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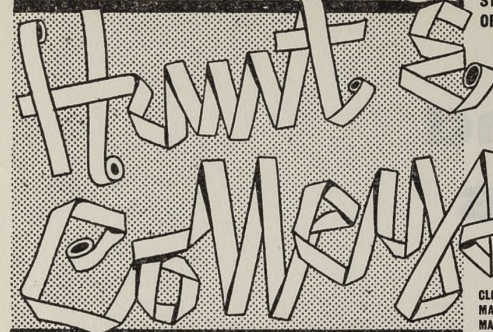
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Geographical Mobility of Labour

An article in the July, 1966 issue of the GAZETTE ("Mobility between Industries and Jobs") considered the findings of the Labour Mobility Survey and other relevant material and policy developments relating to the industrial and occupational mobility of labour. The completion and publication of the survey (whose main findings were briefly summarised in the April 1967 issue of the GAZETTE) provides an opportunity to consider similarly the question of geographical movement.

Information about the gross amount of movement within the country can be derived from several sources, including the Censuses of Population. The 1961 Census showed that gross migration between regions in England and Wales affected just over 2 per cent. of the total population. Information about employees is available from the Ministry of Labour's estimates of the inter-regional migration of employees. The latest estimates, which were set out and explained in the July 1967 issue of the GAZETTE, show that inter-regional migration has been increasing in the four-year period up to June 1966. In 1965-66, the latest of these years, the estimate was more than 700,000 out of an estimated total of nearly 24 million employees.

Research Studies

A number of research studies have provided information about geographical mobility in other countries which can provide reference points for comparisons. The comparisons can, however, be made only in the broadest possible terms since the figures are subject to many interpretations. In the United States, between 1955 and 1963 it has been estimated that annual inter-State mobility amounted to about 3 per cent. of the population. Annual rates of inter-regional mobility have also been calculated for Italy ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between 1958-60), West Germany (1.8 per cent. for 1961), and for France (1 per cent. for 1954-62, although it is thought that this figure might be an underestimate, and that the true rate might be nearer the figure for West Germany). These figures suggest that the recent rate of rather more than 2 per cent. in England and Wales falls short of the American rate, but is greater than the rate for a number of other European countries.

Evidence from the Labour Mobility Survey cannot readily be compared with the foregoing information for a number of reasons, including the fact that information about moves was collected on the basis of change of house, and that the survey covered a ten-year period and did not permit the computation of annual average rates of movement. It does, however, suggest that one in five of the population of working age moved more than ten miles on changing house, between 1953 and 1963, and that one in eight moved to a new region or abroad. The survey

also confirms the evidence of the Ministry of Labour statistics of inter-regional migration about pattern and direction of movement. Thus, both show that there has been throughout most of the '50s and the early '60s, continuing net movement from north to south, with South-East England as the major importing area. It is also apparent that much of the movement takes place in "stages". For example, the Midlands received employees from the north and exported to the South-East and the South-West.

Characteristics of Migrants

A considerable amount of information is also available about the characteristics of migrants, although some of it gives rise to difficulties in interpretation. For instance, comparisons between male and female rates of mobility are hard to draw because of the different occupational composition of the male and female parts of the working population and the different patterns of entry and re-entry into employment which they show.

The pattern is, however, clearer for age, education and industrial training. As might be expected, younger people are generally more mobile than older people. Between 1953 and 1963, the Labour Mobility Survey found that 73 per cent. of those in the 20-44 age group had moved house, compared with 36 per cent. of those over age 45. Those in the younger age group also moved house more frequently. As for education and training, about 70 per cent. of those with university education moved during the survey period, as compared with under 50 per cent. of those whose education finished at secondary modern school level or equivalent. The difference was even more marked in the case of those who moved for job reasons. Fifty-five per cent. of those with degrees had moved for a job during the survey period, against 37 per cent. of those with G.C.E. at "A" level and equivalent, and 35 per cent. of those with G.C.E. at "O" level and equivalent. The proportions are lower still, and fairly uniform, amongst those who have served a recognised apprenticeship (23 per cent.), other skilled workers (22 per cent.) and those without recognised qualifications or skills (24 per cent.). The information referred to in this paragraph relates to all house moves, or moves in search of a job covered by the survey, and not merely inter-regional moves. It should, however, be noted that the survey shows that, for distances of more than ten miles, the most frequent reason for moving house was because of a job, and the proportion moving for this reason increased with the distance of the move. The desire for better or different accommodation was the main motive for shorter-distance moves.

The survey provides some further information about the relationship between unemployment and geographical mobility, but this is of a somewhat indirect nature. In the section devoted to attitudes, about 60 per cent. of unemployed workers said that they would be prepared to move to a new area for a future job, compared with 52 per cent. of those in employment. This is subject to the general limitation of information about future attitudes, but is broadly in line with the results of other research in several countries which confirms that a larger proportion of individual unemployed workers than of those in employment moves between regions. Against this, however, has to be set evidence that the gross amount of geographical movement is smaller in periods of persistent high unemployment than at other times.

Effects of Housing

The survey did not provide any evidence of a clear correlation between housing category and mobility. The most mobile categories it suggested were those living rent-free, and those renting property from a private landlord without a lease, followed by owner-occupiers. The least mobile appeared to be local authority tenants and others whose rents are controlled. The differences between the proportions in the various groups are, however, slight, and do not confirm, during the period of the survey, evidence from other studies in various countries of, in particular, a possible relation between home ownership and low geographical mobility.

There was, however, ample evidence from the survey of the importance which those considering moves attached to housing. Although only one in ten of those asked about future movement said that they would go to a new area for the sake of good housing alone, eight out of ten of those who said they were willing to move to a new area if their present job came to an end mentioned housing as a matter they would take into account before coming to a firm decision.

The survey also provided evidence of the importance attached to social ties. Nearly half of the sample said that they would choose to take a less suitable job near home rather than move to a new area if their present job came to an end, and of these more than 40 per cent. referred to social ties of some kind as influencing their view. There was also evidence of reluctance to go to particular areas, including Northern Ireland, Scotland, the North-East and Wales, frequently based on general, vague answers suggesting that the informants lacked any detailed knowledge of these areas.

Policy Measures

The information reviewed in the foregoing paragraphs is sufficient to show that much geographical mobility, both among the population generally and among the labour force, is continuously taking place in Great Britain. There is also a considerable amount of basic information about the characteristics of this movement, although much else remains to be learnt or made more certain. As would be reasonable to expect, both the reasons why people move and the obstacles to movement involve a variety of factors, some of them complex. Furthermore, not all the movement that takes place can be described as desirable—for

example, many of the effects of the "drift to the south" have been widely recognised as injurious both to the exporting and receiving areas.

Government policies concerned with mobility reflect the wide scope of this subject, and no more can be attempted here than briefly to review them in outline. It will, however, be seen that a number of important developments are of recent origin, and that many of these increasingly reflect the need to take account of the problems within the context of wider economic and social development.

Regional Development

This is, in particular, true of the more recent developments in the Government's regional policies of which a characteristic feature has been a shift away from measures designed merely to relieve the immediate unemployment problems of particular localities towards a longer-term strategy of promoting the economic development of regions as a whole and the increasing recognition of the regional implications of national policies. The planning framework of Economic Planning Councils and Boards for these regions, designed to provide advice to the Government throughout the wide range of economic and environmental problems involved, enlists the aid of those in the regions who are recognised as well qualified in their particular subjects.

Under the Industrial Development Act 1966, new broader development areas have been defined (covering most of Scotland and Wales, the Northern Region, Merseyside, most of Cornwall and North Devon) within which a considerable variety of assistance to industry is made available. These enlarged development areas will provide firms with a wide range of localities in which they can benefit from the positive financial inducements offered by the Board of Trade. These include, under the Local Employment Acts 1960 and 1963, building grants at 25 per cent. (and 35 per cent. in special cases) on the cost of erecting or extending buildings, general loans and grants towards expenditure in setting up or expanding or transferring a business, and the construction of factories, some in advance of a known occupier, for rent or sale on favourable terms.

Moreover, assistance may be provided for local authorities in development areas both for the rehabilitation or improvement of derelict land where this will contribute to the development of industry, and for the improvement of basic services. In addition, to encourage the growth and proper location of industry, the Board of Trade controls all new industrial development through a system of industrial development certificates, and in the Midlands and South-East operates a system of office development permits. Lastly, the Industrial Development Act 1966, replaced the previous system of investment grants. These are available in the development areas at a rate of 40 per cent. (compared with the national rate of 20 per cent.) of the total cost of a wide range of new plant and machinery by the manufacturing, extractive and construction industries. As a temporary measure to aid investment, these grants have been raised by 5 per cent. for eligible expenditure incurred in 1967 and 1968.

More recently, the Government has announced that from September 1967, the machinery for administering the selective employment tax will be used to provide a

regional employment premium to employers in manufacturing industry in the development areas for each worker they employ. The cost of the regional employment premium to the Exchequer is estimated to be about £100 million in a full year. The feature distinguishing this scheme from other schemes costing the same amount in terms of Exchequer outlay in the development areas is that the regional employment premium is expected to generate an increase in national output only in the development areas, and is, therefore, unlikely to have inflationary effects in areas of high labour demands.

A further measure to encourage the expansion of industry in the development areas is the special help provided by the Ministry of Labour towards the training of workers under a flexible scheme of assistance which provides for the payment of grants to employers in respect of training in their own establishments, use of Ministry instructors, and access to other Government-supported facilities for training on preferential terms. In the recent White Paper on the regional employment premium, the Government has undertaken to consider, in consultation with industry, what further measures might be undertaken to increase training in development areas.

Housing and Transfer

Further measures in support of the movement of industry have also recently been taken in housing. The Government has accepted the need for a substantial further series of new towns and town expansions both to relieve congestion in the conurbations, and to build up, where appropriate, new centres of growth and development in the regions. The Government is also committed to an increase in the local authority building programme generally. In addition the Housing Subsidies Act provides local authorities with an incentive subsidy for housing provided for incoming industry or industrial workers. Authorities are also being encouraged to relax any conditions based on residential qualifications which may impede mobility and a number of steps are being taken to

improve the supply of housing finance which will also help to meet the needs of incoming workers.

These include the "option mortgage" scheme which will come into operation in April next year, and will reduce the cost of house purchase for lower-paid workers, and the relaxation of restrictions on the availability of "bridging" loans to bridge the gap between buying a new house and selling a former one, which were announced at the end of last year.

The Ministry of Labour co-operates with local authorities under Industrial Selection Schemes to find suitable employment for workers who are eligible to move to new and expanded towns, and is carrying out a number of improvements to its employment services which should also improve the contribution it can make towards the geographical mobility of workers. In particular, it has recently introduced a new system for providing information about housing, education and other facilities, through the employment exchanges, to workers considering a move to another area, and it is collecting through the exchanges information about any cases where firms have experienced difficulty over moving on account of housing (which are then considered with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government), and about useful initiatives which firms have themselves taken to overcome housing difficulties.

The Ministry of Labour has long operated a number of transfer schemes for workers moving to a new area. The most widely-used scheme applies to unemployed workers and those likely to become redundant within six months, but further schemes cover key workers needed to help set up new undertakings transferred to development districts, unemployed workers from areas of high unemployment who move temporarily for training at the parent factories of firms setting up new establishments in their home areas and training allowances scheme for young persons. Benefits under these schemes include free fares, lodging allowances and help with the costs of household removal. The level of benefits under the adult schemes was increased in 1965.

Further Rise in Industrial Accidents in 1966

The profound effect which the technological developments of recent years, together with the steady increase in the scale of industrial operations, have inevitably had on the work of HM Factory Inspectorate, is commented on by Mr. R. K. Christy, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in his annual report for 1966 published recently (Cmnd 3358 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. net).

The use of new techniques of production, or of new substances, Mr. Christy points out, was bound to raise new and unprecedented problems of safety, whether in relation to dangerous machinery or toxic hazards. Nevertheless, he was confident that the inspectorate had met these challenges with competence and resourcefulness, in spite of the continuing shortage of staff.

In presenting his report, his last before retirement, Mr. Christy says that he would have been most gratified had he been able to report a drop in accidents. Unfortunately, yet another increase in the number of reported accidents is recorded. That for 1966 was, however, rather smaller than in 1965, and much smaller than the one in 1964. "It may be", he adds, "that we are reaching a 'plateau', and that the rising trend of recent years is now levelling out. Even if this is so, the 1966 level of 296,610 accidents cannot give us much comfort. More disturbing, however, is the fact that in 1966 the number of fatal accidents increased from 627 to 701. Until the last two or three years, the long-term trend in fatal accidents since about 1948 has been downward, and I hope the 1966 figure does not indicate a permanent reversal of this trend".

Whilst referring to the self-evident suffering and sheer waste caused by industrial accidents, he points out that the criterion of three days' absence from work which renders an accident reportable must be kept in mind when considering these figures. "While a proportion are severe", he continues, "resulting in permanent disability or long absence from work, many are such that the three days' absence is only just exceeded, sometimes because what would be a minor disability in relation to some other occupation is such as to make continuance at the particular task the injured person was performing inadvisable".

Despite the important part played by the inspectorate, the Chief Inspector emphasises most strongly that the vital role in accident prevention is played by industry itself. He pays tribute to those firms (and there is a considerable number of them) that do show a real sense of responsibility over accident prevention, but there is still too large a sector of industry where this sense of responsibility is lacking. The majority of accidents are due to human failure; this can be put down to either carelessness or inadequate training—but neither is excusable.

"Whilst legislation has an important part to play in accident prevention", he writes, "it is a fallacy to think it is a panacea. Passing a law does not prevent a man from dropping something on another man's head, or from attempting to lift or move a weight beyond his capacity". Safety consciousness cannot be inculcated by legislation. The only hope for the future lies, as in many other spheres, in education and training. Industry has already begun to realise this and some examples are given in the report of firms that are successfully tackling the problem of accident prevention in a constructive way.

Mr. Christy states that the safety activities of small firms still leave much to be desired. In such firms attention to safety is most haphazard. "Almost invariably it is no particular person's responsibility until perhaps a serious accident occurs, when the job is

belatedly handed to and reluctantly accepted by the works manager or some other person". Whilst appreciating the many difficulties which prevent the smaller firms from engaging qualified safety officers, the Chief Inspector points out that RoSPA already provides a group safety officer scheme and a service for surveying individual factories by technical officers, and he hopes that more and more small firms will use these available services.

He emphasises again how important it is for top management to take an interest in and plan for safety—just as they plan their production or research and development. This includes: providing regular inspection and maintenance of equipment; testing new processes and substances before they are put into use, and above all, ensuring that every employee can contribute to the promotion of safety, knows his responsibilities and is thoroughly trained to perform his job in the right and safe way.

Joint Safety Committees

The Chief Inspector reiterates that all employees have a part to play in the promotion of safety, and that the most effective practical way of achieving this co-operation is through the machinery of joint consultation. "I am convinced", he adds, "that properly functioning joint safety committees can play a decisive role in reducing accidents". Although there is an increase in the number of factories in which joint safety committees have been established, he is not satisfied that progress is as great as is necessary, nor—despite some notable exceptions—that sufficient enthusiasm to participate is shown by both employers and employees. "In order to be fully effective, joint safety committees must be fully representative and must aim at the right objectives. Mere lip service to the idea of joint consultation as an aid to safety promotion is worse than useless".

Mr. Christy praises the various organisations—national and industrial, voluntary and management—which collectively made an important contribution during the year to the creation of a safe working environment. He refers to the successful safety conferences sponsored jointly by the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress in collaboration with the inspectorate, and held at strategic centres of industrial activity, as "a constant stimulus and inspiration" to those engaged in promoting safety at the local, regional or national level. He also mentions what a great debt of gratitude the movement towards a safe industry owes to the sterling work of the local accident prevention groups and the safety organisations of certain industries. Some inspiring examples of their vitality and purposeful activities are contained in the report.

Close co-operation and consultation were maintained throughout the year between RoSPA and the inspectorate. In connection with the Royal Society's golden jubilee celebrations in 1967, the Chief Inspector advocates that its related theme of "Learn to Stop Accidents", with its accent on safety education, should be accepted throughout industry as its permanent policy and as the blue-print for immediate and sustained action. Another important contribution to the promotion of industrial safety arose from the regular liaison between the Central Training Council, the industrial training boards and the inspectorate: this ensured that safety and health aspects were not overlooked in the plans for improved training at all levels.

As in previous years, Mr. Christy deplors the fact that 1966 saw little abatement in the number or the seriousness of accidents to young persons in industry. He points out that this continued high accident rate not only shows a wanton disregard of moral responsibility to the young, but is also a patently bad investment for the future. "Once again", he continues, "I am compelled to detail some of these accidents, and the contents of that section make depressing reading. These true accounts are representative of many others encountered during the year. They are recorded in the hope that, sooner or later, industry will realise its responsibilities in its stewardship of our young persons".

On reported industrial accidents in general, the Chief Inspector maintains that because of the rising trend during the last decade, increased attention needs to be directed to a better understanding of their underlying causes. For this, it will be necessary to develop improved means of measuring the safety performance of industry. He reports on two lines of enquiry which are being pursued: one is concerned with the measurement of changes in the standard of reporting accidents (any widespread improvement in which can give the appearance of a rising trend); the other is an attempt to produce a measure of the severity of accidents in addition to the present criterion of a period of absence (the effect of which can be altered by changing social attitudes to absence from work for less-than-serious injury).

In the pursuit of further knowledge in many industrial sectors, the report describes the various investigations and field studies undertaken in 1966 by the inspectorate alone or in liaison with industry. A comprehensive register of research work which is already being undertaken or projected by the various industries, academic institutions or Government research bodies was compiled and widely distributed during the year.

The report also contains details of recent legislative developments and records the progress made during 1966 in the drafting of regulations dealing with the safety and welfare of workers in specific occupations or industries. The inspectorate's participation in international activities during the year are also recorded. Although costly in staff and time, international co-operation in the constant quest for solutions to common safety, health and welfare problems affecting countries of comparable industrial development, is mutually rewarding. The report also notes the practical help which the inspectorate gave to developing countries, particularly in the training of their factory inspectors.

Advisory Work of Inspectorate

The degree to which the work of the inspectorate as a whole extends to advisory work, apart from its normal function of enforcement, is shown most clearly in the report's second chapter, which is entirely devoted to the specific work of the Electrical Branch. This is a continuation of the practice started in the Chief Inspector's report for 1965 of describing how the various specialist branches reinforce the work of the general inspectorate in the districts and help to solve some of its problems. As the chapter emphasises, "working with electrical power in industry requires the strictest discipline, particularly self-discipline, for an accident involving power seldom offers a second chance."

The total of 296,610 accidents reported during the year shows an overall increase of 1 per cent. over the 1965 figure, which was itself an increase of 9.3 per cent. over 1964. Of the 1966 total, 243,504 reported accidents were to men, 35,704 to women, 13,415 to boys and 3,987 to girls. Compared with the figures for 1965, these figures represented slight increases to men and women and decreases to boys and girls.

There were 701 fatalities in 1966—an overall increase of 74 compared with 1965. The number of fatal accidents to men increased substantially from 596 in 1965 to 676 in 1966, while those to women decreased from 13 to 4. Twenty boys were killed, compared with 17 in the previous year, and one girl was fatally injured. The third chapter of the report analyses the factors involved in this "most disquieting" increase in fatalities to men,

both in factories and on construction sites. "There is very little evidence", says Mr. Christy, commenting on the analysis of factory fatalities, "to suggest that industry is inadequately equipped to deal with the hazards which technological changes may involve; there is, however, abundant evidence to show that in some factories the most obvious dangers continue to be ignored". Twelve men were killed while engaged on the routine maintenance of machinery; 38 deaths were associated with road vehicles and internal work transport; 83 died as a result of falls; 68 fatalities were caused by fall or movement of articles and materials. He adds that in a world of fiction these episodes might well provoke the reader to incredulity; in the real world they provide a sad commentary on the level of competence that prevails in certain sectors of industry.

The analysis of fatalities in the construction industry discloses that the majority of deaths occurred in circumstances which are depressingly familiar. For example, 19 men were buried by falls of earth in excavations; 18 fell through fragile roof coverings; 13 were electrocuted following contact by crane jibs with overhead transmission lines; nine died at inadequately safeguarded hoists, and 16 fell from ladders.

The total number of electrical accidents reported in 1966 was 1,280, of which 42 were fatal. Of the reported accidents, 319 were cases of welder's "eye-flash", without other injury.

Particulars are given of the incidence of reported accidents in factory processes in the districts of the inspectorate. They reveal remarkable geographical variations and disproportional increases even within the individual districts. The reasons for these differences, says Mr. Christy, are puzzling in the extreme and must certainly be given further study. The situation, however, confirms the point he made in his report for 1965 that numbers of reported accidents by themselves are not a reliable guide to accident prevention performance. If incidence rates based on reported accidents cannot be accepted as an indication of safety performance, it follows that there is an urgent need for an alternative unit of measurement. Consideration is, therefore, being given to the development of a method of assessing severity based on the nature of the injury itself.

The Chief Inspector also comments on the results of a survey on the reporting of accidents which had been carried out with the co-operation of the Ministry of Social Security. Details are given for the period July 1965 to June 1966, when an analysis was made of a random sample of all successful claims to industrial injuries benefit in all occupations which were likely to be covered by the Factories Act. For various reasons, no definite decision could be made, on a substantial number of the 23,342 claims analysed, whether or not these accidents were reportable. If none of these claims in the doubtful category was assumed to be reportable, the analysis indicates that the overall percentage of notifiable accidents not reported during the period under review was 17. On the other hand, if it is assumed that all these accidents were reportable, the corresponding percentage was 32. Although the two sets of figures have to be interpreted with considerable caution, Mr. Christy maintains there are indications that there has been an improvement in the standard of reporting since April 1964, but with a levelling off in 1966.

