education or other approved courses. These grants are generally payable for all types of younger trainee, both male and female. The wool board, which has a larger proportion of women employees than the others mentioned, has, in addition, established its own mending school, and supports a number of courses for instructresses in its industry. About 400 instructresses have been trained since these courses were started; and the mending school has made it possible to give training, in particular, to a number of older women.

The iron and steel board has recently published its recommendations for the training of commercial and clerical staff; and these should make an important difference to the effectiveness and care with which young women in this industry are trained.

As has been mentioned, more than 40 per cent. of girl school-leavers in 1965 went into office employment. This proportion has been growing steadily since 1951, and one may reasonably expect that it will not in the foreseeable future drop much below the present level. So far as younger female employees are concerned, therefore, the training of office workers assumes a special importance. This was one of the reasons which led the Central Training Council to set up its Commercial and Clerical Training Committee. That committee has now produced its report, (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1966 pages 547-550) which is intended to provide guidance both to training boards and individual firms about the most important features of training schemes for different categories of office staff.

The committee has attempted to establish a structure

within which commercial and office training can be developed on sound lines. This consists essentially of:

- a planned programme of induction, basic skill training and experience on the job;
- adequate arrangements for supervision of trainees;
- the linking of appropriate further education with training, on a day release or block release basis.

The committee recommends that the boards' schemes make it a condition of grant to firms that the training provided for younger office staff meets these conditions. The Minister has referred the committee's report to the boards, and he will expect them to take full account of these recommendations in the proposals which they put forward for office training.

Among the specific recommendations which the committee made was that there should be established on an experimental basis a number of full-time basis training courses for both girls and boys recruited to clerical posts. These courses would include instruction in the most important office procedures and machines, and would attempt to see that the trainees concerned have the best possible introduction to a career in business. Action is already being taken by the Departments of Education and the Ministry of Labour, in co-operation with the training boards and selected colleges, to give effect to this recommendation; and it is hoped that the first of these experimental courses will begin in January.

The re-entry of older women into employment is governed largely by whether it is possible to combine employment with domestic responsibilities. This may only be possible if employers can offer part-time work, or if they are willing to make other special arrangements. These arrangements are largely outside the boards' province. Provision of refresher and retraining courses may, however, in some cases be an important factor enabling older women to return to work. As yet, no training board has provided specifically for the retraining of older women, but the wool, jute and flax board has announced that it is prepared to pay grants to employers for the retraining of adult operatives; and it is expected that this will make employers readier to take on and train women who want to return to work.

Most of the training boards are still in an early stage of their development, and have not yet had time to produce training recommendations for all the different types of occupation with which they are concerned. The effects of the Industrial Training Act, and of the activities of the boards will not, therefore, become fully apparent for several years. However, it is already clear that all the boards accept their responsibility for ensuring that women, as well as men, in the respective industries are adequately trained; and they are anxious to achieve comprehensive training recommendations as quickly as they can. It is reasonable to expect that a large number of employers will, as a result of the incentive provided by the levy and grant system, be likely to give much greater attention in future to the systematic training of those they employ.

Industrial Rehabilitation

During the eighteen months ended 30th June 1966, 17,587 people (including 1,893 women) were admitted to courses of industrial rehabilitation provided by the Ministry of Labour at its 17 industrial rehabilitation units (IRUs). The average length of course was 7.7 weeks.

Of this total 11,952 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners, or other medical agencies; 1,346 were persons who, following recent discharge from hospital or from medical treatment by their own doctors, were identified by employment exchanges; 3,132 were unemployed persons with long standing disabilities but no recent sickness, and 1,157 were persons without apparent disability who were considered likely to benefit from a course at an IRU.

There were increases in recruits in all these categories except those recommended by medical agencies, in which category, as table 1 shows, there has been a noticeable fall away in the last 18 months.

Table 1

IRU entrants in half year ended	Jan.- June 1965 (per cent.)	July- Dec. 1965 (per cent.)	Jan.- June 1966 (per cent.)
Persons needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury			
(a) recommended by medical agencies	70.1	67.7	66.1
(b) recommended by Local Offices of the Ministry	7.3	7.4	8.2
(c) total recent sickness or injury cases	77.4	75.1	74.3
Other persons with disabilities	17.2	18.2	18.1
Nominally able-bodied persons with employment difficulties	5.4	6.7	7.6

The units are situated in the main industrial areas throughout the country. One unit is residential and two others have residential places for men, and some people attending other units who are unable to travel daily from their homes are accommodated in private lodgings or hostels.

The courses are primarily for men and women of any employable age who on completion of medical treatment need special help in adapting themselves medically and physically to return to work or in choosing the most suitable job. The facilities at the units are also available to people in employment who are finding the stress of their job too much for them and to people with good employment records who have become unemployed because of industrial change, especially older workers.

There is no set syllabus; courses are arranged to meet individual need and usually last about seven weeks. They are planned and controlled by a case conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in charge of the unit, a doctor, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and workshop supervisors, and a resettlement officer responsible for liaison with the placing officers of employment exchanges. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and at most units by a remedial gymnast; consultant psychiatric advice is available.

Rehabilitation is carried out in conditions similar to those which the men and women are likely to meet when they start work again, the workshops simulating a factory environment. They are mostly engaged on production work sub-contracted from government departments and local firms, and cover a variety of activities such as machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly and light bench work, commercial and clerical work and heavy work, gardening or concreting.

With vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist aided by psychometric tests, and the practical assistance of the workshop supervisors who are craftsmen selected for their ability to deal with people who need help, a person's physical capacity is improved, his confidence is restored and he finds out what work is most suitable for him. At the end of the course the case conference send a report which has been agreed with the man to the employment exchange in the home area to enable a placing to be arranged in accordance with their recommendation.

If training in some skilled occupation is recommended this would not take place at an IRU but would be arranged to follow at a government training centre or other training establishment (for further details about training facilities see leaflets PL 406, PL 407 and PL 408, which can be obtained from any employment exchange.)

Medical Categories of Disabilities

Table 2 gives in some detail the admissions in 1965 to show the proportion in each medical group, the number who completed their courses and the proportion of those who were placed in employment or accepted for a course of vocational training within three months of completing their course at the unit.

Table 2

Disability group	Number of entrants during period	Number of entrants in each group as a percentage of all entrants	Number of entrants who completed the course	Resettlement position within three months of completion of course		
				Percentage of col. (4) accepted for	Employment	Training	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	235	2.0	200	50.0	22.0	72.0
Amputations	273	2.4	226	55.3	13.7	69.0
Arthritis and rheumatism	280	2.4	243	45.7	21.4	67.1
Diseases of:						
Digestive system	340	3.0	262	47.7	24.0	71.7
Heart and circulatory system	949	8.2	798	55.1	17.3	72.4
Respiratory system (other than TB)	785	6.8	627	50.6	16.9	67.5
Eye and ear defects	391	3.4	341	54.5	19.6	74.1
Injuries of head and trunk	235	2.0	197	53.3	15.7	69.0
Injuries, diseases and deformities of:						
Lower limb	898	7.8	773	49.8	23.7	73.5
Upper limb	614	5.3	491	54.0	23.4	77.4
Spine (including paraplegia)	1,214	10.5	991	49.8	24.0	73.8
Psychoneurosis	1,562	13.5	1,231	56.5	16.7	73.2
Psychosis	1,034	9.0	787	59.8	9.9	69.7
Mental subnormality	257	2.2	227	56.8	0.9	57.7
Epilepsy	505	4.4	406	51.0	13.3	64.3
Other organic nervous diseases	790	6.9	704	48.1	10.4	58.5
Respiratory TB	321	2.8	266	50.4	21.8	72.2
TB, other forms	80	0.7	64	56.3	20.3	76.6
Other diseases	609	5.3	502	54.4	18.5	72.9
Left before medically examined	166	1.4	—	—	—	—
All disability groups	11,538	100.0	9,336	52.9	17.6	70.5

The injuries group has increased steadily in the last five years from 19 per cent. in 1961 to 26.9 per cent. in the first half of 1966. During the same period the heart, circulatory and chest diseases group decreased from 22.3 per cent. to 17.2 per cent., chiefly because of the reduction in respiratory tuberculosis from 7.9 per cent. to 2.5 per cent. The other major group, psychoneurosis, psychosis and mental subnormality, has remained at about 25 per cent.

Results of courses

Not all people who enter the units complete the full course and during 1965 about 19 per cent. left prematurely. Of the remainder 70.5 per cent. entered employment or vocational training within three months of the end of their course.

Letters of enquiry about progress are sent out after about six months to all people who complete courses. Table 3 shows the results of the enquiries made during the three half-yearly periods since the last report.

Table 3

IRU entrants in half year ended	Jan.- June 1964	July- Dec. 1964	Jan.- June 1965
Effective replies received	4,231	3,878	3,721
Regarded as satisfactorily resettled In employment, but not to their satisfaction	(per cent.) 59.9	(per cent.) 59.7	(per cent.) 58.6
Not in employment, but some work since leaving the Unit	7.9	7.6	7.5
Not in employment and no work since leaving	13.7	13.5	14.2
	18.5	19.2	19.7

Industrial Rehabilitation by other agencies

For many years special facilities have been available for the industrial rehabilitation of blind persons. Two years ago an experimental scheme was set up for the mentally disabled, and this year a scheme for the industrial rehabilitation of spastics was approved. Details are:

The Blind.—The Ministry of Labour re-imurses the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife.

Last year 370 blind men and women completed a course at these centres and 36 other entrants terminated their courses prematurely. Although fewer people took up courses in 1965 than in 1964 (375 compared with 406) the number was still in excess of the 1963 figure (338).

Mentally Disabled.—The experimental arrangements for industrial rehabilitation of long term mental patients in the workshops of Industrial Therapy Organisations (ITOs) at Epsom and Hanwell have continued, with the Ministry paying maintenance allowances to people undergoing rehabilitation. In the year ended 31st August 1966, a total of 276 men and women were admitted to the workshops. Of these, 118 proceeded to employment (an increase of 42 on the previous year), but the figure of 139 referred back to hospitals for further treatment or otherwise leaving prematurely was more than double that for 1964-65.

Both ITOs have been unable to increase the size of their establishment to the extent which they initially envisaged. The numbers being referred by hospitals have fallen, and the ITOs have extended their recruitment by admitting mentally disabled from sources other than mental hospitals. There have also been difficulties in maintaining a good flow of suitable production work.

Enquiries have been received from voluntary bodies in other areas, and also from some local authorities who have been considering co-operating with the Ministry in this work by providing workshops for the industrial rehabilitation of the mentally disabled as part of the local arrangements for care.

Spastics.—During the past year agreement has been reached between the Ministry and the Spastics Society for the latter to provide residential courses of industrial rehabilitation at 'Sherrards', Old Welwyn, Herts., in place of the sheltered employment and preparatory facilities hitherto afforded. The courses, available from 6th April 1966 to cerebral-palsied persons of either sex over school-leaving age, are recognised by the Minister as agency industrial rehabilitation under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and the Ministry reimburses the greater part of the costs for all persons sent forward with its approval.

The length of these courses will depend, subject to a maximum of 52 weeks, on the needs of the individual who may be eligible for admission to either Section 1 or Section 2 of the Disabled Persons Register. The Sherrards Centre can accommodate about 70 people at a time, and it is hoped that once the transitional period has expired the normal length of stay will be about six months.

Applications can be made either direct to the Employment Officer, The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, London, W.1., or through the Disablement Resettlement Officer at any employment exchange.

Inter-Departmental Working Party on Industrial Rehabilitation

In September 1964 the Minister set up a working party to consider 'the present position and future development of the Ministry of Labour industrial rehabilitation service having regard to developments in other fields of rehabilitation of the disabled; its relationship with other rehabilitation services, and its capacity to deal with particular disability groups'.

A summary of the report of the working party appeared in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May 1966 (pages 202 to 205). Copies of this article, together with a special supplement dealing with the industrial rehabilitation of the mentally disabled can be obtained from regional offices of the Ministry or any industrial rehabilitation unit. Information about IRUs and the types of persons who might benefit from a course of industrial rehabilitation is contained in leaflet RHL 1 which is available at any employment exchange.

Membership of Trade Unions in 1965

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1965 was about 10,180,000. This was about 101,000 more than at the end of 1964, and about 246,000 more than at the end of 1963. The total of 580 trade unions at the end of 1965 compared with 596 at the end of 1964.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland for trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations.

They relate to all organisations of employees, including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners, which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures

cover the total membership, including members serving with HM Forces and members in branches overseas, of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

The total of 580 trade unions at the end of 1965, which included 16 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland, showed a reduction of 16 compared with 1964. This reduction was due to unions being merged in other unions or otherwise ceasing to function.

At the end of 1965 the total membership of all unions included

in the statistics was approximately 10,180,000, compared with 10,078,000 at the end of 1964, an increase of 1.0 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1965 was 7,972,000, an increase of 36,000, or 0.5 per cent., compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 2,208,000, an increase of 65,000 or 3.0 per cent.

The total membership at the end of 1965 included 51,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 91,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom and with HM Forces was thus about 10,038,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 230,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Size of trade unions

In table 4 the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1965:

Table 4

Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership*	Percentage of	
			Total number of all unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 500	247	40,000	42.6	0.4
500 and under 1,000	57	40,000	9.8	0.4
1,000 and under 2,500	89	141,000	15.3	1.4
2,500 and under 5,000	63	218,000	10.9	2.1
5,000 and under 10,000	30	212,000	5.2	2.1
10,000 and under 15,000	19	237,000	3.3	2.3
15,000 and under 25,000	18	337,000	3.1	3.3
25,000 and under 50,000	20	708,000	3.4	7.0
50,000 and under 100,000	19	1,312,000	3.3	12.9
100,000 and under 250,000	8	1,189,000	1.4	11.7
250,000 and more	10	5,746,000	1.7	56.4
Totals	580	10,180,000	100.0	100.0

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 members.

Table 5

Industry group*	Membership at end of 1965†			Membership at end of 1964†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General labour organisations	1,885,840	396,940	2,282,780	1,872,420	382,190	2,254,610
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	119,290	7,710	127,000	125,200	8,200	133,410
Coalmining	585,360	39,030	624,390	621,120	38,790	659,910
All other mining and quarrying‡	2,970	450	3,420	3,090	490	3,580
Food, drink and tobacco‡	44,730	29,470	74,200	39,470	24,250	63,720
Chemicals and allied industries‡	9,260	6,810	16,070	9,270	6,830	16,090
Metal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,028,850	153,190	2,182,040	1,964,870	142,940	2,107,800
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	40,340	77,140	117,480	43,370	83,240	126,620
All other textile industries	70,650	77,110	147,760	71,810	74,170	145,980
Leather, leather goods and fur	10,210	3,480	13,690	10,730	3,750	14,490
Clothing other than footwear	22,490	95,160	117,650	22,850	95,290	118,130
Footwear	40,830	39,160	80,000	41,890	40,300	82,200
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.‡	13,590	14,400	28,000	13,370	13,190	26,560
Timber, furniture, etc.	88,640	10,100	98,740	92,580	10,810	103,390
Paper, printing and publishing	298,590	89,420	388,010	292,300	85,380	377,680
Other manufacturing industries‡	5,900	2,030	7,940	5,740	1,860	7,600
Construction	453,190	3,220	456,410	458,700	2,790	461,490
Gas, electricity and water‡	34,400	480	34,880	31,240	420	31,660
Railways	356,170	23,710	379,870	370,240	24,860	395,100
Other transport and communication‡	423,780	60,360	484,150	423,020	62,170	485,190
Distributive trades	222,680	173,130	395,810	230,370	168,430	398,800
Insurance, banking and finance	142,810	70,450	213,270	140,990	68,210	209,200
Educational services	224,300	250,430	474,730	210,810	238,100	448,910
All other professional and scientific services	112,900	149,700	262,600	114,510	145,610	260,120
Cinemas, theatres, radio, sport, betting, etc.	78,980	23,510	102,490	78,110	24,360	102,470
All other miscellaneous services	2,320	640	2,970	2,470	670	3,130
National government service	251,510	145,290	396,790	249,800	139,940	389,740
Local government service	401,480	265,140	666,620	395,200	255,060	650,270
Totals	7,972,070	2,207,660	10,179,720	7,935,530	2,142,740	10,078,270

* Standard Industrial Classification, 2nd Revised Edition, 1958. H.M.S.O. or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

† The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

At the end of 1965 there were 304 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 247 with under 500 members each. These 304 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 18 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for rather more than two-thirds of the total membership of all unions.

Industrial distribution of membership

In table 5 some information is given about the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1965, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. (2nd Revised, 1958 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net, 3s. 10d. including postage.)

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries, and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the members have therefore been included in the group "General labour organisations". Conversely, the memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are members of general labour organisations.

It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the national and local government service groups. The figures of trade union membership in the national government service group also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the "Other transport and communication" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Although female membership accounts for little more than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in

cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving; clothing other than footwear; and some of the professional services, notably the medical services.

As previously stated, the total membership rose by about 101,000 in 1965. The main changes were increases in general labour organisations (+28,200), metal manufacture, engineering etc. (+74,200), educational services (+25,800), and local government service (+16,400). These increases were partly offset by decreases in coal mining (-35,500) and railways (-15,200).

Totals for 1955-1965

Table 6 shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past eleven years:—

Table 6

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on membership of previous year
		Males	Females	Total	
1955	704	000's 7,874	000's 1,867	000's 9,741	(+ 1.8)
1956	685	7,871	1,907	9,778	+ 0.4
1957	685	7,935	1,894	9,829	+ 0.5
1958	675	7,789	1,850	9,639	- 1.9
1959	668	7,756	1,868	9,623	- 0.2
1960	664	7,884	1,951	9,835	+ 2.2
1961	646	7,905	1,992	9,897	+ 0.6
1962	626	7,860	2,027	9,887	- 0.1
1963	607	7,859	2,075	9,934	+ 0.5
1964	596	7,936	2,143	10,078	+ 1.4
1965	580	7,972	2,208	10,180	+ 1.0

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

Effective Use of Manpower

Productivity and the effective use of manpower were not objectives which were closely enough related to ordinary men and women's incentives: they had to be made more meaningful to them.

This was one of the points which emerged from a conference at Gleneagles on the effective use of manpower in Scotland arranged jointly by the Ministry of Labour and the British Institute of Management. It was attended by about 180 directors and senior managers in Scotland, who heard speakers discuss important aspects of the effective use of manpower, the responsibility of the employer, the part of the trade unions, the development of managers and the ways in which management can achieve higher industrial productivity.

The conference was opened by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, and among the speakers were Sir Maurice Laing, deputy chairman and managing director, John Laing & Son Ltd., and Mr. James Jack, General Secretary, Scottish Trades Union Congress. Summing up at the end, the chairman, Mr. J. G. Blair-Cunynghame, a member of the Council of the British Institute of Management and chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland, outlined some of the other points which had been made by the conference. These, he said, underlined many statements that the nation was not as efficient as it had to be if it was to enjoy the standards it sought. The great responsibility which rested on management for this had been emphasised, but the process of change to secure ultimate improvement would be painful in the short run.

Speakers at the conference had brought out clearly the vital importance of good communications and full consultation between employers and employees so that they might work together to improve efficiency. The creation of more job opportunities must be considered in the context of the efficient use of manpower: it could better be described as the creation of an effective demand for work which was then carried out by as few people as possible. Exhortation and nebulous discussion of productivity brought diminishing returns and it was essential that suggestions for improvement must be practical.

This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 4½ per cent., the number of separate unions has declined by about 17½ per cent.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1965 there were 42 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom as compared with 41 at the end of 1964. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, TRADE UNIONS, JOINT ORGANISATIONS, ETC. was published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

Membership, etc. of registered trade unions

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts at the end of 1965 will be published shortly, and it is hoped to include a review in the GAZETTE for December.

Profitability had to be the objective; it meant a satisfactory return on the capital employed. Where employees were affected in changing and expanding industries it was agreed that the effects on manpower must be planned ahead and eased as far as possible by retraining and other measures. Comparison with the performance of others in practical terms was an effective spur to raising efficiency. Profitability was an international standard and it was a measure of efficiency in a competitive world that could not be disregarded. There had been a ready acceptance at the conference of the need to train and develop young management, both theoretically and practically. Senior management also had to keep abreast of new techniques.

In his opening speech, Mr. Gunter emphasised that the Government's measures of economic restraint created room for manoeuvre and provided the opportunity to re-examine the rate and deployment of industrial investment and to see what could be done to increase the efficiency with which existing capital and other resources, especially manpower, were being employed. An increase in the quantity and quality of new capital investment was crucial to productivity.

Management at all levels needed to be fully committed to change and be prepared to accept its implications. Next, management had to be satisfied that the situation in their own plants was being analysed in sufficient depth. The effective distribution of a firm's manpower on its different processes could be calculated by the application of work study techniques. Job structures would have to change as technological change created new methods of work. There was no place in modern industry for out-dated demarcation between crafts, or for excessive manning scales.

Management itself must become much more professional and competent in the use of the new techniques and control systems available to industry. Experience alone was no longer sufficient education for management and much more attention had to be given to systematic management development and training.

The Minister outlined what the Government had done to promote industrial efficiency and to assist the process of change. Modernisation and improvement of efficiency often required changes in the pattern of jobs which could mean mobility of labour within a firm, or redeployment of labour to jobs elsewhere. The Government had taken measures to ease the transition between jobs. The harsh effects of redundancy on the individual worker had been greatly mitigated. Improvements in the employment exchange service, wider provision for training and more generous transfer allowances were helping in the transfer of workers to other suitable employment.

Dealing with the responsibilities and obligations of the modern industrialist, Sir Maurice Laing pointed out that the fundamental importance of industry in the creation of the nation's wealth underlined the need for industry to be profitable and successful. Without the efficient use of all resources including manpower, industry and commerce could not make their full contribution.

The main responsibilities of a man running a business today were in order of priority, to the company's shareholders, to the employees, to the customers, to the suppliers and to the community. Shareholders owned the business: it was their capital which was at risk. The industrialist with due regard to the history and strength of his company must satisfy the aspirations of the shareholders without prejudice to his other obligations. This could mean an appraisal of the company's capital position and all its assets and resources.

Relations between employers and employees had changed with the evolution of professional management, closer contacts with trade unions and the extension of state responsibility. Changing skills and new attitudes to full employment and mobility of labour had created a new challenge to employers. The employer had an obligation to provide work that was congenial, rewarding, safe and as far as possible, secure. He must be prepared to train his employees at all levels and to give opportunities for promotion.

It was necessary constantly to consider whether the conditions of employment were adequate to modern requirements. When new technology required redeployment of workers the industrialist had a special responsibility. He should try to redeploy them in satisfactory work within the company, and if this were not possible he should not rely entirely on state schemes, but assist in mitigating hardship.

The attitude of trade unions to the effective utilisation of manpower was analysed by Mr. James Jack. He emphasised to the conference that the trade union movement was fully committed and involved in the implementation of economic policy. Manpower was the creative element in production, and only by using it properly could economic security and social advancement be achieved.

The unions had accepted the challenge of technological change recognising that its benefits could outweigh any disadvantages. They realised that employment problems could be serious unless economic expansion was maintained and manpower policies carried out to facilitate the swift transfer of redundant workers to other jobs.

Clearly the state and industry should alleviate any hardship that might be caused to workers. The unions were prepared to enlarge the area of co-operation at all levels. Many unions—in co-operation with employers—were taking constructive action to facilitate a more effective use of labour. There was participation in productivity schemes: discussion and decision about shortening the period of apprenticeship and the active encouragement of training and retraining.

Trade union education backed by the TUC was helping officials and shop stewards to meet the challenge of new conditions. It would enable them to play a fuller part in consultation and negotiation. They could be able to make a more effective contribution to achieving greater productivity and a more sensible use of resources.

Attention was drawn by Dr. A. T. M. Wilson, of Unilever, to the demands made on industry for management of the highest order. Managers represented to a firm valuable resources of a special kind. The purpose of management development, which was part of general manpower planning, was to increase the value of these resources. It was necessary to invest time and money to adapt managerial thought and practice to rapidly changing requirements. Such investment was essential if any firm was to survive in the changed world which was now emerging. It was not a question of being unable to find the time and the money for

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management development—industry could not afford not to.

Management was becoming more professional, more specialised, and could become more mobile. The movement of the professional manager within industry was still not great compared with the movement that men in other professions found necessary to advance their careers. Under the pressure of accelerated change, the markets and the competitive situation in which the manager must work were being revolutionised. The process extended to new technologies in production, in planning and in control. Management was at the centre of change. There was an increasing need for more and for better educated managers. A manager must acquire new knowledge, experience and skill.

To introduce effectively systematic management development there were three essential prerequisites. First, it was necessary to have the active and continued support of the top management of the company who must also regard it as one of their most important responsibilities to check the progress of the development programme. Secondly, it was necessary to secure a wide understanding by employees at all levels of the changing manpower needs of the firm and the aims of the procedure required to meet these needs. Thirdly, an agreed set of procedures and the skills to operate them should be developed.

The set of procedures should cover integrated forecasting and manpower planning; appraisal of job performance and, separately, of career potential; planned patterns of experience and the planned use of courses for individual managers; and, lastly, planned recruitment.

After recalling the scientific inventions, the completely new methods of power, of transport and of communications that had transformed our lives in comparatively recent times, Mr. L. A. Bailey, managing director, Ethicon Ltd., suggested that industry was poised on the verge of new discoveries, and not at the end of the technological road. Management had to grasp with imagination the opportunity of developing markets, making more products to satisfy these markets and perfecting techniques to produce the products cheaply at top quality. Senior management must take the lead in mastering new techniques, not leave it to their juniors to study the problems arising from their application.

Productivity was not just something to be applied to shop floor practice. It must be pursued in every aspect of business activity including personnel, plant, use of capital, and production. To spark off the productivity breakthrough which Britain urgently required, top management must bring a healthy dissatisfaction to its consideration of a company's performance in each of these spheres. Government could help to create the proper atmosphere for efficiency by providing incentives to everybody in industry, and by building a stronger base for good industrial relations.

High productivity could not be achieved by rule of thumb methods. Systematic market research, budgetary control, sales forecasting and production planning must pave the way so that a programme could be devised against which productivity could be measured. Such basic planning should precede the application of techniques to improve productivity on the shop floor.

Better employee relations within a firm must be fostered on a foundation of fairness and mutual respect. Good communications between management and all employees were essential to an understanding of the purpose and progress of an organisation. Both management and men had to be involved in the search for better methods and increased efficiency. The problems of under-employment and overmanning had to be tackled with imagination and resolution.

Mr. William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, speaking at the concluding function of the conference emphasised that in the present period of restraint which the Government had had to impose in the interest of the national economy and balance of payments, it was vital that industry in Scotland should continue and redouble its critical examination of its management and production techniques. This was of the greatest importance not merely for the prosperity of firms themselves, but for the national economy; the fight for Britain's prosperity was one in which everyone, including both sides of industry, was joined.

In Scotland recent years had seen rapid industrial change, with an accelerated release of labour from some of the traditional industries. New industries had grown up, but this growth must continue and existing firms should carry on with expansion and modernisation. There was an underlying mood of confidence and an appreciation that, notwithstanding the short-term difficulties now being faced, expansion and growth would continue.

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Earnings in Construction

This article summarises the results of the enquiry held in June 1966 into the earnings and hours of adult male workers in the construction industries.

About 4,000 employers of one or more persons in the construction industries in Great Britain were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for reasons such as inclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

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

Of the 4,000 forms sent out more than 3,430 were returned suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 7.

Table 7

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more employees	31	10,878
Firms with 25-99 employees	22	1,022
Firms with 24 or less employees	2	8
Construction (other than constructional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more employees	1,035	294,000
Firms with 25-99 employees	1,035	38,375
Firms with 24 or less employees	1,307	11,745

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 13,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 490,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 29th June 1966. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately 45 per cent. of all men in the occupations concerned in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, for example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc.

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

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 12 on page 731. Building trade craftsmen, other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen,

were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers".

The results of the enquiry are given in tables 8-11. In this series a comparison is usually made with the previous enquiry to show the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries. Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, the comparison given in table 8 has been extended to show not only the changes in earnings between January and June 1966, but also between June 1965 and June 1966.

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

The categories of workers shown in the table are the same as in table 9 relating to all construction industries covered, where the numbers of workers concerned are given.

Between January and June 1966 there were increases in hourly wage rates of the order of 1½d. to 5d. for craftsmen and qualified men and 2d. to 4d. for other workers. These increases affected all the construction industries covered except electrical contracting, where there was an adjustment of rates in the London and Mersey districts due to revised travel, lodging, etc. allowances. They are reflected in the rises in average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium during the period which varied from 3.5d. for lorry drivers to 4.3d. for skilled and qualified workers. Average weekly earnings including overtime premium rose for all categories of workers, the amounts varying from 31s. 11d. to 46s. 1d., partly attributable to the increase in hours worked mentioned below.

When comparison is made between June 1965 and June 1966, there is an overall increase in the average weekly earnings of all categories of workers, varying from 20s. 8d. for labourers to 34s. for "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen. The percentage increases varied from 6.4 per cent. to 8.6 per cent. Increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium over the whole year varied from 5.1d. for lorry drivers to 8.2d. for skilled and qualified workers, percentage increases varying from 6.6 per cent. to 9.1 per cent.

During the period under review normal weekly hours in the building industry in England and Wales were reduced from 41 to 40. This change also applied to civil engineering and in general to all industries which normally follow the agreements of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. The average hours actually worked by the workers included in the enquiry rose from 46.2 in January to 47.8 in June 1966, compared with 48.6 in June 1965. The increases varied from 1.3 hours for skilled and qualified workers to 2.7 hours for lorry drivers.

Definitions

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

Table 8 All Construction Industries covered: Changes in Earnings

	June 1965		January 1966		June 1966		January-June 1966		June 1965-June 1966	
	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change		
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Skilled and qualified workers	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	379 3		377 3		409 2		+ 31 11		+ 29 11	
Labourers	410 9		398 8		444 9		+ 46 1		+ 34 0	
Lorry drivers	322 3		309 5		342 11		+ 33 6		+ 20 8	
All workers covered	366 1		353 11		397 7		+ 43 8		+ 31 6	
	366 6		361 0		394 9		+ 33 9		+ 28 3	
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Skilled and qualified workers	d.		d.		d.		d.		d.	
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	90.6		94.5		98.8		+ 4.3		+ 8.2	
Labourers	85.4		88.7		92.7		+ 4.0		+ 7.3	
Lorry drivers	75.7		77.6		81.8		+ 4.2		+ 6.1	
All workers covered	77.2		78.8		82.3		+ 3.5		+ 5.1	
	85.1		88.6		92.5		+ 3.9		+ 7.4	

Table 9 Summary by skill for Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERED										
Skilled and qualified workers	272,016	s. d.	s. d.	47.0	6.0	—	s. d.	d.	d.	
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	70,445	409 2	387 0	51.7	11.6	0.1	0 1	104.5	98.8	
Labourers	144,063	444 9	399 11	47.1	6.8	—	0 1	103.1	92.7	
Lorry drivers	14,678	342 11	321 0	52.8	9.9	—	—	87.3	81.8	
		397 7	362 4					90.3	82.3	
Constructional engineering										
Qualified workers	9,008	s. d.	s. d.	52.5	14.1	0.1	s. d.	d.	d.	
Helpers, mates and handymen	3,042	596 8	528 10	53.2	15.4	0.1	0 1	136.1	120.6	
Labourers	844	547 8	484 9	50.4	11.3	—	0 1	123.3	109.1	
Lorry drivers	108	393 10	345 11	58.4	19.4	—	—	93.7	82.3	
		472 7	394 5					97.1	81.0	
Construction (other than constructional engineering)										
Skilled workers	263,008	s. d.	s. d.	46.8	5.7	—	s. d.	d.	d.	
"Plus-rated" men and mates	402 9	440 1	382 2	51.7	11.4	0.1	0 1	103.3	98.0	
Labourers	67,403	440 1	396 1	47.1	6.8	—	0 1	102.1	91.9	
Lorry drivers	143,219	342 7	320 10	52.8	9.8	—	—	87.3	81.8	
		397 1	362 1					90.3	82.4	

Table 10 Occupational Analysis by Size of Firm: Construction (other than Constructional Engineering) Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Firms with 24 or less manual employees										
Building trades craftsmen	70,660	s. d.	s. d.	45.6	2.6	—	s. d.	d.	d.	
Electricians	11,120	349 1	340 7	44.7	4.3	—	—	91.8	89.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,310	376 3	359 0	47.0	3.3	—	—	100.9	96.3	
Electricians' mates	420	382 0	371 7	47.0	5.4	—	—	97.5	94.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	460	332 5	315 3	48.1	5.0	—	—	84.9	80.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,140	330 5	316 1	49.1	6.9	—	—	82.4	78.8	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	25,260	400 2	372 1	45.6	3.3	—	—	97.7	90.9	
Lorry drivers	4,080	299 0	288 6	48.3	4.3	—	—	78.6	75.8	
		339 10	324 10					84.4	80.7	
Firms with 25-99 manual employees										
Building trades craftsmen	39,712	s. d.	s. d.	47.0	5.2	—	s. d.	d.	d.	
Electricians	4,396	384 11	368 0	47.6	8.1	—	—	98.2	93.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,212	430 5	395 10	50.6	9.6	—	—	108.5	99.8	
Electricians' mates	236	439 6	402 2	50.8	12.4	—	—	104.3	95.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	546	387 1	340 8	50.7	11.3	—	—	91.4	80.4	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,874	368 7	331 9	51.7	9.0	—	—	87.2	78.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	20,990	420 8	386 5	46.8	5.5	—	—	97.7	89.7	
Lorry drivers	2,784	322 1	305 2	51.2	7.2	—	—	82.7	78.3	
		370 4	346 6					86.8	81.2	
Firms with 100 or more manual employees										
Building trades craftsmen	119,769	s. d.	s. d.	47.1	7.2	—	s. d.	d.	d.	
Electricians	10,108	434 5	408 2	49.7	9.5	—	0 1	110.6	104.0	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	4,721	460 11	420 8	51.1	11.5	—	—	111.4	101.6	
Electricians' mates	3,439	462 1	421 5	49.7	9.6	—	—	108.5	98.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,864	364 4	333 4	51.1	11.3	—	—	88.0	80.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	48,424	369 8	338 9	52.1	12.4	0.1	0 2	86.7	79.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	96,969	458 11	409 9	47.5	8.0	—	0 1	105.5	94.2	
Lorry drivers	7,706	358 4	332 8	55.7	13.7	—	0 1	90.5	84.0	
		437 0	387 6					94.1	83.5	

Table 11 Regional Analysis by Occupation: Construction (other than Constructional Engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern									
Building trades craftsmen	54,648	s. 408 8	d. 391 10	47.3	5.4	—	—	103.6	99.3
Electricians	7,835	451 9	420 2	49.1	8.0	—	—	110.5	102.8
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	2,875	454 9	422 6	51.8	11.4	—	—	105.3	97.9
Electricians' mates	2,307	380 8	348 11	51.1	10.6	—	—	89.4	81.9
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,870	376 11	348 2	52.0	11.6	—	—	86.9	80.3
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	8,542	502 1	454 4	51.5	11.5	0.1	0.1	116.8	105.7
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	31,150	363 2	341 10	47.8	7.0	—	—	91.1	85.7
Lorry drivers	2,589	393 0	367 7	51.3	7.5	—	—	91.9	86.0
Eastern and Southern									
Building trades craftsmen	25,458	s. 378 9	d. 365 4	47.0	4.5	—	—	96.7	93.2
Electricians	2,018	419 9	380 5	48.3	8.6	—	—	104.2	94.4
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	513	393 5	368 2	47.2	6.7	—	—	100.1	93.7
Electricians' mates	318	338 10	304 2	47.8	8.6	—	—	85.1	76.4
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	179	290 9	272 6	44.9	5.6	—	—	77.6	72.8
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,243	410 4	378 0	50.5	9.5	—	—	97.5	89.8
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	13,527	324 9	309 8	47.0	5.6	—	—	82.8	79.0
Lorry drivers	1,567	382 10	357 2	52.0	8.1	—	—	88.3	82.4
South Western									
Building trades craftsmen	15,669	s. 347 2	d. 337 2	44.8	3.4	—	—	92.9	90.2
Electricians	1,596	361 7	345 9	43.7	3.5	—	—	99.4	95.0
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	299	350 10	341 8	46.4	3.0	—	—	90.8	88.4
Electricians' mates	265	278 4	266 11	43.7	3.5	—	—	76.3	73.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,603	375 11	351 10	48.9	7.7	—	—	92.2	86.3
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,366	302 9	291 2	45.7	4.4	—	—	79.5	76.5
Lorry drivers	894	343 2	328 9	48.6	4.8	—	—	84.7	81.1
Midlands									
Building trades craftsmen	28,924	s. 406 8	d. 388 7	46.7	5.0	—	—	104.5	99.9
Electricians	3,528	417 5	387 6	47.4	7.1	—	—	105.8	98.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	966	436 4	405 10	50.1	8.5	—	—	104.4	97.1
Electricians' mates	361	356 0	323 3	48.8	9.2	—	—	87.6	79.5
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	545	353 10	324 7	49.6	9.9	—	—	85.6	78.5
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	9,625	463 1	411 8	52.8	12.4	—	0.1	105.3	93.6
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	17,023	336 7	317 5	46.6	6.1	—	—	86.5	81.6
Lorry drivers	2,151	410 6	372 4	52.8	10.5	—	—	93.3	84.6
Yorkshire and Humberside									
Building trades craftsmen	17,373	s. 390 10	d. 373 4	46.6	5.3	—	—	100.6	96.0
Electricians	2,651	374 9	354 10	45.0	5.3	—	—	100.0	94.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	735	453 6	418 3	49.1	9.1	—	—	110.8	102.2
Electricians' mates	148	292 8	278 1	44.1	4.2	—	—	79.7	75.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	435	388 10	351 11	51.4	11.7	—	—	90.8	82.2
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,348	432 4	389 7	51.6	11.3	0.1	0.1	100.6	90.6
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	10,933	332 8	312 3	46.4	6.5	—	—	86.0	80.7
Lorry drivers	1,445	394 3	357 0	53.2	10.9	—	—	89.0	80.6
North Western									
Building trades craftsmen	25,890	s. 378 5	d. 362 1	45.4	5.0	—	—	100.0	95.6
Electricians	2,945	415 11	383 7	46.9	7.5	—	—	106.5	98.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	545	463 5	414 6	51.4	11.9	—	—	108.2	96.8
Electricians' mates	308	365 2	327 4	50.2	10.5	—	—	87.3	78.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	269	366 8	330 6	50.0	10.5	—	—	88.0	79.3
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,959	404 5	365 3	49.8	10.3	0.4	0.4	97.1	87.7
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	14,002	329 8	311 6	46.0	6.4	0.1	0.1	85.9	81.2
Lorry drivers	1,449	382 6	351 0	51.6	9.0	0.1	0.3	88.9	81.6
Northern									
Building trades craftsmen	12,443	s. 390 3	d. 371 3	45.2	5.5	0.1	0.3	103.3	98.2
Electricians	1,767	423 10	388 7	45.9	7.1	—	—	110.8	101.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	608	479 9	423 1	51.6	12.4	—	—	111.6	98.4
Electricians' mates	157	358 4	333 11	46.2	7.0	—	—	93.1	86.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	120	359 4	311 4	50.5	12.7	—	—	85.5	74.0
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,516	411 2	376 4	49.5	10.3	0.4	0.7	99.1	90.7
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	8,849	324 0	304 6	45.5	5.9	0.2	0.1	85.2	80.1
Lorry drivers	713	380 5	348 6	51.1	9.5	—	—	89.3	81.8

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

Table 11 (continued) Regional Analysis by Occupation: Construction (other than Constructional Engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland									
Building trades craftsmen	29,655	s. 412 11	d. 384 11	46.6	6.8	—	—	106.2	99.0
Electricians	2,380	393 6	369 2	45.6	5.2	—	—	103.5	97.1
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	340	425 5	394 1	48.3	6.2	—	—	105.8	98.0
Electricians' mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	145	388 8	346 6	51.9	11.2	—	—	89.8	80.1
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,909	451 0	396 6	53.1	13.2	0.1	0.1	101.8	89.5
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	18,705	340 5	314 7	47.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	86.9	80.3
Lorry drivers	1,713	387 5	347 4	53.8	10.7	—	—	86.4	77.5
Wales									
Building trades craftsmen	8,016	s. 380 9	d. 362 8	46.0	5.2	—	—	99.3	94.5
Electricians	507	368 4	353 5	44.4	4.0	—	—	99.6	95.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	194	371 4	356 8	44.7	3.1	—	—	99.8	95.8
Electricians' mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,230	415 9	388 5	48.7	8.0	0.1	—	102.4	95.7
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	6,707	310 3	291 1	45.7	5.7	—	—	81.4	76.4
Lorry drivers	814	378 7	344 4	51.6	9.0	—	—	88.1	80.1
Multi-Regional Firms†									
Building trades craftsmen	12,065	s. 502 1	d. 458 2	49.3	9.8	—	—	122.2	111.5
Electricians	397	525 10	480 2	51.9	11.8	—	—	121.5	110.9
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	168	503 4	428 7	49.3	9.2	—	—	122.4	104.3
Electricians' mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	11,463	485 0	426 2	54.6	14.1	—	—	106.5	93.6
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	14,957	389 9	351 3	49.8	10.5	0.1	0.1	93.9	84.6
Lorry drivers	1,235	494 5	422 7	60.9	18.7	—	—	97.4	83.3

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

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

Table 12 Summary by Occupation: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Constructional engineering									
Timeworkers*									
Qualified workers	4,392	s. 558 2	d. 492 8	53.4	14.3	—	—	125.4	110.7
Helpers, mates and handymen	1,168	521 1	466 8	52.4	13.6	—	—	119.3	106.8
Labourers	493	363 2	320 4	49.6	10.3	—	—	87.9	77.6
Lorry drivers‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other than timeworkers‡									
Qualified workers	4,616	s. 633 3	d. 563 2	51.7	14.0	0.2	0.2	146.6	130.3
Helpers, mates and handymen	1,874	564 3	496 0	53.7	16.5	0.2	0.2	125.8	110.5
Labourers	351	436 10	381 10	51.6	12.7	—	—	101.5	88.7
Lorry drivers‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction (other than constructional engineering)									
Building trades craftsmen	230,141	s. 399 8	d. 380 6	46.6	5.5	—	—	102.8	97.9
Electricians	25,624	419 0	389 8	47.2	7.0	—	—	106.6	99.1
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	7,243	443 10	409 2	50.3	9.7	—	—	105.9	97.6
Electricians' mates	4,095	362 4	331 10	49.5	9.3	—	—	87.9	80.5
Heating and ventilating craftsmen's mates	3,870	364 10	335 1	50.7	10.5	—	—	86.3	79.3
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	59,438	450 5	404 5	51.9	11.6	0.1	0.2	104.1	93.4
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	143,219	342 7	320 10	47.1	6.8	—	—	87.3	81.8
Lorry drivers	14,570	397 1	362 1	52.8	9.8	—	—	90.3	82.4

* Includes lieu workers.

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

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

Agricultural Workers in Great Britain: Earnings and Hours

In the year ended 31st March 1966, the average total weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time male adult agricultural workers in Great Britain was 276s. 1d., according to figures produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Similar information for the previous year was published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for October 1965.

Within this overall figure, average earnings for different agricultural occupations varied from 260s. 8d. for general farm workers to 322s. 11d. for dairy cowmen. For youths and women and girls, total average weekly earnings were 165s. 7d. and 174s. 9d., respectively.

For the year April 1965 to March 1966, average weekly earnings were highest in the July-September quarter for most of the main categories of male agricultural workers—general farm workers; bailiffs, foremen and grieves; market garden workers; tractor-men and 'other farm workers'. Dairy cowmen received their highest weekly earnings in the January-March quarter 1966.

In England and Wales, during the year ended 31st March, 4.4 per cent of men received part payment in kind by board and/or lodging; 52.6 per cent. through cottages and 21.2 per cent. received milk. In Scotland, 7.9 per cent. of men received board and lodging; 68.9 per cent. a cottage and 44.7 per cent. milk.

In Great Britain men worked an average of 49.7 hours a week in the year ended 31st March 1966. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—55.5 hours a week; and the shortest by market garden workers—48.0 hours.

The total hours worked a week included both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men the average basic hours worked in a week was 44.4: in addition, 1.9 hours contract overtime and 3.4 hours seasonal overtime were worked.

Youths worked an average of 48.5 hours a week, including 1.8 hours contract overtime and 2.5 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 45.9 average weekly hours including 0.7 and 1.8 hours contract and non-contractual overtime, respectively.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are set by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard hours it shall be related to; they define work which is overtime and fix an hourly rate for it, and prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between the four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent by the effects of increases in the statutory minimum wage rates and by changes in the standard working week. On 5th April 1965, the statutory minimum weekly wage for men in Scotland was raised from 195s. 0d. to 205s. 0d. and in England and Wales from 202s. 0d. to 210s. 0d. on 3rd January 1966. There were comparable

increases in hourly and overtime rates and in the rates applicable to youths, women and girls.

From 3rd January 1966 the standard number of hours in England and Wales was reduced from 45 to 44 and in Scotland the standard working week for spring, summer and autumn from 46 to 45, and the winter hours from 42 to 41.

To secure observance of Wages Board Orders departmental officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 7,000 farms annually in Great Britain. This article is based on their results.

In the following tables, which relate to hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers perform a variety of tasks the classification is somewhat arbitrary, as few of the occupational groups are likely to be homogeneous.

Definitions of Terms

Hours.—Basic hours are the hours which, it is agreed between employer and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wage. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prescribed in the Agricultural Wages Board Orders although they may be less.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours. Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are the total of contract hours and non-contractual overtime hours. Time lost from contract hours because of sickness or holidays is not deducted.

Earnings.—Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable payments in kind.

Allowable payments in kind are benefits and advantages legally reckonable as part-payment of prescribed wage as valued by the Agricultural Wages Board Orders.

Other earnings comprise chiefly earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by the Agricultural Wages Board Orders for hours actually worked and for statutory holidays.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

Table 13 Composition of Average weekly earnings—Year ended 31st March, 1966

	MEN								Youths	Women and girls
	General Farm Workers	Bailiffs, Foremen and Grieves	Dairy Cowmen	Other Stockmen	Tractor-men	Market Garden Workers	Other farm Workers	Averages (all men)		
Standing wage	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Other earnings	234 3	292 4	304 8	259 0	234 8	235 5	254 2	247 11	153 4	164 11
	26 5	24 10	18 3	26 7	35 4	30 10	46 5	28 2	12 3	9 10
Total earnings of which:	260 8	317 2	322 11	285 7	270 0	266 3	300 7	276 1	165 7	174 9
(a) Prescribed wage	232 11	236 7	277 8	242 3	242 3	242 3	241 11	240 2	147 8	153 10
(b) Premium	27 9	80 7	45 3	37 8	27 9	36 9	58 8	35 11	17 11	20 11

Table 14 Range of Weekly Earnings (Men)

	per cent. of workers							
	General Farm Workers	Bailiffs Foremen and Grieves	Dairy Cowmen	Other Stockmen	Tractormen	Market Garden Workers	Other Farm Workers	All Men
July-September, 1965								
Under 190s.	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.2	2.8	1.3
190s.-199s. 11d.	0.8	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.5
200s.-219s. 11d.	15.8	0.7	0.3	2.5	5.3	14.3	6.4	9.7
220s.-239s. 11d.	15.7	1.0	2.2	8.1	13.3	11.3	9.2	11.7
240s.-259s. 11d.	16.1	5.2	3.0	13.8	20.8	14.8	6.0	14.5
260s.-279s. 11d.	13.4	9.9	9.8	21.7	17.4	12.4	14.5	14.4
280s.-299s. 11d.	10.9	13.4	14.6	16.4	10.9	12.3	9.3	12.1
300s.-319s. 11d.	8.9	19.3	22.3	11.3	8.2	10.5	10.6	11.1
320s.-339s. 11d.	5.5	16.5	14.0	6.9	7.8	5.0	9.6	7.6
340s.-359s. 11d.	5.5	9.4	10.6	7.2	3.9	6.3	4.0	6.0
360s. and over	5.7	24.3	22.9	9.8	11.6	11.4	24.5	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January-March, 1966								
Under 190s.	2.9	—	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.8	3.2	2.2
190s.-199s. 11d.	0.6	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.4
200s.-219s. 11d.	17.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	6.5	13.6	2.1	10.3
220s.-239s. 11d.	22.0	5.3	1.1	7.8	24.6	20.6	6.8	17.5
240s.-259s. 11d.	17.2	9.8	3.7	17.4	23.6	22.6	15.2	17.1
260s.-279s. 11d.	13.3	18.6	5.5	21.9	16.1	12.9	13.6	14.5
280s.-299s. 11d.	9.9	13.0	12.2	17.9	9.1	10.2	14.0	11.1
300s.-319s. 11d.	5.7	12.6	16.0	13.3	6.6	6.1	15.5	8.4
320s.-339s. 11d.	4.6	10.0	15.0	8.5	5.1	4.6	11.6	6.6
340s.-359s. 11d.	2.7	9.9	19.0	4.6	3.2	2.0	3.8	4.9
360s. and over	3.5	19.3	24.9	5.8	3.5	3.4	12.1	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15 Average Weekly Earnings by Quarters

	April-June 1965		July-Sept. 1965		Oct.-Dec. 1965		Jan.-March 1966	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Men:								
General farm workers	259	2	269	7	257	6	256	4
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	315	2	327	6	311	11	314	0
Dairy cowmen	321	2	325	1	316	8	328	8
Other stockmen	282	5	289	2	288	1	282	7
Tractormen	268	11	281	9	264	5	264	11
Market garden workers	267	10	279	2	260	1	257	9
Other farm workers	290	10	311	0	306	8	294	0
All men	274	3	284	8	272	10	272	6
Youths								
	161	5	164	5	163	6	169	9
Women and Girls	173	9	193	7	168	8	164	2

Table 17 Average Weekly Total Hours

Type of Job	April-June 1965		July-Sept. 1965		Oct.-Dec. 1965		Jan.-March 1966		Annual Average
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Men:									
General farm workers	49.1		50.8		48.7		47.5		49.0
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	49.2		49.6		48.7		46.0		48.3
Dairy cowmen	55.3		56.6		55.3		54.8		55.5
Other stockmen	50.7		51.4		50.3		49.3		50.4
Tractormen	50.0		51.9		49.2		47.8		49.7
Market garden workers	49.5		49.0		47.5		45.9		48.0
Other farm workers	49.2		51.3		49.7		47.7		49.5
All hired men	50.0		51.3		49.4		48.1		49.7
Youths									
	48.4		49.3		48.4		48.0		48.5
Women and Girls	46.8		47.0		45.4		44.5		45.9

Table 18 Average Basic Hours and Overtime—Year ended 31st March, 1966

Type of Job	Basic Hours	Contract Overtime	Non-contractual Overtime	Total Hours
Men:				
General farm workers	44.2	1.6	3.2	49.0
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	44.3	1.6	2.4	48.3
Dairy cowmen	45.0	8.1	2.4	55.5
Other stockmen	44.9	2.2	3.3	50.4
Tractormen	44.4	0.6	4.7	49.7
Market garden workers	44.0	0.4	3.6	48.0
Other farm workers	44.2	0.4	4.9	49.5
All hired men	44.4	1.9	3.4	49.7
Youths				
	44.2	1.8	2.5	48.5
Women and Girls	43.4	0.7	1.8	45.9

Table 16 Payments in kind (men)—year ended 31st March, 1966

Type of payment in kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
		s.	d.
England and Wales:			
Board and/or lodging	4.4	42	9
Cottage	52.6	6	2
Milk	21.2	5	10
Scotland:			
Board and/or lodging	7.9	54	10
Cottage	68.9	10	3
Milk	44.7	11	6

TRAINING FOR SKILLED TRADES

The unskilled man wishing to put his abilities to fuller use can today acquire a skill in a reasonably short time by attending a government training centre. As part of the Government's effort to help industry expand, training places at government training centres have been increased from approximately 2,500 at the beginning of 1963 to almost 6,000 at the beginning of 1966.