Summaries of reported accidents for the last three years have been analysed by industry and by process, and full details of the 1966 figures are included in the report's statistical appendix.

The report also contains details of prosecutions taken during the year under the Factories Act and associated legislation. Altogether, 2,275 informations were laid against 1,471 firms or persons and 2,145 convictions were obtained. The corresponding figures for 1965 were 2,409; 1,503 and 2,301 respectively. The total amount of fines for all offences rose to £62,277, compared with £56,878 last year; the average fine also increased from £23 10s. to £28 10s.

On staffing, the authorised cadre of the inspectorate was increased during the year from 517 to 533, and at the end of 1966 there were 482 inspectors of all grades in post, compared with 481 at the end of the preceding year.

The Chief Inspector reports that one of the most acute problems facing the inspectorate at present is how to find sufficient staff—particularly specialists—of the appropriate calibre, academic qualifications and industrial experience, to maintain the high standards already established by the inspectorate, to meet the constantly increasing demands made upon them, and to ensure the proper enforcement of the relevant legislation. "What is the 'right' size of the inspectorate", he adds, "having regard to the duties it is called upon to undertake and the competing demands for highly qualified staff from other spheres, is a matter of judgment according to the circumstances at any given time. It is a question that has exercised the mind of the inspectorate throughout its history. During 1966 this problem received a special study

Industrial Health in 1966

"The standard of industrial health in this country is generally good. It will bear comparison with the standards of any other industrial country. With the exception of the lung dust diseases, the grosser forms of industrial poisoning have been virtually eliminated." This is the diagnosis made by Mr. R. K. Christy, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in his annual report on industrial health for 1966 which was published recently (Cmd. 3359, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net).

But, he warns, this is not to say that no serious problems are left: there are, but in many cases the diseases which are now causing concern are those that show themselves many years after the first exposure to risk and perhaps after only minimal exposure to the causative agents.

In the early part of this century industrial health made great and rapid strides at comparatively little cost, and protective measures could be readily enforced by inspectors without recourse to mechanical aids or instruments. Now, says the Chief Inspector, only the difficult problems remain—"the easy ones have been solved and it seems to me probable that future problems will become increasingly expensive to cope with. Expensive, that is, not only in terms of money and of skilled manpower, but also in terms of the scarcest commodity of all—time. We shall continue to make advances in preventing disease, but each successive advance will be more dearly bought than its predecessor."

In surveying the developments that have recently taken place in industrial health, Mr. Christy states that a major preoccupation of his term of office (which started in March 1963 and ended in August 1967) has been to equip the inspectorate to deal effectively with problems that are likely to become ever more sophisticated and intractable.

Industrial health, he points, out, is not the same thing as industrial medicine. "The contribution made by members of the Medical Branch of the Factory Inspectorate is, however, as essential to the proper functioning of that body as is that of the Electrical, Engineering and Chemical Inspectors in the other specialist branches".

The first essential of a healthy working environment is that the workplace should be kept clean and well ventilated, and it is not difficult for any inspector who finds the workroom full of dust to conclude that conditions are not satisfactory. An inspector's five senses, Mr. Christy maintains, are invaluable tools for industrial hygiene, but by themselves they are not sufficient. For this reason, a number of districts have recently been equipped on an experimental basis with instruments for determining levels of atmospheric contamination, for assessing the efficacy of exhaust ventilation, and for similar purposes. Experience has shown that trained inspectors can use these instruments profitably as aids to inspection, and it is proposed to extend this provision progressively to all districts.

to see if more objective criteria could be established. This study is continuing".

He refers to the success of the scheme introduced experimentally in 1965, when a small number of executive officers of the Ministry of Labour were attached to the inspectorate as assistant inspectors. At the end of 1966 there were 11 assistant inspectors in post and the scheme is to be expanded.

Another organisational development during the year was the establishment of a special branch of the inspectorate to be staffed by personnel with the appropriate qualifications and experience in the construction (building and civil engineering) industry, to deal specifically with inspection in that industry.

One of the most important and far-reaching advances within the inspectorate during 1966 was the formation of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Chemical Inspectorate. This reinforces the contribution of the district staffs to maintain a healthy working environment in all industrial undertakings to which the Factories Act applies. The laboratories serving this division and the Medical Branch have been steadily developed and a substantial expansion in their resources and work is anticipated over the next few years.

The Chief Inspector also refers to the recent review of the appointed doctor service by a sub-committee of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee and its obvious and close connection with the work of the inspectorate. He believes that reforms designed to provide a more expert and efficient service with wider duties in the field of preventive medicine could only add to the effectiveness of the inspectorate's work in industrial health. During the year, the appointed factory doctors carried out 449,421 examinations of young persons for fitness for employment under the Factories Act. Certificates of fitness were refused in 1,091 cases, compared with 1,326 in the previous year, and the report contains an analysis of the causes of rejection.

The Medical Branch has in recent years taken an increasing interest in problems of epidemiology, and apart from itself conducting a number of investigations (which are described in the report), it has maintained close liaison with other bodies carrying out this work. The report also contains a description of the specific contribution of the Chemical Branch to industrial health.

On legislative measures, the report records the making of The Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations and the progress made in the drafting of several other regulations to safeguard occupational health. Examples are quoted of industrial initiatives to combat noise at source, and efforts made to eliminate or control various health hazards which are constantly arising from new production techniques. The report also gives an account of the valuable and extending contribution of the independent Industrial Health and Hygiene Services.

Last year's experiment of reviewing certain currently prominent conditions in greater detail is continued in this year's second chapter. In addition to a description of some unusual or interesting cases from this year's total of 364 notified industrial diseases or poisonings and 302 gassing accidents, the chapter considers the special subjects of asbestosis and compressed air illness.

This year's special chapter reviews the problems of dust in industry. It draws attention to some possible methods of solving the problems and points out some trends and influences which may become important issues in the future. Industrial dust, the chapter maintains, is a problem of industry rather than of medicine and can only be satisfactorily solved by those in control and whose decisions, in the long run, are responsible for creating it.

All dust is physiologically harmful, although some dusts are more deadly than others. While it is difficult to maintain good health in dirty surroundings, the problem is made more acute because the biologically harmful dust which has to be controlled to ensure safe conditions is in itself normally invisible as a dust cloud. Workers in factories can, therefore, be at risk in conditions which to the naked eye appear clean and satisfactory.

The problems of control are admittedly difficult, but the best way of controlling dust is not to make it. The chapter advocates that the best way of preventing harmful dust entering the workroom atmosphere is to use harmless materials in preference to harmful ones. It goes on to describe the various techniques for measuring dust and the recommended methods for controlling dust at source and extraction from the workroom.

Safety Training

The Industrial Safety Advisory Council, at its second meeting recently was informed that in the first quarter of 1967 the provisional total number of accidents reported under the Factories Act was 78,723, including 150 deaths, the highest recorded total figure for any quarter.

The council considered the subject of safety training, and agreed that it had an essential part to play in this. Great emphasis was laid on the need for its work to be practical and effective, and for attention to be concentrated on those aspects of safety training which would pay the biggest and quickest dividends. A number of suggestions for priority treatment were discussed.

It was decided to set up a small sub-committee to determine without delay what the council's role should be, and to tackle the areas needing urgent attention. It was also agreed that the council should make a further approach bringing to the attention of the Central Training Council the need for all the Industrial Training Boards to take effective action to ensure that adequate safety training is provided in their industries.

Safety training is one of the responsibilities of the industrial training boards. The Central Training Council, which advises the Minister on the exercise of his functions under the Industrial Training Act, issued a memorandum on safety training for the guidance of training boards, in September 1965 (See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1965, page 402). It drew the attention of boards to the need for them to include specific provision for safety training in their plans and enunciated the principle that safety must be taught as an integral part of all training. It underlined the contribution which establishments of further education could make to the safety training of young persons.

The progress which the different boards have made in drawing up their training plans varies widely. Some have only recently been set up, and are still at an early stage in preparing their recommendations. Their approach to particular topics also differs; this has to depend on the needs of the industry concerned and on the priorities which the board attaches to them. Similarly, details of arrangements covering approval of courses for grant from training board funds may vary from board to board.

Apart from the safety content of normal job training provided in firms and educational institutions, a wide variety of facilities specifically for safety training is available. The main bodies providing these are:—

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents;
The British Safety Council;

Local accident prevention groups (sometimes on their own and sometimes in conjunction with local technical colleges and other organisations);

The Ministry of Labour.

At Acocks Green, Birmingham, in the Safety Training Centre originally set up by the Birmingham Accident Prevention Group

Cleanliness of the air is only a specialised version of general cleanliness and its achievement may involve, among other things, an attitude of mind and sympathy towards the ideals of cleanliness which will make control measures effective. Areas of knowledge, where further research and collaboration by doctors, chemists and engineers would be rewarding, are pinpointed in the chapter.

In industrial health in general, as in most spheres of endeavour, Mr. Christy writes, "one is seldom able to move as fast or as far as one would wish, and certainly it is true that my successor will inherit many problems that will tax his and the inspectorate's ingenuity and determination to the full. Nevertheless, I hope that the work of the last few years will provide the inspectorate with a firm base for further advance in the coming years".

and now run by RoSPA, courses are provided covering a number of hazards, for example, on power presses, in crane driving and slinging, fork-lift truck driving, maintenance engineering, manual lifting and handling and electrical work. In addition to Acocks Green, the Royal Society runs residential courses for industrial safety officers and construction safety supervisors at Elvetham Hall, Hampshire. These courses are always fully subscribed, though short residential courses for works and plant managers and other senior staff have not so far been well supported.

The British Safety Council provides one-day courses for young persons, and two-day courses for supervisors, held in various parts of the country.

There are also courses run by local accident prevention groups, for example, those for power press tool setters by the Forest (Essex) Industrial Accident Prevention Group and the Merseyside Area Industrial Group, and for slingers by the Sheffield Area Industrial Safety Group.

Examples of courses run by employers' organisations are those provided by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation, the Council of Iron Foundry Associations and the British Iron and Steel Federation. The two first-mentioned provide courses for supervisors and the last-mentioned for safety officers.

Finally, there are the TWI courses on job safety supplied by the Ministry of Labour. In the year ending March 1967, 61 representatives of companies were trained at the Ministry's "Institutes" to give job safety training to supervisors in their own firms, and 1,069 supervisors attended courses in job safety conducted by the Ministry's own officers.

With the agreement of the education departments, efforts have been made to incorporate safety in the practice and teaching of schools, establishments of further education and universities. Some local education authorities have appointed safety specialists; others seek help from H.M. Factory Inspectorate, local accident prevention groups or RoSPA's education service.

For schools a new booklet "Safety at School" will shortly be published by the Department of Education and Science, and the first two articles of a new series on introduction to employment, started in the autumn of 1966 in the Central Youth Employment Executive Careers Bulletin, were devoted to safety and health at work.

At further education establishments, the main line of approach has been through the Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education. Some of these councils have safety or accident prevention committees to which members of H.M. Factory Inspectorate are co-opted. There is no set pattern of activity among the councils. Some sponsor courses for college lecturers; others prefer to produce monographs and manuals on safe practice generally or on specific hazards in the various laboratories, classrooms and workshops.

International Labour Conference

A Convention and Recommendation dealing with the maximum permissible weight to be carried by a worker, and a Convention and Recommendation on invalidity, old age and survivors' pensions, were adopted by the International Labour Conference at the 51st session held in Geneva from 7th to 29th June.

The conference also adopted two Recommendations, one relating to the examination of grievances, the other to communication between management and workers.

Conclusions dealing with the improvement of conditions of life and work of tenants, share-croppers and similar categories of agricultural workers, which were also adopted, will be discussed further at next year's Conference.

Approval was given to the International Labour Organisation's budget for 1968, and the conference adopted a number of resolutions on subjects other than the technical questions on the agenda. The Director-General's third special report on apartheid in South Africa was noted.

The conference was attended by 1,235 delegates and advisers from 109 of the member states of the International Labour Organisation. Since the last conference Barbados, Lesotho and Nepal have joined the I.L.O. A tripartite observer delegation came from Mauritius. The United Nations and other international organisations were also represented by observers.

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

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, attended part of the conference. Mr. Getahun Tesemma, Ethiopian Government delegate, was elected President and Mr. Leon-Eli Troclet, Belgium (Government), Mr. A. P. Østberg, Norway (employer) and Mr. Abid Ali, India (worker) vice-presidents of the conference.

There was a general discussion in plenary sessions of the Director-General's report, which was devoted to problems and trends affecting non-manual workers. A total of 214 speakers, including 66 Ministers responsible for labour affairs, took part in this debate. In his speech, Mr. Gunter, emphasised the growth of non-manual employment in Britain. The number of non-manual workers had increased from one-in-five in 1921 to nearly 50 per cent. of all workers today, and he foresaw this trend increasing even faster in the future.

Mr. Gunter touched on the importance of effective organisation, not only for the benefit of non-manual workers themselves, but for the economy as a whole. He outlined the measures being taken in Britain to improve and extend the employment service, the setting up of an occupational guidance service and the emphasis on training as exemplified by the training boards being set up for all industries. On the broader question of tackling world-wide under-employment he outlined the part played by Britain in stimulating economic development overseas, both by sending about 16,500 experts abroad and also in giving training in Britain to more than 70,000 overseas students.

He foresaw the opportunities which technology could provide for higher living standards for all the peoples of the world, and he

wished the I.L.O. every success in the essential part it has to play in bringing this about. Mr. Gunter concluded with a plea that the conference should concentrate on positive activities and leave political disputes to their proper forum elsewhere.

In his reply Mr. David Morse, Director-General, stated that the I.L.O. had long been concerned with non-manual workers, and, within its technical co-operation programmes, had been providing assistance to many countries in training such important categories of non-manual workers as managers, supervisory staff and official labour administrators. He pointed out that although problems varied greatly between the industrialised and the less developed countries it was clear that in both cases special attention needed to be paid to non-manual occupations in policies for the development and utilisation of human resources.

The conference approved a gross expenditure budget for 1968 amounting to 25,681,480 U.S. dollars, an increase of \$2,364,480 over the corresponding figure for 1967. The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget in 1968 will remain unchanged at 9.14 per cent., amounting to \$2,270,018 against the corresponding figure of \$2,053,977 in 1967.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. The committee, whose work is based largely on the reports of an independent committee of experts, spent some time on the problem of hours of work. It noted considerable progress during the past half century, as well as a general trend towards a reduction in hours of work. A normal working week of less than 48 hours was reported in about two-thirds of the countries whose position was examined; about 30 of these have already adopted the 'social standard' of 40 hours.

The committee, noted, however, that normal hours of work exceeding 48 hours a week were still frequently found in certain branches of activity, and that recourse to overtime sometimes led to excessively long actual hours of work. In this connection, the committee emphasised, as the committee of experts had, the need for certain essential guarantees laid down by legislation, while at the same time recognising that a certain degree of flexibility was desirable, particularly in view of the role played by collective agreements.

Six resolutions on matters outside the agenda were adopted. They dealt with:

- occupational health, occupational diseases in general, and the special measures to be taken for the prevention and control of occupational cancer;
- international co-operation for economic and social development;
- the influence of rapid population growth on opportunities for training and employment and on welfare of workers;
- action by the International Labour Organisation for migrant workers;
- condemnation of racial discrimination in employment, occupation and freedom of association practised by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia;
- the international covenants on human rights and the measures which the International Labour Organisation should adopt in support of them.

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

Earnings and Hours in April 1967

In April 1967 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 411s. 7d. a week, compared with 406s. 1d. in the previous October. In manufacturing industries the figures were 422s. 7d., against 415s. 6d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings were 204s. 2d. in all industries covered and 204s. 4d. in manufacturing industries only. In October 1966 the corresponding figures were 201s. 4d. in all industries covered and 201s. 3d. in manufacturing industries only.

There was a slight upward movement in the general level of hours worked. In April 1967 men worked on average 46.1 hours compared with 46.0 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 45.2 hours against 45.0. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 38.2 and 38.1 hours, respectively, in all industries covered. In manufacturing industries only the average hours worked by full-time women were 38.0 in both April 1967 and October 1966.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by about 50,000 establishments employing 6,250,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the third pay-week in April 1967, that is, the pay-week which included 19th April 1967. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

Weekly earnings

Table 1 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1967 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April 1967. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 632 and 634, and a regional analysis for men on page 637. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

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

In view of the wide variations, between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as

evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Table 1 Average weekly earnings: third pay-week, April 1967

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	399 6	209 9	199 8	105 8	142 10		
Chemicals and allied industries	430 2	221 9	199 8	105 0	141 9		
Metal manufacture	431 6	216 9	198 11	103 4	132 8		
Engineering and electrical goods	415 3	183 0	213 4	115 9	139 0		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	433 6	180 7	202 10	90 4	§		
Vehicles	467 5	205 4	239 7	115 3	146 4		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	411 0	196 3	195 11	105 8	135 6		
Textiles	373 2	206 8	198 6	105 10	149 5		
Leather, leather goods and fur	363 11	202 9	190 4	108 11	126 7		
Clothing and footwear	365 6	192 4	200 5	117 3	136 5		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	428 11	234 1	200 7	109 7	134 5		
Timber, furniture, etc.	389 1	186 7	218 9	112 9	134 2		
Paper, printing and publishing	478 2	216 5	215 10	112 6	133 8		
Other manufacturing industries	419 11	212 10	197 5	108 3	137 0		
All manufacturing industries	422 7	199 1	204 4	109 10	139 7		
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	418 9	251 9	183 5	77 11	§		
Construction	412 0	209 10	177 3	87 4	§		
Gas, electricity and water	385 9	210 3	229 2	111 8	§		
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	419 0	229 8	278 0	100 4	117 7		
Certain miscellaneous services	355 4	162 9	176 0	93 6	121 4		
Public administration¶	322 10	190 0	206 6	89 7	131 0		
All the above, including manufacturing industries	411 7	199 0	204 2	107 7	138 8		

* Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 633 and 635 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 632 to 634, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 120s. 2d. and the hours worked averaged 17.6.

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

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

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 632 and 634.

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

Weekly hours worked

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 15 on pages 634 and 635, and a regional analysis for men on page 637. Table 2 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which work-people, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 15 on pages 634 and 635 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 42 and 49½, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 40 and 45, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 36½ and 40½, whilst those worked by girls were

mostly between 37½ and 40; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 19½ and 24.

Table 2 Average hours worked: third pay-week, April 1967

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
			Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	47.1	42.9	38.9	21.5	39.2
Chemicals and allied industries	45.5	41.2	38.4	21.6	39.2
Metal manufacture	44.7	40.7	37.2	21.6	38.2
Engineering and electrical goods	45.1	41.2	38.4	21.5	38.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45.9	40.8	38.9	20.8	§
Vehicles	43.3	40.5	38.1	21.9	38.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45.3	41.3	37.6	21.3	38.4
Textiles	45.4	42.1	38.0	21.4	39.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.9	42.4	37.9	23.1	39.4
Clothing and footwear	41.9	40.3	37.0	23.8	38.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	48.2	43.1	37.9	21.2	39.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	44.8	41.9	37.5	21.5	38.3
Paper, printing and publishing	45.5	42.4	39.0	21.5	39.8
Other manufacturing industries	45.7	42.2	38.3	22.0	38.8
All manufacturing industries	45.2	41.5	38.0	21.8	38.9
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	51.5	45.6	37.3	16.6	§
Construction	48.2	44.5	37.4	18.2	§
Gas, electricity and water	43.9	41.8	37.4	20.9	§
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	50.4	43.6	42.4	21.6	38.9
Certain miscellaneous services	44.7	42.5	38.9	21.5	38.8
Public administration¶	43.9	41.0	40.0	19.1	40.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.1	42.2	38.2	21.6	38.9

Hourly earnings

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 634 and 635, and a regional analysis for men on page 638.

Table 3 Average hourly earnings: third pay-week, April 1967

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
			Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 8.	d. 58.7	d. 61.6	d. 59.0	d. 43.7
Chemicals and allied industries	113.5	64.6	62.4	58.3	43.4
Metal manufacture	115.8	63.9	64.2	57.4	41.7
Engineering and electrical goods	110.5	53.3	66.7	64.6	42.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	113.3	53.1	62.6	52.1	§
Vehicles	129.5	60.8	75.5	63.2	46.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	108.9	57.0	62.5	59.5	42.3
Textiles	98.6	58.9	62.7	59.3	45.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	97.3	57.4	60.3	56.6	38.6
Clothing and footwear	104.7	57.3	65.0	59.1	42.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	106.8	65.2	63.5	62.0	40.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	104.2	53.4	70.0	62.9	42.0
Paper, printing and publishing	126.1	61.3	66.4	62.8	40.3
Other manufacturing industries	110.3	60.5	61.9	59.0	42.4
All manufacturing industries	112.2	57.6	64.5	60.5	43.1
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	97.6	66.3	59.0	56.3	§
Construction	102.6	56.6	56.9	57.6	§
Gas, electricity and water	105.4	60.4	73.5	64.1	§
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	100.4	63.2	78.7	55.7	36.3
Certain miscellaneous services	95.4	46.0	54.3	52.2	37.5
Public administration¶	88.2	55.6	62.0	56.3	38.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries	107.1	56.6	64.1	59.8	42.8

††§¶ See footnotes on previous page. (96228)

Earnings and hours, compared with earlier years

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

Table 4 Average weekly earnings

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	59 10	78 4
October	237 11	102 4	123 3	61 4	81 4
1957 April	241 6	105 0	126 0	62 4	83 11
October	251 7	108 4	129 9	64 2	85 2
1958 April	253 2	109 7	131 4	65 6	85 7
October	256 8	112 0	134 1	66 5	86 9
1959 April	262 11	114 0	137 8	67 8	87 4
October	270 9	117 6	140 8	68 9	90 4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	271 1	117 6	140 11	69 0	90 10
1960 April	282 1	123 1	145 0	72 6	93 1
October	290 8	130 0	148 4	74 10	96 10
1961 April	301 4	135 9	152 7	78 1	99 11
October	306 10	137 10	154 6	79 7	102 0
1962 April	312 10	141 3	157 2	81 0	104 6
October	317 3	141 9	160 10	83 1	104 1
1963 April	323 1	144 9	163 9	84 7	105 2
October	334 11	148 8	168 3	87 3	109 2
1964 April	352 5	159 9	176 4	90 7	116 10
October	362 2	163 2	179 1	92 11	119 4
1965 April	378 2	175 6	184 2	96 1	126 4
October	391 9	179 10	191 11	100 8	129 6
1966 April	405 0	192 10	199 5	104 4	135 1
October	406 1	191 9	201 4	106 4	135 9
1967 April	411 7	199 0	204 2	107 7	138 8

Table 5 Average weekly earnings: percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	4	5	4	7	3
October	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April	8	9	10	9	11	8
October	9	11	12	11	12	10
1959 April	12	13	14	13	14	12
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	20	22	21	21	18	20
October	23	29	24	25	23	23
1961 April	28	35	27	30	27	28
October	30	37	29	33	30	30
1962 April	33	41	31	35	33	33
October	35	41	34	38	32	34
1963 April	37	44	37	41	34	37
October	42	48	40	45	39	41
1964 April	50	59	47	51	48	49
October	54	62	49	55	52	53
1965 April	60	75	54	60	60	60
October	66	79	60	68	64	66
1966 April	72	92	66	74	72	72
October	72	91	68	77	72	73
1967 April	75	98	70	79	76	76

* Excluding part-time workers.

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and April 1967 by 74.7 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 70.2 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year October 1966 to April 1967 the rise was 1.4 per cent. for both men and full-time women.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in table 8 also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of

wages in the principal industries and services (see page 696 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades.

It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and April 1967 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 46.2 per cent. for men and 54.2 per cent. for women.

The difference between these figures and the rise of 74.7 per cent. for men and 70.2 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October 1966 and April 1967 there was a rise of 1.3 per cent. for both men and women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 1.4 per cent. for both men and full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

Table 6 Average hours worked

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
October	47.4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April	47.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4
October	47.0	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.3
1963 April	46.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3
October	47.6	43.6	39.7	21.9	40.5
1964 April	47.8	43.8	39.9	21.8	40.7
October	47.7	43.6	39.4	21.7	40.3
1965 April	47.5	43.4	39.1	21.7	40.0
October	47.0	42.8	38.7	21.7	39.6
1966 April	46.4	42.6	38.5	21.5	39.2
October	46.0	42.2	38.1	21.5	38.7
1967 April	46.1	42.2	38.2	21.6	38.9

Table 7 Average hourly earnings

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	58.1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
October	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
1957 April	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.8
October	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
1958 April	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
October	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
1959 April	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
October	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28.1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.6	47.6	44.8	31.0
October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3
October	84.4	40.9	47.8	47.8	32.3
1964 April	88.5	43.8	53.0	49.9	34.4
October	91.1	44.9	54.5	51.4	35.5
1965 April	95.5	48.5	56.5	53.1	37.9
October	100.0	50.4	59.5	55.7	39.2
1966 April	104.7	54.3	62.2	58.2	41.4
October	105.9	54.5	63.4	59.3	42.1
1967 April	107.1	56.6	64.1	59.8	42.8

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

Between April 1956 and April 1967, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 84.1 per cent. for men and 84.2 per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of 61.0 per cent. for men and 69.3 per cent. for women.

Table 8 Average hourly earnings: percentage increase since April 1956.

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
October	25	32	26	24	26	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42
October	45	53	46	44	45	45
1964 April	52	64	52	50	54	52
October	57	68	57	54	59	57
1965 April	64	82	62	60	70	65
October	72	89	71	67	76	73
1966 April	80	103	79	75	86	81
October	82	104	82	78	89	84
1967 April	84	112	84	80	92	86

* Excluding part-time workers.

Manufacturing industries

At April 1967 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 72.7 per cent. higher for men and 70.6 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates in these industries over the same period was 44.0 per cent. for men and 54.1 per cent. for women. During the period October 1966 to April 1967 the corresponding increases in earnings were 1.7 per cent. for men and 1.5 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 1.5 per cent. and 1.1 per cent., respectively.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1967 was 84.0 per cent. higher for men and 84.9 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 57.9 per cent. for men and 69.6 per cent. for women.

Table 9 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	242.2	97.6	119.7	62.0	78.8
October	245.7	99.1	123.4	63.9	81.9
1957 April	248.1	102.2	125.1	64.1	84.4
October	261.2	106.2	129.9	66.8	85.7
1958 April	261.4	106.1	131.2	68.3	85.1
October	265.5	109.1	134.1	69.2	87.2
1959 April	271.9	111.1	137.3	70.7	87.9
October	281.3	115.0	141.1	71.8	90.9
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	284.3	117.6	141.4	72.3	91.5
1960 April	296.4	124.0	145.2	74.2	93.7
October	303.3	132.3	148.3	76.3	97.3
1961 April	315.3	137.1	152.7	79.7	100.3
October	317.1	139.1	154.3	81.0	102.6
1962 April	323.0	142.3	157.1	82.7	105.1
October	326.1	142.8	160.7	84.1	104.6
1963 April	332.4	145.1	163.5	86.0	105.8
October	345.9	149.2	168.2	89.2	109.9
1964 April	354.3	160.7	176.4	92.7	117.7
October	373.4	163.1	178.1	94.8	119.1
1965 April	388.1	177.3	184.0	98.0	126.1
October	403.3	181.0	191.1	102.1	130.2
1966 April	419.4	195.1	199.5	106.7	135.1
October	415.6	192.5	201.3	108.5	136.6
1967 April	422.7	199.1	204.4	109.1	139.7

Table 10 Average hours worked (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4
October	48.2	44.6	41.3	22.3	42.5
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.3	22.1	42.4
October	48.0	44.0	41.0	22.0	42.2
1958 April	47.6	44.1	40.9	22.0	42.2
October	47.3	44.1	40.9	22.1	42.2
1959 April	47.6	44.2	41.3	22.1	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.1	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4
1960 April	47.4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9
October	47.4	43.6	40.4	21.8	41.4
1961 April	47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.8
October	46.8	43.0	39.6	22.0	40.6
1962 April	46.6	42.8	39.4	21.9	40.4
October	46.2	42.7	39.3	22.0	40.3
1963 April	46.1	42.6	39.4	21.8	40.3
October	46.8	42.9	39.6	22.1	40.5
1964 April	47.1	43.2	39.8	21.9	40.7
October	46.9	43.0	39.3	21.9	40.3
1965 April	46.7	42.7	38.9	21.8	39.9
October	46.1	42.0	38.6	21.9	39.6
1966 April	46.0	42.0	38.3	21.6	39.2
October	45.0	41.4	38.0	21.7	38.7
1967 April	45.2	41.5	38.0	21.8	38.9

Table 11 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing industries): percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9	9
October	10	12	12	12	11	10
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13
October	16	18	18	16	17	17
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	21
October	24	33	24	22	23	24
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28
October	30	40	29	30	29	30
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32
October	34	43	34	36	32	33
1963 April	36	46	36	38	33	35
October	41	50	40	43	38	40
1964 April	49	61	47	48	48	48
October	53	65	49	51	51	52
1965 April	59	78	54	57	60	59
October	65	83	60	65	64	65
1966 April	71	96	66	71	71	72
October	70	93	68	73	72	71
1967 April	73	100	71	76	76	74

* Excluding part-time workers.

Table 12 Average hourly earnings (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
October	61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
1957 April	62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
October	65.3	29.0	38.0	36.4	24.3
1958 April	65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4
October	67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8
1959 April	68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	25.8
October	70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7

Table 14 Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the third pay-week in April 1967.

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1967					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)		Youths and boys		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	9,698	558	60	35	425 9	265 11	—	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	8,406	731	26	33	414 0	244 4	—	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	4,936	393	425	48	410 5	239 3	185 4	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco										
Grain milling	17,366	1,106	2,087	638	406 4	248 3	213 3	101 8	165 0	—
Bread and flour confectionery	4,621	1,630	10,727	8,630	389 8	193 10	188 1	106 8	124 7	—
Biscuits	9,436	919	10,804	11,284	401 9	206 7	191 7	105 10	137 6	—
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17,122	1,933	10,730	7,051	1,192	404 2	210 5	204 0	104 4	144 11
Milk products	9,742	943	3,216	934	303	381 4	222 1	190 7	100 3	131 3
Sugar	6,927	652	1,720	381	200	430 7	277 0	240 3	124 3	156 1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21,760	2,032	14,960	12,671	2,173	414 4	210 6	193 3	106 1	129 0
Fruit and vegetable products	15,247	1,039	14,568	6,719	1,233	394 4	225 5	183 8	100 3	146 0
Animal and poultry foods	6,805	303	649	208	80	409 5	273 11	185 8	105 10	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	9,514	831	5,380	2,264	697	440 4	211 1	190 6	113 11	135 11
Brewing and malting	40,903	2,445	4,986	1,521	264	395 9	233 4	207 2	97 6	133 1
Other drink industries	17,655	2,848	8,846	1,658	841	373 5	174 10	193 10	92 4	135 6
Tobacco	10,323	644	13,819	3,299	2,317	444 7	267 8	252 8	126 1	186 8
Chemicals and allied industries										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	9,239	400	40	52	389 0	244 1	—	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	14,822	822	566	291	504 5	273 11	231 10	137 10	—	—
Lubricating oils and greases	2,018	160	220	140	409 8	—	208 0	111 0	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	79,155	4,746	7,262	3,690	444 7	219 5	200 2	106 3	136 1	—
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	13,305	1,214	13,935	4,289	2,222	363 11	204 1	197 8	99 3	137 8
Explosives and fireworks	21,046	1,804	4,971	1,056	633	390 5	173 7	227 3	119 6	182 0
Brewing and malting	11,558	774	2,174	807	109	387 7	215 0	188 9	101 11	—
Paint and printing ink	13,181	849	3,247	1,600	469	445 4	228 11	190 3	106 7	131 11
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	16,304	845	975	431	47	430 0	251 2	195 5	102 11	—
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2,997	262	836	422	410 11	260 5	200 6	115 0	—	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.										
Metal manufacture										
Iron and steel (general)‡	168,599	16,115	4,830	2,006	104	441 6	225 1	176 6	100 6	—
Steel tubes	27,543	1,973	2,103	905	73	430 2	206 10	193 5	100 0	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	69,654	5,926	4,547	1,214	125	412 6	202 4	198 2	96 5	—
Light metals	29,440	1,636	3,498	1,310	145	444 1	218 4	214 3	110 8	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	38,420	2,842	4,664	1,191	275	415 10	207 7	211 3	108 11	130 10
Engineering and electrical goods										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	15,187	2,709	687	209	46	379 9	175 6	194 11	96 4	—
Metal-working machine tools	38,625	6,311	2,785	996	86	439 4	187 7	204 10	99 9	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	19,027	2,849	4,385	1,021	173	444 3	181 1	200 8	107 7	—
Industrial engines	22,847	2,469	1,792	529	23	420 10	182 2	211 5	115 2	—
Textile machinery and accessories	26,619	3,980	2,822	711	107	389 10	172 11	197 7	97 8	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	11,572	1,256	131	139	446 1	188 11	—	—	90 11	—
Mechanical handling equipment	23,222	3,488	650	371	18	423 9	188 9	204 8	92 11	—
Office machinery	14,953	1,056	4,941	836	102	421 5	207 2	224 3	111 1	—
Other machinery	121,261	18,200	12,936	3,648	445	405 10	177 10	214 5	103 1	138 7
Industrial plant and steelwork	59,435	7,995	1,514	1,208	39	433 11	186 7	191 5	88 9	—
Ordnance and small arms	17,247	1,550	3,313	441	119	412 6	175 4	221 11	112 9	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	76,420	8,128	15,792	3,517	673	419 8	186 8	222 5	111 1	138 2
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	35,249	5,772	15,752	3,772	977	405 8	185 4	215 6	112 5	137 10
Watches and clocks	2,935	323	4,972	639	484	418 11	182 2	223 6	128 8	141 4
Electrical machinery	83,875	13,959	22,633	4,293	1,287	407 11	175 9	212 2	115 1	128 7
Insulated wires and cables	23,147	1,363	7,132	2,111	384	446 8	220 2	215 0	109 7	130 6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	24,030	3,349	20,674	6,174	1,763	411 4	186 11	213 3	121 0	133 5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	38,729	5,997	41,693	12,257	3,353	394 8	184 6	208 7	121 9	140 9
Domestic electric appliances	17,355	1,342	10,197	1,339	695	406 7	193 10	213 1	112 4	144 9
Other electrical goods	30,190	2,701	22,530	7,862	1,526	410 4	186 11	216 11	122 9	151 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	89,916	11,054	1,103	632	35	439 7	177 0	210 9	89 10	—
Marine engineering	36,314	5,802	733	409	10	410 9	190 11	184 4	91 9	—
Vehicles										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	257,883	16,050	20,035	2,821	517	474 6	225 8	251 5	116 9	155 3
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	12,198	1,426	2,758	749	130	423 5	205 3	222 8	119 10	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	106,231	10,800	8,896	1,635	270	462 3	179 7	224 5	111 7	133 0
Locomotives and railway track equipments§	4,530	682	508	260	48	401 10	170 10	203 4	102 0	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	5,527	828	162	51	1	397 5	171 2	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,700	324	684	285	60	377 0	197 3	199 10	128 3	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified										
Tools and implements	6,769	1,046	3,560	966	152	379 7	180 0	190 6	106 5	—
Cutlery	2,735	317	2,477	929	282	406 7	175 0	180 2	103 2	117 11
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	13,856	1,693	5,936	2,568	212	393 1	195 8	206 3	112 3	129 7
Wire and wire manufactures	19,177	1,886	2,899	873	190	429 3	209 10	196 3	103 8	—
Cans and metal boxes	7,342	1,098	7,048	4,611	582	403 7	216 11	181 7	91 5	117 11
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	5,837	775	712	298	415 3	217 3	182 9	110 8	128 1	—
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	106,875	13,733	35,695	11,824	2,428	412 10	193 8	199 8	109 5	143 4

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

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

Table 14 (continued) Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the third pay-week in April 1967

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1967					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)		Youths and boys		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Textiles										
Production of man-made fibres	26,571	1,564	3,889	809	347	418 6	247 0	208 10	106 7	139 6
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	24,025	2,916	29,625	7,412	3,030	337 10	201 6	198 6	103 2	154 1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	21,878	2,313	22,930	3,325	1,960	346 0	206 7	206 3	101 3	156 2
Woolen and worsted	41,083	4,639	36,711	3,252	5,010	359 5	200 10	191 7	101 1	149 6
Jute	5,796	662	4,740	979	404	327 10	205 2	197 4	101 1	131 9
Rope, twine and net	2,327	546	3,123	933	346	353 1	196 11	174 7	98 9	131 10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18,228	2,677	43,099	7,724	9,030	413 11	207 2	208 6	119 8	154 1
Lace	1,347	211	1,832	350	188	366 8	188 5	172 1	93 9	—
Carpets	13,060	2,088	7,542	1,254	1,550	417 5	211 2	228 11	111 11	156 6
Narrow fabrics	4,043	500	5,982	1,884	700	357 1	202 6	185 11	100 1	130 2
Made-up textiles	2,181	624	2,272	928	330 8	172 3	171 1	107 11	132 5	—
Textile finishing	26,224	2,463	8,703	1,660	95	214 9	184 7	101 3	139 11	—
Other textile industries	8,038	574	1,916	450	120	419 2	234 2	203 10	102 7	—
Leather, leather goods and fur										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	11,574	1,690	2,417	477	155	358 10	213 6	195 5	103 11	—
Leather goods	2,677	687	5,087	1,300	862	351 4	187 8	183 10	109 5	127 1
Fur	1,340	142	905	147	128	412 0	—	215 10	117 0	—
Clothing and footwear										
Weatherproof outerwear	1,672	400	7,553	885	1,173	340 6	166 11	190 2	125 7	134 8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	10,573	1,960	36,350	5,092	8,391	359 8	178 7	207 4	119 8	142 5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3,887	620	11,518	2,051	2,192	384 5	170 3	2		

Table 15 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April 1967

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the third pay-week in April 1967 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1967 of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)									
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	53.7	48.8	—	—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	51.9	44.5	—	—	95.4	65.4	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	44.6	41.6	37.3	—	95.7	65.9	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco									
Grain milling	49.5	44.5	38.8	21.1	38.4	98.5	66.9	66.0	57.8
Bread and flour confectionery	47.5	43.2	39.6	22.4	39.7	98.4	63.8	57.0	37.7
Biscuits	47.9	43.1	38.7	21.9	39.2	100.6	67.5	59.4	58.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.5	42.3	39.3	21.0	38.8	102.1	67.3	59.6	44.8
Milk products	50.9	46.2	41.3	22.4	38.3	89.9	57.7	55.4	53.7
Sugar	45.3	41.5	38.3	21.7	38.1	114.1	80.1	75.3	68.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	46.3	42.4	38.4	21.6	38.7	107.4	59.6	60.4	58.9
Fruit and vegetable products	47.7	43.7	38.1	20.9	38.8	99.2	61.9	57.8	57.6
Animal and poultry products	46.6	43.3	38.9	22.8	38.8	105.4	75.9	57.3	55.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	48.5	42.5	38.4	21.9	39.3	108.9	59.6	59.5	62.4
Brewing and malting	45.0	42.5	38.5	18.8	38.0	104.4	66.7	64.6	62.2
Other drink industries	45.8	42.4	39.3	19.8	39.9	97.8	49.5	59.2	56.0
Tobacco	43.9	40.5	38.5	20.4	38.7	121.5	79.3	78.8	74.2
Chemicals and allied industries									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	45.4	43.9	—	—	—	102.8	66.7	—	—
Mineral oil refining	43.0	40.0	39.1	25.2	—	140.8	82.2	71.2	65.6
Lubricating oils and greases	47.2	43.1	38.1	20.2	—	104.2	—	65.5	65.9
Chemicals and dyes	45.6	41.0	38.7	21.1	39.3	117.0	64.2	62.1	60.4
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	44.9	40.9	38.2	21.5	39.2	102.6	60.0	62.1	55.4
Explosives and fireworks	45.1	39.8	40.2	23.5	39.0	103.9	52.3	67.8	61.0
Paint and printing ink	44.9	41.4	37.7	21.2	—	103.6	62.3	60.1	57.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	48.0	42.7	37.8	22.2	38.1	111.3	64.3	60.4	57.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	44.1	40.6	38.2	21.5	—	117.0	74.2	61.4	57.4
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	49.2	43.3	38.7	21.5	—	100.2	72.2	62.2	64.2
Metal manufacture									
Iron and steel (general)‡	44.3	40.6	35.8	22.3	—	119.6	66.5	59.2	54.1
Steel tubes	46.2	41.0	37.0	21.1	—	117.7	60.5	62.7	56.9
Iron castings, etc.‡	45.1	40.8	37.0	20.5	—	109.8	59.5	64.3	56.4
Light metals	44.0	40.5	38.1	21.9	—	121.1	64.7	67.5	60.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	44.9	41.3	38.0	21.5	37.9	111.1	60.3	66.7	60.8
Engineering and electrical goods									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	45.1	42.7	39.0	21.0	—	101.0	49.3	60.0	55.0
Metal-working machine tools	44.8	40.9	37.2	21.2	—	117.7	55.0	66.1	56.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	44.9	41.3	38.7	21.8	—	118.7	52.6	62.2	59.2
Industrial engines	44.2	40.3	37.8	23.2	—	114.3	54.2	67.1	59.6
Textile machinery and accessories	44.9	41.2	37.8	20.5	—	104.2	50.4	62.7	57.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	46.3	41.9	—	20.9	—	115.6	54.1	—	52.2
Mechanical handling equipment	46.7	41.7	38.1	19.8	—	108.9	54.3	64.5	56.3
Office machinery	44.3	41.2	37.7	20.7	—	114.2	60.3	71.4	64.4
Other machinery	45.3	41.3	38.4	20.8	39.0	107.5	51.7	67.0	59.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	46.3	41.2	38.1	20.6	—	112.5	54.3	60.3	51.7
Ordnance and small arms	45.5	40.0	39.3	23.4	—	108.8	52.6	67.8	57.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	44.7	40.8	38.6	20.7	38.1	112.7	54.9	69.1	64.4
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	44.2	41.1	38.6	21.5	39.7	110.1	54.1	67.0	62.7
Watches and clocks	44.6	40.5	39.1	21.5	39.6	112.7	54.0	68.6	71.8
Electrical machinery	44.9	40.9	38.5	22.1	39.5	109.0	51.6	66.1	62.5
Insulated wires and cables	47.8	44.0	37.8	21.3	39.1	112.1	60.0	68.3	61.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	45.0	41.1	37.5	20.8	38.2	109.7	54.6	68.2	69.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	45.1	40.9	38.8	22.9	39.1	105.0	54.1	64.5	64.1
Domestic electric appliances	44.2	41.3	38.4	21.2	38.6	110.4	56.3	66.6	63.6
Other electrical goods	43.8	41.3	37.9	20.8	38.2	112.4	54.3	68.7	70.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering									
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	46.0	40.9	39.0	20.7	—	114.7	51.9	64.8	52.1
Marine engineering	45.6	40.6	38.6	21.2	—	108.1	56.4	57.3	51.9
Vehicles									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	42.6	40.7	37.9	21.2	37.5	133.7	66.5	79.6	66.1
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	42.3	39.9	37.9	22.8	—	120.1	61.7	70.5	63.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	44.9	40.2	38.9	22.5	39.2	123.5	53.6	69.2	59.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	45.1	41.6	36.9	20.7	—	106.9	49.3	66.1	59.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	43.9	40.0	—	—	—	108.6	51.4	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	42.6	40.6	35.9	23.7	—	106.2	58.3	66.8	64.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified									
Tools and implements	46.2	42.1	37.7	22.5	—	98.6	51.3	60.6	56.8
Cutlery	43.8	40.0	36.8	20.9	37.4	111.4	52.5	58.8	59.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	43.7	40.5	37.6	20.9	38.0	107.9	58.0	65.8	64.4
Wire and wire manufactures	47.0	42.0	37.6	21.6	—	109.6	60.0	62.6	57.6
Cans and metal boxes	47.4	43.0	38.6	21.0	38.2	102.2	60.5	56.5	52.2
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	44.5	41.7	37.4	21.7	38.6	112.0	62.5	58.6	61.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	45.1	41.2	37.5	21.4	38.5	109.8	56.4	63.9	61.4