Forty different trades are taught at 31 centres and when the number of centres is increased to 38 by the end of 1967, there will be facilities capable of producing 15,000 skilled men annually. The courses are very intensive and specially planned to

give the trainee a thorough basic training in the skills of his chosen trade. They last from 6 to 12 months according to the trade.

The small number of trainees in each class (8 to 16) allows for personal attention by the instructor. All instructors are given a special course of training in the techniques of teaching at the Ministry's instructor training colleges at Letchworth or Glasgow. Most of the trainees are placed in jobs using the skills taught at the centre by the time they have finished their courses.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—THIRD QUARTER 1966

Between 1st July and 30th September this year 69,463 accidents at work, 168 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 55,810 (83 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,313 (75 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,062 (nine fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 278 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 19 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 20 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

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

Table 19 Analysis by division of inspectorate.

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	13	6,829
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	7	3,780
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	8	5,647
Midlands (Birmingham)	6	5,454
Midlands (Nottingham)	15	5,150
Eastern and Southern	18	5,888
London (North)	18	4,562
London (South)	13	4,376
South Western	14	3,059
Wales	7	5,133
North Western (Liverpool)	16	6,662
North Western (Manchester)	3	4,634
Scotland	30	8,289
Total	168	69,463

Table 20 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton spinning processes	1	626
Cotton weaving processes	—	329
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	58
Woolen spinning processes	1	268
Worsted spinning processes	—	400
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	151
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	281
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	207
Carpet manufacture	1	252
Rope, twine and net making	—	104
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	149
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	368
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	38
Laundries	—	210
Total	5	3,441
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	806
Pottery	—	333
Other clay products	—	236
Stone and other minerals	3	210
Lime, cement, etc.	6	809
Total	10	2,394
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	—	320
Iron Conversion	4	1,015
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	129
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	10
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	283
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	2	1,163
Non-ferrous metals	1	354
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	62
Metal forging	—	640
Metal drawing and extrusion	8	592
Iron founding	—	2,270
Steel founding	—	459
Die casting	—	137
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	352
Metal plating	—	87
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	80
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	136
Total	15	8,089

Table 20 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	235
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	499
Engine building and repairing	2	657
Boiler making and similar work	—	604
Constructional engineering	4	878
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	1,538
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	225
Vehicle repairing	2	1,569
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	6	1,637
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	232
Aircraft building and repairing	—	415
Machine tool manufacture	—	453
Miscellaneous machine making	3	2,416
Tools and implements	—	469
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,221
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	854
Sheet metal working	—	1,032
Metal pressing	1	597
Other metal machining	—	934
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	1	1,114
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	1,048
Railway running sheds	1	35
Cutlery	—	54
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	25
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	191
Wire rope manufacture	—	84
Total	24	19,016
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	640
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	111
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	671
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	343
Cable manufacture	—	496
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	138
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	729
Total	3	3,128
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	1	545
Plywood manufacture	—	40
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	56
Wooden box and packing case making	—	143
Coopering	—	54
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	378
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	14
Engineers pattern making	—	37
Joinery	1	888
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	311
Total	3	2,466
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	2	428
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	304
Other chemicals	4	346
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	74
Oil refining	—	230
Explosives	—	114
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	370
Soap, etc.	—	94
Paint and varnish	1	159
Coal gas	2	500
Coke oven operation	—	266
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	71
Patent fuel manufacture	—	49
Total	9	3,005
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	271
Other clothing	—	251
Hatmaking and millinery	—	10
Footwear manufacture	1	192
Footwear repair	—	9
Total	1	733
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	2	915
Paper staining and coating	1	174
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	471
Bag making and stationery	—	214
Printing and bookbinding	1	736
Engraving	—	14
Total	5	2,524

Table 20 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades			Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Flour milling	1	135	Building operations		
Coarse milling	2	195	Industrial building:—		
Other milling	—	30	Construction	13	2,432
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,160	Maintenance	9	448
Sugar confectionery	—	561	Demolition	3	105
Food preserving	1	852	Commercial and public building:—		
Milk processing	—	388	Construction	13	2,087
Edible oils and fats	—	118	Maintenance	—	473
Sugar refining	—	122	Demolition	—	69
Slaughter houses	—	239	Blocks of flats:—		
Other food processing	—	1,206	Construction	8	754
Alcoholic drink	1	908	Maintenance	2	71
Non-alcoholic drink	—	212	Demolition	—	7
Total	5	6,126	Dwelling houses:—		
			Construction	3	1,830
			Maintenance	2	545
			Demolition	1	35
			Other building operations:—		
			Construction	1	270
			Maintenance	2	94
			Demolition	—	30
			Total	57	9,250
Miscellaneous			Works of engineering construction operations at:—		
Electrical stations	1	883	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	—	123
Plant using atomic reactors	—	44	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	58
Other use of radioactive materials	—	7	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	110
Tobacco	—	171	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	391
Tanning	—	158	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	66
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	43	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	125
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	87	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	82
Rubber	—	867	Sea defence and river works	—	35
Linoleum	—	48	Work on roads or airfields	7	878
Cloth coating	—	31	Other works	1	195
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	631	Total	18	2,063
Glass	—	886	Total, all construction processes	75	11,313
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	183			
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	1	145	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	46	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	9	2,062
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	136	Work at inland warehouses	1	278
Processes associated with agriculture	—	45	Total	10	2,340
Match and firefighter manufacture	—	20			
Water purification	—	13	Total	168	69,463
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	444			
Total	3	4,888			
Total, all factory processes	83	55,810			

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES: JUNE 1966

Monthly analyses of employment published in the GAZETTE (see, for example, page 742 of this issue) give separate figures for 'local government service'. Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of local authorities, such as teachers, transport staffs, and building workers, who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups.

The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed by local authorities.

The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details for mid-June of each year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1965 obtained from this source were published in the GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 113). Corresponding figures for June 1966 are given in table 21.

In April 1965 the Greater London Council came into being. It replaced the former London County Council, the former administrative county of Middlesex, parts of Essex, Kent, Hertfordshire and Surrey and the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham. The former boroughs, metropolitan and municipal, and urban district councils contained within the area of the Greater London Council were amalgamated and re-arranged to form 32 London boroughs, which control all local authority services within these areas except for those which

are specifically the responsibility of the Greater London Council. The City of London Corporation remained in existence.

In comparing the figures with those for previous years, the re-organisation mentioned above should be borne in mind, although it is unlikely to have introduced any significant discontinuity for either England or Great Britain.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties, boroughs (county, London and municipal), urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales and of counties and burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the police forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 18th June 1966 including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the table represent, broadly, workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, schools, etc. and construction of roads, sewers, etc. If, however, an authority has only a small maintenance staff engaged solely in the upkeep of its offices and buildings, the employees are included in the figures for 'all other local authority departments'.

Similarly, roadmen engaged on sweeping and tidying and doing minor repairs are excluded from construction and included in

the figures for 'all other local authority departments'. The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services, but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by local authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a local authority, for example, teachers and lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges, are engaged

during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the table and those for other industries. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 80,000. Since some of it may be between two adjoining local authorities there may be some duplication within the table itself, but the extent of this duplication is likely to be small.

Table 21

Department or Service	Males		Females		Total males and females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
England					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	150,616	52,977	176,062	69,775	449,430
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	53,866	12,457	90,516	244,281	401,120
Water supply	11,166	40	475	117	11,798
Construction	104,663	195	765	195	105,818
Transport services	58,633	103	7,552	439	66,727
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	34,998	3,596	84,307	74,835	197,736
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	5,319	1,651	4,493	3,838	15,301
All other local authority departments	350,812	16,839	79,335	32,759	479,745
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	77,712	—	2,843	—	80,555
Grand total	847,785	87,858	446,348	426,239	1,808,230
Scotland					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	15,861	2,262	27,621	2,496	48,240
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	4,812	767	10,049	21,221	36,849
Water supply	3,047	93	84	18	3,242
Construction	17,980	182	229	53	18,444
Transport services	11,393	5	2,164	38	13,600
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	1,796	143	9,156	7,907	19,002
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	810	112	324	190	1,436
All other local authority departments	37,757	2,389	8,443	3,780	52,369
Police forces	9,844	—	351	—	10,195
Grand total	103,300	5,953	58,421	35,703	203,377
Wales					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	10,756	1,862	12,510	2,108	27,236
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	3,035	438	6,343	12,319	22,135
Water supply	1,109	1	37	8	1,155
Construction	8,480	12	186	5	8,683
Transport services	2,447	1	351	18	2,817
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	2,069	117	4,820	4,622	11,628
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	367	130	177	91	765
All other local authority departments	24,491	1,381	3,989	2,046	31,907
Police forces	4,521	—	138	—	4,659
Grand total	57,275	3,942	28,551	21,217	110,985
Great Britain					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	177,233	57,101	216,193	74,379	524,906
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	61,713	13,662	106,908	277,821	460,104
Water supply	15,322	134	596	143	16,195
Construction	131,123	389	1,180	253	132,945
Transport services	72,473	109	10,067	495	83,144
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	38,863	3,856	98,283	87,364	228,366
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	6,496	1,893	4,994	4,119	17,502
All other local authority departments	413,060	20,609	91,767	38,585	564,021
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	92,077	—	3,332	—	95,409
Grand total	1,008,360	97,753	533,320	483,159	2,122,592

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 10th October, was 48,734 of whom 42,826 were males and 5,908 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 41,746 (36,683 males and 5,063 females) while there

were 6,988 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 5th October, 4,784 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,890 men, 739 women and 155 young persons. In addition 146 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

FORECASTS OF THE WORKING POPULATION 1966-1981.

Tables 22 and 23 give forecasts of the total working population for Great Britain and the United Kingdom for 1966-75 and 1981 mentioned in the main article on pages 718 to 722 of this issue.

Table 22 Forecasts of mid-year working population 1966-1976 and 1981: Great Britain

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1981
THOUSANDS												
Males												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972)	1,547	1,444	1,359	1,311	1,274	1,213	1,119	1,114	1,125	1,152	1,173	1,291
20-24	1,781	1,914	1,990	2,021	2,032	2,021	1,915	1,840	1,800	1,774	1,770	1,945
25-29	1,658	1,659	1,686	1,728	1,772	1,837	1,976	2,055	2,088	2,100	2,090	1,851
30-34	1,634	1,631	1,640	1,655	1,664	1,654	1,658	1,686	1,726	1,771	1,837	2,091
35-39	1,658	1,654	1,650	1,637	1,630	1,621	1,618	1,629	1,643	1,652	1,643	1,826
40-44	1,746	1,702	1,677	1,657	1,643	1,640	1,637	1,632	1,620	1,612	1,603	1,628
45-49	1,631	1,693	1,765	1,810	1,770	1,713	1,672	1,646	1,627	1,615	1,610	1,578
50-54	1,648	1,605	1,532	1,477	1,508	1,577	1,640	1,708	1,752	1,714	1,659	1,563
55-59	1,556	1,554	1,549	1,548	1,546	1,520	1,481	1,414	1,364	1,396	1,462	1,539
60-64	1,258	1,273	1,286	1,298	1,306	1,311	1,310	1,308	1,309	1,308	1,287	1,246
65-69	386	397	408	415	418	417	416	414	411	411	407	371
70 and over	203	200	198	196	195	196	196	196	197	196	195	197
Under 40	8,278	8,302	8,325	8,352	8,372	8,346	8,286	8,324	8,382	8,449	8,513	9,004
40 and over	8,428	8,424	8,415	8,401	8,386	8,374	8,353	8,320	8,283	8,252	8,223	8,122
Females: Married												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972)	65	62	60	60	60	60	62	63	64	66	68	79
20-24	412	432	440	445	450	449	431	418	412	407	407	449
25-29	415	419	428	438	450	466	499	518	527	532	533	474
30-34	460	462	469	477	485	489	500	512	526	544	544	616
35-39	629	633	638	639	643	647	656	671	691	708	716	842
40-44	741	735	735	737	745	755	761	766	767	770	774	854
45-49	704	743	788	822	815	800	788	783	782	785	790	804
50-54	666	663	645	630	654	696	732	775	807	799	785	773
55-59	495	511	526	544	559	565	564	550	539	559	595	675
60-64	211	218	226	234	242	249	256	261	268	275	276	278
65 and over	112	116	120	125	130	135	139	144	149	154	159	180
Under 40	1,981	2,008	2,035	2,059	2,088	2,107	2,137	2,170	2,206	2,239	2,268	2,460
40 and over	2,929	2,986	3,040	3,092	3,145	3,200	3,240	3,279	3,312	3,342	3,379	3,564
Females: Others												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972)	1,407	1,317	1,246	1,207	1,176	1,120	993	989	999	1,024	1,044	1,172
20-24	723	775	798	784	753	718	668	635	618	604	603	660
25-29	246	243	248	255	261	269	287	295	289	282	272	232
30-34	157	156	155	157	149	148	146	149	152	157	162	167
35-39	151	144	137	132	128	126	125	127	123	123	123	139
40-44	186	176	168	160	150	140	134	128	124	121	120	123
45-49	204	205	206	206	197	189	181	175	168	161	156	153
50-54	258	246	231	219	216	218	223	228	230	221	210	182
55-59	303	288	293	288	283	273	260	243	229	228	234	227
60-64	177	176	175	174	172	171	168	166	164	162	157	138
65 and over	132	133	135	136	137	139	137	135	134	132	130	134
Under 40	2,684	2,635	2,584	2,535	2,467	2,381	2,219	2,195	2,185	2,190	2,204	2,370
40 and over	1,260	1,234	1,208	1,183	1,155	1,130	1,103	1,075	1,049	1,025	1,007	947
TOTALS:												
Males	16,706	16,726	16,740	16,753	16,758	16,720	16,639	16,644	16,665	16,701	16,736	17,126
Females	8,854	8,863	8,867	8,869	8,855	8,818	8,699	8,719	8,752	8,796	8,858	9,341
Married	4,910	4,994	5,075	5,151	5,233	5,307	5,377	5,449	5,518	5,581	5,647	6,024
Others	3,944	3,869	3,792	3,718	3,622	3,511	3,322	3,270	3,234	3,215	3,211	3,317
Males and Females	25,560	25,589	25,607	25,622	25,613	25,538	25,338	25,363	25,417	25,497	25,594	26,467
Under 40	12,943	12,945	12,944	12,946	12,927	12,834	12,642	12,689	12,773	12,878	12,985	13,834
40 and over	12,617	12,644	12,663	12,676	12,686	12,704	12,696	12,674	12,644	12,619	12,609	12,633
Total Population												
Aged 15 years and over	41,041	41,182	41,328	41,472	41,607	41,753	41,145	41,307	41,491	41,688	41,894	43,274
Aged 16 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Working population as percentage of total population above school-leaving age												
	62.3	62.1	62.0	61.8	61.6	61.2	61.6	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.2

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 7th September 1966 was 22,115 consisting of 20,795 men and 1,320 women, of whom 12,737 men and 583 women were in employment.

During the period 9th June 1966, to 7th September 1966, the number of vacancies filled was 1,836. The number of vacancies unfilled at 7th September 1966 was 10,506.

Table 23 Forecasts of mid-year working population 1966-1976 and 1981: United Kingdom

THOUSANDS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1981
Males												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972)	1,588	1,484	1,397	1,349	1,312	1,251	1,153	1,149	1,161	1,188	1,210	1,332
20-24	1,834	1,970	2,048	2,080	2,091	2,080	1,972	1,897	1,856	1,831	1,827	2,006
25-29	1,698	1,700	1,728	1,772	1,819	1,888	2,030	2,111	2,145	2,158	2,147	1,907
30-34	1,671	1,667	1,676	1,691	1,701	1,690	1,694	1,724	1,767	1,814	1,883	2,144
35-39	1,696	1,691	1,686	1,673	1,665	1,655	1,652	1,662	1,677	1,686	1,676	1,870
40-44	1,786	1,741	1,715	1,695	1,680	1,676	1,673	1,667	1,654	1,645	1,635	1,660
45-49	1,670	1,733	1,806	1,851	1,810	1,752	1,709	1,682	1,663	1,650	1,645	1,609
50-54	1,686	1,642	1,568	1,512	1,544	1,614	1,678	1,747	1,790	1,752	1,696	1,595
55-59	1,589	1,588	1,583	1,582	1,580	1,553	1,513	1,446	1,395	1,428	1,495	1,572
60-64	1,284	1,300	1,313	1,325	1,333	1,339	1,339	1,337	1,338	1,337	1,316	1,274
65-69	392	403	414	422	425	424	424	423	421	418	414	379
70 and over	205	202	200	198	197	198	198	198	199	198	197	199
Under 40	8,487	8,512	8,535	8,565	8,588	8,564	8,501	8,543	8,606	8,677	8,743	9,259
40 and over	8,612	8,609	8,599	8,585	8,569	8,556	8,534	8,500	8,460	8,428	8,398	8,288
Females: Married												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972)	67	64	62	62	62	62	64	65	66	68	70	81
20-24	424	445	453	458	463	462	444	430	424	419	419	463
25-29	425	429	439	450	452	479	512	531	540	545	546	487
30-34	468	470	477	485	493	494	498	510	522	537	556	629
35-39	638	642	647	648	652	656	665	680	700	717	725	854
40-44	751	744	745	747	755	765	771	775	777	780	783	864
45-49	712	752	797	832	825	810	798	793	792	794	800	813
50-54	674	670	652	637	662	704	740	784	816	808	794	782
55-59	500	517	532	550	565	571	570	556	545	566	602	683
60-64	212	219	228	236	244	251	258	263	270	277	278	280
65 and over	113	117	121	126	131	136	140	145	150	155	160	181
Under 40	2,022	2,050	2,078	2,103	2,132	2,153	2,183	2,216	2,252	2,286	2,316	2,514
40 and over	2,962	3,019	3,075	3,128	3,182	3,237	3,277	3,317	3,350	3,380	3,417	3,603
Females: Others												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972)	1,444	1,353	1,282	1,242	1,210	1,155	1,025	1,021	1,032	1,057	1,078	1,209
20-24	752	806	829	815	784	748	665	648	634	634	634	692
25-29	256	253	259	256	273	281	300	308	302	295	285	245
30-34	163	162	161	163	155	153	151	155	158	163	168	174
35-39	156	149	142	137	133	130	129	131	131	127	127	144
40-44	192	182	174	166	155	145	139	133	128	125	124	127
45-49	210	211	212	212	203	195	187	180	173	166	161	147
50-54	264	253	237	224	221	224	229	234	236	227	216	187
55-59	310	305	300	295	289	279	266	249	234	233	239	233
60-64	181	180	179	178	176	175	172	170	168	166	161	141
65 and over	134	135	137	138	139	141	139	137	136	134	132	136
Under 40	2,771	2,723	2,673	2,623	2,555	2,467	2,303	2,271	2,276	2,292	2,292	2,464
40 and over	1,291	1,266	1,239	1,213	1,183	1,159	1,132	1,103	1,075	1,051	1,033	971
TOTALS:												
Males	17,099	17,121	17,134	17,150	17,157	17,120	17,035	17,043	17,066	17,105	17,141	17,547
Females	9,046	9,058	9,065	9,067	9,052	9,016	8,895	8,916	8,948	8,993	9,058	9,552
Married	4,984	5,059	5,153	5,231	5,314	5,390	5,460	5,533	5,602	5,666	5,733	6,117
Others	4,062	3,999	3,912	3,836	3,738	3,626	3,435	3,383	3,346	3,327	3,325	3,435
Males and Females	26,145	26,179	26,199	26,217	26,209	26,136	25,930	25,959	26,014	26,098	26,199	27,099
Under 40	13,280	13,285	13,286	13,291	13,275	13,184	12,987	13,039	13,129	13,239	13,351	14,237
40 and over	12,865	12,894	12,913	12,926	12,934	12,952	12,943	12,920	12,885	12,859	12,848	12,862
Total Population												
Aged 15 years and over	42,091	42,234	42,383	42,533	42,671	42,822	42,193	42,360	42,550	42,751	42,964	44,384
Aged 16 years and over												
Working population as percentage of total population above school-leaving age	62.1	62.0	61.8	61.6	61.4	61.0	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.0	61.0	61.1

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	38,073	1,910	4,874	44,857
Double day shifts††	29,433	1,657	2,658	33,748
Long spells	7,954	284	916	9,154
Night shifts	5,656	1,457	—	7,113
Part-time work‡	12,224	—	—	12,225
Saturday afternoon work	2,396	93	63	2,542
Sunday work	8,572	487	93	9,152
Miscellaneous	4,914	293	182	5,389
Total	109,212	6,181	8,787	124,180

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

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

†† Includes 10,181 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

MORE TRAINING BOARDS PROPOSED

The seventeenth industrial training board—covering the hotel and catering 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.

The order (S.I. 1966, No. 1347, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into operation on 7th November.

This new board, which will have about one million workers within its scope, will cover all activities in the course of any business in hotels, public houses, boarding houses, guest houses, hostels, clubs serving main meals or providing accommodation, holiday camps, restaurants, cafes and similar establishments, catering contracting and industrial and staff canteens. Catering in educational establishments and the schools meal service are also within its scope.

The board's main responsibility will be to ensure that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in the industry. Its chairman, as already announced, is Mr. Julian Salmon, deputy chairman of J. Lyons and Co. Ltd.

The Minister has circulated to interested organisations a draft definition outlining the activities which he proposes should be covered by an industrial training board to be set up for the civil air transport industry.

It is proposed that the board should cover the activities in Great Britain of the air corporations, the British Airports Authority, and independent air transport services for the carriage of passengers, mail or other freight. Also within the 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 the board's scope are activities carried out by the captain or crew of any aircraft registered outside the United Kingdom or operated from Northern Ireland by an employer whose principal place of business is located there.

The proposed board for the civil air transport industry will cover about 50,000 workers.

Mr. Gunter also plans to set up three further training boards to cover (1) the chemical and allied industry; (2) the petroleum industry, and (3) the plastics processing and rubber industries.

The Minister intends to bring establishments wholly or mainly producing petrochemicals within scope of the chemical and allied industry training board.

These boards, estimated to include about three-quarters of a million employees altogether, will be set up as consultations with interested parties have been completed and they have had an opportunity of examining the Minister's detailed proposals.

There are already seventeen boards in operation for the following industries:

engineering; construction; iron and steel; wool, jute and flax; shipbuilding; electricity supply; gas; water supply; ceramics, glass and mineral products; furniture and timber; man-made fibres producing; knitting, lace and net; carpets; cotton and allied textiles; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; road transport; and hotel and catering.

Consultations are proceeding in connection with the establishment of boards for the fishing industry, the distributive trades and the food processing industry.

INTRODUCTORY COURSES FOR TRAINING OFFICERS

The Central Training Council's Committee on Training Officers in a report published earlier this year—HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net—(MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966, page 222) included recommendations for short introductory courses for training officers.

These courses aim to provide a person of suitable intellectual capacity and some industrial experience with a knowledge of the main duties of a training officer and some degree of skill in carrying out such duties.

A number of institutions of further education have organised, or are making plans to organise, full-time introductory courses. These are:

Blackburn College of Technology and Design
Bristol College of Science and Technology (Proposed University of Bath)
College for the Distributive Trades (Charing Cross Road)
Glamorgan College of Technology
Hendon College of Technology
Huddersfield College of Education (Technical)
Ipswich Civic College
Leeds College of Commerce
Liverpool College of Commerce
Luton College of Technology
Kingston-upon-Hull College of Commerce
Kingston-upon-Thames College of Technology
John Dalton College of Technology, Manchester

North Staffordshire College of Technology, Stoke-on-Trent
Nottingham Regional College of Technology

Polytechnic, Regent Street
Portsmouth College of Technology
Sheffield College of Technology
Slough College
South Birmingham Technical College
University of Strathclyde
Sunderland Technical College
Wigan and District Mining and Technical College
Wolverhampton College of Technology
Woolwich Polytechnic

It is possible that other colleges may have plans to run courses of this nature.

As recommended in the committee's report, these courses are usually of a sandwich type, comprising two two-week periods in the college with an intervening period during which the training officer returns to industry and does some project work. Courses of this kind are intended to give people new to training duties an appreciation of the scope of the job and an introduction to the most important aspects of the work.

The Ministry of Labour is prepared to reimburse half the tuition fee to firms in industries not covered by industrial training boards who release staff to attend approved courses. Employers in industries covered by industrial training boards should apply to the secretary of the board for information about financial assistance.

Information about dates and fees for current courses is available from the Ministry of Labour (T.B.2) 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1., and from the colleges.

INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS TO REDUNDANCY FUND

From 6th February next year employers will have to pay higher contributions to the redundancy fund set up under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965.

This is the effect of an order made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently.

It provides that the existing contributions of 5d. a week for a man and 2d. a week for a woman shall be raised to 10d. and 5d., respectively. The purpose of the increase is to cover expenditure, clear the deficit which the fund is expected to incur in the period immediately ahead, and in the longer term to build up a reserve.

Under the Act employers who have made payments to redundant employees can claim rebates from the fund: the rebate amounts on average to more than 70 per cent. of the payment due to the employee.

Since 6th December, 1965, when the Act came into operation, to 30th September, 1966, redundancy payments made under it have amounted to £17,330,000, of which £13,079,000 was borne by the fund and £4,251,000 paid directly by the employers. During this period the number of payments totalled 82,051.

Up to mid-April, 1966, income from contributions exceeded expenditure from the fund which then had a favourable balance of £2,600,000. Between mid-April and the end of October, 1966, expenditure has averaged £430,000 a week compared with income from contributions of £330,000 a week. In the same period the credit balance in the fund has been eliminated and replaced by a debit balance of more than £100,000. It is also expected that its expenditure will increase in the coming months.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made in the period 1st January 1966 to 30th September 1966 show that the industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest hundred) construction (10,900), engineering and electrical goods (10,100) and distributive trades (10,000). Other industries where appreciable numbers received payments are transport and communications (5,900), vehicles (5,800), miscellaneous services (5,100), textiles (4,200), paper, printing and publishing (4,200), and food, drink and tobacco (4,100).

Appeals to industrial tribunals by 25th September numbered 3,554 in England and Wales and 476 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to a redundancy payment or the correct amount payable. At 25th September 1,740 cases had been heard in England and Wales, 445 had been abandoned or withdrawn and 1,369 remained to be decided, whilst in Scotland 284 had been heard, 63 had been abandoned or withdrawn and 129 remained for hearing.

DISPUTES PROCEDURES IN BRITAIN

The general functions of disputes procedures in British industry are discussed in a research paper prepared for the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations and published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net).

This research paper is the second in the series authorised by the Royal Commission to supplement evidence and existing information. Written by Mr. A. I. Marsh, Senior Research Fellow in Industrial Relations, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, it is the first of two papers on the subject.

Mr. Marsh begins by analysing the mounting public criticism which has been a feature of the last five years. He shows that for the most part this has arisen out of the growth of workplace bargaining and the growing importance of shop stewards. In the public mind these developments have been associated with an increase in unofficial strikes, involving breaches of procedure agreements. This has led to proposals for a greater use of legal sanctions, as is the case in some other countries.

Yet little is known about how the system of dispute settlement actually works, and how its defects arise. There has been no objective analysis of its strengths and weaknesses. Without this, attempts to introduce "alien features" on any scale seem "unlikely to be successful".

The paper then attempts an analysis of the main features of British dispute procedures. Most of them are multi-union, and those that affect non-manual workers are relatively restricted in scope. Unlike most other countries no attempt is made in Britain to distinguish between disputes arising out of the application and interpretation of existing agreements, as against those that result from claims for new agreements. Most important of all, the parties to procedures see them as nothing more than rough and ready guides to ways of solving particular problems. They avoid making strict rules, which might bind them in advance to observe pre-determined patterns of behaviour.

The extremely imprecise character of most British dispute procedures can be seen most clearly when one examines their arrangements for dealing with shop floor grievances. Few industry-wide procedures try to lay down anything more than the most general rules, and most managers and shop stewards rely on informal "customs and practices", rather than written regulations. Even where workplace procedures are formalised they are seldom implemented in the precise form in which they are written. Instead both sides emphasize the need to preserve "flexibility" and allow for settlements that reflect variations in circumstances and temperament. They also realise that sometimes one side or another will do things that are not strictly in accordance with procedure, and even that workers will sometimes take strike action that involves a breach of procedure.

These features are of crucial importance when evaluating the utility of present day proposals for the legal enforcement of procedures and agreements in Britain. It is not simply that, as has often been pointed out, experience during the war, when strikers who broke agreements were liable to prosecution, shows that additional legal sanctions are not likely to lead to any reduction in strikes. Still more fundamental and important is the objection that attempts to enforce procedures and agreements in Britain would involve both a change in their character and in the attitude of the parties towards them. Certainly disputes would become much more a matter for legal decision, although there is nothing in the British legal tradition "which would suggest that lawyers are adept at handling the problems arising out of industrial relations". Procedures themselves would have to be largely re-written in a much more rigid way, particularly at shop floor level.

It is perhaps for reasons of this kind that there exists among practitioners of industrial relations in this country a profound misgiving about the practical value of legal sanctions in procedure. In the main advocates of such methods are found among those who are not immediately

associated with workplace problems, who feel that there ought to exist quick and ready answers to the relatively few areas of industry in which unconstitutional strikes are endemic.

This does not mean that strikes are not a problem, or that many present day workplace procedures are not crude, vague, and administered by untrained shop stewards and managers. It is merely that it would seem to be more useful to study the actual circumstances of strike-prone situations in order to discover possible solutions, rather than rely on overall disciplinary remedies backed by the law. The Devlin Committee on the Docks and the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council are examples of this kind of approach which could be extended. It could also be that what is needed above all is for the State to take a positive view of the kind of procedural arrangements that are desirable and to work towards the establishment of such standards.

But such a development would suggest a more detailed study of the working of some of the more important national procedures. This is the aim of a further research paper which Mr. Marsh is now preparing for the Royal Commission. It will contain a number of proposals as to how procedures might be improved.

Yet it must be realised that too much cannot be expected of procedures. The public often assumes that all strikes are undesirable. But it can be argued that in some British industries the constant search for compromise and agreement is not in the general interest. Overt conflict often helps to clarify situations and prepare the way for change. It is not without significance that countries like the U.S.A., where the pace of change is greater than in Britain, often have a much higher rate of loss due to strikes. If the pace of change were accelerated in Britain we should expect more strikes rather than less.

It should be clearly understood that the research paper does not necessarily represent or foreshadow the ultimate views of the Royal Commission.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 12th September, 1966, 3,219 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total 2,335 were able-bodied and 884 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 6,266 (4,660 able-bodied and 1,606 disabled), of whom 5,262 (4,522 able-bodied and 740 disabled) were at government training centres, 497 (132 able-bodied and 365 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 42 (6 able-bodied and 36 disabled) at employers' establishments and 465 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 2,746 persons (2,039 able-bodied and 707 disabled), and 2,605 (1,964 able-bodied and 641 disabled) were placed in employment.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,532,000 in September 1966 (8,519,000 males 3,013,000 females). The total included 8,895,000 (6,049,000 males 2,846,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,637,000 (1,550,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 39,000 lower than that for August 1966 and 127,000 lower than in September 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 11,000 lower than in August 1966 and 37,000 lower than in September 1965. The number in construction was 28,000 less than in August 1966 and 61,000 less than in September 1965.

Unemployment

The total number of registered unemployed on 10th October in Great Britain was 436,245 representing 1.9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.5 per cent. in the previous month and 1.4 per cent in October 1965. The total included 374,639 wholly unemployed (including 7,573 school-leavers) and 61,606 temporarily stopped. The number of unemployed school-leavers was 9,200 less than in September.

Excluding school-leavers the number wholly unemployed was 367,066 adjusted for normal seasonal variations the figure was 377,000 compared with 344,000 in September.

Among those wholly unemployed in October 218,327 (58.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks, compared with 176,709 (54.5 per cent.) in September; 108,130 (28.9 per cent.) had been registered for 2 weeks or less, compared with 92,325 (28.5 per cent.) in September.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 5th October was 301,295, 49,740 less than on 7th September. The number of unfilled vacancies for adults decreased during the month by

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 24 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-September 1966, and for the two preceding months and for September 1965.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total

29,737 to 217,395 compared with a normal seasonal decrease of 12,000.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th September 1966, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,023,000. This is about 33 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short time in these industries was 73,000 or about 1.2 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st October, 1966, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were the same as those at the end of September, namely 154.6 and 169.8, respectively.

Index of Retail Prices

At 18th October the official retail prices was 117.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 117.1 at 20th September and 113.1 at 12th October 1965. The index figure for food was 115.4 compared with 115.1 at 20th September.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 161, involving approximately 55,400 workers. During the month approximately 57,900 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 157,000 working days were lost, including 20,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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 24 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

Industry	THOUSANDS											
	September 1965*			July 1966*			August 1966*			September 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,640.8	3,018.3	11,659.1	8,544.9	3,002.1	11,547.0	8,557.0	3,013.9	11,570.9	8,519.4	3,012.7	11,532.1
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,078.0	2,854.4	8,932.4	6,037.6	2,836.8	8,874.4	6,057.5	2,848.0	8,905.5	6,048.6	2,846.0	8,894.6
Mining, etc.	592.3	22.8	615.1	557.5	22.8	580.3	555.3	22.8	578.1	553.5	22.8	576.3
Coal mining	532.0	17.8	549.8	497.2	17.8	515.0	495.0	17.8	512.8	493.2	17.8	510.0
Food, drink and tobacco	471.0	356.1	827.1	478.8	356.1	834.9	483.3	358.1	841.4	471.3	358.4	829.7
Grain milling	31.8	8.5	40.3	30.5	8.4	38.9	30.5	8.3	38.8	30.3	8.3	38.6
Bread and flour confectionery	90.5	64.8	155.3	90.6	64.8	155.4	91.3	65.4	156.7	89.7	64.8	154.5
Biscuits	17.6	34.9	52.5	18.0	33.2	51.2	18.1	33.9	52.0	18.2	35.8	54.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	43.0	38.8	81.8	44.8	38.6	83.4	45.5	38.8	84.3	43.9	38.5	82.4
Milk products	22.6	12.1	34.7	24.4	12.8	37.2	24.6	13.0	37.6	23.2	12.6	35.8
Sugar	12.4	3.9	16.3	11.8	4.0	15.8	11.8	4.0	15.8	11.7	3.9	15.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.4	55.9	96.3	40.7	53.0	93.7	41.0	53.4	94.4	40.7	53.7	94.4
Fruit and vegetable products	32.3	43.6	75.9	36.3	45.8	82.1	36.4	44.9	81.3	33.7	45.3	79.0
Animal and poultry products	16.1	4.4	20.5	15.6	4.2	19.8	15.7	4.2	19.9	15.7	4.3	20.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	28.2	22.0	50.2	28.4	23.0	51.4	29.2	23.1	52.3	28.4	23.2	51.6
Brewing and malting	78.1	20.4	98.5	77.8	20.1	97.9	78.5	20.3	98.8	76.9	20.2	97.1
Other drink industries	40.6	24.1	64.7	42.3	24.8	67.1	42.9	24.9	67.8	41.3	24.5	65.8
Tobacco	17.4	22.7	40.1	17.6	23.4	41.0	17.8	23.9	41.7	17.4	23.3	40.7
Chemicals and allied industries	373.8	146.6	520.4	373.8	148.3	522.1	374.5	150.1	524.6	373.4	148.7	522.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.0	0.5	16.5
Mineral oil refining	25.0	3.6	28.6	24.5	3.7	28.2	24.5	3.7	28.2	24.8	3.7	28.5
Lubricating oils and greases	6.2	1.9	8.1	6.5	2.0	8.5	6.5	2.0	8.5	6.4	2.0	8.4
Chemicals and dyes	174.4	47.9	222.3	173.0	47.3	220.3	173.2	47.7	220.9	172.8	47.5	220.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.7	46.3	81.0	36.1	47.4	83.5	36.6	48.4	85.0	36.6	47.6	84.2
Explosives and fireworks	16.3	16.3	32.6	16.4	16.4	32.8	16.4	16.4	32.8	16.3	16.3	32.6
Paint and printing ink	34.0	13.6	47.6	33.8	13.3	47.1	33.7	13.4	47.1	33.2	13.3	46.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	27.0	12.8	39.8	26.6	13.8	40.4	26.8	14.0	40.8	26.7	13.8	40.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	29.7	6.1	35.8	30.7	6.0	36.7	30.7	6.1	36.8	30.7	6.1	36.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.2	5.0	15.2	10.0	4.8	14.8	9.9	4.9	14.8	9.9	4.9	14.8
Metal manufacture	557.0	77.5	634.5	540.7	77.5	618.2	540.7	77.3	618.0	541.7	77.6	619.3
Iron and steel (general)	280.7	26.0	306.7	267.4	25.6	293.0	267.3	25.6	292.9	268.1	25.9	294.0
Steel tubes	48.6	9.3	57.9	48.2	9.3	57.5	48.3	9.3	57.6	48.5	9.3	57.8
Iron castings, etc.	107.8	14.2	122.0	106.3	14.9	121.2	106.3	14.8	121.1	106.3	14.8	121.1
Light metals	48.8	11.1	59.9	48.3	10.9	59.2	48.4	10.9	59.3	48.5	10.8	59.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	71.1	16.9	88.0	70.5	16.8	87.3	70.4	16.7	87.1	70.3	16.8	87.1
Engineering and electrical goods	1,667.2	625.4	2,292.6	1,672.6	634.2	2,306.8	1,679.9	635.8	2,315.7	1,688.5	636.7	2,325.2
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	33.6	5.1	38.7	33.2	5.2	38.4	33.4	5.2	38.6	33.2	5.1	38.3
Metal-working machine tools	81.6	14.5	96.1	82.1	14.7	96.8	82.8	14.8	97.6	83.7	14.8	98.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	51.4	16.2	67.6	51.8	16.7	68.5	52.1	16.6	68.7	52.6	16.9	69.5
Industrial engines	39.5	6.5	46.0	37.4	6.0	43.4	37.4	6.1	43.5	37.6	6.1	43.7
Textile machinery and accessories	44.0	8.6	52.6	44.1	8.7	52.8	44.1	8.8	52.9	44.2	8.8	53.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	28.3	3.6	31.9	27.9	3.7	31.6	27.9	3.7	31.6	28.0	3.8	31.8
Mechanical handling equipment	51.8	7.2	59.0	51.7	7.3	59.0	51.7	7.4	59.1	51.8	7.4	59.2
Office machinery	44.3	17.9	62.2	44.8	18.0	62.8	45.1	17.9	63.0	45.3	18.0	63.3
Other machinery	300.0	67.0	367.0	300.8	67.7	368.5	302.3	68.2	370.5	304.0	68.2	372.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	139.0	17.4	156.4	139.8	17.6	157.4	140.4	17.7	158.1	141.4	17.8	159.2
Ordnance and small arms	20.0	5.8	25.8	19.3	5.8	25.1	19.2	5.8	25.0	19.3	5.8	25.1
Other mechanical engineering	188.7	55.3	244.0	187.7	54.5	242.2	188.2	54.5	242.7	189.7	55.0	244.7
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.9	49.3	139.2	91.1	50.8	141.9	92.0	50.7	142.7	92.0	50.8	142.8
Watches and clocks	6.9	8.1	15.0	7.1	8.7	15.8	7.2	8.7	15.9	7.1	8.8	15.9
Electrical machinery	172.1	60.5	232.6	172.5	59.3	231.8	173.0	59.3	232.3	173.8	59.0	232.8
Insulated wires and cables	42.9	21.9	64.8	43.2	21.0	64.2	43.2	21.1	64.3	43.1	21.0	64.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	48.9	34.8	83.7	52.4	38.4	90.8	52.6	38.6	91.2	53.4	38.6	92.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	162.1	131.9	294.0	164.3	133.2	297.5	165.6	133.5	299.1	166.6	132.8	299.4
Domestic electric appliances	37.4	23.4	60.8	36.3	24.5	60.8	36.2	24.6	60.8	36.3	24.7	61.0
Other electrical goods	84.8	70.4	155.2	85.1	72.4	157.5	85.5	72.6	158.1	85.4	73.3	158.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195.1	11.5	206.6	185.1	11.9	197.0	185.1	11.8	196.9	186.4	11.7	198.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	146.5	8.3	154.8	139.9	8.7	148.6	140.0	8.7	148.7	141.4	8.6	150.0
Marine engineering	48.6	3.2	51.8	45.2	3.2	48.4	45.1	3.1	48.2	45.0	3.1	48.1
Vehicles	746.5	115.6	862.1	736.9	112.8	849.7	735.9	113.3	849.2	737.2	113.1	850.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	433.4	64.1	497.5	430.5	61.5	492.0	428.9	61.6	490.5	428.5	61.3	489.8
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.5	7.2	25.7	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.7	7.0	25.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	212.7	36.7	249.4	210.6	37.1	247.7	211.1	37.4	248.5	212.8	37.6	250.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	36.1	2.7	38.8	33.5	2.6	36.1	33.4	2.7	36.1	33.5	2.7	36.2
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	42.1	2.5	44.6	40.0	2.4	42.4	40.2	2.4	42.6	40.2	2.3	42.5
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.7	2.4	6.1	3.6	2.2	5.8	3.6	2.2	5.8	3.5	2.2	5.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	390.1	204.7	594.8	386.8	201.0	587.8	387.9	200.1	588.0	386.3	199.6	585.9
Tools and implements	15.6	8.6	24.2	15.4	8.7	24.1	15.6	8.7	24.3	15.6	8.8	24.4
Cutlery	6.8	6.5	13.3	6.7	6.4	13.1	6.7	6.3	13.0	6.7	6.2	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.4	18.4	47.8	28.6	17.4	46.0	28.7	17.4	46.1	28.5	17.4	45.9
Wire and wire manufactures	35.0	11.0	46.0	33.9	10.9	44.8	34.1	10.7	44.8	34.1	10.7	44.8
Cans and metal boxes	17.5	21.7	39.2	17.6	21.1	38.7	18.1	21.0	39.1	17.5	21.0	38.5
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.5	12.2	28.7	16.3	12.0	28.3	16.3	12.0	28.3	16.2	12.0	28.2
Other metal industries	269.3	126.3	395.6	268.3	124.5	392.8	268.4	124.0	392.4	267.7	123.5	391.2
Textiles	364.0	402.0	766.0	362.9	390.4	753.3	364.8	392.2	757.0	361.8	391.3	753.1
Production of man-made fibres	37.6	9.1	46.7	37.3	8.5	45.8	37.1	8.5	45.6	35.6	8.2	43.8
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.1	60.6	100.7	40.4	57.9	98.3	41.0	58.3	99.3	40.8	58.0	98.8
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	41.0	52.1	93.1	39.8	49.2	89.0	40.0	52.1	89.2	39.6	48.4	88.0
Woolen and worsted	84.2	91.3	175.5	83.5	88.4	171.9	83.9	88.4	172.3	83.7	88.6	172.3
Jute	8.9	8.5	17.4	8.9	8.4	17.3	8.8	8.2	17.0	8.9	8.2	17.1
Rope, twine and net	4.7	6.7	11.4	4.8	6.6	11.4	4.9	6.6	11.5	4.8	6.6	11.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	39.4	90.3	129.7	40.8	89.5	130.3	41.4	90.5	131.9	41.4	91.3	132.7
Lace	3.7	4.3	8.0	3.9	4.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	8.2
Carpets	23.9	17.4	41.3	24.2	16.7	40.9	24.4	16.9	41.3	24.3	16.7	41.0
Narrow fabrics	8.0	13.4	21.4	8.0	13.0	21.0	8.1	13.0	21.1	8.1	12.9	21.0
Made-up textiles	9.4	18.9	28.3	9.8	18.8	28.6	9.6	19.1	28.7	9.4	18.8	28.2

Table 25 (contd.) Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-Sept. 1966

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Leather, leather goods and fur	4.1	16.5	Paper, printing and publishing	34.2	15.3
Leather goods	2.6	17.4	Paper and board	2.8	12.9
Clothing and footwear	40.2	10.3	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	7.4	21.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.3	10.6	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.0	18.9
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.6	9.7	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.5	16.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.0	10.8	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	11.5	11.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.2	10.7	Other manufacturing industries	29.1	21.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.8	14.5	Rubber	8.1	21.8
Footwear	4.4	7.6	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.0	22.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.1	11.4	Plastics moulding and fabricating	10.1	25.3
Pottery	2.4	6.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	2.3	15.9
Glass	2.8	14.0			
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.7	17.0			
Timber, furniture, etc.	8.8	15.2			
Timber	2.3	16.7			
Furniture and upholstery	2.6	12.7			
			Total, all manufacturing industries	499.3	17.5

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17th September, 1966, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,023,200, or about 33.0 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 73,400 or 1.2 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 26.

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 26 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 17th September, 1966

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (percent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (percent.)	Hours lost	
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	193.0	33.7	1,814	9.4	—	0.7	0.2	2.8	15.0	0.2	3.5	17.3
Bread and flour confectionery	37.1	33.5	351	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	75.8	25.8	752	9.9	—	—	0.1	0.9	9.9	0.1	0.9	9.9
Chemicals and dyes	33.2	26.9	354	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	132.6	28.7	1,252	9.4	—	1.4	8.6	71.5	8.4	8.6	1.9	72.9
Iron and steel (general)	34.5	15.8	350	10.2	—	0.3	6.5	55.9	8.5	6.5	3.0	56.2
Iron castings, etc.	39.3	41.2	366	9.3	—	0.8	1.7	13.7	7.9	1.8	1.8	14.5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	667.3	43.4	5,547	8.3	0.1	5.1	1.5	12.5	8.3	1.6	0.1	17.5
Non-electrical engineering	478.7	50.3	4,042	8.4	0.1	5.0	1.4	11.5	8.2	1.5	0.2	16.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	188.7	32.1	1,506	8.0	—	—	0.1	0.9	9.0	0.1	0.9	9.0
Vehicles	212.6	35.4	1,565	7.4	—	0.2	25.5	279.7	11.0	25.5	4.2	279.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	123.8	32.3	863	7.0	—	0.2	25.5	279.5	11.0	25.5	6.7	279.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	68.5	49.1	547	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	159.0	36.5	1,308	8.2	—	0.9	2.1	13.8	6.6	2.1	0.5	14.7
Textiles	123.3	19.9	955	7.7	6.0	250.8	7.3	72.8	9.9	13.3	2.1	323.6
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	17.9	10.9	131	7.3	4.5	189.2	2.2	34.4	15.6	6.7	2.4	223.5
Wollen and worsted	42.5	29.4	371	8.7	0.2	10.1	0.2	3.3	10.1	0.5	0.3	13.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.7	12.5	77	5.6	0.4	15.0	2.3	16.1	7.0	2.7	2.4	31.1
Textile finishing	19.0	37.5	146	7.7	0.7	28.4	1.4	11.2	7.8	2.1	4.1	39.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.1	24.6	74	7.3	—	1.8	0.3	2.4	9.0	0.3	0.8	4.2
Clothing and footwear	38.5	9.0	189	4.9	0.2	9.0	16.4	110.7	6.8	16.6	3.9	119.7
Footwear	8.0	8.8	35	4.3	—	0.9	13.6	85.8	6.3	13.7	14.9	86.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	84.8	32.8	853	10.1	—	0.8	1.3	9.9	7.9	1.3	0.5	10.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	83.7	40.0	696	8.3	0.1	2.8	2.6	41.7	16.0	2.7	1.3	44.5
Timber	33.6	46.4	282	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	24.3	33.1	166	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	164.9	38.6	1,395	8.5	—	1.1	0.5	6.1	11.9	0.5	0.1	7.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	35.2	47.1	282	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc.	65.0	39.3	513	7.9	—	1.1	—	0.4	16.4	0.1	—	1.6
Other manufacturing industries	77.6	31.4	676	8.7	0.2	7.9	0.4	2.6	7.2	0.6	0.2	10.5
Rubber	32.3	32.6	280	8.7	—	0.3	0.3	1.9	7.3	0.3	0.3	2.1
Total all manufacturing industries*	2,023.2	33.0	17,078	8.4	6.7	282.4	66.6	627.4	9.4	73.4	1.2	909.8

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

Table 28 Wholly Unemployed: Great Britain: Duration Analysis; 10th October, 1966

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	42,916	4,704	13,645	3,071	64,336
Over 1, up to 2	29,759	3,018	8,980	2,037	43,794
Up to 2	72,675	7,722	22,625	5,108	108,130
Over 2, up to 3	19,859	1,999	6,365	1,328	29,551
Over 3, up to 4	15,720	1,382	5,035	916	23,053
Over 2, up to 4	35,579	3,381	11,400	2,244	52,604
Over 4, up to 5	13,342	1,201	4,285	680	19,508
Over 5, up to 6	12,949	900	3,717	571	18,137
Over 6, up to 7	7,165	513	2,032	308	10,018
Over 7, up to 8	7,018	537	2,083	292	9,930
Over 4, up to 8	40,474	3,151	12,117	1,851	57,593
Over 8, up to 9	6,335	399	1,854	229	8,817
Over 9, up to 13	19,443	1,946	4,762	1,369	27,520
Over 13, up to 26	32,022	734	6,996	444	40,196
Over 26, up to 39	15,489	142	3,323	128	19,082
Over 39, up to 52	10,716	47	1,883	50	12,696
Over 52	41,863	99	5,973	66	48,001
Over 8	125,868	3,367	24,791	2,286	156,312
Total	274,596	17,621	70,933	11,489	374,639
Up to 8—per cent.	54.2	80.9	65.1	80.1	58.3

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 10th OCTOBER, 1966

The total number of registered unemployed in Great Britain on 10th October, 1966 was 436,245; 96,043 more than on 12th September. This total represented an unemployment rate of 1.9 per cent, against 1.5 per cent in September.