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

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

Table 15 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April 1967

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the third pay-week in April 1967 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1967 of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Textiles									
Production of man-made fibres	42.7	39.9	39.0	21.2	38.5	d.	d.	d.	d.
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	44.9	41.3	37.7	20.4	38.4	117.6	74.3	64.3	60.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	42.3	40.6	37.9	20.4	39.1	90.3	58.5	63.2	60.7
Woolen and worsted	48.0	43.3	38.3	20.9	39.5	98.2	61.1	65.3	59.6
Jute	45.9	42.1	38.5	20.7	38.3	85.7	55.7	60.8	57.5
Rope, twine and net	47.9	42.7	37.4	22.2	38.6	88.5	55.3	56.0	53.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	42.6	41.7	37.5	22.6	39.4	116.6	59.6	66.7	63.5
Lace	45.6	43.8	38.8	22.3	—	96.5	51.6	53.2	50.4
Carpets	44.7	42.3	38.9	21.8	39.9	112.1	59.9	70.6	61.6
Narrow fabrics	44.3	41.3	38.5	21.9	39.5	96.7	58.8	57.9	54.8
Made-up textiles	46.3	41.7	37.9	22.7	38.9	85.7	49.6	54.2	57.0
Textile finishing	47.8	43.2	38.3	21.2	39.3	92.9	59.7	57.8	57.3
Other textile industries	47.2	43.1	38.1	20.8	—	106.6	65.2	64.2	59.2
Leather, leather goods and fur									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	45.1	42.5	38.7	22.3	—	95.5	60.3	60.6	55.9
Leather goods	43.7	42.2	37.5	23.3	39.3	96.5	53.4	58.8	56.4
Fur	46.0	—	38.7	22.0	—	107.5	—	66.9	63.8
Clothing and footwear									
Weatherproof outerwear	42.1	40.5	35.8	23.7	38.1	97.1	49.5	63.7	63.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	43.5	41.3	37.8	24.0	38.3	99.2	51.9	65.8	59.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	41.9	39.6	36.7	26.4	38.5	110.1	51.6	66.8	53.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	44.7	40.7	37.1	23.2	38.3	91.5	45.5	59.5	59.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	42.6	40.7	37.3	23.5	38.7	99.9	47.1	62.8	59.3
Hats, caps and millinery	41.8	—	35.7	22.4	38.2	100.5	—	59.2	56.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	43.4	41.1	36.8	22.5	38.5	93.9	51.1	59.9	56.0
Footwear	40.0	39.5	36.1	23.6	37.9	113.2	70.8	75.3	68.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	47.6	42.3	37.8	19.7	—	105.4	68.1	63.6	56.5
Pottery	45.0	42.7	37.2	22.2	—	104.6	57.5	62.3	58.9
Glass	46.3	42.7	39.3	20.8	39.8	111.5	63.9	65.4	64.7
Cement	55.1	46.2	—	—	—	108.0	65.7	—	58.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.4	44.3	38.7	20.9	—	105.4	67.4	66.6	64.3
Timber, furniture, etc.									
Timber	45.7	41.9	38.4	19.0	—	95.1	53.6	68.4	59.3
Furniture and upholstery	42.7	41.3	37.2	22.1	38.1	115.1	53.0	76.3	70.0
Bedding, etc.	42.2	40.9	37.2	22.9	—	104.8	57.0	73.7	70.0
Shop and office fitting	49.8	44.2	38.5	20.4	—	106.9	54.5	61.5	56.1
Wooden containers and baskets	43.5	40.7	37.7	22.6	37.2	99.4	52.9	55.5	55.4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	45.9	42.7	37.4	22.5	—	99.5	54.3	61.9	60.1
Paper, printing and publishing									
Paper and board	48.3	44.5	38.8	21.7	40.3	109.2	72.0	61.0	60.6
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	45.9	42.0	38.4	21.3	38.8	112.9	63.6	61.6	59.1
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	46.4	43.7	38.5	21.5	39.7	109.6	60.3	66.4	61.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	44.1	41.6	39.1	21.2	40.2	152.0	59.0	76.5	72.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	44.7	41.6	39.5	21.7	40.0	126.2	57.1	68.0	63.9

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

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

Table 16 Agriculture: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April -1956 September	174 2	101 10	111 7
1956 October-1957 March	174 11	103 0	114 3
1957 April -1957 September	184 10	116 9	119 9
1957 October-1958 March	183 5	111 9	120 1
1958 April -1958 September	195 7	116 6	124 2
1958 October-1959 March	193 9	118 0	126 2
1959 April -1959 September	204 1	120 7	129 0
1959 October-1960 March	195 2	118 8	127 2
1960 April -1960 September	211 8	125 9	132 5
1960 October-1961 March	206 11	124 10	134 4
1961 April -1961 September	224 1	132 6	146 7
1961 October-1962 March	215 1	131 1	136 5
1962 April -1962 September	231 6	139 6	143 3
1962 October-1963 March	228 2	138 8	142 7
1963 April -1963 September	248 1	145 3	147 4
1963 October-1964 March	242 8	143 5	147 9
1964 April -1964 September	261 6	155 6	158 8
1964 October-1965 March	242 0	148 0	142 0
1965 April -1965 September	279 5	163 1	183 9
1965 October-1966 March	272 8	166 7	186 6
1966 April -1966 September	295 9	176 7	182 0
1966 October-1967 March	286 3	174 1	190 9
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	174 7	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March	184 2	110 7	118 5
1958 April -1959 March	194 8	117 3	125 2
1959 April -1960 March	199 7	119 7	128 1
1960 April -1961 March	209 3	125 3	133 4
1961 April -1962 March	219 7	131 9	141 6
1962 April -1963 March	229 11	139 1	142 11
1963 April -1964 March	245 5	144 4	147 6
1964 April -1965 March	255 9	152 0	160 9
1965 April -1966 March	276 1	164 10	175 1
1966 April -1967 March	291 0	175 4	186 5

Table 17 Agriculture: average hours worked: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	52.4	50.8	48.8
1956 October-1957 March	49.8	47.8	47.8
1957 April -1957 September	53.0	51.1	49.0
1957 October-1958 March	50.9	49.8	48.1
1958 April -1958 September	52.8	50.6	48.3
1958 October-1959 March	51.1	49.9	48.5
1959 April -1959 September	53.1	51.2	48.1
1959 October-1960 March	50.4	49.0	48.0
1960 April -1960 September	52.2	50.2	46.0
1960 October-1961 March	50.2	48.9	46.0
1961 April -1961 September	52.3	50.8	46.7
1961 October-1962 March	50.1	48.9	45.4
1962 April -1962 September	51.9	50.2	47.1
1962 October-1963 March	50.4	49.4	45.4
1963 April -1963 September	52.9	51.0	46.3
1963 October-1964 March	49.9	48.4	43.7
1964 April -1964 September	52.4	47.2	46.5
1964 October-1965 March	48.8	45.8	45.8
1965 April -1965 September	51.3	49.3	47.2
1965 October-1966 March	49.3	47.3	45.4
1966 April -1966 September	50.9	49.1	45.9
1966 October-1967 March	49.1	47.5	46.5
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	51.8	50.3	48.3
1957 April -1958 March	51.9	50.5	48.6
1958 April -1959 March	52.0	50.3	48.4
1959 April -1960 March	51.7	50.1	48.0
1960 April -1961 March	51.2	49.6	46.0
1961 April -1962 March	51.2	49.8	46.0
1962 April -1963 March	51.2	49.8	46.3
1963 April -1964 March	51.4	49.7	45.0
1964 April -1965 March	50.6	49.5	46.1
1965 April -1966 March	50.3	49.0	46.3
1966 April -1967 March	50.0	48.3	46.2

*For details of earnings and hours for periods before April 1956 see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 18 Agriculture: average hourly earnings: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
	d.	d.	d.
1956 April -1956 September	39.8	23.9	27.4
1956 October-1957 March	40.9	24.6	28.8
1957 April -1957 September	41.7	25.2	28.4
1957 October-1958 March	43.2	26.8	30.0
1958 April -1958 September	44.3	27.3	31.0
1958 October-1959 March	45.3	28.1	31.7
1959 April -1959 September	46.2	28.3	32.2
1959 October-1960 March	46.3	29.0	31.8
1960 April -1960 September	49.0	29.8	34.0
1960 October-1961 March	49.1	30.4	34.9
1961 April -1961 September	51.7	31.2	37.7
1961 October-1962 March	51.6	32.3	36.7
1962 April -1962 September	54.0	33.5	36.2
1962 October-1963 March	54.5	33.7	37.3
1963 April -1963 September	56.7	34.3	37.8
1963 October-1964 March	58.6	35.6	40.0
1964 April -1964 September	60.3	36.8	41.2
1964 October-1965 March	61.4	37.1	42.2
1965 April -1965 September	66.0	41.1	47.2
1965 October-1966 March	66.6	41.3	39.8
1966 April -1966 September	70.2	43.4	47.2
1966 October-1967 March	70.1	44.3	49.3
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	40.4	24.3	28.1
1957 April -1958 March	42.5	26.0	29.2
1958 April -1959 March	44.8	27.7	31.4
1959 April -1960 March	46.3	28.6	32.0
1960 April -1961 March	49.1	30.1	34.4
1961 April -1962 March	51.6	31.7	36.9
1962 April -1963 March	54.3	33.6	36.8
1963 April -1964 March	57.7	34.9	38.9
1964 April -1965 March	60.9	37.0	41.7
1965 April -1966 March	66.3	40.7	47.2
1966 April -1967 March	70.2	43.9	48.3

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of work-people, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings a man-shift worked, exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 5s. 5d. a man-shift, but including a provision of 7s. 0d. a man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay, were 85s. 5d. in the week ended 22nd April 1967.

Table 19 Coal mining: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Week ended	Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
Men 21 years and over		
	s. d.	s. d.
1956 28th April	294 11	14 5
27th October	306 11	14 11
1957 13th April	319 9	15 9
26th October	326 4	16 4
1958 26th April	324 3	18 3
25th October	308 3	17 0
1959 25th April	312 6	18 5
17th October	314 1	16 8
1960 30th April	319 3	19 2
15th October	325 7	18 6
1961 22nd April	337 6	21 8
14th October	343 3	19 3
1962 14th April	356 10	22 10
13th October	358 6	21 1
1963 27th April	365 0	23 10
12th October	375 0	21 11
1964 18th April	388 2	24 10
17th October	394 6	23 7
1965 10th April	411 4	24 8
16th October	424 3	25 4
1966 23rd April	432 0	25 10
15th October	443 3	25 7
1967 22nd April	452 1	29 4

For the weeks ended 15th October 1966 and 23rd April 1966 the corresponding cash earnings were 84s. 5d. and 81s. 4d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-people were 439s. 1d. in the week ended 22nd April 1967, 430s. 10d. in the week ended 15th October 1966 and 419s. 4d. in the week ended 23rd April 1966. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are shown in table 19.

Dock labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 633 and 635 cover only the wage earners in the regular employment of the firms and authorities concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers in Great Britain on daily or half-daily engagements were:

Table 20 Dock labour: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date	Average weekly earnings*	Three-monthly periods	Average weekly earnings*
Week ended			
	s. d.		s. d.
1956 April 28th	269 7	1956 April-June	262 10
October 27th	270 9	October-December	258 10
1957 April 13th	265 7	1957 April-June	273 0
October 26th	285 4	October-December	279 5
1958 April 26th	271 11	1958 April-June	264 2
November 1st	265 8	October-December	278 3
1959 May 2nd	290 11	1959 April-June	285 10
October 17th	279 11	October-December	300 10
1960 April 30th	309 3	1960 April-June	307 4
November 19th	341 1	October-December	330 6
1961 April 22nd	308 3	1961 April-June	309 9
October 14th	302 5	October-December	308 11
1962 April 14th	347 6	1962 April-June	341 5
October 13th	334 3	October-December	336 0
1963 April 27th	361 10	1963 April-June	363 7
October 12th	352 11	October-December	362 7
1964 April 18th	379 7	1964 April-June	378 5
October 17th	384 2	October-December	392 9
1965 May 1st	420 2	1965 April-June	417 7
October 16th	406 4	October-December	406 4
1966 April 23rd	447 5	1966 April-June	427 10
October 15th	443 8	October-December	433 10
1967 April 22nd	456 6	1967 January-March	444 4

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

Table 21 Average weekly earnings (Men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1967 (Analysis by region)

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	434 9	390 4	390 2	413 3	381 7	402 6	378 1	358 0	344 4	344 4	399 6
Chemicals and allied industries	423 4	460 4	426 5	397 1	401 5	445 0	428 3	429 6	437 0	420 7	430 2
Metal manufacture	452 8	413 3	418 4	431 0	406 6	434 8	406 9	416 8	477 4	337 9	431 6
Engineering and electrical goods	421 2	420 11	392 10	425 2	393 11	399 1	415 6	427 9	408 11	401 9*	415 3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	433 11	439 4	386 0	446 1	436 1	452 7	450 3	416 3	389 4	401 9*	433 6
Vehicles	475 7	465 6	451 6	487 0	397 5	437 7	442 3	409 4	421 3	421 3	467 5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	422 6	435 3	388 1	409 0	415 0	390 6	410 2	403 5	410 8	320 0	411 0
Textiles	418 5	413 7	358 8	415 0	374 10	352 7	399 10	400 7	318 0	400 7	373 2
Leather, leather goods and fur	391 7	359 2	368 11	344 4	360 11	357 8	354 8	339 6	356 4	340 6	363 11
Clothing and footwear	386 2	364 7	406 1	355 3	357 3	350 2	386 5	367 10	360 7	320 2	365 6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	453 1	444 8	407 6	417 1	433 8	411 9	420 11	395 4	399 8	3	

Table 23 Average hourly earnings (Men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1967 (Analysis by region)

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 109.1	d. 99.7	d. 98.4	d. 104.8	d. 96.0	d. 102.3	d. 96.4	d. 97.6	d. 93.6	d. 92.2	d. 101.8
Chemicals and allied industries	109.7	120.1	107.1	104.5	104.5	117.4	116.5	113.8	116.8	112.7	113.5
Metal manufacture	115.8	112.2	113.8	115.7	110.6	111.2	107.3	109.2	134.1	89.7	115.8
Engineering and electrical goods	111.8	111.0	102.9	114.7	103.4	106.7	110.6	113.1	109.5	106.2*	110.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	112.0	111.2	105.8	112.7	106.4	117.6	117.5	111.0	113.4	114.1	113.3
Vehicles	126.5	127.0	122.9	141.2	108.4	115.7	111.6	119.3	113.4	114.1	129.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	110.0	113.8	99.1	111.5	107.3	102.1	107.0	105.9	106.4	87.5	108.9
Textiles	103.3	108.8	95.0	111.7	94.1	93.8	109.5	90.1	114.2	88.1	98.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	105.6	97.1	97.5	94.6	94.2	93.3	91.3	92.4	94.4	92.2	97.3
Clothing and footwear	111.9	104.9	118.9	106.8	97.4	99.8	107.1	102.7	102.1	89.6	104.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	107.5	110.0	103.8	106.0	105.6	104.9	103.9	100.7	100.1	87.9	106.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	113.6	109.8	94.0	100.4	95.0	98.1	102.9	97.5	94.3	83.6	104.2
Paper, printing and publishing	136.1	136.0	117.8	116.6	113.4	120.5	116.2	110.0	112.3	114.5	126.1
Other manufacturing industries	109.1	109.5	111.7	119.3	99.4	104.3	107.3	106.5	104.9	88.3	110.3
All manufacturing industries	115.8	115.4	107.8	117.2	103.3	106.9	110.4	107.1	118.3	98.1	112.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	98.4	86.9	97.8	99.8	101.3	95.7	94.9	92.8	100.9	80.0	97.6
Construction	105.8	95.3	92.7	102.5	102.0	101.8	101.5	100.2	97.2	85.5	102.6
Gas, electricity and water	109.5	105.5	104.6	107.5	103.4	101.4	101.1	102.9	107.3	93.6	105.4
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	114.3	99.8	94.8	99.9	94.6	98.8	92.6	96.7	96.4	90.4	100.4
Certain miscellaneous services†	99.4	95.1	88.9	96.1	92.7	93.0	88.8	96.0	91.9	91.7	95.4
Public administration‡	95.4	88.6	85.2	90.4	85.9	87.7	84.5	82.2	82.8	76.1	88.2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	111.5	107.1	100.5	112.3	101.4	104.4	105.2	103.1	108.1	92.8	107.1

* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.
 † Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.
 ‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.
 The figures given above are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry will appear in Table B10 of the September 1967 issue (No. 22) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD: AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

The board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the third pay-week in April 1967. The board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the board are small, accounting for only about one half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Similar figures for October 1966 were published in the February 1967 issue of this GAZETTE (page 120).

Average hours worked in April 1967 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 44 for males and 43 for females.

Earnings of Manual Workers—London Transport Board

	Number of workers		Average earnings			
	Males	Females	Males		Females	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Road staff ...	36,527	5,342	203	427 3	367 11	134 1
Rail staff ...	14,346	1,340	62	466 11	324 4	105 10
Common services ...	1,596	104	139	395 0	231 0	125 11
All classes ...	52,469	6,786	404	437 1	357 2	126 11

COURSES FOR TRAINING OFFICERS

Certain institutions of higher education have organised, or are making plans to organise, full-time introductory training courses for training officers. 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.

Employers in industries covered by industrial training boards should apply to the Secretary of the Board for information about

financial assistance. In industries not covered by industrial training boards, the Ministry of Labour will make grants. Applications should be made on completion of the course to the Ministry of Labour (TB2), 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. A list of institutions which are providing courses in the near future is available on request.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 650-651 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for June, 1967 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' per week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-June 1967

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
Food, drink and tobacco	98.8	29.1	Textiles	53.0	15.1
Bread and flour confectionery	22.7	37.2	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	8.7	17.5
Biscuits	14.6	44.9	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	5.8	13.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	12.8	32.1	Woollen and worsted	13.3	16.9
Milk products	2.4	18.0	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.2	13.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.9	39.3	Narrow fabrics	2.5	20.5
Fruit and vegetable products	10.4	25.9	Made-up textiles	2.4	13.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	4.6	21.9	Textile finishing	2.8	13.9
Brewing and malting	2.4	12.3	Leather, leather goods and fur	4.0	17.3
Other drink industries*	2.9	12.7	Leather goods	2.6	18.6
Tobacco	3.6	16.6	Clothing and footwear	36.5	10.1
Chemicals and allied industries	23.2	16.4	Weatherproof outerwear	2.1	10.0
Chemicals and dyes	7.1	15.5	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.3	10.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.0	16.5	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.0	9.8
Paint and printing ink	2.5	18.7	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.3	9.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.3	19.7	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.1	10.0
Metal manufacture	10.4	14.5	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.6	14.9
Iron and steel (general)	3.0	12.0	Footwear	4.1	7.7
Iron castings, etc.	2.0	15.2	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.4	11.0
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.2	15.0	Pottery	2.3	6.8
Engineering and electrical goods	95.0	15.9	Glass	2.5	13.0
Metal-working machine tools	2.4	16.8	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.5	16.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.1	18.6	Timber, furniture, etc.	8.7	15.8
Other machinery*	9.9	15.6	Timber	2.3	16.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.8	15.2	Furniture and upholstery	2.7	14.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.4	15.8	Paper, printing and publishing	33.4	15.8
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.4	15.7	Paper and board	2.8	13.8
Electrical machinery	6.4	12.0	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	6.2	20.9
Insulated wires and cables	3.4	16.3	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	6.7	19.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	7.0	18.9	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.7	17.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	21.3	16.9	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	12.0	12.8
Domestic electric appliances	2.7	12.8	Other manufacturing industries	26.7	20.8
Other electrical goods*	12.7	19.6	Rubber	7.6	21.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.8	15.4	Toys, games and sports equipment	5.5	21.5
Vehicles	11.8	11.0	Plastics moulding and fabricating	8.9	22.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.0	10.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	2.1	15.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.7	9.6			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	41.4	22.0			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.7	24.2			
Cans and metal boxes	6.8	33.5			
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	2.1	18.4			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	24.6	21.0			
			Total, all manufacturing industries	453.1	17.0

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	27,333	1,527	3,289	32,149
Double day shifts‡	29,858	1,767	2,236	33,861
Long spells	7,301	351	546	8,198
Night shifts	10,500	1,236	—	11,736
Part-time work§	14,094	—	—	14,094
Saturday afternoon work	2,405	195	110	2,710
Sunday work	11,675	585	208	12,468
Miscellaneous	5,405	284	355	6,044
Total	108,571	5,945	6,744	121,260

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.
 † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
 ‡ Includes 8,979 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
 § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—SECOND QUARTER 1967