There were 374,639 wholly unemployed, (i.e. without a job) including 274,596 men, 17,621 boys, 70,933 women and 11,489 girls. The remaining 61,606 persons registered were temporarily stopped (i.e. laid off by their employers but expected to return to their jobs). The total included 34,576 married women.

Excluding persons aged under 18 who had not been in insured employment, the number of registered wholly unemployed was 367,066, consisting of 287,679 males and 79,387 females. The seasonally adjusted figure was 377,000, to the nearest thousand, against 344,000 in September and 305,000 in July.

Of the wholly unemployed, 108,130 had been registered for 2 weeks or less, a further 52,604 from 2 to 4 weeks; 57,593 from 4 to 8 weeks and 156,312 for over 8 weeks. Of the wholly unemployed, 42.9 per cent had been registered for not more than 4 weeks, against about 39.3 per cent in September and 58.3 per cent for not more than 8 weeks, against 54.5 in September.

The totals registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in October are analysed by region in Table 27 and by the industry, if any, in which they were last employed in Table 29. The wholly unemployed in Great Britain are analysed in more detail by the duration of their registration in Table 28.

Table 27 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 10th October, 1966

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	102,157	45,426	9,881	31,697	49,688	18,894	30,292	52,679	38,201	67,280	35,476	436,245	31,807	468,052	63,679	48,359
Men	81,255	35,747	7,624	24,136	41,168	14,332	22,333	38,495	28,139	48,384	24,811	330,677	21,745	352,422	49,638	39,241
Boys	4,067	1,901	376	1,035	1,528	770	1,440	2,317	2,135	2,279	2,072	18,019	804	18,823	2,757	1,686
Women	14,705	7,010	1,559	5,646	6,019	3,239	5,272	10,600	6,514	15,201	6,903	75,658	8,746	84,404	9,976	6,288
Girls	2,130	768	322	880	973	553	1,247	1,520	3,100	8,445	2,891	34,576	5,226	39,802	3,763	2,567
Percentage rates																
Total	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	1.9	6.3	1.1	1.1	1.7
Males	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.3	7.2	1.4	1.4	2.3
Females	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	1.0	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.8
Temporarily stopped																
Total	14,361	1,395	109	3,297	26,246	1,453	3,007	3,293	1,276	5,458	3,106	61,606	1,424	63,030	1,581	12,889
Men	13,806	1,317	90	3,227	24,907	1,116	2,218	2,389	976	4,974	2,378	56,081	526	56,607	1,447	12,449
Boys	45	7	1	7	101	19	41	29	32	117	6	398	26	424	10	36
Women	493	71	18	53	1,187	282	611	844	192	342	703	4,725	714	5,439	124	387
Girls	17	—	—	10	51	36	137	31	76	25	19	402	158	560	—	17
Wholly unemployed																
Total	87,796	44,031	9,772	28,400	23,442	17,441	27,285	49,386	36,925	61,822	32,370	374,639	30,383	405,022	62,098	35,470
Males	71,471	36,324	7,909	21,937	17,688	13,967	21,514	38,394	29,266	45,572	24,499	292,217	21,997	314,214	50,938	28,442
Females	16,325	7,707	1,863	6,463	5,754	3,474	5,771	10,992	7,659	16,250	7,871	82,422				

Table 29 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 10th October, 1966

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all industries and services*	292,217	82,422	56,479	5,127	348,696	87,549	436,245	371,245	96,807	468,052		
Total, Index of Production industries	143,430	23,416	54,753	4,899	198,183	28,315	226,498	210,037	32,712	242,749		
Total, manufacturing industries	74,588	22,436	54,631	4,896	129,219	27,332	156,551	133,235	31,616	164,851		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,565	892	1,258	35	10,823	927	11,750	13,641	1,002	14,643		
Agriculture and horticulture	7,176	850	1,112	35	7,288	885	8,173	9,900	959	10,859		
Forestry	298	14	1	—	299	28	327	321	28	349		
Fishing	2,091	14	1,145	—	3,236	14	3,250	3,420	15	3,435		
Mining and quarrying	6,831	132	8	3	6,839	135	6,974	7,015	139	7,154		
Coal mining	5,944	94	6	—	5,950	94	6,044	5,953	95	6,048		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	395	13	2	—	397	13	410	543	16	559		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	186	6	—	—	186	6	192	203	6	209		
Other mining and quarrying	306	19	—	3	306	22	328	316	22	338		
Food, drink and tobacco	7,852	3,604	57	57	7,909	3,661	11,570	8,461	4,251	12,712		
Grain milling	360	49	—	—	360	50	410	410	65	475		
Bread and flour confectionery	1,685	514	3	—	1,688	514	2,202	1,795	578	2,373		
Biscuits	338	285	—	—	338	285	623	342	290	632		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	718	403	24	31	742	434	1,176	835	482	1,317		
Milk products	469	181	1	—	470	181	651	550	226	776		
Sugar	232	38	—	—	232	38	270	234	39	273		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	526	478	—	5	526	483	1,009	541	491	1,032		
Fruit and vegetable products	620	603	—	14	620	617	1,237	701	731	1,432		
Animal and poultry foods	350	58	—	5	350	58	408	362	60	422		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	334	210	—	—	334	215	549	337	221	558		
Brewing and malting	943	175	2	—	945	175	1,120	958	180	1,138		
Other drink industries	858	437	25	1	883	438	1,321	927	455	1,382		
Tobacco	419	173	2	—	421	173	594	469	433	902		
Chemicals and allied industries	5,010	1,098	95	8	5,105	1,106	6,211	5,218	1,133	6,351		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	191	7	—	—	191	7	198	191	8	199		
Mineral oil refining	737	38	—	—	737	38	775	743	40	783		
Lubricating oils and greases	77	5	1	—	78	5	83	79	7	86		
Chemicals and dyes	2,188	288	84	6	2,272	294	2,566	2,348	307	2,655		
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	364	277	1	—	365	277	642	368	279	647		
Explosives and fireworks	268	255	—	—	268	255	523	270	257	527		
Paints and printing ink	482	72	5	2	487	74	561	498	77	575		
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	337	93	3	—	340	93	433	344	94	438		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	222	35	—	—	223	35	258	232	36	268		
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	144	28	—	—	144	28	172	145	28	173		
Metal manufacture	6,435	569	4,311	116	10,746	685	11,431	10,833	693	11,526		
Iron and steel (general)	3,099	164	2,303	29	5,402	193	5,595	5,445	195	5,640		
Steel tubes	540	44	125	9	665	53	718	668	53	721		
Iron castings, etc.	1,715	185	1,727	69	3,442	254	3,696	3,466	255	3,721		
Light metals	353	71	45	2	398	73	471	401	76	477		
Copper, brass and other base metals	728	105	111	7	839	112	951	853	114	967		
Engineering and electrical goods	15,896	4,642	2,353	316	18,249	4,958	23,207	18,838	5,369	24,207		
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	364	37	101	—	465	37	502	470	38	508		
Metal-working machine tools	762	108	36	1	798	109	907	809	112	921		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	438	78	3	2	441	87	528	453	88	541		
Industrial engines	354	55	9	2	254	57	311	253	62	315		
Textile machinery and accessories	200	22	201	—	401	22	423	406	23	429		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	450	42	96	—	546	42	588	496	47	606		
Mechanical handling equipment	286	108	—	—	286	108	394	292	116	408		
Office machinery	450	42	96	—	546	42	588	496	47	606		
Other machinery	3,705	602	204	14	3,909	616	4,525	3,971	628	4,599		
Industrial plant and steelwork	1,373	73	62	—	1,435	73	1,510	1,446	79	1,525		
Ordnance and small arms	204	51	—	—	204	51	255	206	54	260		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	1,911	336	658	93	2,569	429	2,998	2,669	455	3,124		
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	600	295	4	—	604	295	899	610	320	930		
Watches and clocks	71	83	—	—	71	83	154	71	85	156		
Electrical machinery	1,013	133	148	14	1,028	147	1,175	1,054	122	1,176		
Insulated wires and cables	486	336	1	—	487	336	823	497	326	823		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,525	135	18	45	1,543	180	1,723	1,715	138	1,853		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	684	302	754	57	1,438	359	1,797	1,443	376	1,819		
Domestic electric appliances	770	432	13	—	783	445	1,228	798	476	1,274		
Other electrical goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5,603	179	27	13	5,630	192	5,822	6,047	199	6,246		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,076	126	27	13	5,103	139	5,242	5,484	146	5,630		
Marine engineering	527	53	—	—	527	53	580	563	53	616		
Vehicles	5,693	714	39,859	1,793	45,552	2,507	48,059	45,878	2,558	48,436		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	3,066	414	39,293	1,760	42,359	2,174	44,533	42,475	2,184	44,659		
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	258	62	524	28	782	90	872	784	93	877		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,119	171	33	5	1,152	176	1,328	1,350	212	1,562		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	688	26	1	—	689	26	715	692	17	709		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	460	17	8	—	468	17	485	472	17	489		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	102	24	—	—	102	24	126	105	25	130		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,850	1,684	671	77	6,521	1,761	8,282	6,604	1,802	8,406		
Tools and implements	245	68	—	—	245	68	313	250	68	318		
Cutlery	129	54	4	—	133	56	189	136	62	198		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	244	103	17	10	261	114	375	262	115	377		
Wire and wire manufactures	331	86	40	—	371	96	467	375	97	472		
Cans and metal boxes	177	159	—	—	177	159	342	185	173	358		
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	147	55	14	—	161	56	217	163	57	220		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	4,577	1,159	596	47	5,173	1,206	6,379	5,233	1,230	6,463		
Textiles	5,083	2,793	1,749	1,285	6,832	4,078	10,910	7,927	5,656	13,583		
Production of man-made fibres	453	50	22	5	475	55	530	512	77	589		
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	742	309	239	52	981	361	1,342	1,275	764	2,039		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	480	432	195	443	675	875	1,550	925	1,124	2,049		
Woolen and worsted	1,048	615	234	285	1,282	900	2,182	1,414	1,034	2,448		
Jute	348	60	4	21	352	81	433	356	84	440		
Rope, twine and net	125	99	2	248	127	101	228	145	130	275		
Hosiery and other knitted goods	418	496	332	4	750	744	1,494	873	924	1,797		
Lace	45	159	5	4	50	33	83	664	58	722		
Carpets	239	139	37	18	114	105	219	125	116	241		
Narrow fabrics	105	87	4	6	240	205	445	301	601	902		
Made-up textiles	236	199	328	50	927	255	1,182	1,033	338	1,371		
Textile finishing	539	205	—	—	539	205	539	298	246	544		
Other textile industries	245	53	—	—	245	53	245	246	54	300		

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS: WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: SEPTEMBER 1966

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at employment exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation.

A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in the GAZETTE since May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present

an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

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

In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might

Table 32 Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1966

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	3,816	1,790	225	321	561	606	490	150	294	259
Regular farm, market garden workers	1,918	668	84	72	357	207	257	79	199	109
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	724	1,016	117	242	144	390	120	68	85	146
Forestry workers	71	38	6	7	6	8	4	2	2	4
Fishermen	1,103	68	18	—	54	1	109	1	8	—
Miners and quarrymen	333	5,712	5	9	2	2	8	27	39	1,541
Colliery workers	244	5,619	—	7	—	—	2	27	27	1,526
Other miners and quarrymen	89	93	5	2	2	2	6	12	12	15
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	140	285	16	40	10	37	4	4	7	17
Glass workers	67	239	23	68	4	72	4	11	6	31
Pottery workers	72	86	2	2	1	—	4	3	52	79
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	646	1,463	45	111	21	131	24	45	157	578
Moulders and coremakers	343	905	28	62	12	94	7	21	90	372
Smiths, forgemen	130	324	8	22	5	19	4	20	17	133
Other workers	173	234	9	27	4	18	13	4	50	73
Electrical and electronic workers	2,458	4,926	548	961	288	1,048	200	281	215	907
Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers	710	1,426	187	436	106	526	67	116	42	116
Electricians	1,291	1,589	286	278	121	345	97	53	110	262
Electrical fitters, etc.	457	1,911	75	247	61	177	36	112	63	529
Engineering and allied trades workers	11,604	33,894	1,963	7,837	1,192	6,318	712	1,528	1,834	6,403
Constructional fitters and erectors	853	116	67	30	62	16	62	1	95	35
Platers	169	1,042	11	162	14	101	16	18	9	237
Riveters and caulkers	121	83	5	4	8	6	10	—	—	5
Shipwrights	168	239	8	30	12	54	23	3	2	—
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	241	164	36	3	21	32	2	5	5	48
Sheet metal workers	1,959	377	70	525	36	444	14	84	78	249
Welders	899	1,856	140	300	80	328	44	66	148	338
Toolmakers	77	534	14	164	6	21	11	6	115	92
Press tool makers	53	561	9	233	4	69	4	21	6	45
Mould makers	11	120	5	28	1	41	2	—	—	37
Precision fitters	1,075	3,642	151	814	167	846	89	244	135	723
Maintenance fitters, erectors	810	2,609	120	421	69	211	35	62	72	695
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,417	3,686	274	1,045	146	752	98	178	115	538
Turners	243	2,250	52	411	19	423	14	76	35	420
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	691	6,153	100	1,048	60	1,251	50	317	162	1,429
Machine-tool operators	1,174	2,460	229	767	101	459	59	152	355	462
Electro platers	58	17	42	7	32	4	4	22	2	188
Plumbers, pipe fitters	803	1,820	165	385	91	352	60	103	62	406
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,550	2,246	276	701	162	387	72	12	342	14
Watchmakers and repairers	65	69	21	21	5	8	6	12	3	14
Instrument makers and repairers	209	605	63	233	30	164	19	27	10	54
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	43	54	19	18	6	10	3	11	13	13
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	235	569	61	106	30	91	7	24	35	134
Aircraft body building	78	412	10	217	29	73	7	6	7	30
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	184	519	40	129	12	36	8	5	32	115
Woodworkers	2,126	5,251	655	1,229	262	1,056	157	384	161	735
Carpenters, joiners	1,524	3,823	400	727	184	799	138	256	114	507
Cabinet makers	177	360	108	149	19	57	4	38	10	69
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	224	582	84	182	32	121	9	64	18	80
Pattern makers	48	223	3	53	5	43	1	17	4	41
Other woodworkers	153	263	60	118	22	36	5	9	15	41
Leather workers	438	238	123	101	32	36	28	8	81	43
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	81	101	35	58	2	19	5	2	6	13
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	357	137	88	43	30	17	23	6	75	30
Textile workers	530	976	31	31	10	34	3	8	108	95
Textile spinners	63	222	—	—	—	16	—	2	2	14
Textile weavers	65	213	—	31	10	18	3	6	105	60
Other textile workers	402	541	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing, etc. workers	789	1,060	409	532	67	153	21	42	40	77
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	102	111	53	48	6	19	5	8	1	9
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	245	437	195	266	9	44	—	14	1	17
Other clothing workers	153	290	73	157	12	44	6	9	9	17
Upholstery workers, etc.	289	222	88	61	40	46	10	11	29	34

be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for September 1966 are given in table 32. This continues the practice of publishing both national and regional figures—see the GAZETTE for November 1963. Information for the remaining quarters, December, March and June, will be published, for Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of the GAZETTE, while the corresponding regional figures will be available in the succeeding issue of STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION obtainable

quarterly (HMSO or through any bookseller, price £1, postage extra). The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, for example the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to 12th September and those for unfilled vacancies to 7th September.

Table 32 (continued)

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Scotland		Wales	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	582	183	203	88	201	46	1,088	94	172	43
Regular farm, market garden workers	101	68	69	31	124	26	616	47	111	29
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	32	54	47	56	56	16	91	30	32	14
Forestry workers	2	1	1	1	6	4	33	11	11	—
Fishermen	447	60	86	—	15	—	348	6	18	—
Miners and quarrymen	47	1,530	15	717	24	32	118	19	75	1,835
Colliery workers	42	1,523	12	711	17	23	88	16	56	1,811
Other miners and quarrymen	5	7	3	6	7	9	30	3	19	24
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	8	5	55	105	8	5	21	53	11	19
Glass workers	5	16	3	28	3	6	16	3	3	4
Pottery workers	2	—	4	1	4	—	2	—	1	1
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	79	216	44	153	92	55	140	166	44	8
Moulders and coremakers	31	83	27	107	52	30	81	132	15	4
Smiths, forgemen	12	63	10	18	29	20	30	26	15	3
Other workers	36	70	7	28	11	5	29	8	14	1
Electrical and electronic workers	147	522	349	394	191	298	319	286	201	229
Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers	42	49	106	49	55	32	69	58	36	44
Electricians	76	148	177	130	89	163	201	152	134	58
Electrical fitters, etc.	29	325	66	215	47	103	49	76	31	127
Engineering and allied trades workers	676	2,653	1,546	4,455	1,121	1,552	1,780	2,197	780	951
Constructional fitters and erectors	95	9	108	17	156	2	130	3	78	3
Platers	5	138	15	91	33	102	46	159	19	34
Riveters and caulkers	5	2	11	31	26	15	47	18	9	2
Shipwrights	3	20	32	27	20	19	48	86	20	—
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	3	7	63	27	34	18	62	8	15	16
Sheet metal workers	15	111	42	291	33	77	76	122	13	56
Welders	60	111	116	243	96	220	130	196	85	54
Toolmakers	2	22	12	71	3	14	11	11	7	—
Press tool makers	2	4	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	64
Mould makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision fitters	47	240	136	427	143	87	134	171	73	90
Maintenance fitters, erectors	58	409	132	363	132	152	104	84	88	212
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	84	269	222	347	115	123	203	279	97	117
Turners	15	189	30	357	23	125	40	201	15	48
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	33	471	75	982	60	271	120	280	31	104
Machine-tool operators	61	194	125	204	33	21	181	172	30	29
Electro platers	1	4	5	10	—	7	1	1	3	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	63	151	116	225	62	204	112	163	53	49
Miscellaneous engineering workers	81	94	198	433	100	18	214	121	105	26
Watchmakers and repairers	3	6	8	7	9	1	3	4	7	—
Instrument makers and repairers	8	13	25	42	20	37	21	20	13	15
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building</										

Table 32 (continued)

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	561	666	107	126	52	108	35	84	45	84
Workers in food manufacture	503	640	99	117	44	105	32	80	39	76
Workers in drink manufacture	40	24	6	7	5	3	2	4	5	8
Workers in tobacco manufacture	18	2	2	2	3	—	1	—	1	—
Paper and printing workers	382	556	153	168	52	183	35	45	24	47
Paper and paper products workers	91	150	30	54	4	21	1	13	3	19
Printing workers	291	406	123	114	48	162	33	32	21	28
Building materials workers	101	371	10	19	11	100	7	12	12	112
Brick and tile production workers	55	263	5	13	5	60	4	10	8	82
Other building materials workers	46	108	5	6	6	40	3	2	4	30
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	320	721	119	226	35	136	13	35	33	143
Rubber workers	51	177	13	20	5	5	2	2	5	66
Plastics workers	139	342	67	146	16	83	5	26	17	50
Other workers	130	202	39	60	14	48	5	8	11	27
Construction workers	3,282	3,784	676	541	362	727	257	256	358	773
Bricklayers	921	2,094	153	273	132	393	74	127	123	455
Masons	110	125	7	7	6	13	45	42	5	7
Slaters	163	136	19	17	19	14	1	12	10	10
Plasterers	356	326	69	45	43	61	39	24	31	68
Others	1,732	1,103	428	199	162	246	98	62	187	233
Painters and Decorators	2,697	3,072	778	935	377	672	179	182	285	415
Painters	2,252	2,609	621	742	323	582	171	159	228	352
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	445	463	157	193	54	90	8	23	57	63
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	1,475	851	180	162	101	213	57	28	181	186
Transport and communication workers	14,965	14,538	2,265	5,995	1,528	1,802	1,035	308	1,538	3,628
Railway workers	282	783	21	21	17	121	15	34	216	468
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	11,795	3,315	1,729	1,084	1,235	601	849	186	1,405	2,800
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	227	9,047	48	4,198	20	748	16	58	30	2,800
Seamen	2,026	88	281	8	181	20	104	1	13	—
Harbours and docks workers	93	83	12	4	4	9	3	33	27	27
Other transport workers	269	513	94	332	29	85	4	25	23	117
Communications workers	273	709	80	199	42	218	25	25	23	117
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	3,033	1,407	721	551	272	263	253	120	331	142
Warehouse workers	2,549	995	510	331	245	225	237	108	285	98
Packers, bottlers	484	412	211	220	27	38	16	12	46	44
Clerical workers	26,604	5,745	6,635	2,380	3,902	956	3,409	238	2,036	841
Clerks	24,325	4,481	5,891	1,872	3,590	752	3,243	183	1,639	652
Book-keepers, cashiers	2,061	1,035	653	408	283	158	150	44	183	167
Other clerical workers	218	229	91	100	29	46	16	39	14	22
Shop assistants	4,202	3,526	886	1,342	517	666	397	179	412	423
Service, sport and recreation workers	8,919	7,762	3,239	2,460	835	1,762	458	538	526	900
Police, etc.	498	1,773	123	238	74	591	22	127	38	302
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	1,176	1,222	382	383	140	292	84	94	82	122
Bar staff	722	482	168	211	62	83	56	40	39	31
Waiters, etc.	537	689	215	153	65	162	56	90	22	45
Others	594	732	198	318	53	123	48	45	39	85
Hairdressers	330	285	112	105	32	71	28	23	28	17
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	85	118	36	38	5	25	9	12	4	14
Domestics	141	190	36	72	11	45	22	15	13	22
Attendants	1,533	781	232	248	112	125	18	31	119	72
Porters, messengers	1,197	784	461	442	56	106	28	24	42	34
Entertainment workers	1,556	62	1,121	19	106	2	36	5	43	2
Others	550	664	155	233	112	137	51	32	57	103
Administrative, professional, technical workers	15,936	16,917	4,673	4,370	2,133	3,297	1,509	765	1,582	3,362
Laboratory assistants	377	623	119	156	41	198	25	20	23	81
Draughtsmen	631	1,886	188	413	98	491	65	91	61	436
Nurses	225	2,896	23	795	7	417	11	157	27	452
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	14,703	11,512	4,343	3,006	1,987	2,191	1,408	497	1,471	2,393
Labourers	124,502	16,634	14,414	3,670	8,575	3,302	7,051	740	13,293	3,111
General labourers (heavy)	51,431	3,443	4,016	700	2,462	851	2,168	242	5,079	561
General labourers (light)	44,089	401	4,761	88	3,247	144	3,050	22	4,859	78
Factory hands	11,802	2,345	2,865	830	1,164	692	558	84	1,061	308
Other labourers	17,180	10,445	2,772	2,052	1,702	1,615	1,275	392	2,294	2,164
Grand Total	229,998	132,470	38,901	34,187	21,202	23,680	16,350	6,021	23,650	24,932
WOMEN										
Farm workers, etc.	279	376	32	131	34	79	43	16	23	39
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	124	81	—	9	2	6	—	2	—	3
Glass workers	19	72	—	6	—	19	—	—	1	14
Pottery workers	56	501	1	1	—	18	1	8	52	463
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	41	103	2	11	1	1	—	3	12	56
Electrical and electronic workers	54	566	16	243	3	165	2	11	6	83
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,459	6,392	157	1,922	37	757	26	454	522	1,804
Welders	29	110	4	20	—	7	—	2	5	55
Machine-tool operators	499	1,891	44	566	4	125	5	44	305	838
Miscellaneous engineering workers	678	2,888	99	916	26	477	19	392	132	419
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	253	1,503	10	420	7	148	2	16	80	492
Woodworkers	29	161	4	77	1	29	1	10	6	6

Table 32 (continued)

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Scotland		Wales	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
	35	69	85	104	25	26	150	44	27	21
	33	69	76	103	21	25	135	44	24	21
	2	—	5	1	2	1	11	—	2	—
	—	—	4	—	2	—	4	—	1	—
	16	18	33	51	4	9	56	32	9	3
	4	8	12	15	1	2	32	18	3	—
	12	10	21	36	3	7	24	14	6	3
	12	30	16	47	7	7	20	30	6	14
	9	19	3	35	2	2	15	29	4	13
	3	11	13	12	5	5	5	1	2	1
	6	20	49	149	9	6	40	4	16	2
	1	8	13	77	—	—	10	—	2	—
	2	9	17	22	5	3	6	1	3	2
	3	3	19	50	4	3	24	3	11	—
	214	264	377	463	269	248	477	293	292	219
	108	151	70	256	93	157	108	164	60	118
	2	4	9	3	4	6	23	22	9	21
	18	19	30	18	14	13	49	43	15	1
	16	15	53	31	19	18	51	27	35	37
	84	75	215	155	139	54	246	37	173	42
	123	220	309	275	174	162	341	102	131	109
	103	193	241	236	150	151	300	92	115	102
	20	27	68	39	24	11	41	10	16	7
	68	66	194	84	163	48	376	33	155	31
	1,127	527	2,018	1,075	1,488	501	2,646	513	1,320	189
	35	41	22	83	41	25	71	80	23	33
	880	194	1,546	387	1,040	116	2,042	184	1,069	95
	18	200	32	475	13	338	31	192	19	38
	162	51	360	3	317	1	433	1	175	1
	2	—	7	54	49	2	8	10	7	—
	11	9	24	22	17	9	32	6	10	3
	19	32	27	51	11	10	29	40	17	17
	161	86	383	144	204	28	542	54	166	19
	144	56	301	88	191	24	476	47	160	18
	17	30	82	56	13	4	66	7	6	1
	1,668	322	3,195	491	1,545	162	2,540	181	1,674	174
	1,533	260	2,912	365	1,404	136	2,328	139	1,585	150
	125	52	268	120	117	23	200	42	82	21
	10	10	15	6	24	3	12	—	7	3
	295	176	525	356	267	128	616	184	287	72
	404	386	1,237	784	562	305	1,295	364	363	263
	20	68	71	188	40	98	70	44	40	117
	50	62	181	95	73	48	121	82	63	44
	31	86	40	32	21	220	37	28	11	11
	20	48	75	60	18	39	46	70	20	22
	44	40	60	30	44	17	83	27	44	17
	18	13	31	27	11	8	50	11	20	10
	—	8	17	15	2	1	8	1	4	4
	—	11	7	10	6	10	25	3	7	2
	78	48	254	125	226					

Table 32 (continued)

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	185	667	43	204	18	50	2	21	28	181
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	56	350	7	151	4	24	1	4	9	58
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	129	317	36	53	14	26	1	17	19	123
Textile workers	776	3,919	11	152	9	90	7	44	62	443
Textile spinners	60	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weavers	150	721	—	10	—	16	2	11	3	85
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	20	263	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	162	576	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	64
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	133	370	4	34	4	34	4	9	23	69
Other workers	251	1,371	7	99	5	40	1	18	27	222
Clothing, etc. workers	1,333	13,670	269	4,888	52	1,200	36	509	130	1,681
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	75	555	10	139	2	165	3	6	9	26
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	394	4,516	64	1,459	5	233	3	13	280	3
Light clothing machinists	388	5,053	91	1,635	13	497	13	193	58	1,037
Other light clothing workers	180	1,603	62	1,047	10	497	5	22	24	135
Hat makers	24	180	3	97	2	28	—	7	3	—
Other clothing workers	133	984	12	274	10	137	11	96	12	138
Upholstery workers, etc.	139	779	27	237	10	43	1	7	11	65
Food, drink and tobacco workers	340	2,517	17	646	25	433	10	159	26	217
Workers in food manufacture	311	2,490	16	631	25	433	9	152	26	213
Workers in drink manufacture	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	23	26	—	15	—	—	—	7	—	4
Paper and printing workers	331	1,074	40	369	9	132	9	19	22	146
Paper and paper products workers	162	797	12	225	1	83	1	13	8	117
Printing workers	169	277	28	144	8	49	8	6	14	29
Building materials workers	11	47	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	14
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	209	839	21	297	7	57	1	53	4	146
Rubber workers	19	159	1	44	—	—	—	5	2	58
Plastics workers	114	278	6	119	1	23	—	11	1	55
Other workers	76	402	14	134	6	34	1	37	1	33
Painters and decorators	54	122	3	30	2	2	—	—	12	58
Transport and communication workers	1,323	1,870	199	561	153	280	82	78	158	372
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	266	251	34	80	45	38	25	37	44	43
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	98	734	2	67	2	75	1	3	7	237
Other transport workers	195	360	36	148	20	56	6	24	23	53
Communications workers	764	525	127	266	86	111	50	14	84	39
Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,360	2,779	161	939	55	336	35	137	152	381
Warehouse workers	104	306	14	103	8	30	5	20	18	75
Packers, bottlers	1,256	2,473	147	836	47	306	30	117	134	306
Clerical workers	13,436	15,410	1,820	7,238	1,392	2,481	1,074	763	1,274	1,830
Clerks	8,651	4,628	1,103	1,929	888	780	662	245	849	654
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,432	2,406	197	1,173	110	391	82	111	96	254
Shorthand-typists	1,486	3,946	244	2,028	196	592	179	213	178	389
Typists	1,184	2,947	180	1,570	153	465	108	114	114	321
Office machine operators	683	1,483	96	538	45	253	43	86	37	212
Shop assistants	6,563	8,011	464	3,282	471	1,366	459	331	541	1,069
Service, sport and recreation workers	10,286	23,928	1,785	8,177	840	4,544	867	1,929	966	2,355
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	1,683	4,458	261	1,637	131	759	112	283	215	463
Bar staff	1,420	4,005	276	1,446	93	595	104	278	140	408
Waitresses, etc.	994	2,947	141	852	84	567	77	258	93	327
Others	986	3,357	186	1,065	98	690	99	338	67	282
Hairdressers	425	1,197	71	440	51	206	39	82	48	109
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	435	2,049	102	833	29	407	34	123	41	180
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,265	4,446	204	1,330	287	1,062	363	504	282	412
Attendants	313	1,011	61	403	24	195	10	39	48	119
Entertainment workers	555	35	425	4	30	3	15	5	18	5
Other workers	210	423	58	167	13	60	14	19	14	50
Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,129	17,033	630	4,691	297	2,350	319	938	363	2,348
Laboratory assistants	170	255	17	65	16	69	12	8	22	30
Draughtsmen, tracers	106	164	12	55	15	51	2	11	12	25
Nurses	1,186	15,214	202	3,983	106	2,043	133	865	113	2,176
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,667	1,400	399	588	160	187	172	54	216	117
Other workers	15,740	14,524	1,683	4,284	908	3,058	672	856	1,881	1,777
Factory hands	10,684	5,922	1,210	1,681	642	1,714	435	312	1,114	625
Charwomen, cleaners	2,721	6,331	230	1,834	116	981	134	405	459	808
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	2,335	2,271	243	769	150	363	103	139	308	344
Grand Total	57,137	114,662	7,358	38,162	4,316	17,453	3,646	6,341	6,242	15,486

Table 32 (continued)

Occupation	Yorks and Humber- side		North Western		Northern		Scotland		Wales	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	5	43	36	148	7	6	37	12	9	2
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	3	40	10	65	3	—	12	6	7	2
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	2	3	26	83	4	6	25	6	2	—
Textile workers	121	1,378	263	1,325	15	60	282	372	6	55
Textile spinners	19	357	20	209	—	3	17	41	—	—
Textile weavers	9	168	99	352	2	5	35	74	—	—
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	2	4	15	256	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	41	224	63	234	1	10	50	36	—	1
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	19	132	26	31	5	25	47	18	1	18
Other workers	31	493	40	243	7	17	130	203	3	36
Clothing, etc. workers	71	693	237	2,847	132	767	312	603	94	482
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	4	38	14	52	6	29	22	10	5	90
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	21	264	66	1,135	69	432	110	301	43	234
Light clothing machinists	19	242	73	1,063	18	147	80	146	23	93
Other light clothing workers	7	30	4	141	16	72	30	53	5	6
Hat makers	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other clothing workers	11	63	32	34	1	7	7	9	3	—
Upholstery workers, etc.	8	52	27	298	14	61	38	14	3	2
Food, drink and tobacco workers	18	273	83	353	38	114	119	285	4	37
Workers in food manufacture	18	273	68	353	37	113	109	285	3	37
Workers in drink manufacture	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	—	—	14	—	1	6	—	—	1	—
Paper and printing workers	15	70	95	235	19	14	116	87	6	2
Paper and paper products workers	2	58	55	209	8	11	73	81	2	—
Printing workers	13	12	40	26	11	3	43	6	4	2
Building materials workers	1	—	—	9	2	—	7	16	—	4
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	8	43	35	187	9	17	122	35	2	4
Rubber workers	3	5	7	44	—	3	6	—	—	—
Plastics workers	1	20	4	46	—	2	101	1	—	1
Other workers	4	18	24	97	9	12	15	34	2	3
Painters and decorators	1	3	1	23	1	—	33	5	1	1
Transport and communication workers	117	160	177	193	99	122	254	82	84	22
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	32	7	27	18	30	17	15	9	14	2
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	6	117	7	90	18	84	50	60	5	1
Other transport workers	31	14	35	43	17	9	17	6	10	7
Communications workers	48	22	108	42	34	12	172	7	55	12
Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	91	217	479	602	104	40	266	113	17	14
Warehouse workers	6	20	16	36	18	6	18	9	1	7
Packers, bottlers	85	197	463	566	86	34	248	104	16	7
Clerical workers	863	615	1,943	1,352	1,230	283	2,642	612	1,198	236
Clerks	595	193	1,245	427	824	101	1,634	198	851	101
Book-keepers, cashiers	76	94	244	262	153	38	381	61	93	22
Shorthand-typists	101	169	168	263	93	73	210	162	117	57
Typists	57	97	165	222	95	35	222	107	90	22
Office machine operators	34	62	121	178	65	36	195	84	47	34
Shop assistants	523	485	752	776	821</					

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 5th October, 1966, 151,356 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 301,295 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 7th September, 1966 the figures were 204,710 and 351,035 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 33. 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 34.

Table 33

	Five weeks ended 7th September 1966		Four weeks ended 5th October 1966		Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 5th October 1966 (44 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	88,981	132,470	75,814	117,221	905,943
Women	44,179	114,662	42,025	100,174	424,829
Total Adults	133,160	247,132	117,839	217,395	1,330,772
Boys	39,964	50,173	20,434	38,604	190,170
Girls	31,586	53,730	13,083	45,296	149,612
Total Young Persons	71,550	103,903	33,517	83,900	339,782
Total	204,710	351,035	151,356	301,295	1,670,554

Table 34

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 5th October 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th October 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	75,814	20,434	42,025	13,083	151,356	117,221	38,604	100,174	45,296	301,295
Total, Index of Production industries	49,814	12,228	16,146	5,074	83,262	70,350	20,379	39,384	20,848	150,961
Total, all manufacturing industries	29,193	9,064	15,630	4,814	58,701	47,579	15,475	38,643	20,186	121,883
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,079	530	3,476	66	6,151	1,445	1,410	615	345	3,815
Mining and quarrying	586	503	65	18	1,172	8,870	1,712	67	33	10,682
Coal mining	428	461	22	7	918	8,678	1,654	34	6	10,372
Food, drink and tobacco	3,177	673	3,694	616	8,160	1,885	748	5,204	1,640	9,477
Chemicals and allied industries	1,659	375	831	331	3,196	1,810	578	1,301	717	4,406
Metal manufacture	2,385	638	269	105	3,397	3,202	1,092	508	295	5,097
Engineering and electrical goods	7,310	2,680	3,517	821	14,328	19,025	4,401	6,612	2,580	32,618
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	5,129	1,691	1,371	382	8,573	13,394	3,221	2,564	1,174	20,353
Electrical goods and machinery	2,181	989	2,146	439	5,755	5,631	1,180	4,048	1,406	12,265
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,104	269	77	28	2,478	2,610	430	57	39	3,136
Vehicles	2,021	659	508	89	3,277	7,405	682	1,223	296	9,606
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,712	1,054	1,287	267	5,320	3,399	1,898	2,224	1,176	8,697
Textiles	1,558	466	1,205	552	3,781	1,614	1,370	3,767	893	11,878
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	407	90	301	87	885	492	327	1,358	893	3,070
Woollen and worsted	468	101	260	111	940	370	466	1,397	1,006	3,239
Leather, leather goods and fur	244	91	157	84	576	191	248	498	449	1,386
Clothing and footwear	487	301	1,603	1,012	3,403	921	920	11,179	5,821	18,841
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,465	286	328	92	2,171	1,437	662	778	562	3,439
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,693	769	323	97	2,882	1,691	1,031	621	529	3,872
Paper, printing and publishing	1,024	476	792	447	2,739	1,182	885	1,534	1,537	5,138
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	669	211	463	196	1,539	584	315	987	689	2,575
Printing and publishing	355	265	329	251	1,200	598	570	547	848	2,563
Other manufacturing industries	1,354	327	1,039	273	2,993	1,207	530	1,777	778	4,292
Construction	19,281	2,343	333	176	22,133	12,822	2,834	471	479	16,606
Gas, electricity and water	754	318	118	66	1,256	1,079	358	203	150	1,790
Transport and communication	4,056	628	670	274	5,628	13,144	970	2,260	511	16,885
Distributive trades	6,693	3,824	5,970	4,106	20,593	7,138	8,044	12,691	12,062	39,935
Insurance, banking and finance	330	314	487	588	1,719	1,666	1,408	941	1,479	5,494
Professional and scientific services	1,147	450	3,039	849	5,485	7,740	2,177	21,100	2,183	33,200
Miscellaneous services	7,997	1,537	10,080	1,364	20,978	7,823	2,871	19,823	6,745	37,262
Entertainments, sports, etc.	582	89	504	81	1,256	421	214	945	323	1,903
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,158	271	6,664	313	12,406	2,644	517	8,823	964	12,948
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	314	261	686	281	1,542	276	259	1,796	946	3,277
Public administration	3,698	923	2,157	762	7,540	7,915	1,345	3,360	1,123	13,743
National government service	1,596	454	1,580	328	3,958	4,442	485	1,957	684	7,568
Local government service	2,102	469	577	434	3,582	3,473	860	1,403	439	6,175

Table 34 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 5th October 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th October 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	30,874	7,011	18,521	3,893	60,299	47,575	14,916	45,837	18,190	126,518
Greater London	17,494	3,640	9,886	1,706	32,726	22,122	8,620	26,654	10,649	68,045
East Anglia	2,151	480	1,560	420	4,611	2,735	849	2,305	898	6,787
South Western	3,872	1,160	2,137	906	8,075	5,221	1,518	5,068	2,274	14,081
West Midlands	5,430	1,913	2,358	1,180	10,881	13,433	5,106	7,564	4,313	30,416
East Midlands	3,035	1,182	1,398	730	6,345	8,988	2,751	5,829	3,877	21,445
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,410	1,540	3,189	1,174	11,313	9,585	5,104	8,882	4,541	28,112
North Western	10,951	2,811	5,603	1,785	21,150	13,393	3,779	13,210	5,609	35,991
Northern	4,510	1,554	2,168	1,025	9,257	4,473	1,235	3,537	1,187	10,432
Scotland	6,165	1,514	3,549	1,124	12,352	6,660	2,334	5,792	3,662	18,448
Wales	3,416	1,269	1,542	846	7,073	5,158	1,012	2,150	745	9,065
Great Britain	75,814	20,434	42,025	13,083	151,356	117,221	38,604	100,174	45,296	301,295
London and South Eastern	22,978	4,958	15,088	2,500	45,524	29,952	11,416	33,519	14,041	88,928
Eastern and Southern	10,047	2,533	4,993	1,813	19,386	20,358	4,349	14,623	5,047	44,377

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 161. In addition, 17 stoppages which began before October 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 57,900. This total includes 2,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 55,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 47,300 were directly involved and 8,100 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 157,000 working days lost in October includes 20,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Table 35 Stoppages of work in the first ten months of 1966 and 1965

Industry group	January to October 1966			January to October 1965		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	1,300	7,000	3	300	2,000
Coal mining	469	42,100	101,000	643	110,800	400,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	1,000	2	400	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	22	3,300	8,000	26	7,700	15,000
Chemicals, etc.	25	3,300	10,000	13	7,200	12,000
Metal manufacture	77	18,700	95,000	114	36,700	200,000
Engineering	231	85,900	266,000	269	126,700	394,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	80	7,700	28,000	113	27,200	151,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	157	124,100	316,000	147	201,300	823,000
Aircraft	35	22,700	43,000	30	37,100	36,000
Other vehicles	3	1,100	2,000	17	1,800	5,000
Other metal goods	45	7,900	20,000	75	20,400	48,000
Textiles	17	2,400	10,000	24	5,000	45,000
Clothing and footwear	9	800	1,000	11	3,500	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	20	4,700	9,000	35	4,800	46,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	1,900	12,000	14	1,400	5,000
Paper and printing	15	4,200	13,000	13	2,400	8,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	33	5,900	23,000	38	14,200	44,000
Construction	229	30,300	125,000	232	25,000	122,000
Gas, electricity and water	7	2,100	2,000	16	3,700	14,000
Port and inland water transport	65	56,900	128,000	65	45,800	96,000
All other transport	79	46,200	904,000	83	63,400	192,000
Distributive trades	23	1,700	8,000	32	7,300	17,000
Administrative, professional, etc. services	21	5,600	69,000	34	14,500	19,000
Miscellaneous services	14	700	3,000	14	1,400	8,000
Total	1,692†	481,600	2,203,000	2,059†	770,300	2,707,000

Table 36 Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in October 1966		Beginning in the first ten months of 1966	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	11	2,800	406	114,800
—other wage disputes	32	8,500	398	66,800
Hours of work	5	700	22	5,100
Employment of particular classes or persons	46	16,000	336	81,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	59	8,200	464	69,200
Trade union status	6	10,800	50	23,100
Sympathetic action	2	300	16	6,500
Total	161	47,300	1,692	367,300

Table 37 Duration of stoppages—ending in October

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	63	12,900	12,000
2 days	32	7,400	13,000
3 days	18	2,200	6,000
4-6 days	27	16,600	40,000

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

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

Table 38 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
1965 October	148.5	92.2	161.1	145.2	92.0	157.8
1966 September	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.1
1966 October	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.2

In view of the prices and incomes standstill, issue of the separate publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK has been suspended for the time being. HMSO have informed annual subscribers of the change and of the procedure to be followed when publication is resumed.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

NOTE: The figures in brackets against an item under the heading District, relate to the page in the volume TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1st APRIL 1966 on which details for the industry at that date are given.

Industry: Printing.

District: London (156-157).

Date from which change took effect: 1st September.

Classes of workers: Workers, other than electricians and engineers, employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers.

Particulars of change: Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (28s. to 30s.) for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.†

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† An Order under Section 29 of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, made on 4th November, required the discontinuance of these increases.

Industry: Wholesale newspaper distribution.

District: London (208).

Date from which change took effect: First pay day in September.

Classes of workers: Male workers.

Particulars of change: Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (28s. to 30s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 317s. a week, night staff 327s.†

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† An Order under Section 29 of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, made on 4th November, required the discontinuance of these increases.

Industry: Wholesale newspaper distribution.

District: Provinces in England and Wales (208).

Date from which change took effect: First full pay week in September.

Classes of workers: Adult workers.

Particulars of change: Increases* in cost-of-living bonus of 6s. a week for qualified male workers and of 3s. 9d. for qualified female workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualified male workers—grade I towns, night staff and early morning staff 299s. a week, day staff 287s., grade II towns 289s. 6d., 277s. 6d.; qualified female workers—grade I 177s., grade II 172s. 6d.†

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† An Order under Section 29 of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, made on 4th November, required the discontinuance of these increases.

Industry: Rope, twine and net making.

District: Northern Ireland (89) (262).

Date from which change took effect: 5th September.

Classes of workers: All workers.

Particulars of change:

Timeworkers:—Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. for men 21 and over and 1¼d. for women 18 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41½ to 40. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation; women 18 and over, 3s. 4¼d. to 3s. 6½d.*

Piecoworkers:—Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1¼d. to 2d. an hour for male workers and 1d. to 1¼d. for females, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41½ to 40. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 4s. 10¼d. to 4s. 11¾d., female workers 3s. 4¾d. to 3s. 7d.*

* These changes took effect under a Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) made on 9th May 1966.

Industry: Perambulator and invalid carriage.

District: Great Britain (260).

Date from which change took effect: 3rd October.

Classes of workers: All workers.

Particulars of change: Increases in general minimum time rates of 1¼d. or 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, 1d. or 1¼d. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over—class A, men 5s. 0¾d. an hour, women 3s. 8¾d., B, 4s. 10½d., 3s. 7¾d., C, 4s. 8¼d., 3s. 7¼d.; male porters or labourers 3s. 4¾d. at 18 rising to 3s. 10¾d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 2s. 4d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 20 and under 21, other female workers 2s. 3¼d. to 3s. 2d.†

† This change took effect under a Wages Regulation Order made on 9th December 1965.

Industry: Toy manufacture.

District: Great Britain (164) (261).

Date from which change took effect: 3rd October.

Classes of workers: All workers.

Particulars of change: Increases in general minimum time rates of 1¼d. or 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1¼d. for women woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 and over, of 1d. for other women 20 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40. General minimum time rates after change include: men and women 21 and over—woodcutting machinists 5s. 2¼d., 5s. 0¾d. or 4s. 10½d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 5s. 0¾d., body painters 4s. 9¾d., other men 21 and over 4s. 8¼d.; other women 20 and over 3s. 8¼d.‡

‡ This change took effect under a Wages Regulation Order made on 8th December 1965.

Industry: Petroleum distribution.

District: United Kingdom.

Date from which change took effect: 25th July.

Classes of workers: Most workers covered by the agreement between the Employers' panel and the Oil Companies Conciliation Committee (comprising Shell-Mex and BP Ltd., Stevinson Hardy and Co. Ltd., Curran Oils Ltd., Aero Petroleum Co. Ltd.) and the Transport and General Workers Union. Petrofina (Gt. Britain) Ltd. have entered into a separate but similar agreement with the T.G.W.U.

Particulars of change: Final stage of the agreement of January 1966 put into operation whereby each employee's pay will be calculated by adding together three indices for: basic rate (6-day or 7-day coverage), long service increment (if any) and shift differential (if any). This total index will be converted to a gross pay rate (1,000 = £21) for the basic 40 hour week.

Analysis of changes during the period January–October

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	470,000	210,000	460,000	460,000
Mining and quarrying	285,000	160,000	10,000	10,000
Food, drink and tobacco	275,000	135,000	145,000	210,000
Chemicals and allied industries	110,000	45,000	20,000	20,000
Metal manufacture	245,000	60,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	2,245,000	1,425,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195,000	105,000	—	—
Vehicles	50,000	25,000	80,000	160,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145,000	75,000	35,000	30,000
Textiles	340,000	120,000	350,000	305,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Clothing and footwear	350,000	100,000	365,000	390,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	55,000	90,000	105,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	155,000	90,000	60,000	70,000
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	170,000	125,000	250,000
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	50,000	30,000	30,000
Construction	1,485,000	415,000	1,285,000	1,465,000
Gas, electricity and water	200,000	100,000	1,000	2,000
Transport and communication	575,000	335,000	495,000	815,000
Distributive trades	450,000	310,000	105,000	145,000
Public administration and professional services	125,000	45,000	630,000	1,260,000
Miscellaneous services	420,000	485,000	9,000	18,000
Total	8,595,000	4,535,000	4,315,000	5,765,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 2,865,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1965 about 9,675,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £4,955,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 7,655,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 10,910,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

RETAIL PRICES, 18th October 1966

At 18th October 1966 the official retail prices index was 117.4 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 117.1 at 20th September and 113.1 at 12th October 1965.

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 110.9 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), 122.3 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 116.1 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the average prices of tomatoes, fresh fruit and sweets, were partly offset by reductions in the prices of meat. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variation rose by slightly more than one per cent. to 110.9, compared with 109.6 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 115.4 compared with 115.1 in September.