Between 1st April and 30th June this year 76,944 accidents at work, 144 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 62,710 (88 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,731 (51 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,182 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 321 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notifiable to H.M. 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 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	19	7,624
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	6	4,331
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	13	6,371
Midlands (Birmingham)	15	6,146
Midlands (Nottingham)	6	5,677
Eastern and Southern	14	6,267
London (North)	13	4,846
London (South)	9	4,882
South Western	4	3,353
Wales	10	5,470
North Western (Liverpool)	12	7,376
North Western (Manchester)	5	5,331
Scotland	18	9,270
Total	144	76,944

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	639
Cotton weaving processes	—	337
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	64
Woollen spinning processes	—	312
Worsted spinning processes	—	402
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	180
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	328
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	207
Carpet manufacture	—	326
Rope, twine and net making	—	101
Other textile manufacturing processes	2	198
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	413
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	64
Laundries	—	229
Total	2	3,800
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	802
Pottery	—	325
Other clay products	—	259
Stone and other minerals	—	274
Lime, cement, etc.	1	1,046
Total	3	2,706
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	314
Iron conversion	4	1,114
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	135
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	12
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	333
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	4	1,351
Non-ferrous metals	—	318
Tin and ternary plate, etc. manufacture	—	62
Metal forging	1	62
Metal drawing and extrusion	3	644
Iron founding	1	2,529
Steel founding	1	518
Die casting	—	160
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	368
Metal plating	—	106
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	86
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	136
Total	16	8,818

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	308
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	558
Engine building and repairing	—	931
Boiler making and similar work	2	716
Constructional engineering	—	1,010
Motor vehicle manufacture	3	1,762
Non-power vehicle manufacture	1	342
Vehicle repairing	2	1,899
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	8	2,243
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	214
Aircraft building and repairing	3	449
Machine tool manufacture	1	604
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,799
Tools and implements	1	470
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	4	1,406
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	889
Sheet metal working	1	1,068
Metal pressing	—	535
Other metal machining	2	1,113
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,233
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,183
Railway running sheds	—	50
Cutlery	—	64
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	19
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	203
Wire rope manufacture	—	89
Total	37	22,157
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	834
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	122
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	729
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	388
Cable manufacture	—	485
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	152
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	718
Total	—	3,428
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	2	559
Plywood manufacture	—	48
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	69
Wooden box and packing case making	—	185
Coopering	—	68
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	357
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	10
Engineers pattern making	—	45
Joinery	—	981
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	2	328
Total	4	2,650
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	2	492
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	288
Other chemicals	1	355
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	87
Oil refining	1	264
Explosives	1	124
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	412
Soap, etc.	—	109
Paint and varnish	—	206
Coal gas	2	484
Coke oven operation	1	312
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	1	87
Patent fuel manufacture	—	54
Total	10	3,274
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	286
Other clothing	—	341
Hatmaking and millinery	—	10
Footwear manufacture	—	203
Footwear repair	—	10
Total	—	850
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	2	1,053
Paper staining and coating	—	176
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	493
Bag making and stationery	—	284
Printing and bookbinding	—	838
Engraving	—	15
Total	2	2,859

Table 2 (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	2	148	Building operations		
Coarse milling	—	235	Industrial building:—		
Other milling	—	48	Construction	9	2,256
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,222	Maintenance	2	364
Sugar confectionery	1	630	Demolition	1	100
Food preserving	1	808	Commercial and public building:—		
Milk processing	—	439	Construction	7	2,369
Edible oils and fats	—	140	Maintenance	2	519
Sugar refining	1	143	Demolition	1	57
Slaughter houses	—	240	Blocks of flats:—		
Other food processing	1	1,319	Construction	7	740
Alcoholic drink	—	913	Maintenance	—	70
Non-alcoholic drink	—	186	Demolition	—	7
Total	6	6,471	Dwelling houses:—		
			Construction	5	1,904
			Maintenance	2	596
			Demolition	—	48
Miscellaneous			Other building operations:—		
Electrical stations	3	975	Construction	1	381
Plant using atomic reactors	—	55	Maintenance	1	123
Other use of radioactive materials	—	6	Demolition	—	24
Tobacco	—	169	Total	38	9,558
Tanning	1	167	Works of engineering construction operations at:—		
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	49	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	1	69
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	91	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	44
Rubber	—	1,091	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	90
Linoleum	—	59	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	—	336
Cloth coating	—	54	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	113
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	736	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	159
Glass	—	935	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	3	42
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	236	Sea defence and river works	—	37
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	170	Work on roads or airfields	4	966
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	76	Other works	1	317
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	190	Total	13	2,173
Processes associated with agriculture	—	36	Total, all construction processes	51	11,731
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	15	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Water purification	—	14	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	2,182
Factory processes not otherwise specified	3	573	Work at inland warehouses	1	321
Total	8	5,697	Total	5	2,503
Total, all factory processes	88	62,710	Grand Total	144	76,944

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Every year several hundred fatal accidents, and more than a quarter of a million non-fatal accidents are notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. In addition to these, there are a large number of non-notifiable accidents—where the injured person is disabled for three days or less. Against this background, there is an obvious need to ensure adequate precautions for safety, health and welfare in factories and other employment. To encourage and guide both employers and employees in the latest and best practices, the Ministry of Labour produces a "Safety, Health and Welfare" series of booklets. These are based on the wide knowledge of HM Factory Inspectors and the considerable assistance given by industry and others with special knowledge. The booklets cover a wide range of industries—from dry cleaning to construction, and from drop-forging to biscuit-making. They also deal with hazards which may arise in many different

types of factories; for example, "Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Cause and Prevention", "Safety in Electrical Testing" and "Fire Fighting in Factories". The booklets are written in practical terms, with photographs and illustrations where appropriate. Although they do not provide an interpretation of legal requirements, reference is made to the Factories Acts and other legislation affecting the subject of each booklet.

Apart from the physical and emotional results of accidents, they also cost money to men and managements. Many of the hundreds of thousands of industrial accidents which occur each year in Britain could be prevented: the series of "Safety, Health and Welfare" booklets is designed and published to help to achieve this. They are available from HM Stationery Office or any bookseller.

News and Notes

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Plans for two more industrial training boards have been announced by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, after extensive preliminary talks with representatives of the industries concerned.

The first board will cover the general printing industry, the publication and production of newspapers, and other publishing activities. It is expected to be in operation early next year. It will cover all aspects of newspaper publication and production, in addition to general printing and other publishing activities. About 400,000 workers will be affected.

The second board will deal with the papermaking and paper products industry. This will cover about 250,000 workers.

Schedules specifying in detail the activities which the Minister proposes to bring within the scope of these boards are being prepared, and will be circulated to all interested parties for comment as soon as possible.

A board for the chemical and allied industries will be established shortly. The Minister has also announced his intention to establish two further boards one for the food, drink and tobacco processing industry the other for the footwear, leather and allied products industry. A board for the fishing industry is also under consideration.

Board for Rubber Industry

The twentieth industrial training board to be set up under the Industrial Training Act 1964—covering the rubber and plastics processing industry—has been constituted under an order made by the Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently. (SI 1967, No. 1062, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net).

The order came into operation on 9th August.

The main responsibility of the new board will be to ensure that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in the industry. It will cover about 250,000 workers.

The board will include within its scope the following activities in Great Britain: the processing of rubber or plastics material; the reclamation or processing of used or waste rubber or similar plastics material; the manufacture of leathercloth or the coating or impregnation of textile fabric with rubber or plastics material; the manufacture of linoleum, or felt base floor covering; roofing felt, rubber stamps, ball point or fountain pens or propelling pencils and of buttons (other than from wood, metal or metal and plastics material).

The manufacture of plastics raw materials and of synthetic rubber are excluded from the board's scope, as is the manufacture of

such articles as car bodies, boats, furniture and brushes which form an integral part of some other industry.

The chairman of the board is to be Mr. C. C. Hawkins, chairman and managing director of P. B. Cow & Company Limited, Slough.

Distributive Industry Board Defined

A draft definition outlining the activities he proposes should be covered by the industrial training board to be set up for the distributive industry under the Industrial Training Act, 1964 has been circulated to interested organisations by the Minister of Labour.

It is proposed that the board should cover both wholesale and retail distribution, importing, exporting and any other dealing, including dealing by an agent or broker; the operation of a broadcast relay station, the letting out on hire of radio and television receiving sets and the installation and repair of such apparatus or transmission lines in furtherance of an agreement between the person selling or hiring out such apparatus and the purchaser or hirer; and the operation of trading stamps schemes.

It is proposed to exclude dealing in bread and flour confectionery, eggs, milk, ice cream, intoxicating liquor or soft drinks, meat, animal feeding stuffs, hay, straw, grain, seeds, fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers and other horticultural produce from the scope of the board. The Minister proposes to include dealing in these commodities within scope of a board he intends to set up for the food, drink and tobacco processing industries. Fish is also excluded.

Also to be excluded from the scope of the board are dealings in certain industrial materials, motor vehicles, agricultural and horticultural machinery and books, dealing (other than by retail) in newspapers and magazines and wholesale dealing in paper or paper board.

The proposed board for the distributive industry will cover about two and a half million workers.

Construction Industry Levy

Proposals submitted by the Construction Industry Training Board for a levy on employers in the industry equal to 1.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ending 5th April 1967, plus 1.0 per cent. of payments made by employers for labour hired under a labour-only contract, have been approved by the Minister of Labour in an order presented to Parliament recently (S.I. 1967, No. 1042, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 10d. net).

On this occasion liability to pay levy is not restricted to employers with a payroll of £3,000 or more a year.

The order came into operation on 2nd August.

The levy will be used to make grants for training done in the industry during the period 1st January to 31st December 1967, that is, the second half of the second grant year and the first part of the third grant year.

The Minister of Labour, has reconstituted the construction board for a further three years, re-appointed Sir Norman Longley as chairman and Mr. G. F. Egan as deputy chairman, and named the twenty-seven other members.

The board was set up in July 1964, and covers approximately 56,000 establishments. It is formulating detailed training recommendations for occupations in the industry, compliance with which will become a condition for the receipt of grants.

Training levy for water supply industry

Proposals submitted by the Water Supply Industry Training Board for a levy on employers coming within its scope equal to 1.1 per cent. of the payroll in the 12 months beginning 1st April 1966, have been approved by the Minister in an order, presented to Parliament recently, and which came into operation on 2nd August. (SI 1967 No 1109 HMSO or through any bookseller price 8d net.)

The bulk of the levy will be used to assist employers with expenses incurred in releasing their employees to attend

(a) courses of training acceptable to the board for grant purposes;

(b) courses of further education and to meet the continuing costs of providing training facilities at the board's central training establishment and regional training centres.

The Water Supply Industry Training Board which was set up in June 1965 covers approximately 600 establishments employing about 44,000 workers. It will continue its existing grant scheme for the year beginning 1st April 1967. With the exception of special grants for certain sandwich courses no grant will be payable for on-the-job training. Grants are limited to the payment of expenses incurred by employers in sending their employees on courses acceptable to the board for grant purposes. It will also offer, at its four training centres, courses for junior supervisors and advanced courses in supervision for senior supervisors.

Engineering Board Reconstituted

The Minister has reconstituted the Engineering Industry Training Board for a further three years from 23rd July.

He has re-appointed Sir Arnold Lindley as chairman, and has named nineteen other members.

The Engineering Industry Training Board was the fourth to be established under the Act. It was set up on 23rd July 1964 and its scope has recently been amended with effect from 9th March 1967.

Computer Staff Training

The Central Training Council has forwarded to industrial training boards the recommendations of its Commercial and Clerical Training Committee that boards should encourage the provision of suitable training for computer staff by recognising such training for grant purposes.

The committee's recommendation was made to the Central Training Council after it had considered the report 'Computer Education' published earlier this year. It agrees that the major task in the training of computer staff is to ensure an adequate supply of trained systems analysts. At present there are university and college courses which are under-subscribed, and firms should be encouraged to take advantage of these facilities. Much can be also done by appropriate in-company training and by the full use of the facilities offered by computer manufacturers. There is a need and an opportunity for improvisation and variation in training requirements to provide the 'crash' training which the report recommends.

The committee also emphasises the need for schemes of long-term planned training and they hope that training boards will fully co-operate with colleges in producing the sandwich type programme of education and training proposed in "Computer Education". The training of systems analysts must combine a sound grounding in data processing and equipment knowledge with a thorough understanding of office and commercial procedures and the requirements of a particular firm or business. Consultation with colleges will enable training boards to establish a formal pattern of training which joins academic study to on-the-job experience and which can be adapted to the varying requirements of industry and business generally.

Referring to programmers, the committee agrees with the report that the provision of programmers will certainly be much less of a problem because of the less formal initial qualifications and the shorter period of specialised training. It considers that firms could do more to increase the experience of programmers trained by computer manufacturers. One possible line of approach would be to insist on some preliminary training in the firm, which would include a simple introduction to the basic processes and terminology used in computers. If this were given before the trainee attended the manufacturers' course it would enhance his appreciation of their instruction.

Grant recognition of fees paid for manufacturers' courses for programmers the committee adds should be subject to the provision of appropriate supplementary training by the firm. This would include a preliminary induction training providing a simple introduction to basic processes and terminology of computer use; and a subsequent period of planned training in the firm which might be associated with the study, at college, of City and Guilds Course 319—with the more able continuing to the 320 course or other courses.

The remarks about the training of programmers, the committee feels, apply with even more force to the training of computer, punch and machine operators. Since most operators are likely to be recruited in the

same way as general clerical staff—mainly direct from school—they should receive planned training on the lines described in "Training for Commerce and the Office" (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. net) and their training should be treated for grant purposes the same as for general clerical staff.

The committee accepts that providing adequate training instructors for programmers and operators may be difficult for a firm before it has built up its own computing facility or programming staff. However, once an experienced systems analyst or programmer is available he should be made responsible, with the firm's training officer, for supervising the training of new and junior staff. This person will probably need to receive some training in instructional techniques.

The report emphasises the urgent need to provide instruction in the uses and functions of computers to those who hold senior and middle management posts. It is not difficult to see a potential use for computer aid in nearly every aspect of business and commerce. The committee would like to see training boards encourage this aspect of computer training but care must be exercised in the selection of courses. Many courses are now offered by various bodies and firms will need to find those that closely match their requirements.

Defining Key-Terms in Training

The considerable interest now being taken in industrial training has highlighted the ambiguity and confusion which surrounds its terminology. A number of words and terms are often used with imprecise and differing meanings. This situation creates an obvious problem in communication, particularly for the large number of new entrants to training.

To help overcome this problem the Ministry of Labour has prepared a glossary of training terms which it hopes will achieve a wide circulation.

Pending a decision on the publication of this, the definitions of certain key-terms have been discussed with industrial training boards and the following recommended definitions are the outcome. It is hoped that these definitions will find general acceptance.

Job Description: a broad statement of the purpose, scope, duties and responsibilities of a particular 'job'.

Job Analysis: the process of examining a 'job' to identify its component parts and the circumstances in which it is performed. The detail and approach may vary according to the purpose for which the job is being analysed, for example, vocational guidance, personnel selection, training, equipment design.

Job Specification: a product of 'job analysis'—a detailed statement of the physical and mental activities involved in the 'job' and, when relevant, of social and physical environmental matters. The specification is usually expressed in terms of 'behaviour'—in other words what the worker does, what knowledge he uses in doing it, the judgments he makes and the factors he takes into account when making them.

Personnel Specification: an interpretation of the 'job specification' in terms of the kind of person suitable for the job. The characteristics are often set out on the lines of the NIIP 'seven-point-plan'.

Training Specification: a detailed statement of what a trainee(s) needs to learn, based on a comparison between the 'job specification' and his present level of competence.

Training Programme: an interpretation of the 'training specification' in terms of units of instruction or learning, set out in chronological sequence and showing the time allowed for each.

Training Manual: a guide for the use of training staff or of trainees showing in detail such matters as the points to be covered in training, and standards to be achieved, methods of instruction, equipment and materials to be used, the form of records to be kept and of tests to be administered.

Services Help in Training of Civilians

Thirty-six additional training places are to be made available for the training of adult civilians in skilled occupations as a result of an agreement between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Defence (Navy).

The training is to be provided at H.M.S. Figgard, Torpoint, Cornwall, and is expected to start on 18th September.

There will be one class of 16 general fitters and two classes each of 10 centre lathe turners. These facilities will also be open to suitable ex-regulars, as are all Government Training Centre facilities in Great Britain.

The Minister of Labour, when announcing further Government action to provide additional facilities for training and re-training of adults (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1966, page 813), referred to discussions the Ministry was having with the Ministry of Defence about services providing courses for adults on behalf of this department in their training establishments.

As a result of the Minister's announcement, talks took place between the Ministry and each of the three services. In March, 1967, agreement was reached with the Ministry of Defence (Air) under which 50 training places were provided at the R.A.F. Station at St. Athan for the training of adult civilians in general fitting (24), motor repairing (20) and oxy-acetylene welding (6). Training started there in May.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT, 1965

Between 6th December 1965, when the Redundancy Payments Act came into operation, and 10th July 1967, the total amount paid out of the Redundancy Fund was £39,953,000. In the same period the fund's income was £34,733,000, and under powers in the Act the difference between outgoings and income has been met by temporary loans totalling £5,300,000 from the Consolidated Fund.

The Act provides that the aggregate amount outstanding for loans from the Consolidated Fund may not exceed £8m, unless a higher figure—not exceeding £20m—has been approved by Parliament. The

Minister recently informed Parliament that the incidence of payments from the Redundancy Fund could not be forecast with any degree of certainty, and he had thought it right, as a precautionary measure, to ask for a limited and temporary extension of the borrowing power.

Parliament has now approved an order (S.I. 1967, No. 1165, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5d. net) increasing the limit from £8m to £12m, for a period of 12 months.

From 1st April, 1967 to 30th June, 1967 redundancy payments made under the Act, 1965 amounted to £13,242,000 of which £9,955,000 was borne by the Fund, and £3,287,000 paid directly by employers. During this period the number of payments totalled 62,218.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made in the period 1st April 1967 to 30th June 1967 shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (9,000), construction (8,400), distributive trades (5,800), textiles (4,800), metal manufacture (3,000) and miscellaneous services (2,800).

Appeals to industrial tribunals in the quarter ended 30th June, 1967 numbered 2,296 in England and Wales and 249 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payment or the correct amount payable. During the period 1,553 cases were heard in England and Wales, 578 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 221 were heard, 50 were abandoned or withdrawn.

At 30th June, 1967 2,582 cases were outstanding in England and Wales and 281 in Scotland.

TRADE UNION GROWTH AND RECOGNITION

Today almost 40 per cent. of the labour force in Britain is made up of white-collar workers, and it is probable that during the 1980's the point will be reached where they will outnumber the manual workers.

This is one of the conclusions in a research paper on trade union growth and recognition published recently (H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 10s. 6d. net).

The research paper, written by Mr. George Sayers Bain, Research Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford, is the sixth of the series prepared for the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. It contains the results of two separate but related projects undertaken by Mr. Bain, and it is emphasised that the views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily represent or foreshadow those of the Commission.

Mr. Bain suggests that if trade unions are to continue to play an effective part in the industrial relations system, they must recruit these white-collar workers. But so far, outside of the public sector of the economy, there is relatively little white-collar unionism. One of the major factors impeding the expansion of union membership among white-collar workers is the refusal of most employers in the private sector to recognise unions representing these workers. What

white-collar union recognition there is has come about largely as a result of Government policies, and, if the amount of this recognition is to be increased, further Government action will be required. In short, the continued growth and effectiveness of the trade union movement may largely depend upon government action to encourage union recognition. It is argued that the problem could be most satisfactorily dealt with by introducing legislation to establish a recognition tribunal.

Five out of ten manual workers belong to a union, but only three out of ten white-collar workers are members. Moreover, most of this white-collar unionism is concentrated in the public sector of the economy. Roughly eight out of ten white-collar employees in public employment belong to a trade union, but only one out of ten are union members in private manufacturing industries. Most important, in spite of all the recruiting activity which the trade union movement has undertaken during the post-war period, the degree of union organisation among white-collar workers is roughly the same today as it was in 1948, while that among manual workers and the labour force as a whole has actually slightly decreased.

Major concessions of recognition which private employers have made to unions representing white-collar workers are relatively few. They have been made only in engineering and newspaper publishing, and, to a lesser extent, in shipbuilding, iron and steel, and cotton spinning. These concessions generally came about not because the unions were able to force the employers to grant recognition, but as a result of Government policies designed to ensure maximum and uninterrupted production throughout two world wars.

The paper argues that a considerable number of employers impede the growth of trade unions not only by denying them recognition but also by pursuing policies designed to discourage or prohibit their employees from joining unions, and that most of the arguments advanced by employers to justify their refusal to recognise trade unions are unsound. It also shows that this recognition problem is larger than is commonly believed; roughly 30 per cent. of the labour force is engaged in areas in which employers generally deny unions recognition. Although some employers refuse to recognise manual unions, the recognition problem is primarily confined to unions catering for white-collar workers in private industry.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In July, 47 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 42 in June. This total included 27 arising from factory processes, 18 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included sixteen in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 29th July, compared with 14 in the four weeks ended 24th June. These sixteen included ten underground coal miners and four in quarries compared with ten and none a month earlier.

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

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

In July, 51 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported; 17 were of chrome ulceration, 10 of lead poisoning, 3 of anthrax, one of arsenical poisoning, two of compressed air illness and eighteen of epitheliomatous ulceration.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 12th June 1967, 3864 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,010 were able-bodied and 854 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 7,511 (5,822 able-bodied and 1,689 disabled), of whom 6,447 (5,683 able-bodied and 764 disabled) were at government training centres, 543 (132 able-bodied and 411 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 41 (7 able-bodied and 34 disabled) at employers' establishments and 480 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,069 persons (2,432 able-bodied and 637 disabled), and 2,957 (2,342 able-bodied and 615 disabled) were placed in employment.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 56,077 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 10th July 1967, of whom 49,310 were males and 6,767 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 48,427, (42,578 males and 5,849 females), while there were 7,650 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 5th July, 5,454 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,533 men, 813 women and 108 young persons. In addition 160 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The amount of payments of supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966 paid at local offices of the Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks ending 30th June 1967 was approximately £10,835,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ending 31st March 1967 was approximately £9,547,000 and during the 13 weeks ending 25th June 1966 it was £6,224,000.

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 11,094,400 in June (8,256,700 males 2,837,700 females). The total included 8,498,000 (5,832,400 males 2,665,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,615,000 (1,522,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 42,000 lower than that for May 1967 and 455,000 lower than in June 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 40,000 lower than in May 1967 and 370,000 lower than in June 1966. The number in construction was 3,000 higher than in May 1967 and 66,000 lower than in June 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 10th July in Great Britain was 464,195. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 543,000 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 524,000 in June.

In addition, there were 7,932 unemployed school leavers and 24,948 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 497,075, representing 2.1 per cent. of employees. This was 2,736 lower than in June when the percentage rate was 2.1.

Among those wholly unemployed in July, 207,689 (44.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 187,941 (40.3 per cent.) in June; 96,659 (20.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 84,113 (18.1 per cent.) in June.

Between June and July the number temporarily stopped fell by 9,004 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 5,738.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 5th July 1967, was 183,546; 3,224 less than on 7th June. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 155,300, compared with about

161,800 in June. Including 100,789 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th July was 284,335; 2,915 more than on 7th June.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th June 1967, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,894,000. This is about 33.0 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 91,900 or about 1.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st July 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 160.0 and 176.3 compared with 157.5 and 173.2 at 30th June 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 18th July the official retail prices index was 119.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100, compared with 119.9 at 20th June and 116.6 at 19th July 1966. The index figure for food was 118.4 compared with 121.8 at 20th June.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 133, involving approximately 60,300 workers. During the month approximately 71,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 163,000 working days were lost, including 23,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-

year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1966			April 1967*			May 1967*			June 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,543.5	3,005.3	11,548.8	8,290.8	2,868.9	11,159.7	8,278.5	2,857.1	11,135.6	8,256.7	2,837.7	11,094.4
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,033.1	2,835.1	8,868.2	5,877.4	2,696.7	8,574.1	5,852.9	2,685.1	8,538.0	5,832.4	2,665.6	8,498.0
Mining, etc.	553.5	22.8	576.3	537.3	22.8	560.1	535.4	22.8	558.2	532.3	22.8	555.1
Coal mining	495.3	17.4	512.7	479.1	17.4	496.5	477.2	17.4	494.6	474.1	17.4	491.5
Food, drink and tobacco	464.9	346.3	811.2	460.3	335.3	795.6	460.1	338.2	798.3	462.7	339.3	802.0
Grain milling	31.3	8.4	39.7	30.6	8.1	38.7	30.5	8.1	38.6	30.5	8.1	38.6
Bread and flour confectionery	87.8	62.7	150.5	87.1	60.3	147.4	87.0	60.6	147.6	87.4	61.1	148.5
Biscuits	17.8	32.6	50.4	17.9	31.6	49.5	17.9	32.1	50.0	17.9	32.5	50.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	44.1	38.9	83.0	43.6	39.3	82.9	43.5	39.5	83.0	44.2	39.9	84.1
Milk products	25.0	13.1	38.1	24.1	12.8	36.9	24.6	13.2	37.8	25.1	13.3	38.4
Sugar	11.9	3.8	15.7	11.6	3.6	15.2	11.5	3.6	15.1	11.5	3.6	15.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.9	53.9	93.8	39.3	50.5	89.8	39.7	51.1	90.8	39.7	50.7	90.4
Fruit and vegetable products	30.7	40.2	70.9	31.2	39.9	71.1	30.9	40.1	71.0	31.1	40.2	71.3
Animal and poultry foods	16.8	4.8	21.6	16.7	4.8	21.5	16.6	4.8	21.4	16.4	4.8	21.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	24.3	20.4	44.7	25.4	20.5	45.9	25.2	20.8	46.0	25.2	21.0	46.2
Brewing and malting	75.1	20.2	95.3	73.2	19.4	92.6	73.0	19.5	92.5	73.4	19.5	92.9
Other drink industries	42.5	24.3	66.8	42.0	22.4	64.4	42.1	22.9	65.0	42.2	22.9	65.4
Tobacco	17.7	23.0	40.7	17.6	22.1	39.7	17.6	21.9	39.5	17.8	21.7	39.5
Chemicals and allied industries	376.8	147.8	524.6	372.2	142.2	514.4	371.2	141.6	512.8	370.7	141.1	511.8
Crude oil and manufactured fuel	16.3	1.5	17.8	15.4	1.5	16.9	15.6	1.5	17.1	15.6	1.5	17.1
Mineral oil refining	23.5	4.0	27.5	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.6	4.1	27.7	23.6	4.1	27.7
Lubricating oils and greases	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	1.7	7.2
Chemicals and dyes	176.3	46.9	223.2	173.7	46.0	219.7	173.3	46.0	219.2	172.8	45.8	218.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.8	45.2	80.0	35.4	42.7	78.1	35.4	42.4	77.8	35.3	42.4	77.7
Explosives and fireworks	19.2	11.3	30.5	19.6	11.2	30.8	19.6	11.2	30.8	19.5	11.2	30.7
Paint and printing ink	33.9	13.9	47.8	32.7	13.5	46.2	32.5	13.4	45.9	32.7	13.4	46.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	25.5	12.9	38.4	25.7	12.1	37.8	25.6	12.0	37.6	25.5	11.7	37.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.9	6.5	38.4	30.9	6.0	36.9	30.8	6.0	36.8	30.8	6.0	36.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.7	14.4	9.5	4.3	13.8	9.4	4.2	13.6	9.4	4.2	13.6
Metal manufacture	542.8	76.0	618.8	518.7	72.7	591.4	515.7	72.4	588.1	513.0	71.9	584.9
Iron and steel (general)	270.8	25.8	296.6	257.9	25.5	283.4	257.1	25.2	282.3	255.8	25.0	280.8
Steel tubes	48.5	8.9	57.4	47.8	8.6	56.4	47.7	8.6	56.3	47.5	8.6	56.1
Iron castings, etc.	106.4	14.2	120.6	100.1	13.2	113.3	99.0	13.3	112.3	98.2	13.2	111.4
Light metals	48.1	11.2	59.3	47.2	10.6	57.8	47.1	10.6	57.7	47.2	10.4	57.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	69.0	15.9	84.9	65.7	14.8	80.5	64.8	14.7	79.5	64.3	14.7	79.0
Engineering and electrical goods	1,672.2	636.0	2,308.2	1,648.2	605.4	2,253.6	1,640.4	602.3	2,242.7	1,632.1	597.6	2,229.7
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	32.8	5.3	38.1	32.0	5.1	37.1	32.0	5.1	37.1	31.8	5.1	36.9
Metal-working machine tools	80.5	14.5	95.0	80.3	14.5	94.8	80.4	14.4	94.0	79.2	14.3	93.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.3	17.3	71.6	54.5	16.8	71.3	54.3	16.7	71.0	54.3	16.7	71.0
Industrial engines	37.5	6.4	43.9	35.8	6.2	42.0	35.5	6.1	41.6	35.4	6.1	41.5
Textile machinery and accessories	43.4	8.7	52.1	42.1	8.2	50.3	41.7	8.1	49.8	41.3	8.0	49.3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.6	3.6	31.2	27.3	3.5	30.8	27.3	3.5	30.8	27.3	3.5	30.8
Mechanical handling equipment	53.0	7.5	60.5	50.7	7.3	58.0	50.5	7.3	57.8	50.3	7.1	57.4
Office machinery	43.6	18.4	62.0	45.0	17.8	62.8	45.1	17.9	63.0	45.2	18.0	63.2
Other machinery	299.1	65.2	364.3	296.7	63.9	360.6	294.8	63.7	358.5	293.0	63.4	356.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	141.6	18.5	160.1	138.8	18.4	157.2	138.0	18.4	156.4	136.8	18.4	155.2
Ordnance and small arms	20.0	6.2	26.2	18.7	5.7	24.4	18.6	5.6	24.2	18.4	5.4	23.8
Other mechanical engineering	192.6	56.2	248.8	188.8	53.8	242.6	188.2	53.5	241.7	187.4	53.1	240.5
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.5	13.6	101.1	87.6	13.6	101.2	87.4	13.6	101.0	87.4	13.6	101.0
Watches and clocks	6.8	8.5	15.3	6.6	8.2	14.8	6.6	8.2	14.8	6.5	8.1	14.6
Electrical machinery	173.0	59.1	232.1	168.3	54.7	223.0	167.2	54.2	221.4	164.8	53.2	218.0
Insulated wires and cables	43.5	22.4	65.9	42.4	21.0	63.4	42.2	21.0	63.2	42.2	20.8	63.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	52.6	39.7	92.3	52.3	38.2	90.5	51.9	37.8	89.7	51.4	37.0	88.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	164.9	135.3	300.2	166.8	126.7	293.5	166.9	126.3	293.2	167.2	126.3	293.5
Domestic electric appliances	36.1	24.0	60.1	34.2	21.0	55.2	33.9	21.0	54.9	33.8	21.1	54.9
Other electrical goods	81.8	70.4	152.2	79.7	66.7	146.4	79.2	65.8	145.0	78.8	64.7	143.5

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

‡ Order III-XVI.
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1966			April 1967*			May 1967*			June 1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	188.8	11.7	200.5	187.3	11.7	199.0	185.3	11.7	197.0	183.1	11.7	194.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	144.5	8.6	153.1	145.3	8.7	154.0	144.2	8.7	152.9	142.8	8.7	151.5
Marine engineering	44.3	3.1	47.4	41.8	3.0	44.8	41.1	3.0	44.1	40.3	3.0	43.3
Vehicles	737.8	114.8	852.6	701.8	108.4	810.2	699.8	108.1	807.9	697.1	107.5	804.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	434.8	62.7	497.5	394.8	56.1	450.9	392.7	55.9	448.6	391.1	55.6	446.7
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	19.1	7.0	26.1	18.1	6.6	24.7	17.9	6.6	24.5	17.8	6.5	24.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	208.8	37.9	246.7	216.1	38.8	254.9	216.7	38.8	255.5	216.6	38.7	255.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	32.4	2.9	35.3	30.5	2.9	33.4	32.7	2.9	35.6	30.2	2.9	33.1
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	39.5	2.2	41.7	39.3	2.1	41.4	39.2	2.1	41.3	39.0	2.1	41.1
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.2	2.1	5.3	3.0	1.9	4.9	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.9	1.7	4.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	389.0	204.3	593.3	376.8	190.8	567.6	373.9	190.2	564.1	371.9	188.2	560.1
Tools and implements	15.9	8.6	24.5	16.1	8.7	24.8	16.0	8.6	24.6	15.8	8.5	24.3
Cutlery	7.2	6.2	13.4	6.9	6.0	12.9	6.8	5.9	12.7	6.7	5.7	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	17.3	45.4	28.2	15.3	43.5	28.1	15.4	43.5	27.9	15.3	43.2
Wire and wire manufactures	34.0	10.7	44.7	32.9	10.1	43.0	32.7	10.2	42.9	32.7	9.9	42.6
Cans and metal boxes	16.6	21.5	38.1	16.4	20.7	37.1	16.3	20.4	36.7	16.4	20.3	36.7
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.3	11.8	28.1	16.1	11.6	27.7	16.1	11.4	27.5	16.0	11.4	27.4
Other metal industries	270.9	128.2	399.1	260.2	118.4	378.6	257.9	118.3	376.2	256.4	117.1	373.5
Textiles	363.2	393.4	756.6	345.0	360.8							

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17th June, 1967, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,894,000, 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 91,900 or 1.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 17th June, 1967

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total		
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average	
Food, drink and tobacco	182.8	33.7	1,687	9.2	—	0.4	0.8	7.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	7.4	9.3
Bread and flour confectionery	35.5	34.2	316	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	76.7	26.9	778	10.2	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.9	4.5	0.3	0.1	3.8	14.0
Chemicals and dyes	34.6	28.6	376	10.9	—	2.1	—	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	33.0
Metal manufacture	116.1	27.0	1,048	9.0	0.1	3.2	14.9	136.2	9.1	15.0	3.5	139.3	9.3
Iron and steel (general)	31.1	15.2	300	9.6	0.1	3.0	7.6	69.4	9.2	7.6	3.7	72.4	9.5
Iron castings, etc.	33.8	39.2	303	9.0	—	0.2	5.7	52.9	9.3	5.7	6.6	53.0	9.3
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	624.9	43.4	5,135	8.2	2.0	82.4	5.7	52.7	9.2	7.7	0.5	135.1	17.5
Non-electrical engineering	445.8	49.6	3,754	8.4	1.0	46.4	3.4	28.3	8.3	4.5	0.5	74.6	16.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	179.0	33.2	1,381	7.7	0.8	36.1	2.4	24.5	10.2	3.2	0.6	60.5	18.9
Vehicles	211.0	38.3	1,489	7.1	0.1	4.0	14.8	124.3	8.4	14.9	2.7	128.4	8.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	131.5	38.8	884	6.7	0.1	2.7	14.2	118.5	8.4	14.2	4.2	121.2	8.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	64.1	46.3	488	7.6	—	1.1	0.1	1.3	14.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	20.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145.1	35.3	1,184	8.2	0.1	4.4	5.4	42.7	7.9	5.5	1.3	47.0	8.6
Textiles	109.2	19.4	901	8.2	2.3	97.6	17.4	162.0	9.3	19.7	3.5	259.6	13.1
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	15.5	10.8	120	7.7	1.0	42.4	5.8	56.3	9.7	6.8	4.8	98.7	14.5
Woolen and worsted	37.5	28.4	334	8.9	0.1	4.0	1.7	13.4	8.1	1.8	1.3	17.4	9.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.4	10.2	66	6.3	0.8	35.5	6.1	56.8	9.3	6.9	6.8	92.3	13.3
Textile finishing	18.1	36.9	155	8.6	0.1	4.2	1.7	14.3	8.6	1.8	3.6	18.6	10.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.0	23.9	69	7.7	—	0.4	0.2	1.1	4.9	0.2	0.6	1.5	6.3
Clothing and footwear	33.7	8.5	173	5.1	0.9	38.8	19.9	175.8	8.8	20.8	5.3	214.5	10.3
Weatherproof outerwear	1.8	8.2	11	6.2	0.4	18.6	1.1	7.5	6.8	1.6	7.0	26.2	16.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear, etc.	10.6	11.7	55	5.2	—	0.6	5.2	48.0	9.2	5.3	5.8	48.6	9.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.1	6.5	11	5.4	—	1.6	1.3	15.7	12.5	1.3	4.0	17.3	13.3
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	4.0	4.9	19	4.9	0.1	3.2	1.5	17.3	11.3	1.6	2.0	20.4	12.8
Footwear	7.9	9.5	37	4.6	0.2	9.7	9.1	69.0	7.6	9.3	11.2	78.7	8.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	84.5	33.7	869	10.3	—	1.4	2.7	21.6	7.9	2.8	1.1	23.0	8.4
Pottery	7.0	13.7	57	8.1	—	0.4	2.4	19.3	8.1	2.4	4.7	19.7	8.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	77.3	39.9	647	8.4	0.1	5.0	2.1	20.6	10.0	2.2	1.1	25.6	11.8
Timber	33.3	48.1	277	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	21.0	31.5	149	7.1	—	1.4	1.6	16.9	10.9	1.6	2.4	18.3	11.5
Paper, printing and publishing	152.3	37.4	1,271	8.3	—	1.4	0.3	2.9	10.2	0.3	0.1	4.3	13.5
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	32.6	45.0	247	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	61.0	37.9	469	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	71.3	29.8	630	8.8	0.4	14.7	1.4	12.9	9.5	1.7	0.7	27.6	16.1
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,894.0	33.0	15,881	8.4	6.1	256.5	85.7	760.7	8.9	91.9	1.6	1,017.1	11.1

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 10TH JULY 1967

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 10th July 1967 was 464,195; 378,515 males and 85,680 females and 530 higher than on 12th June. The seasonally adjusted figure was 543,000 or 2.3 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent. in June 1967 and 1.3 per cent. in July 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 19,000 in the four weeks between the June and July counts and by about 16,000 per month on average between April and July.

Between 12th June and 10th July, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 5,738 to 7,932 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 9,004 to 24,948. The total registered unemployed fell by 2,736 to 497,075, representing 2.1 per cent. of employees the same as in June.

The total included 38,461 married women. Of the 472,127 wholly unemployed, including school-leavers, 96,659 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 48,566 from 2 to 4 weeks, 62,464 from 4 to 8 weeks and 264,438 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 30.8 per cent. of this total, compared with 26.6 per cent. in June, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for 44.0 per cent. of the total, compared with 40.3 per cent. in June.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in July are analysed by category and region in

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 10th July, 1967

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	114,277	64,908	10,031	27,067	48,979	23,144	38,423	68,292	48,988	81,025	36,849	497,075	38,308	535,383	83,053	41,255
Men	95,198	54,788	8,032	21,625	38,351	18,238	30,430	51,983	37,860	55,920	26,563	384,200	25,537	409,737	69,808	33,422
Boys	2,785	1,380	203	667	1,189	592	1,306	2,138	1,747	4,577	1,766	16,970	1,201	18,171	1,888	1,100
Women	14,909	8,139	1,590	4,216	8,568	3,880	5,651	12,843	8,008	17,799	6,967	84,431	10,872	95,303	10,469	6,030
Married Women	5,735	3,166	730	1,710	3,402	1,308	2,382	6,283	3,599	10,104	3,208	38,461	6,533	44,994	4,032	2,433
Girls	1,385	601	206	559	871	434	1,036	1,328	1,373	2,729	1,553	11,474	698	12,172	888	703
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.1	7.5	—	1.4	1.5
Males	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	2.7	8.4	—	2.0	1.9
Females	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.1	6.0	—	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,546	985	263	229	9,768	1,780	3,341	2,994	1,963	2,403	661	24,948	808	25,756	1,090	719
Men	1,378	858	87	140	8,008	1,191	2,610	1,305	1,076	1,622	261	17,678	295	17,973	953	512
Boys	5	1	—	—	23	2	61	23	34	67	20	235	12	247	4	1
Women	162	126	142	89	1,607	529	555	1,575	651	642	278	6,230	410	6,640	132	172
Girls	1	—	34	—	130	58	115	91	202	72	102	805	91	896	1	34
Wholly unemployed																
Total	112,731	63,923	9,768	26,838	39,211	21,364	35,082	65,298	47,025	78,622	36,188	472,127	37,500	509,627	81,963	40,536
Males	96,600	55,309	8,148	22,152	31,509	17,637	29,065	52,793	38,497	58,808	28,048	383,257	26,431	409,688	70,739	34,009
Females	16,131	8,614	1,620	4,686	7,702	3,727	6,017	12,505	8,528	19,814	8,140	88,870	11,069	99,939	11,224	6,527
Males wholly unemployed																
Men	93,820	53,930	7,945	21,485	30,343	17,047	27,820	50,678	36,784	54,298	26,302	366,522	25,242	391,764	68,855	32,910
Boys	2,780	1,379	203	667	1,166	590	1,245	2,115	1,713	4,510	1,746	16,735	1,189	17,924	1,884	1,099
Under 2 weeks	21,566	12,509	1,395	3,994	6,010	3,018	6,412	11,037	6,124	10,744	4,680	74,980	2,839	77,819	15,641	7,320
2-4 weeks	10,602	6,485	750	1,827	3,222	1,746	3,092	5,669	3,400	5,301	2,611	38,220	1,936	40,156	7,962	3,390
4-8 weeks	13,776	8,448	918	2,476	4,310	2,371	3,596	6,889	4,581	7,544	3,175	49,636	3,430	53,066	10,459	4,235
Over 8 weeks	50,656	27,867	5,085	13,855	17,967	10,502	15,965	29,198	24,392	35,219	17,582	220,421	18,226	238,647	36,677	19,064
Females wholly unemployed																
Women	14,747	8,013	1,448	4,127	6,961	3,351	5,096	11,268	7,357	17,157	6,689	78,201	10,462	88,663	10,337	5,858
Girls	1,384	601	173	559	741	376	921	1,237	1,171	2,657	1,451	10,669	607	11,276	887	669
Under 2 weeks	5,280	3,121	333	1,226	1,681	795	1,721	3,049	1,943	4,084	1,567	21,679	1,196	22,875	3,957	1,656
2-4 weeks	2,234	1,275	216	539	984	420	734	1,543	1,028	1,882	766	10,346	1,056	11,402	1,620	830
4-8 weeks	2,551	1,419	272	6												