Housing

As a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates there was an increase in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in Scotland. The average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 130.5 compared with 130.1 in September.

Durable Household Goods

There were rises in the average levels of prices for an number of items included in this group and the group index figure rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 108.7 compared with 108.1 in September.

Transport and vehicles

The principal change in this group was a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell slightly to 109.9 compared with 110.1 in September.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of a reduction in the price of some photographic goods the index for the miscellaneous goods group fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 113.6, compared with 113.9 in September.

Services

There were rises in the average levels of postal charges and charges for dry cleaning and for admission to cinemas. As a result of these and some smaller increases the index for the services group rose by about two per cent. to 124.4, compared with 122.0 in September.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	119
Meat and bacon	123
Fish	117
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	112
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	107
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	120
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	116
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	96
Other food	113
Total (Food)	115.4
II Alcoholic drink	125.6
III Tobacco	120.8
IV Housing	130.5
V Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	121
Other fuel and light	120
Total (Fuel and light)	120.8
VI Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	111
Total (Durable household goods)	108.7
VII Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing	114
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	109
Women's underclothing	111
Children's clothing	110
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
Total (Clothing and footwear)	111.1
VIII Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	128
Total (Transport and vehicles)	109.9
IX Miscellaneous goods:	
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)	113.6
X Services:	
Postage and telephones	121
Entertainment	118
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	130
Total (Services)	124.4
All Items	117.4

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Working population: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	Forces	Working population	of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	March	21,921	1,675	23,596	402	23,998	526	24,524	16,252	8,272
	June	22,036	1,675	23,711	297	24,008	518	24,526	16,264	8,261
	September	22,135	1,674	23,809	298	24,107	513	24,620	16,261	8,359
	December	22,262	1,674	23,935	323	24,258	503	24,761	16,414	8,348
1961	March	22,354	1,673	24,027	322	24,349	485	24,835	16,379	8,456
	June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	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
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	March	21,973		23,648				24,533	16,280	8,253
	June	22,016		23,691				24,545	16,271	8,273
	September	22,090		23,764				24,593	16,257	8,336
	December	22,275		23,948				24,759	16,382	8,377
1961	March	22,406		24,079				24,844	16,407	8,437
	June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
	December	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980
1966	March	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954

EMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Mid June	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain	
Former Standard Regions												
1959	5,447	2,286	1,206	2,132	1,485	1,824	2,901	1,260	2,088	928	21,565	
1960	5,557	2,377	1,230	2,217	1,525	1,856	2,941	1,270	2,106	948	22,036	
1961	5,674	2,425	1,262	2,236	1,561	1,876	2,976	1,281	2,116	957	22,373	
1962	5,736	2,492	1,277	2,262	1,576	1,892	2,959	1,276	2,134	958	22,572	
1963	5,757	2,531	1,296	2,265	1,583	1,897	2,939	1,260	2,102	962	22,603	
1964	5,747	2,622	1,317	2,311	1,606	1,914	2,979	1,277	2,132	977	22,892	
Revised Standard Regions												
1965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
September	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209	
December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280	
1966	March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194

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 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	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
1964 June (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
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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 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
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
1965 July§		11,555.5	8,865.4		620.6	828.1	517.1	631.4	2,263.0	203.3	860.5	590.0	765.8	60.1
1965 August		11,601.7	8,904.9		618.0	834.4	520.7	632.1	2,274.4	204.0	859.7	591.5	767.2	60.3
1965 September	23,209.0	11,659.1	8,932.4		615.1	827.1	520.4	634.5	2,292.6	206.6	862.1	594.8	766.0	60.3
1965 October		11,660.7	8,946.3		611.6	830.6	520.9	633.7	2,299.1	206.9	862.3	597.0	765.5	60.3
1965 November		11,666.8	8,960.4		608.5	832.8	521.3	634.4	2,305.7	206.5	863.1	598.8	766.2	60.2
1965 December	23,280.0	11,641.0	8,963.7		606.4	829.6	521.3	635.2	2,312.7	208.1	863.2	599.8	766.8	60.2
1966 January		11,562.1	8,901.0		603.5	810.3	518.5	630.7	2,307.3	207.2	861.0	595.1	762.2	59.5
1966 February		11,558.4	8,896.3		599.9	807.1	520.1	627.2	2,313.6	201.9	861.7	593.4	762.8	59.5
1966 March	23,194.0	11,543.9	8,874.9		596.0	804.5	519.9	624.5	2,309.6	200.9	860.7	591.5	760.0	59.3
1966 April		11,546.5	8,881.9		591.5	805.5	519.9	621.8	2,311.9	200.1	861.0	591.0	759.8	59.8
1966 May		11,570.4	8,874.3		587.5	809.9	519.1	620.5	2,311.5	199.8	858.6	589.6	756.6	59.5
1966 June		11,555.4	8,865.3		583.8	817.4	519.7	618.1	2,309.1	198.7	856.5	587.6	754.8	59.1
1966 July		11,547.0	8,874.4		580.3	834.9	522.1	618.2	2,306.8	197.0	849.7	587.8	753.3	58.9
1966 August		11,570.9	8,905.5		578.1	841.4	524.6	618.0	2,315.7	196.9	849.2	588.0	757.0	59.0
1966 September		11,532.1	8,894.6		576.3	829.7	522.1	619.3	2,325.2	198.1	850.3	585.9	753.1	58.5

* 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 1965 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1966.
 || The figures for Construction have been revised for August 1965 and all subsequent months. The corresponding Total index of production industries figures have also been revised.

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	1,702.4	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(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
1964 June (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	323.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1964 July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2							
1964 August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2							
1964 September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6							
1964 October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9							
1964 November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4							
1964 December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4							
1965 January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9							
1965 February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8							
1965 March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8							
1965 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
1965 May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4							
1965 June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6							
1965 July§	529.4	353.4	295.9	634.3	333.1	1,659.0	410.5							
1965 August	533.7	354.6	297.9	640.0	334.4	1,668.0	410.8							
1965 September	536.8	354.5	298.7	643.1	334.9	1,698.0	413.6							
1965 October	536.7	353.9	299.5	643.9	336.0	1,687.0	415.8							
1965 November	537.1	353.4	299.4	643.9	337.6	1,679.0	418.9							
1965 December	535.4	352.8	298.1	642.9	337.6	1,651.0	419.9							
1966 January	530.6	350.0	295.7	640.2	332.7	1,636.0	421.6							
1966 February	531.1	347.7	295.0	640.4	334.8	1,640.0	422.2							
1966 March	531.0	346.4	293.2	638.5	334.9	1,650.0	423.0							
1966 April	534.9	346.1	293.5	640.4	336.2	1,650.0	423.1							
1966 May	533.1	346.6	292.9	640.7	335.9	1,687.0	421.6							
1966 June	530.1	346.0	291.3	640.9	336.0	1,685.0	421.3							
1966 July	528.1	346.6	290.6	643.0	337.4	1,671.0	421.3							
1966 August	530.8	347.2	291.6	647.1	339.0	1,665.0	422.3							
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**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 104

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

**Registered unemployed
Males**

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	
Monthly averages									
1963	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6	
1963	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5	
1963	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5	
1963	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5	
1963	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4	
1963	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3	
1963	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2	
1964	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1	
1964	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9	
1964	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9	
1964	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9	
1964	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9	
1964	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8	
1964	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8	
1964	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8	
1964	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8	
1964	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7	
1964	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7	
1964	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6	
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6	
1965	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5	
1965	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5	
1965	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5	
1965	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6	
1965	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6	
1965	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6	
1965	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7	
1965	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7	
1965	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6	
1965	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6	
1965	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6	
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5	
1966	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4	
1966	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4	
1966	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5	
1966	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5	
1966	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5	
1966	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6	
1966	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7	
1966	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8	
1966	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0	

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

**Registered unemployed
Females**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
									(000's)	per cent.
1954	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		
1963	June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5	
	July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	122.3	1.5	
	August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	121.6	1.5	
	September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	115.0	1.4	
	October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	112.8	1.4	
	November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	108.7	1.3	
	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3	
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2	
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1	
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1	
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1	
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1	
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.6	75.8	88.3	1.1	
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1	
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1	
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0	
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0	
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9	
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9	
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9	
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9	
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9	
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9	
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9	
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9	
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9	
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9	
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9	
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8	
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8	
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8	
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7	
	February 14	72.3	0.9	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.7	
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7	
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7	
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7	
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8	
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8	
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8	
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8	
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9	

**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		Seasonally adjusted		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
									(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..		
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..		
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..		
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..		
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..		
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..		
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..		
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..		
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..		
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..		
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..		
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8		
1963	June 10	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	..	
	July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	0.5	62.3	76.7	..	
	August 12	72.4	..	72.1	8.2	0.3	63.9	76.2	..	
	September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	0.1	63.6	74.8	..	
	October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	71.2	..	
	November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	68.0	..	
	December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..	
1964	January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..	
	February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..	
	March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..	
	April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..	
	May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..	
	June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..	
	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..	
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..	
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..	
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..	
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..	
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..	
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8	
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8	
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8	
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8	
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9	
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9	
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9	
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9	
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9	
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8	
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8	
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8	
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7	
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.8	
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7	
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8	
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8	
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8	
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9	
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9	
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0	
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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
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

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

Registered unemployed
Males and females

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	0.4	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
Monthly averages								
1963								
June 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
July 15	18.1	1.4	17.9	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
August 12	20.6	1.6	20.4	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
September 9	20.8	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964								
January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965								
January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
March 8	23.4	1.7	23.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966								
January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
February 14	25.0	1.9	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.5
June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
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	2.4	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.1

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
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	30.1	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	5.9	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	1.1	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

Registered unemployed
Males and females

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
	July 15	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
	August 12	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
	September 9	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
	October 14	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	16.7	..	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

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region**

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0	
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

**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	43.3	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	29.2	1.6	29.2	1.1	2.9	26.3	..	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	
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	89.9	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	1.2
	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

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region**

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7	1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5	1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4	1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6	2.2	
1959	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	2.6	39.2	3.0	
1960	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.1	1.1	35.0	2.7	
1961	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.3	30.2	2.3	
1962	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	43.8	3.3	
1963	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	57.1	4.3	
1964	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1	3.2	
1965	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8	3.2	
1966	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3	2.4	
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4
July 15	51.8	3.9	50.5	2.0	1.3	48.6	56.9	4.3
August 12	58.6	4.5	57.8	8.6	0.8	49.2	56.8	4.3
September 9	57.2	4.4	57.5	6.6	0.8	50.9	56.8	4.3
October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964 January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965 January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966 January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Scotland**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6	2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6	2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2	2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5	2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2	3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5	4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4	3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4	2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1	3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7	4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3	3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2	2.8	
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
July 15	94.5	4.3	92.6	5.3	1.9	87.3	97.3	4.4
August 12	94.9	4.3	92.8	5.2	2.1	87.6	96.5	4.4
September 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	3.3	1.7	86.5	95.2	4.3
October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4.2
November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4.0
December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964 January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.1
December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965 January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
July 12	59.9	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	3.4	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	59.6	58.9	2.7
December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966 January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
April 18	58.5	2.6	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
June 13	52.4	2.4	50.5	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
September 12	60.6	2.7	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
October 10	67.3	3.0	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales**

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
	July 15	27.5	2.8	27.1	1.4	0.4	25.7	29.7	3.0
	August 12	29.4	3.0	29.2	3.1	0.2	26.1	28.9	2.9
	September 9	29.0	2.9	28.6	2.4	0.4	26.1	28.8	2.9
	October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	28.0	2.8
	November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	27.4	2.8
	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	26.8	2.7
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.6
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.5
	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	3.2

**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 communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	XXIII*	XXI-XXIV†
	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	XXIII*	XXI-XXIV†	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1964	September	315	140	88	43	9	23	38	16	89
	October	332	143	89	45	9	25	39	22	94
	November	338	143	86	47	11	26	39	25	96
	December	337	144	85	50	13	25	38	24	94
1965	January	363	161	93	58	14	27	43	24	95
	February	356	156	91	56	14	26	42	23	95
	March	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	22	92
	April	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	18	88
	May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15	84
	June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76
	July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12	77
	August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13	80
	September	287	126	75	42	9	23	34	14	82
	October	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20	87
	November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89
	December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22	88
1966	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89
	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1964	July	362	161	98	54	13	26	42	21	97
	August	362	163	99	55	13	25	43	21	96
	September	351	157	94	53	12	25	42	20	95
	October	340	153	93	52	12	24	40	19	92
	November	327	145	89	47	11	24	39	19	90
	December	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	19	90
1965	January	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	19	88
	February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18	86
	March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86
	April	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	18	84
	May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18	85
	June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18	86
	July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88
	August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88
	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77
	June									

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

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

TABLE 118

Year		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 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	Monthly averages	444.5	90.1	20.3							
1960		345.8	75.3	21.8							
1961		312.1	73.6	23.6							
1962		431.9	93.7	21.7	53.4	12.4	67.1	15.5			
1963		520.6	95.7	18.4	57.2	11.0	75.7	14.6			
1964		372.2	76.6	20.6	39.9	10.7	49.6	13.3			
1965		317.0	72.6	22.9	34.8	11.0	43.5	13.7			
1963	June 10	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5			
	July 15	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2	
	August 12	491.5	94.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4			
	September 9	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3			
	October 14	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4	
	November 11	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6			
	December 9	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8			
1964	January 13	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4	
	February 10	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6			
	March 16	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8			
	April 13	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1	
	May 11	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8			
	June 15	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1			
	July 13	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1	
	August 10	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3			
	September 14	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0			
	October 12	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.2	
	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	
	February 8	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1			
	March 8	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8			
	April 12	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8	
	May 10	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9			
	June 14	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0			
	July 12	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5	
	August 9	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5			
	September 13	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7			
	October 11	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2	
	November 8	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5			
	December 6	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3			
1966	January 10	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0	
	February 14	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1			
	March 14	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4			
	April 18	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0	
	May 16	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2			
	June 13	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1			
	July 11	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6	
	August 8	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7			
	September 12	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2			
	October 10	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8	

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

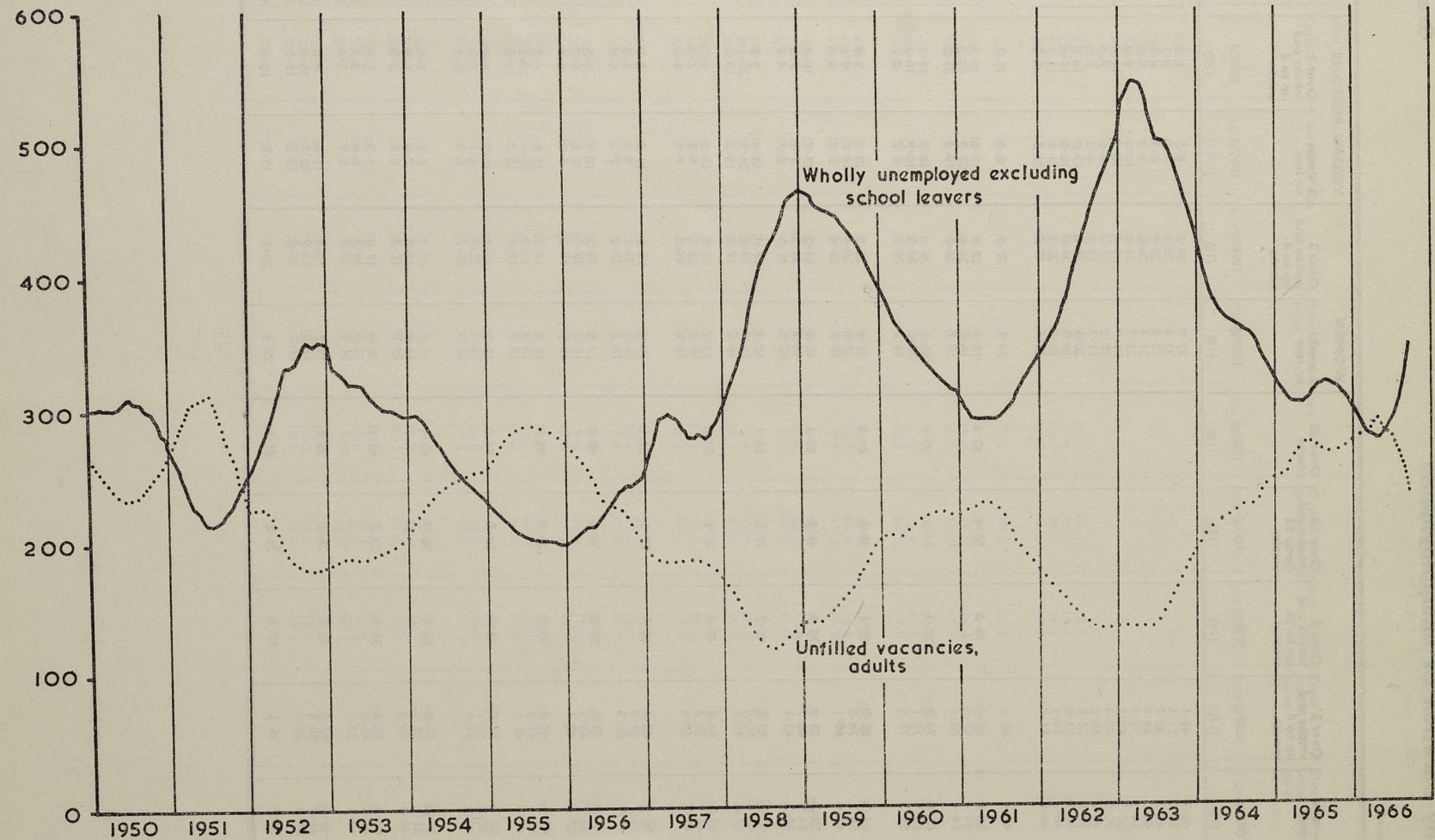
**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
1954		168.6	45.7	42.1			27.0	24.3	8.5	5.2	
1955		130.9	38.5	31.5			23.6	19.6	7.0	4.1	
1956		144.5	41.3	38.2			22.8	23.4	6.7	4.1	
1957		195.3	48.0	54.0			21.4	28.0	8.3	5.5	
1958		279.3	59.1	74.9			23.7	34.6	10.9	9.3	
1959	Monthly averages	304.4	57.3	68.2			21.9	31.4	10.9	11.4	
1960		235.2	46.9	49.4			18.9	25.7	9.6	7.8	
1961		215.0	46.7	50.3			17.7	23.9	9.2	7.2	
1962		301.4	59.8	76.5			20.1	29.6	13.9	14.5	
1963		365.6	60.7	83.8			18.9	29.8	16.0	19.4	
1964		262.4	48.7	56.1			16.2	22.3	11.8	11.1	
1965		226.9	46.6	51.0			14.7	19.0	11.3	8.3	
1963	June 10	326.8	47.4	65.6			14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3	
	July 15	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5	
	August 12	310.3	50.4	67.4			16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0	
	September 9	307.8	54.4	63.4			18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2	
	October 14	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	18.7	31.9	12.9	14.7	
	November 11	325.9	60.9	79.1			20.6	34.3	10.9	10.2	
	December 9	324.2	54.3	75.5			16.3	30.2	8.7	8.7	
1964	January 13	345.0	64.3	82.0	92.1	40.6	21.4	25.9	13.3	9.9	
	February 10	328.7	56.2	74.8			18.6	28.4	10.0	9.1	
	March 16	301.3	49.4	60.1			15.1	25.4	7.5	6.9	
	April 13	286.8	52.7	53.9	75.9	41.2	18.1	21.2	13.7	10.4	
	May 11	259.4	44.9	48.7			14.5	21.2	7.9	7.3	
	June 15	230.7	40.2	43.1			12.3	17.5	6.7	4.8	
	July 13	222.1	42.3	44.7	46.5	32.5	12.9	17.4	14.4	5.8	
	August 10	228.6	42.8	50.0			14.0	17.8	24.5	37.1	
	September 14	224.0	44.4	45.8			16.5	19.2	15.2	18.6	
	October 12	236.5	52.2	54.4	47.8	27.7	19.5	23.9	10.9	9.7	
	November 9	242.2	48.9	58.4			17.2	25.3	9.3	6.8	
	December 7	243.8	45.7	57.4			14.6	24.2	7.6	6.3	
1965	January 11	265.6	56.3	63.3	66.6	27.5	19.1	20.1	11.4	6.7	
	February 8	258.5	48.7	59.0			16.5	23.1	8.5	6.3	
	March 8	249.4	45.9	52.5			14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4	
	April 12	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5	
	May 10	216.6	42.1	43.2			14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7	
	June 14	199.8	37.6	42.6			10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0	
	July 12	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2	
	August 9	208.0	43.6	47.8			13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5	
	September 13	210.4	47.0	45.6			15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8	
	October 11	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9	
	November 8	229.1	50.4	58.1			16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8	
	December 6	238.2	49.2	59.7			12.9	20.8	6.9	5.4	
1966	January 10	254.4	57.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	17.7	15.7	9.9	5.3	
	February 14	247.8	51.1	58.1			14.4	18.6	7.4	5.0	
	March 14	230.8	44.8	50.8			13.9	17.2	6.2	4.2	
	April 18	221.9	43.3	52.6	55.2	29.7	12.4	17.0	11.2	5.5	
	May 16	203.8	41.5	43.0			12.5	14.2	6.4	4.3	
	June 13	192.1	40.5	39.5			11.4	12.7	5.9	3.4	
	July 11	193.6	44.4	42.3	42.8	25.1	11.7	12.7	11.0	4.0	
	August 8	208.1	45.9	50.5			13.3	13.9	22.3	25.3	
	September 12	230.8	59.0	53.4			17.6	15.5	15.7	15.5	
	October 10	274.6	72.7	76.1	57.8	26.2	22.6	23.5	12.8	10.6	

Unemployment and Vacancies

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



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

**VACANCIES
Great Britain**

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT TIME‡								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent-age of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime 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)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . .	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,958	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 . . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
September 17 . . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½

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

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

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

HOURS OF WORK

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7	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	99.9	101.9	96.1	95.6	96.8	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1963 May 18 . . .	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	99.8	99.5	100.5	100.5	99.8	99.9
June 15 . . .	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1
July 20* . . .	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17* . . .	82.6	80.9	87.9	79.4	92.3	82.9	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.8	102.3	100.9
September 14 . . .	101.4	100.1	102.8	100.7	102.2	102.4	100.5	100.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	100.8
October 19 . . .	102.1	101.3	102.9	101.3	102.6	102.8	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101.0
November 16 . . .	102.2	102.0	102.3	101.8	101.6	103.7	100.6	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.5	101.1
December 14 . . .	103.5	102.4	102.5	102.2	101.0	104.0	100.8	100.7	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	99.8	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	102.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.4	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	100.8	99.6	101.4
December 12 . . .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16 . . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13 . . .	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13 . . .	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
April 10 . . .	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.1	100.4	99.3	100.8
May 15 . . .	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
June 19 . . .	102.2											

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 7	14 2	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 4	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 5	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
Average Hours Worked												
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.4	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.4	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	7 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 1.3	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.6
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	6 11.8	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	8 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	7 11	7 13	7 19	7 8	7 7	7 12	7 14	7 14	7 9	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	7 15	7 17	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 14
Average Hours Worked												
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	40.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	38.4	37.6	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2
	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8

* 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
Average Weekly Earnings										
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
14 18	18 4	15 19	16 4	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 3	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 2	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	18 4	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
Average Hours Worked										
45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.3
46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.8	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
Average Hourly Earnings										
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6 6.3	7 10.1	6 8.6	6 11.4	5 10.7	6 4.1	6 1.7	6 0.0	5 10.0	5 3.7	6 7.4
6 8.6	8 1.6	6 10.4	7 0.9	6 1.2	6 6.0	6 2.3	6 2.1	5 11.1	5 5.9	6 9.0
6 8.3	8 2.9	7 0.4	7 2.5	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 5.6	6 6.0	6 1.1	5 8.4	6 10.7
7 0.0	8 4.9	7 3.0	7 4.7	6 4.6	6 8.1	6 7.4	6 6.9	6 2.3	5 9.0	7 0.4
7 3.4	8 8.7	7 5.4	7 8.8	6 7.5	7 1.1	6 9.4	6 9.9	6 5.0	6 0.3	7 4.5
7 6.5	9 0.7	7 9.6	7 11.5	6 10.8	7 3.7	7 3.0	6 11.9	6 7.0	6 2.6	7 1