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th July, 1967

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	383,257	88,870	17,913	7,035	401,170	95,905	497,075	427,908	107,475	535,383
Total, Index of Production industries	209,869	31,226	16,056	6,693	225,925	37,919	263,844	240,761	43,941	284,702
Total, manufacturing industries	114,764	30,208	15,400	6,691	130,164	36,899	167,063	136,108	42,806	178,914
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,424	999	1,065	22	10,489	1,021	11,510	13,214	1,117	14,331
Agriculture and horticulture	7,388	964	57	22	7,445	986	8,431	10,019	1,081	11,100
Forestry	312	23	3	—	315	23	342	23	—	365
Fishing	1,724	12	1,005	—	2,729	12	2,741	2,853	13	2,866
Mining and quarrying	9,381	162	488	—	9,869	162	10,031	10,040	164	10,204
Coal mining	8,344	122	488	—	8,832	122	8,954	8,835	122	8,957
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	416	—	—	—	416	—	416	—	—	416
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	241	4	—	—	241	4	245	259	4	263
Other mining and quarrying	380	23	—	—	380	23	403	391	23	414
Food, drink and tobacco	10,738	4,267	39	85	10,777	4,352	15,129	11,506	5,113	16,619
Grain milling	489	60	1	—	490	60	550	570	71	641
Bread and flour confectionery	2,293	708	2	2	2,295	710	3,005	2,416	778	3,194
Pastries	498	324	—	—	498	324	822	509	337	846
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,128	531	34	12	1,162	543	1,705	1,374	644	2,018
Milk products	503	158	—	—	503	158	661	560	213	773
Sugar	311	51	—	—	311	51	362	311	54	365
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	785	560	—	1	785	561	1,346	809	574	1,383
Fruit and vegetable products	785	721	—	66	785	787	1,572	876	953	1,829
Animal and poultry foods	582	84	—	—	582	84	666	604	88	692
Food industries not elsewhere specified	515	234	—	3	515	237	752	525	240	765
Brewing and malting	1,329	182	—	—	1,329	182	1,511	1,352	192	1,544
Other drink industries	1,054	459	2	1	1,056	460	1,516	1,111	482	1,593
Tobacco	466	195	—	—	466	195	661	489	172	661
Chemicals and allied industries	6,754	1,337	8	29	6,762	1,366	8,128	6,880	1,408	8,288
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	253	13	—	1	253	14	267	253	19	272
Mineral oil refining	841	53	2	—	843	53	896	859	54	913
Lubricating oils and greases	110	—	—	—	110	—	121	111	—	122
Chemicals and dyes	3,032	349	1	19	3,033	368	3,401	3,108	377	3,485
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	482	334	2	7	484	341	825	489	344	833
Explosives and fireworks	314	277	—	—	314	277	591	317	280	597
Paint and printing ink	623	89	3	—	626	89	715	631	108	739
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	457	123	—	2	457	125	582	462	126	588
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	411	60	—	—	411	60	471	414	61	475
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	231	28	—	—	231	28	259	236	28	264
Metal manufacture	10,894	775	5,253	119	16,147	894	17,041	16,227	903	17,130
Iron and steel (general)	5,226	237	1,814	25	7,040	262	7,302	7,074	268	7,342
Steel tubes	868	47	535	20	1,403	67	1,470	1,408	67	1,475
Iron castings, etc.	2,888	214	2,377	49	5,265	263	5,528	5,288	264	5,552
Light metals	645	116	503	—	1,148	116	1,264	1,155	117	1,272
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,267	161	24	25	1,291	186	1,477	1,302	187	1,489
Engineering and electrical goods	25,671	6,056	1,658	212	27,329	6,268	33,597	28,758	6,938	35,696
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	473	41	—	—	473	41	519	490	41	531
Metal-working machine tools	1,309	171	139	2	1,448	173	1,621	1,460	178	1,638
Engineers' small tools and gauges	720	80	152	—	872	80	952	887	93	980
Industrial engines	429	31	60	—	489	31	520	494	36	530
Textile machinery and accessories	600	78	104	38	704	116	820	839	136	975
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	429	24	—	—	453	24	477	384	—	477
Mechanical handling equipment	849	46	81	—	930	46	976	53	1,001	1,054
Office machinery	421	148	1	1	422	149	571	427	159	586
Other machinery	5,833	690	372	11	6,205	701	6,906	6,315	717	7,032
Industrial plant and steelwork	2,366	120	272	6	2,638	126	2,764	2,660	129	2,789
Ordnance and small arms	299	42	1	39	300	81	381	305	83	388
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	2,821	368	144	22	2,965	390	3,355	3,096	418	3,514
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	831	358	10	—	841	358	1,199	852	385	1,237
Watches and clocks	135	15	—	—	150	15	181	151	—	181
Electrical machinery	1,840	578	26	26	1,866	604	2,470	1,939	638	2,577
Insulated wires and cables	761	150	2	—	763	150	913	787	177	964
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	958	563	79	—	1,037	563	1,600	1,055	645	1,700
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,153	1,288	18	3	2,171	1,291	3,462	2,952	1,591	4,543
Domestic electric appliances	1,149	459	56	2	1,205	461	1,666	1,236	531	1,767
Other electrical goods	1,370	641	136	61	1,506	702	2,208	1,521	723	2,244
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,349	200	340	7	8,689	207	8,896	9,689	223	9,912
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,447	162	326	7	7,773	169	7,942	8,650	184	8,834
Marine engineering	902	38	14	—	916	38	954	1,039	39	1,078
Vehicles	9,570	982	3,361	206	12,931	1,188	14,119	13,281	1,240	14,521
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,231	644	3,048	190	9,279	834	10,113	9,427	842	10,269
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	429	85	267	10	521	95	616	497	100	597
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,526	188	2	6	1,528	194	1,722	1,711	230	1,941
Locomotives and railway track equipment	749	14	2	—	751	14	765	755	15	770
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	510	16	42	—	552	16	568	556	17	573
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	125	35	—	—	125	35	160	135	36	171
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,122	2,518	993	358	11,115	2,876	13,991	11,249	2,935	14,184
Tools and implements	495	108	6	—	501	108	609	506	112	618
Cutlery	216	93	40	12	256	105	361	258	115	373
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	153	79	8	472	161	633	474	161	635
Wire and wire manufactures	494	101	6	—	500	101	601	512	102	614
Cans and metal boxes	261	220	—	—	261	220	481	271	226	497
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	270	98	45	17	315	115	430	318	118	436
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,993	1,745	817	321	8,810	2,066	10,876	8,910	2,101	11,011
Textiles	8,237	4,735	1,739	2,505	9,976	7,240	17,216	11,230	9,144	20,374
Production of man-made fibres	409	83	10	31	419	114	533	471	137	608
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,342	741	397	660	1,739	1,401	3,140	2,142	1,908	4,050
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,072	816	132	440	1,204	1,256	2,460	1,469	1,625	3,094
Woollen and worsted	1,896	936	342	338	2,238	1,274	3,512	2,311	1,373	3,684
Jute	521	142	20	117	541	259	800	547	260	807
Rope, twine and net	181	168	—	10	181	178	359	224	236	460
Hosiery and other knitted goods	665	847	445	589	1,110	1,436	2,546	1,207	1,589	2,796
Lace	61	28	11	7	71	38	110	76	35	159
Carpets	326	223	108	53	434	276	710	509	312	821
Narrow fabrics	166	122	3	33	169	155	324	180	172	352
Made-up textiles	271	289	—	84	271	373	644	329	842	1,171
Textile finishing	1,003	274	262	139	1,265	413	1,678	1,425	539	1,964
Other textile industries	324	66	9	—	333	67	400	340	68	408

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	944	285	44	64	988	349	1,337	1,036	380	1,416
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	539	85	32	2	571	87	658	613	96	709
Leather goods	288	170	2	11	290	181	471	296	202	498
Fur	117	30	10	51	127	81	208	127	82	209
Clothing and footwear										

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices and the percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. It also gives similar information for each of the new development areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th July 1967					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)							
South East							
Greater London	54,788	8,139	1,981	64,908	985	1.4	
†Aldershot	169	41	27	237	—	0.8	
Aylesbury	204	35	27	266	—	0.9	
†Basildon	931	101	51	1,083	23	3.3	
Bedford	574	99	43	716	—	1.4	
†Bournemouth	1,775	237	40	2,052	—	2.0	
†Bracknell	161	20	—	181	—	0.6	
Brentwood	273	21	10	304	7	1.1	
Brighton and Hove	1,787	290	46	2,123	—	2.4	
†Caterham	20	375	—	395	—	1.0	
Chatham	1,105	324	127	1,556	—	2.2	
Chelmsford	366	70	9	445	1	1.0	
†Colchester	656	80	35	771	2	1.8	
Crawley	136	20	6	162	1	0.4	
Dartford	318	38	10	366	6	1.1	
Eastbourne	472	17	4	493	—	1.8	
Gravesend	423	103	79	605	—	1.9	
†Grays	617	97	104	818	54	1.9	
Guildford	202	58	15	275	2	0.8	
Harlow	342	62	24	428	9	1.5	
†Hastings	808	120	14	942	16	3.4	
Hemel Hempstead	275	19	23	317	1	0.9	
High Wycombe	457	117	12	586	65	1.0	
Luton	1,312	166	86	1,564	20	1.6	
Malden	312	45	62	420	—	1.0	
†Newbury	338	69	33	440	—	1.4	
†Newport IOW	540	44	11	595	—	1.8	
Oxford	974	118	41	1,133	81	1.2	
†Portsmouth	2,878	554	157	3,589	33	2.5	
†Reading	819	160	67	1,046	12	1.3	
St. Albans	206	39	8	253	—	0.8	
†Slough	870	116	47	1,033	4	1.0	
†Southampton	2,180	459	117	2,756	—	1.9	
Southend-on-Sea	1,688	414	67	2,169	11	3.7	
Staines	281	34	5	320	—	0.8	
Stevenage	205	47	16	268	—	1.0	
Watford	508	71	53	632	12	1.0	
Weybridge	212	39	10	261	—	0.7	
†Woking	305	65	35	405	—	1.0	
Worthing	693	67	11	771	9	2.4	
East Anglia							
Cambridge	432	48	17	497	—	0.7	
Great Yarmouth	457	46	12	515	—	1.6	
Ipswich	985	204	38	1,227	—	1.9	
†Norwich	1,427	245	46	1,718	—	1.8	
Peterborough	522	387	99	1,008	169	1.9	
South Western							
Bath	542	112	25	679	—	2.0	
†Bristol	4,795	598	185	5,578	10	2.1	
Cheltenham	704	259	37	1,000	—	2.2	
Exeter	679	187	24	890	64	1.9	
Gloucester	643	190	77	910	—	1.6	
†Plymouth	1,843	530	93	2,466	6	2.6	
Salisbury	370	88	66	524	—	1.6	
Swindon	948	208	233	1,389	—	2.1	
Taunton	513	98	25	636	3	2.1	
†Torquay	635	56	25	716	2	2.3	
†Yeovil	251	61	20	332	1	1.2	
East Midlands							
†Chesterfield	1,673	321	81	2,075	303	2.7	
Coalville	126	56	17	199	14	0.6	
Corby	461	101	39	601	160	2.3	
†Derby	1,195	230	33	1,458	11	1.2	
Kettering	414	218	10	642	241	2.4	
Leicester	2,200	454	132	2,786	2	1.4	
Lincoln	954	236	103	1,293	59	2.4	
Loughborough	205	61	17	283	—	0.8	
†Mansfield	720	150	44	914	104	1.5	
Northampton	548	90	23	661	17	1.0	
†Nottingham	4,487	709	211	5,407	218	2.2	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	594	89	20	703	197	2.3	

development areas replace, and in most but not all cases, incorporate former development districts.

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

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th July 1967					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued							
West Midlands							
†Birmingham	11,150	2,424	546	14,120	1,239	2.0	
Burton-on-Trent	26	63	26	115	5	1.4	
Cannock	265	50	57	372	—	1.4	
Coventry	5,293	875	309	6,477	2,235	3.3	
Dudley	841	280	13	1,134	156	2.7	
Hereford	567	86	107	760	—	2.5	
Kidderminster	342	112	11	465	117	1.6	
Leamington and Warwick	516	87	38	641	1	1.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	536	113	16	665	2	2.3	
Nuneaton	946	326	144	1,416	552	4.4	
Oakengates	347	175	40	562	55	2.2	
Redditch	167	18	4	189	—	0.8	
Rugby	298	67	24	389	18	1.4	
Shrewsbury	335	54	23	412	—	1.1	
Stafford	238	35	19	292	1	0.8	
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,393	875	92	3,360	877	2.2	
Stourbridge	529	101	9	639	195	2.0	
†Walsall	2,040	341	90	2,471	847	2.2	
†Warley	1,977	146	29	2,152	1,356	2.4	
†West Bromwich	1,195	311	66	1,572	310	1.6	
†Wolverhampton	2,380	713	112	3,205	391	2.2	
Worcester	461	69	17	547	3	1.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside							
†Barnsley	1,408	255	113	1,776	171	2.4	
†Bradford	2,730	492	153	3,375	282	1.9	
Dewsbury	365	79	6	450	15	1.5	
Doncaster	1,413	380	129	1,922	2	2.2	
Grimsby	1,326	164	55	1,545	2	2.4	
Halifax	253	62	235	550	13	1.1	
Harrrogate	341	83	11	435	14	1.5	
Huddersfield	578	176	23	777	46	0.8	
†Hull	3,911	480	151	4,542	214	2.7	
Keighley	536	134	14	684	141	2.2	
†Leeds	3,733	613	248	4,594	363	1.7	
†Mexborough	727	310	86	1,123	33	3.4	
Rotherham	1,429	161	46	1,736	263	3.1	
Scunthorpe	532	281	114	927	13	1.7	
†Sheffield	4,777	619	177	5,573	1,170	2.0	
Wakefield	446	46	15	507	32	1.0	
York	833	152	163	1,148	—	1.8	
North Western							
Altrincham	390	36	45	471	2	1.3	
Ashton-under-Lyne	496	131	16	643	61	2.1	
†Barrow-in-Furness	585	411	54	1,050	59	3.3	
†Birkenhead	2,353	686	160	3,199	10	3.2	
Blackburn	885	379	36	1,300	115	2.4	
Blackpool	1,224	252	44	1,520	17	2.8	
Bolton	1,414	242	96	1,752	85	2.2	
Burnley	580	225	50	855	4	2.1	
Bury	397	83	6	486	4	1.4	
Chester	527	99	32	658	—	1.6	
Crewe	511	131	31	673	—	2.3	
Ellesmere Port	267	68	59	394	1	1.3	
Lancaster	540	38	18	596	11	2.0	
Leigh	305	190	186	681	5	2.5	
†Liverpool	14,660	2,850	977	18,487	75	3.5	
†Manchester	7,491	849	347	8,687	216	1.9	
†Salford	1,698	209	74	1,981	131	1.9	
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,353	442	59	1,854	308	1.9	
Preston	1,221	358	93	1,672	10	2.0	
Rochdale	946	559	26	1,531	577	3.1	
St. Helens	968	424	43	1,435	19	2.5	
Southport	685	113	56	854	3	3.1	
Stockport	1,134	225	147	1,506	12	1.8	
Warrington	536	207	57	800	58	1.3	
Wigan	885	223	42	1,150	5	2.5	
Northern							
†Bishop Auckland	1,328	206	96	1,630	76	5.5	
†Carlisle	793	240	38	1,071	—	2.6	
†Chester-le-Street	1,138	259	159	1,556	59	4.1	
†Darlington	1,428	197	57	1,682	1	2.7	
†Hartlepool	750	40	35	825	9	2.9	
†Hartlepool	1,505	275	170	1,950	12	5.3	
†Sunderland	4,267	606	363	5,236	52	5.4	
†Teesside	5,069	1,107	566	6,742	125	3.8	
†Tyne-side	11,751	2,654	813	15,218	503	3.8	
†Workington	1,471	512	144	2,127	711	7.9	

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas (continued)

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th July 1967					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued							
Scotland							
†Aberdeen	1,636	352	89	2,077	9	2.1	
†Ayr	1,086	268	137	1,491	29	3.8	
†Bathgate	826	337	156	1,319	16	4.1	
†Dumbarton	795	258	110	1,163	117	4.5	
†Dumfries	956	272	264	1,492	21	5.2	
†Dunfermline	2,094	474	253	2,821	72	3.0	
†Edinburgh	1,112	796	173	2,081	17	4.3	
†Falkirk	3,573	573	369	4,515	7	1.9	
†Glasgow	1,013	950	263	2,226	44	3.8	
†Greenock	19,569	3,792	1,933	25,294	257	4.3	
†Highlands and Islands	1,826	677	224	2,727	9	6.4	
†Inverness	4,233	753	402	5,388	401	6.4	
†Kilmarnock	942	548	142	1,632	10	6.0	
†Kirkcaldy	492	142	135	772	54	4.1	
†North Lanarkshire	1,405	935	175	2,515	7	5.1	
†Paisley	5,067	2,800					

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, JUNE 1967

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at employment exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

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

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for June 1967* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1967*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	4,848	1,616	Woodworkers	5,149	3,085
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,512	614	Carpenters, joiners	3,866	2,236
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	980	943	Cabinet makers	390	173
Forestry workers	104	49	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	435	333
Fishermen	1,252	10	Pattern makers	127	123
			Other woodworkers	331	220
Miners and quarrymen	500	3,593	Leather workers	826	211
Colliery workers	363	3,482	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	195	98
Other miners and quarrymen	137	111	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	631	113
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	285	292	Textile workers	1,496	605
Glass workers	162	147	Textile spinners	226	104
Pottery workers	171	47	Textile weavers	297	126
			Other textile workers	973	375
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,152	757	Clothing, etc. workers	1,757	647
Moulders and coremakers	1,104	415	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	185	74
Smiths, forgemen	358	180	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	707	256
Other workers	690	162	Other clothing workers	346	169
Electrical and electronic workers	5,647	3,363	Upholstery workers, etc.	519	148
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,223	1,318	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,073	605
Electricians	3,491	646	Workers in food manufacture	983	576
Electrical fitters, etc.	933	1,399	Workers in drink manufacture	73	12
			Workers in tobacco manufacture	17	17
Engineering and allied trades workers	28,227	22,289	Paper and printing workers	993	414
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,027	68	Paper and paper products workers	216	146
Platers	582	428	Printing workers	777	268
Riveters and caulkers	335	99	Building materials workers	243	345
Shipwrights	245	129	Brick and tile production workers	107	222
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	597	67	Other building materials workers	136	123
Sheet metal workers	945	1,168	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	770	515
Welders	2,775	944	Rubber workers	136	98
Toolmakers	186	386	Plastics workers	307	293
Press toolmakers	134	435	Other workers	327	124
Mould makers	36	77	Construction workers	8,077	2,777
Precision fitters	2,350	2,556	Bricklayers	1,854	1,540
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1,758	1,839	Masons	185	141
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	2,747	2,953	Slaters	473	77
Turners	562	1,250	Plasterers	872	245
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,912	4,244	Others	4,693	774
Machine-tool operators	3,103	1,342	Painters and decorators	6,765	2,007
Electro platers	189	66	Painters	5,769	1,682
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,522	933	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	996	325
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,564	1,444			
Watchmakers and repairers	118	31			
Instrument makers and repairers	303	53			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	98	39			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	497	700			
Aircraft body building	131	248			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	511	310			

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1967*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued					
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	3,114	685	Shop assistants	6,822	2,830
Transport and communication workers	25,108	8,862	Service, sport and recreation workers	13,139	7,679
Railway workers	417	492	Police etc.	752	1,849
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	20,525	3,005	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	385	4,390	Kitchen staff	1,883	1,366
Seamen	2,661	61	Bar staff	1,160	520
Harbours and docks workers	135	63	Waiters, etc.	721	731
Other transport workers	521	376	Others	984	667
Communications workers	464	475	Hairdressers	473	226
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	5,055	1,303	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	161	132
Warehouse workers	4,149	1,032	Domestics	195	177
Packers, bottlers	906	271	Attendants	2,080	782
Clerical workers	34,007	5,166	Porters, messengers	1,836	748
Clerks	30,656	3,891	Entertainment workers	2,083	45
Book-keepers, cashiers	2,970	1,116	Others	811	436
Other clerical workers	381	159	Labourers	186,531	13,148
Administrative, professional, technical workers	22,016	15,059	General labourers (heavy)	80,318	2,994
Laboratory assistants	452	535	General labourers (light)	55,564	501
Draughtsmen	1,063	1,945	Factory hands	19,454	1,992
Nurses	224	2,755	Other labourers	31,195	7,661
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	20,277	10,546	Grand total—Men	364,933	98,047
Women					
Farm workers, etc.	429	285	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	352	572
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	111	65	Rubber workers	36	119
Glass workers	40	36	Plastics workers	162	207
Pottery workers	97	287	Other workers	154	246
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	98	66	Painters and decorators	88	47
Electrical and electronic workers	129	402	Transport and communication workers	1,703	1,655
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,862	2,781	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	356	187
Welders	86	42	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	134	591
Machine-tool operators	949	636	Other transport workers	286	383
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,259	1,485	Communications workers	927	494
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	568	618	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	2,299	1,726
Woodworkers	48	59	Warehouse workers	209	223
Leather workers	388	350	Packers, bottlers	2,090	1,503
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	122	174	Clerical workers	16,430	14,792
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	266	176	Clerks	10,589	4,866
Textile workers	2,046	1,813	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,665	2,262
Textile spinners	235	260	Shorthand-typists	1,660	3,807
Textile weavers	467	282	Typists	1,503	2,761
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	138	68	Office machine operators	1,013	1,096
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	354	253	Shop assistants	8,933	7,544
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	240	295	Service, sport and recreation workers	13,755	21,817
Other workers	612	655	Hotels and catering:		
Clothing, etc. workers	2,639	7,578	Kitchen staff	2,343	4,173
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	108	319	Bar staff	2,145	3,651
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	838	2,517	Waitresses, etc.	1,439	3,511
Light clothing machinists	767	2,783	Others	1,470	3,283
Other light clothing workers	401	773	Hairdressers	512	1,197
Hat makers	44	140	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	683	1,535
Other clothing workers	220	645	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,688	3,363
Upholstery workers, etc.	261	401	Attendants	71	714
Food, drink and tobacco workers	505	1,415	Entertainment workers	731	22
Workers in food manufacture	480	1,398	Other workers	273	368
Workers in drink manufacture	3	6	Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,407	14,606
Workers in tobacco manufacture	22	11	Laboratory assistants	222	218
Paper and printing workers	514	544	Draughtsmen, tracers	124	314
Paper and paper products workers	241	354	Nurses	1,387	12,864
Printing workers	273	190	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,674	1,210
Building materials workers	21	26	Other workers	23,573	10,257
			Factory hands	16,423	4,023
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,668	4,487
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,482	1,747
			Grand total—Women	80,467	88,723