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 124

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

TABLE 125

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

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

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

Wage drift: Percentage change over corresponding month in previous year

TABLE 126

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

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

		Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and repairing	Marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Employees paid weekly*													
1964	November	108.1	115.2	112.5	111.4	117.7	114.2	111.7	114.6	110.0	103.4	109.3	112.4
	December	110.4	109.0	108.2	106.1	112.4	108.8	107.1	105.3	98.8	97.5	102.1	104.5
1965	January	108.3	112.0	113.8	112.5	123.5	118.2	112.7	113.6	110.4	101.9	109.4	111.5
	February	107.7	111.3	114.5	113.0	119.8	119.8	112.9	114.3	111.1	103.5	110.4	112.7
	March	116.9	112.8	115.8	114.3	126.7	120.2	115.5	115.1	112.2	103.1	112.7	113.3
	April	110.7	114.6	115.7	111.6	122.4	116.3	111.5	113.1	108.9	103.4	112.1	113.9
	May	112.4	118.4	118.4	117.3	126.4	122.0	118.2	118.1	114.0	106.4	115.0	118.4
	June	113.0	120.3	118.3	116.2	132.0	125.5	117.4	118.5	115.0	107.9	114.6	116.6
	July	111.8	115.6	118.9	115.4	139.3	124.3	116.6	119.2	115.6	110.5	117.7	117.0
	August	112.0	112.0	118.1	114.3	125.5	121.0	113.8	117.8	113.6	108.2	112.6	113.6
	September	112.7	115.5	120.5	116.4	130.4	123.4	114.3	118.4	114.0	106.8	115.4	116.1
	October	113.9	118.0	121.7	118.9	130.2	125.4	116.7	120.4	117.3	109.2	117.1	120.9
	November	116.2	117.4	122.4	119.6	132.1	124.8	116.2	121.5	117.9	108.5	116.6	118.3
	December	117.6	114.7	118.6	114.6	122.3	118.2	113.6	113.5	110.6	101.0	110.7	110.9
1966	January	115.3	121.4	120.7	120.4	135.5	124.3	119.6	117.8	117.7	107.7	117.2	118.7
	February	116.2	122.0	121.8	120.2	133.5	126.5	118.8	121.8	118.4	108.4	118.1	119.0
	March	126.4	123.6	124.3	123.0	141.5	126.6	130.3	124.9	120.8	108.9	119.9	121.1
	April	119.2	124.7	123.8	123.8	144.6	125.9	123.3	125.0	120.9	109.8	120.0	123.1
	May	119.7	124.1	124.3	124.3	143.1	125.6	123.9	125.3	120.5	111.7	121.1	123.7
	June	121.1	131.7	126.1	124.9	140.9	127.2	124.6	126.8	122.8	110.2	123.4	124.8
	July	121.9	127.5	126.3	124.1	147.7	129.9	122.3	125.7	123.5	110.2	123.4	122.7
	August	119.1	123.0	124.8	121.1	136.3	125.7	118.2	122.4	122.5	106.9	120.4	121.8
	September	120.3	125.5	124.9	121.6	143.0	124.8	115.3	122.9	121.4	109.4	121.1	124.0
Employees paid monthly*													
1964	November	103.1	101.6	104.8	104.6	104.9	101.0	107.4	104.0	101.7	119.7	101.0	103.6
	December	123.5	110.7	111.0	113.7	128.6	122.3	115.6	113.9	112.9	146.3	106.9	111.1
1965	January	107.5	109.7	104.2	107.9	106.6	101.1	105.7	102.3	108.1	109.8	103.9	100.6
	February	104.8	126.6	107.7	107.5	107.9	100.3	106.9	106.3	108.2	105.5	108.7	104.9
	March	114.8	109.8	115.5	110.5	110.6	102.8	108.1	109.2	109.8	118.4	116.5	104.4
	April	107.3	108.6	107.7	107.3	107.3	101.6	107.3	105.6	108.4	106.5	102.2	102.1
	May	107.9	108.6	108.5	109.1	102.9	106.5	106.1	106.1	111.0	107.0	102.8	104.2
	June	113.2	110.2	114.0	109.1	109.5	102.5	108.5	106.5	107.4	110.9	101.7	110.5
	July	110.1	110.9	110.7	109.2	112.9	103.8	109.7	114.7	110.8	111.3	104.3	106.3
	August	107.7	107.9	108.9	107.3	111.8	103.5	106.7	109.1	106.7	103.4	103.4	103.4
	September	108.8	107.4	109.9	107.5	114.1	106.3	109.9	108.4	106.6	106.3	101.3	101.3
	October	108.2	108.2	112.5	109.5	114.9	106.7	111.4	110.4	107.5	108.1	105.6	101.7
	November	111.1	108.9	112.6	111.8	114.7	107.5	113.2	110.4	115.1	107.4	107.9	103.6
	December	125.2	117.8	116.7	118.0	128.1	117.3	120.0	121.5	116.5	138.2	114.9	113.7
1966	January	112.5	114.7	111.5	112.0	117.2	106.8	113.4	110.4	112.8	113.4	108.4	105.0
	February	112.0	135.2	114.9	111.9	119.9	108.0	115.5	111.5	113.2	111.9	111.5	105.7
	March	123.6	113.8	115.5	114.1	123.0	107.8	119.5	117.4	115.6	128.8	119.8	105.9
	April	113.8	112.7	112.5	113.0	121.1	109.3	117.2	112.4	114.6	116.1	116.5	105.2
	May	114.3	112.2	114.0	114.5	122.1	111.5	116.2	113.6	111.7	115.8	110.8	106.6
	June	122.8	114.1	122.5	112.9	125.4	109.4	116.9	113.8	115.1	116.0	111.7	108.0
	July	116.5	113.4	115.7	113.7	124.0	110.9	118.2	117.8	115.9	119.5	113.0	106.8
	August	115.4	112.6	114.8	112.1	124.4	108.7	116.8	113.4	112.1	118.0	109.0	106.5
	September	115.4	112.0	114.4	111.8	121.7	108.9	114.3	111.8	112.4	121.3	111.4	107.2
All employees†													
1964	November	107.2	110.4	111.4	110.1	116.9	113.0	111.3	113.1	109.0	105.0	108.7	111.2
	December	112.6	109.5	108.6	107.4	113.1	109.7	108.0	106.4	100.6	102.7	102.6	105.4
1965	January	107.9	111.1	112.4	111.4	122.3	116.1	111.7	111.9	110.2	102.6	109.0	109.9
	February	106.9	116.7	113.5	111.7	121.3	117.5	112.0	113.1	110.8	103.6	110.3	111.6
	March	116.2	111.6	115.7	113.4	125.6	118.1	114.5	114.2	112.0	104.6	113.0	112.0
	April	109.8	112.3	114.6	110.6	121.3	114.5	110.8	111.9	108.9	103.6	111.2	112.2
	May	111.3	114.8	117.0	115.5	125.2	119.7	116.6	116.3	113.9	106.3	113.9	116.3
	June	112.8	116.6	117.6	114.7	130.5	122.8	116.2	116.7	114.1	108.1	113.4	115.6
	July	111.2	113.8	117.7	114.0	137.6	121.9	115.6	118.4	115.1	116.5	115.4	115.4
	August	110.9	110.5	116.8	112.8	124.5	119.0	113.0	116.2	112.7	108.1	111.8	112.1
	September	111.7	112.5	118.9	114.5	129.3	121.3	113.7	116.9	113.1	106.7	114.6	113.9
	October	112.5	114.5	120.4	116.9	129.1	123.2	115.9	118.9	116.2	109.0	116.1	118.1
	November	115.0	114.3	121.0	117.9	130.9	122.6	115.7	119.9	117.6	108.3	115.9	116.1
	December	118.8	115.8	118.3	115.1	122.3	117.7	114.2	114.3	111.4	105.0	111.1	111.3
1966	January	114.4	118.6	119.3	118.5	133.9	121.9	115.1	117.9	117.2	107.8	116.5	116.5
	February	115.0	127.0	120.8	118.2	132.2	123.9	118.1	120.0	117.7	108.2	117.5	116.8
	March	125.4	119.6	123.0	121.0	140.0	124.0	128.6	123.5	120.2	110.7	119.9	118.7
	April	117.8	119.8	122.2	121.3	142.7	123.6	122.2	122.8	120.1	109.9	119.7	120.2
	May	118.2	119.2	122.8	122.0	141.3	123.5	122.6	123.3	119.3	111.5	120.2	121.0
	June	121.1	124.5	125.5	121.8	139.5	124.7	123.3	124.6	121.8	110.8	122.0	122.0
	July	120.5	121.8	124.7	121.8	145.7	127.3	121.5	124.2	122.5	110.7	122.5	120.2
	August	118.0	118.7	123.3	119.0	135.1	123.4	117.7	120.7	121.1	107.6	119.4	119.3
	September	119.0	120.0	123.4	119.3	141.2	122.6	115.0	121.0	120.2	110.2	120.3	121.3

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

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

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

EARNINGS

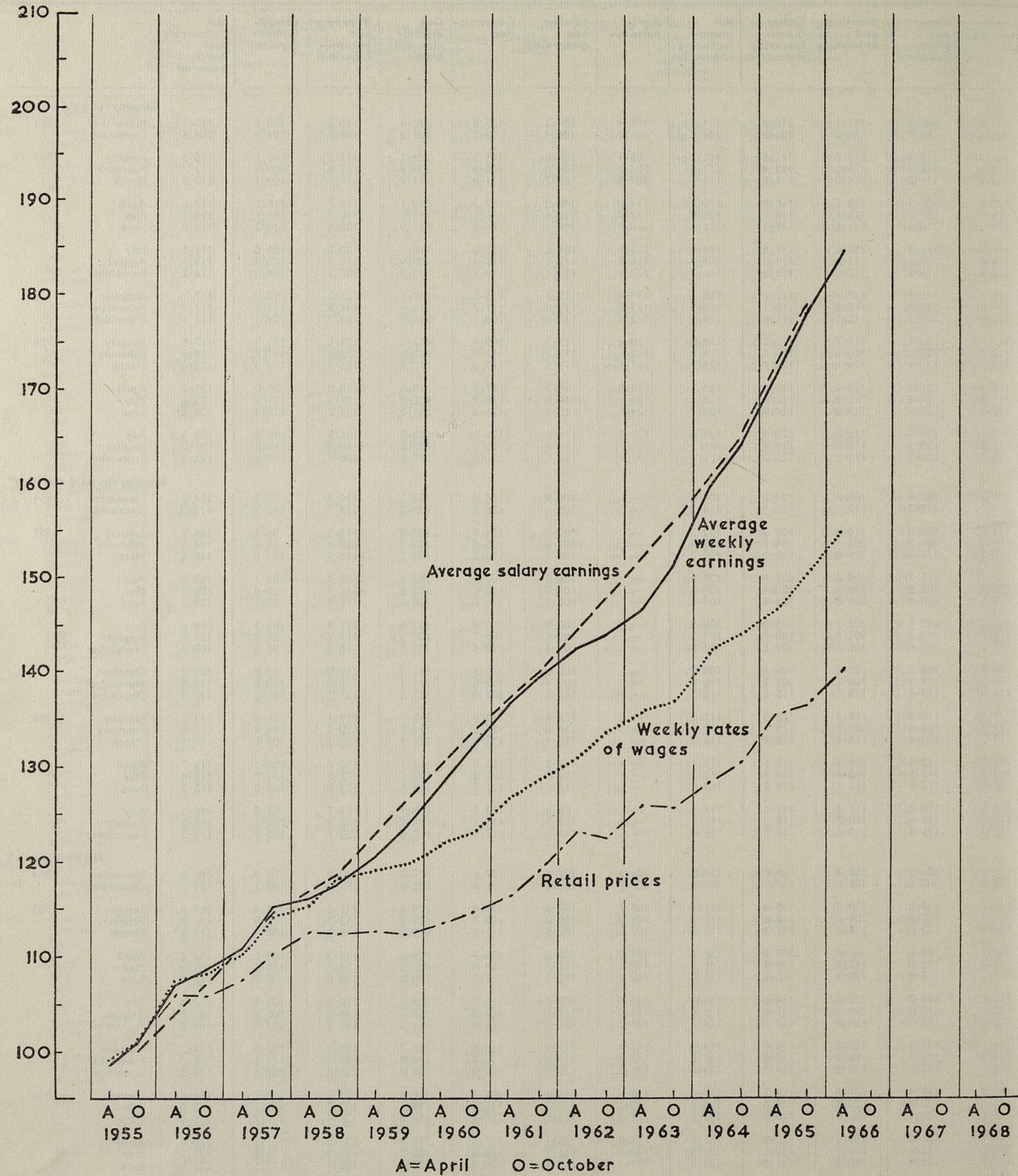
TABLE 127 (continued)

1963 AVERAGE = 100

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Agri- culture	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electric- ity and water	Transport and communi- cation§	Miscel- laneous services||	All industries and services covered
Employees paid weekly*													
1964	November	114.0	105.1	111.1	110.3	111.6	101.4	107.2	107.9	108.4	110.3	108.5	110.1
	December	105.8	105.7	104.5	106.0	106.2	101.9	108.4	93.8	105.5	108.5	104.9	104.6
1965	January	111.9	110.4	110.8	111.6	112.1	105.1	107.5	105.5	109.2	111.8	108.2	110.5
	February	112.5	115.7	111.1	112.4	112.6	104.3	108.0	109.9	109.9	113.6	109.5	111.7
	March	114.9	111.8	114.0	111.8	114.7	107.2	107.7	111.8	111.9	1		

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

Average 1955 = 100



Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries

EARNINGS

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966
Engineering industries*												
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	96.1
Labourers	104.1	106.9	110.7	112.7	118.0	330 4	101.0	106.6	109.6	114.2	118.4	77.7
All timeworkers	104.0	106.2	109.7	113.0	117.6	420 10	102.1	106.3	109.2	114.8	119.0	101.4
Payment-by-result workers												
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 0	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	110.4	116.5	120.9	118.2
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	118.4	79.0
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
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†												
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	133.5	355 4	99.0	106.3	107.1	116.2	131.3	77.6
All timeworkers	104.1	114.0	119.4	125.5	129.8	393 7	100.6	109.7	112.1	118.4	124.8	86.6
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	119.3	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	125.2	365 7	98.6	105.1	107.9	114.6	123.3	79.4
All workers covered	102.5	112.4	119.4	123.7	130.1	436 10	101.5	108.7	113.1	120.6	125.8	101.5
Chemical manufacture‡												
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
Iron and steel manufacture§												
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	112.1	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	107.6	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	107.8	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	Average salary earnings†
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	‡100.0(44.6)	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	—	99.5	‡100.0(47.0)	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	—	99.9	—	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	—	99.7	—	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	—	99.6	—	122.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	—	99.1	—	132.2	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	—	98.0	—	130.1	133.4
1962	133.6	140.5	—	95.9	—	138.0	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	—	95.0	—	142.9	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	—	94.6	—	148.9	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	—	92.9	—	161.8	178.5
1959 January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	—	—	—
1959 April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0	—
1959 July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—	—
1959 October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	124.3	126.3
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.5
1965 November	153.9	167.1	92.1	—	—	—	—
1965 December	154.2	167.7	92.0	—	—	—	—
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—	—
1966 March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 May	157.6	173.1	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 August	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 September	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Weekly rates of wages				Normal weekly hours*				Hourly rates of wages			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1965 September	146.9	151.0	157.4	148.0	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4	159.0	163.3	170.8	160.2
1965 October	147.3	151.8	157.7	148.5	92.2	92.3	92.0	92.2	159.8	164.5	171.4	161.1
1965 November	148.0	153.0	158.9	149.3	92.1	92.1	91.9	92.1	160.7	166.1	172.9	162.1
1965 December	148.3	153.6	159.3	149.6	92.0	92.1	91.8	92.0	161.2	166.9	173.4	162.6
1966 January	149.9	155.2	161.4	151.3	91.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	163.6	169.3	176.5	165.1
1966 February	150.0	155.2	161.5	151.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.4	164.1	169.7	176.7	165.6
1966 March	151.4	156.4	163.1	152.7	91.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	166.1	171.1	178.8	167.4
1966 April	151.5	156.6	163.3	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.4	171.6	179.3	167.7
1966 May	151.6	156.6	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.5	171.7	179.4	167.8
1966 June	152.4	157.0	164.4	153.6	91.0	91.2	91.1	91.0	167.4	172.2	180.5	168.7
1966 July	153.2	158.2	165.2	154.5	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.6	181.5	169.7
1966 August	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
1966 September	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1966 October	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	116.7	117.0	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.9	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1965 September	143.2	149.5	155.6	144.8	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.1	155.5	162.0	168.9	157.2
1965 October	143.5	150.0	156.0	145.2	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.0	156.1	162.9	169.6	157.8
1965 November	143.6	150.2	156.4	145.3	91.9	92.0	91.9	91.9	156.2	163.3	170.1	158.0
1965 December	143.9	150.5	156.5	145.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	156.7	163.8	170.4	158.5
1966 January	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	158.8	167.1	173.1	160.9
1966 February	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.5	159.1	167.1	173.3	161.0
1966 March	147.3	154.6	160.4	149.1	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	161.1	169.1	175.4	163.1
1966 April	147.4	154.7	160.5	149.2	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.3	169.7	175.9	163.5
1966 May	147.5	154.8	160.6	149.3	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.5	169.8	176.1	163.6
1966 June	147.8	155.5	161.2	149.7	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.8	170.6	176.8	164.0
1966 July	149.4	157.6	162.8	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.2	178.9	166.1
1966 August	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
1966 September	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
1966 October	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.1	166.2

* 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.
- Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that 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.

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1965	September	148	151	144	141	140	144	154	157
	October	152	148	151	144	142	144	154	158
	November	152	148	151	144	143	144	154	158
	December	152	148	151	148	143	144	154	158
1966	January	158	148	155	148	144	148	154	158
	February	158	148	155	148	144	148	154	158
	March	158	148	155	148	144	148	155	160
	April	159	148	156	149	146	148	154	161
	May	159	148	156	149	146	148	154	162
	June	159	154	156	149	146	148	158	162
	July	159	154	156	150	149	148	158	162
	August	159	154	156	150	149	148	160	162
	September	159	154	156	150	149	148	160	162
	October	159	154	156	150	149	148	160	162
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	98.7	98.7	97.4
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.4	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.3	95.3	95.3
1965	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1965	September	95.5	94.0	90.8	92.0	91.5	93.3	92.9	94.6
	October	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.3	92.9	93.7
	November	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.3	92.9	93.7
	December	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.3	92.9	93.7
1966	January	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.4	92.3	93.3	93.7
	February	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.3	92.3	93.3	93.7
	March	93.4	94.0	89.4	91.8	91.3	92.2	93.3	93.0
	April	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8
	May	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8
	June	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	July	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	August	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	September	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	October	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
Hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	143
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	154	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	163	163
1965	September	159	158	167	156	149	154	165	166
	October	159	158	168	156	155	154	165	169
	November	159	158	168	156	155	154	165	169
	December	159	158	168	160	155	154	165	169
1966	January	169	158	173	162	157	159	165	169
	February	169	158	173	162	157	159	165	169
	March	169	158	174	162	160	159	167	172
	April	170	158	174	162	160	161	170	174
	May	170	158	175	162	160	161	170	175
	June	170	164	175	162	160	161	174	175
	July	170	164	175	163	163	161	175	175
	August	170	164	175	163	163	161	177	175
	September	170	164	175	163	163	161	177	175
	October	170	164	175	163	163	161	177	175

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

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

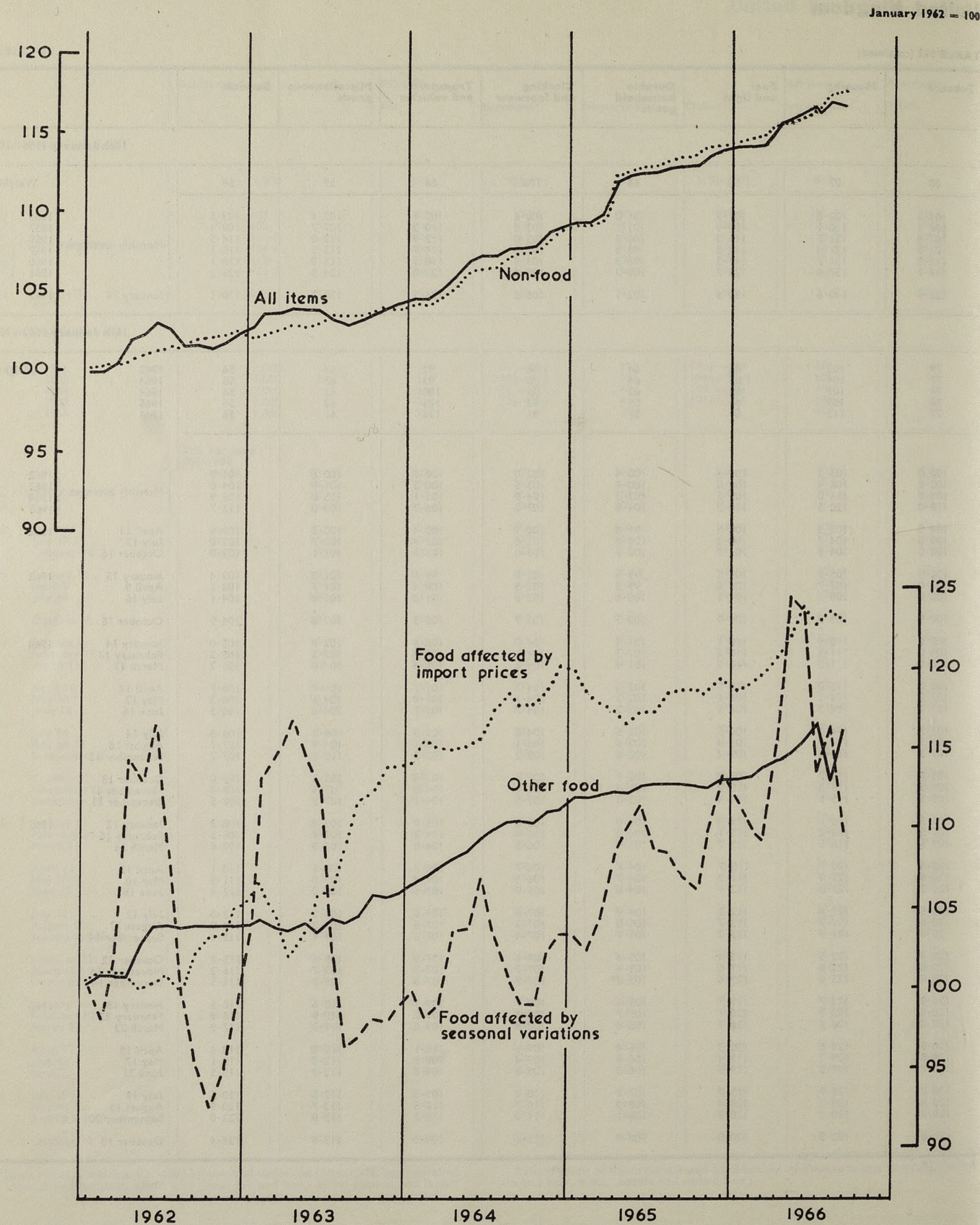
Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, hourly rates of wages. By industry group (all manual workers): United Kingdom

WAGES AND HOURS

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156
1965	September	154	147	148	159	154	159	149
	October	154	147	148	160	155	160	151
	November	154	147	151	160	156	161	151
	December	154	151	151	160	156	161	151
1966	January	159	151	151	160	158	161	159
	February	159	151	151	164	158	161	159
	March	159	151	154	164	158	161	159
	April	159	151	155	164	158	162	159
	May	159	151	155	164	158	162	159
	June	159	151	155	165	159	162	159
	July	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	August	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	September	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	October	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	97.9
1963	95.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	93.5	93.6	95.5	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	93.2	92.1	95.5	96.5
1965	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	94.4
1965	September	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	91.0	92.1	93.2
	October	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	90.6	91.4	92.8
	November	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	90.6	91.4	92.8
	December	92.2	93.2	89.8	90.7	90.6	91.1	92.4
1966	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	90.0	92.8
	January	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.8	92.8
	February	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.8	92.8
	March	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.8	92.8
	April	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.4	92.8
	May	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.4	92.8
	June	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.1	92.8
	July	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.8
	August	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.8
	September	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.8
	October	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.8
Hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168
1965	September	165	165	160	163	175	167	171
	October	165	165	160	163	177	170	172
	November	165	165	160	167	177	171	174
	December	165	165	160	167	177	171	174
1966	166	172	168	167	177	173	171	179
	January	166	172	168	167	176	171	181
	February	166	172					

Index of Retail Prices



**Stoppages of work:
United Kingdom**

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1954	1,989	1,999	(000's) 448	(000's) 450	(000's) 2,457	(000's) 468	(000's) 741	(000's) 12	(000's) 233	(000's) 919	(000's) 84
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1962 July	144	172	28	31	69	10	29	—	18	4	7
August	214	240	52	58	133	20	54	5	19	32	4
September	209	236	44	54	145	27	70	13	9	7	19
October	237	264	371	376	600	31	283	—	21	243	22
November	147	177	30	40	135	23	84	2	14	3	9
December	72	92	23	25	82	7	66	1	4	3	1
1963 January	150	163	22	24	54	15	25	1	3	3	6
February	143	162	32	33	56	18	24	6	4	2	1
March	173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
April	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
May	192	212	64	73	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	10
February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	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	56	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	82	84	341	7	111	5	17	164	38
June	152	185	49	87	820	14	135	2	11	618	40
July	100	128	23	57	153	4	26	1	7	107	9
August	137	153	33	34	64	2	45	—	10	2	6
September	104	131	23	27	62	10	18	—	12	10	12
October	161	178	56	58	157	14	37	—	18	73	15

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1966 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one 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 H.M. Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

(The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

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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