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 12th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 7th June. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 22 (September 1967) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices,*

Employment and Production obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain at 10th July 1967. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age Group													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
Males														
One or less	5,267	4,316	7,276	4,996	3,873	3,300	2,973	2,354	1,864	1,551	2,063	114	39,947	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,850	2,988	5,209	3,710	2,941	2,592	2,477	1,963	1,708	1,577	2,396	111	31,522	
Over 2 and up to 3	1,702	2,093	3,699	2,770	2,179	1,890	1,740	1,473	1,246	1,159	1,559	89	21,599	
Over 3 and up to 4	1,032	1,459	2,768	2,160	1,768	1,496	1,421	1,160	1,035	961	1,294	67	16,621	
Over 4 and up to 5	742	1,185	2,226	1,828	1,591	1,410	1,282	1,080	956	864	1,315	58	14,537	
Over 5 and up to 6	552	1,029	2,171	1,864	1,707	1,530	1,440	1,249	1,102	1,101	2,059	74	15,878	
Over 6 and up to 7	331	663	1,315	1,092	962	843	799	681	614	558	837	55	8,750	
Over 7 and up to 8	368	746	1,487	1,270	1,155	1,085	978	857	708	704	1,063	50	10,471	
Over 8 and up to 9	283	619	1,274	1,165	1,072	978	844	710	700	1,046	39	9,675		
Over 9 and up to 13	945	1,893	4,213	3,708	3,495	3,070	3,152	2,604	2,426	2,482	4,509	177	32,574	
Over 13 and up to 26	1,069	2,777	6,347	6,296	6,111	6,240	5,923	5,037	4,743	5,203	10,407	342	60,495	
Over 26 and up to 39	347	1,347	3,057	3,365	3,871	3,833	3,972	3,265	3,304	3,767	8,757	313	39,198	
Over 39 and up to 52	205	634	1,525	1,770	2,026	2,178	2,449	2,097	2,242	2,504	6,400	171	24,201	
Over 52	141	602	1,725	2,177	2,794	3,512	4,470	4,484	5,508	8,062	20,363	440	54,278	
Total	16,734	22,351	44,292	38,171	35,545	33,957	34,021	29,148	28,166	31,193	64,068	2,100	379,746	
Females														
One or less	3,496	2,010	2,505	1,036	755	609	641	643	563	464	89	89	12,811	
Over 1 and up to 2	2,264	1,300	1,789	711	431	411	414	437	457	424	71	71	8,709	
Over 2 and up to 3	962	926	1,228	558	360	351	358	373	390	294	46	46	5,846	
Over 3 and up to 4	656	629	927	444	304	250	301	347	302	293	47	47	4,500	
Over 4 and up to 5	436	562	892	396	274	287	338	296	268	268	45	45	4,083	
Over 5 and up to 6	354	521	861	394	263	240	265	307	279	279	36	36	3,848	
Over 6 and up to 7	223	302	484	245	141	155	186	174	132	132	18	18	2,213	
Over 7 and up to 8	218	343	590	290	181	198	208	210	244	178	24	24	2,684	
Over 8 and up to 9	212	344	571	251	187	167	163	226	231	218	24	24	2,594	
Over 9 and up to 13	603	1,065	1,841	886	605	622	703	690	687	722	88	88	8,512	
Over 13 and up to 26	705	1,417	2,850	1,401	994	1,005	1,146	1,330	1,445	1,496	131	131	13,920	
Over 26 and up to 39	268	586	1,268	743	496	473	571	716	895	1,084	70	70	7,170	
Over 39 and up to 52	167	236	696	435	262	261	393	466	570	724	45	45	4,255	
Over 52	105	233	649	509	405	467	717	1,015	1,443	1,955	68	68	7,566	
Total	10,669	10,474	17,151	8,299	5,673	5,483	6,320	7,305	8,004	8,531	802	802	88,711	

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
South East																
2 or less	3,663	10,019	6,560	20,242	1,521	2,433	1,268	5,222	2,296	5,060	3,103	10,459	1,221	1,116	698	3,035
Over 2 and up to 5	1,870	7,245	5,601	14,716	676	1,415	1,020	3,111	1,235	3,893	2,635	7,763	595	860	711	2,166
Over 5 and up to 8	780	4,568	4,314	9,662	277	757	640	1,674	552	2,362	1,881	4,795	237	604	504	1,345
Over 8 and up to 13	700	5,099	5,255	11,054	298	775	765	1,838	552	2,698	2,608	5,858	260	719	653	1,632
Over 13 and up to 26	609	6,676	8,469	15,754	193	766	1,008	1,967	574	3,572	4,076	8,222	227	784	1,051	2,062
Over 26 and up to 52	430	4,833	9,178	14,441	100	462	961	1,523	324	2,971	5,043	8,338	100	470	873	1,443
Over 52	107	1,567	7,733	9,407	22	174	542	738	81	1,414	5,285	6,780	23	177	608	808
Total	8,159	40,007	47,110	95,276	3,087	6,782	6,204	16,073	5,614	21,970	24,631	52,215	2,663	4,730	5,098	12,491
North Western																
2 or less	223	569	584	1,376	116	131	85	332	1,175	2,698	1,562	5,435	934	769	232	1,935
Over 2 and up to 5	122	424	464	1,010	79	147	89	315	893	2,311	1,551	4,755	519	605	303	1,427
Over 5 and up to 8	69	241	348	658	45	65	63	173	402	1,552	1,272	3,226	253	419	217	889
Over 8 and up to 13	68	312	480	860	49	78	69	196	478	1,810	1,894	4,182	293	506	300	1,099
Over 13 and up to 26	59	397	765	1,221	39	118	116	273	557	2,449	3,136	6,142	269	624	415	1,308
Over 26 and up to 52	39	344	1,193	1,576	26	61	121	208	378	2,555	4,192	7,125	172	483	404	1,059
Over 52	16	173	1,239	1,428	13	24	85	122	103	1,282	5,558	6,943	41	220	542	803
Total	596	2,460	5,073	8,129	367	624	628	1,619	3,986	14,657	19,165	37,808	2,481	3,626	2,413	8,520
East Anglia																
2 or less	710	1,778	1,412	3,900	495	439	262	1,196	3,864	4,316	2,323	10,503	2,198	1,261	597	4,056
Over 2 and up to 5	362	1,098	1,073	2,533	247	298	223	768	1,403	3,675	2,292	7,370	810	1,230	530	2,570
Over 5 and up to 8	152	731	887	1,770	102	194	129	425	752	2,625	2,098	5,475	350	843	377	1,570
Over 8 and up to 13	149	831	1,160	2,140	97	261	214	572	667	2,870	2,669	6,206	474	1,323	619	2,416
Over 13 and up to 26	156	1,033	2,100	3,289	103	243	343	689	725	3,864	4,219	8,808	531	2,029	1,020	3,580
Over 26 and up to 52	118	1,044	3,156	4,318	63	171	358	592	457	3,478	5,259	9,194	340	1,812	1,176	3,328
Over 52	42	454	3,612	4,108	20	86	308	414	195	2,617	8,199	11,011	82	735	1,449	2,266
Total	1,689	6,969	13,400	22,058	1,127	1,692	1,837	4,656	8,063	23,445	27,059	58,567	4,785	9,233	5,768	19,786
South Western																
2 or less	710	1,778	1,412	3,900	495	439	262	1,196	3,864	4,316	2,323	10,503	2,198	1,261	597	4,056
Over 2 and up to 5	362	1,098	1,073	2,533	247	298	223	768	1,403	3,675	2,292	7,370	810	1,230	530	2,570
Over 5 and up to 8	152	731	887	1,770	102	194	129	425	752	2,625	2,098	5,475	350	843	377	1,570
Over 8 and up to 13	149	831	1,160	2,140	97	261	214	572	667	2,870	2,669	6,206	474	1,323	619	2,416
Over 13 and up to 26	156	1,033	2,100	3,289	103	243	343	689	725	3,864	4,219	8,808	531	2,029	1,020	3,580
Over 26 and up to 52	118	1,044	3,156	4,318	63	171	358	592	457	3,478	5,259	9,194	340	1,812	1,176	3,328
Over 52	42	454	3,612	4,108	20	86	308	414	195	2,617	8,199	11,011	82	735	1,449	2,266
Total	1,689	6,969	13,400	22,058	1,127	1,692	1,837	4,656	8,063	23,445	27,059	58,567	4,785	9,233	5,768	19,786
Northern																
2 or less	223	569	584	1,376	116	131	85	332	1,175	2,698	1,562	5,435	934	769	232	1,935
Over 2 and up to 5	122	424	464	1,010	79	147	89	315	893	2,311	1,551	4,755	519	605	303	1,427
Over 5 and up to 8	69	241	348	658	45	65	63	173	402	1,552	1,272	3,226	253	419	217	889
Over 8 and up to 13	68	312	480	860	49	78	69	196	478	1,810	1,894	4,182	293	506	300	1,099
Over 13 and up to 26	59	397	765	1,221	39	118	116	273	557	2,449	3,136	6,142	269	624	415	1,308
Over 26 and up to 52	39	344	1,193	1,576	26	61	121	208	378	2,555	4,192	7,125	172	483	404	1,059
Over 52	16	173	1,239	1,428	13	24	85	122	103	1,282	5,55					

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 5th July, 1967, 143,118 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 284,335 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 7th June, 1967 the figures were 159,427 and 281,420 respectively.

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

An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in table 2.

Table 1

	Five weeks ended 7th June 1967		Four weeks ended 5th July 1967		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 5th July 1967 (30 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	91,681	98,047	77,897	95,423	548,012
Women	44,621	88,723	43,558	88,123	275,618
Total Adults	136,302	186,770	121,455	183,546	823,630
Boys	13,458	47,769	12,174	50,589	96,546
Girls	9,667	46,881	9,489	50,200	77,078
Total Young Persons	23,125	94,650	21,663	100,789	173,624
Total	159,427	281,420	143,118	284,335	997,254

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 5th July 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th July 1967				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	77,897	12,174	43,558	9,489	143,118	95,423	50,589	88,123	50,200	284,335
Total, Index of Production industries	49,967	6,733	13,893	3,919	74,512	55,962	28,123	30,072	21,192	135,349
Total, all manufacturing industries	30,140	5,092	13,407	3,757	52,396	39,168	21,757	29,127	20,368	110,420
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,915	394	7,549	59	9,917	1,270	1,496	582	355	3,703
Mining and quarrying	410	61	89	21	581	5,022	1,437	88	71	6,618
Coal mining	210	54	42	6	312	4,788	1,373	34	29	6,224
Food, drink and tobacco	2,844	697	3,032	603	7,176	1,784	979	3,749	2,171	8,683
Chemicals and allied industries	1,706	126	662	140	2,634	2,011	700	1,244	905	4,860
Metal manufacture	2,274	229	300	61	2,864	2,375	2,206	480	391	5,452
Engineering and electrical goods	7,568	1,040	3,001	482	12,091	15,690	6,793	6,277	2,903	31,663
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	5,556	775	1,301	219	7,851	10,436	5,091	2,584	1,218	19,329
Electrical goods and machinery	2,012	265	1,700	263	4,240	5,254	1,702	3,693	1,685	12,334
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,456	55	87	15	2,613	1,324	357	83	34	1,798
Vehicles	2,192	246	456	65	2,959	5,406	1,686	1,119	414	8,625
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,768	677	1,131	235	4,811	2,830	2,500	1,711	1,059	8,100
Textiles	1,498	360	902	565	3,325	1,323	1,193	2,983	8,787	8,787
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	283	53	176	80	592	352	200	569	545	1,666
Woolen and worsted	432	74	227	114	847	285	417	855	949	2,506
Leather, leather goods and fur	208	89	91	50	438	144	199	362	380	1,085
Clothing and footwear	391	205	1,393	836	2,825	650	864	6,922	5,290	13,726
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,747	245	323	78	2,393	1,607	895	782	555	3,839
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,784	632	267	106	2,789	1,570	1,295	612	465	3,942
Paper, printing and publishing	1,159	277	847	351	2,634	1,156	1,346	1,385	1,797	5,684
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	750	146	525	188	1,619	686	557	749	760	2,752
Printing and publishing	399	131	322	163	1,015	470	789	636	1,037	2,932
Other manufacturing industries	1,545	214	915	170	2,844	1,298	744	1,418	716	4,176
Construction	18,840	1,532	288	117	20,777	11,079	4,170	624	541	16,414
Gas, electricity and water	577	48	109	24	758	693	759	233	212	1,897
Transport and communication	4,196	273	463	98	5,030	8,821	1,396	1,728	653	12,598
Distributive trades	6,845	2,831	5,246	3,264	18,186	6,242	9,075	11,985	13,958	41,260
Insurance, banking and finance	351	89	415	308	1,163	1,622	1,771	1,158	2,481	7,032
Professional and scientific services	1,046	148	2,017	446	3,657	6,570	2,757	17,698	2,633	29,658
Miscellaneous services	9,527	1,451	12,203	1,182	24,363	7,974	3,954	21,489	7,298	40,715
Entertainments, sports, etc.	644	90	316	58	1,108	431	247	1,020	200	1,898
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,984	305	9,239	357	15,885	3,009	770	11,129	1,135	16,043
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	449	274	808	251	1,782	250	267	1,747	932	3,196
Public administration	4,050	255	1,772	213	6,290	6,962	2,017	3,411	1,630	14,020
National government service	1,500	106	1,322	110	3,038	4,124	622	2,195	851	7,992
Local government service	2,550	149	450	103	3,252	2,838	1,195	1,216	779	6,028

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 5th July 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th July 1967				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	30,126	3,607	21,156	1,888	56,777	40,124	17,370	40,401	18,295	116,190
Greater London	16,603	1,890	9,093	739	28,327	16,911	8,858	22,081	9,096	56,946
East Anglia	2,466	276	1,122	210	4,074	2,900	1,312	2,531	1,522	8,265
South Western	5,353	931	2,191	800	9,275	5,624	3,432	5,992	3,736	18,784
West Midlands	5,000	1,083	2,268	725	9,076	9,153	7,931	5,994	5,685	28,863
East Midlands	3,239	608	1,286	772	5,905	7,867	3,189	4,414	3,409	18,879
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,412	1,175	2,772	711	10,070	7,371	6,651	7,669	5,379	27,070
North Western	10,790	1,502	4,761	1,114	18,167	9,945	4,673	10,547	4,878	30,043
Northern	5,136	793	2,272	790	8,991	3,409	1,614	3,506	2,433	10,962
Scotland	5,904	1,652	3,827	1,999	13,382	5,085	3,217	5,060	3,565	16,927
Wales	4,471	547	1,903	480	7,401	3,945	2,009	1,298	8,452	
Great Britain	77,897	12,174	43,558	9,489	143,118	95,423	50,589	88,123	50,200	284,335
London and South Eastern	22,246	2,488	18,078	1,134	43,946	24,325	12,407	29,034	13,095	78,861
Eastern and Southern	10,346	1,395	4,200	964	16,905	18,699	6,275	13,898	6,722	45,594

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 133. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 71,200. This total includes 10,900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 60,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 47,400 were directly involved and 12,900 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 163,000 working days lost in July includes 23,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to July 1967			January to July 1966		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	200	†	1	1,300	7,000
Coal mining	249	28,800	81,000	352	30,300	75,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	800	2,000	3	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	40	7,800	13,000	20	3,100	8,000
Chemicals, etc.	18	7,300	23,000	18	2,800	8,000
Metal manufacture	83	32,700	125,000	57	15,600	82,000
Engineering	183	94,300	232,000	187	74,500	226,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	49	16,300	108,000	64	6,300	23,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	124	106,400	247,000	121	101,900	280,000
Aircraft	25	17,900	20,000	31	14,500	40,000
Other vehicles	4	600	2,000	3	1,100	2,000
Other metal goods	34	7,800	41,000	38	5,700	17,000
Textiles	27	3,800	15,000	15	2,300	9,000
Clothing and footwear	9	1,500	3,000	6	500	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	23	3,100	9,000	14	3,500	8,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	11	900	7,000	9	400	1,000
Paper and printing	11	3,400	11,000	10	2,700	4,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	30	10,600	27,000	27	4,500	19,000
Construction	160	23,300	143,000	167	18,000	86,000
Gas, electricity and water	7	1,500	6,000	5	900	1,000
Port and inland water transport	47	32,100	37,000	40	28,800	67,000
All other transport	42	15,400	69,000	61	43,300	880,000
Distributive trades	18	800	6,000	19	1,300	6,000
Administrative, professional, etc. services	9	1,400	1,000	16	5,000	66,000
Miscellaneous services	9	1,000	1,000	9	500	2,000
Total	1,210†	419,700	1,229,000	1,290‡	369,000	1,919,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1967		Beginning in the first seven months of 1967	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	51	23,500	304	83,700
—other wage disputes	21	4,500	226	45,800
Hours of work	1	600	22	3,000
Employment of particular classes or persons	15	3,500	252	73,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	39	8,100	343	79,600
Trade union status	4	6,200	52	19,700
Sympathetic action	2	800	11	11,900
Total	133	47,400	1,210	317,500

Duration of stoppages—ending in July

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	39	11,600	10,000
2 days	28	12,200	17,000
3 days	19	13,200	21,000
4-6 days	24	2,100	18,000
Over 6 days	24	11,900	106,000
Total	134	50,900	172,000

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

† Less than 500 working days.
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Principal stoppages of work during July

On 5th July, about 1,600 factory workers of all grades employed at a North London firm manufacturing motor vehicle parts stopped work in protest against the rejection of a wage claim. No settlement had been reported by the end of the month.

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

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

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1966 July . . .	154.5	91.0	169.7	151.4	91.2	166.1
1967 June . . .	157.5	90.9	173.2	153.7	91.0	168.8
1967 July . . .	160.0	90.8	176.3	157.5	90.8	173.6

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

Principal changes effective in July

Engineering—General wage increases of 5s. a week for male skilled workers, 4s. 6d. for intermediate grades and 4s. for unskilled grades (deferred from March 1967). Additional special increments of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. establishing higher minimum earnings levels. Both changes operate from 3rd July and form part of the three-year agreement, effective from 4th January 1965.

Building and civil engineering—Increase of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. This increase was deferred from March 1967 until 3rd July.

Retail food trades (Wages Council)—Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for men and 10s. for women. Operative from 24th July in England and Wales, and 31st July in Scotland.

Government industrial establishments—Introduction of revised pay and grading structure, giving increases of varying amounts (pay week including 3rd July).

Food manufacture—Increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women (1st July).

Wool textile (Yorkshire)—Weekly rates increased by 3 per cent. (pay day in week commencing 3rd July).

Road passenger transport—company-owned omnibus undertakings—Increase of 3½ per cent. on basic rates (first full pay period following 1st July).

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery—Increases in minimum weekly rates of 10s. for men and 8s. for women (3rd July).

Cotton spinning and weaving—Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 41 from the first full working week in July. This reduction in hours is part of the three-year agreement commencing in July 1964, but has been deferred from January 1967.

Cost-of-living adjustments affected workers in several industries in addition to building and civil engineering, mentioned above. The industries chiefly concerned were iron and steel, furniture, footwear, and carpet manufacture, and in these industries the increases had been wholly or partly deferred during the period of severe restraint.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in July show that 5,785,000 workers were affected by changes which add some £2,445,000 to their basic weekly rates of wages or

minimum entitlements, while 420,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £2,445,000 about £1,305,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £640,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £355,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, and £145,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of changes during the period January-July

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	375,000	105,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	60,000	40,000	35,000	35,000
Food, drink and tobacco	345,000	220,000	6,000	5,000
Chemicals and allied industries	40,000	30,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	245,000	80,000	60,000	120,000
Engineering and electrical goods	2,190,000	1,720,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195,000	190,000	—	—
Vehicles	95,000	45,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	125,000	60,000	—	6,000
Textiles	350,000	105,000	300,000	260,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	5,000	45,000	45,000
Clothing and footwear	175,000	70,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	125,000	50,000	120,000	120,000
Timber, furniture etc.	125,000	35,000	5,000	5,000
Paper, printing and publishing	40,000	15,000	12,000	18,000
Other manufacturing industries	105,000	70,000	1,000	1,000
Construction	1,540,000	1,200,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	45,000	—	—
Transport and communication	415,000	190,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	1,090,000	560,000	95,000	95,000
Public administration and professional services	855,000	535,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	165,000	70,000	10,000	10,000
Total	8,750,000	5,440,000	770,000	795,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in earnings. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 615,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 8,500,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £4,500,000 in their basic weekly wages or minimum entitlements, and approximately 4,285,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 5,730,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Note on Wages Statistics

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

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I FOOD:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	123
Meat and bacon	122
Fish	118
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	109
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	124
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	133
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	112
Other food	114
TOTAL (Food)	118.4
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	125.4
III TOBACCO	120.8
IV HOUSING	134.6
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	120
Other fuel and light	121
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	120.3
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	112
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	109.0
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	116
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	109
Women's underclothing	112
Children's clothing	111
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.6
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	105
Fares	130
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	112.7
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	131
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	103
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	114
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.1
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	120
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	133
TOTAL (Services)	126.3
ALL ITEMS	119.2

RETAIL PRICES, 18th July 1967

At 18th July 1967 the official retail prices index was 119.2 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 119.9 at 20th June and 116.6 at 19th July 1966.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions, mostly seasonal, in the prices of potatoes, most other fresh vegetables, meat and eggs, which were partly offset by increases in the prices of petrol.

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 120.0 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), 122.2 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 119.2 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Reductions in the prices of potatoes, tomatoes, most other fresh vegetables, eggs, beef and lamb were partly offset by increases in the prices of apples. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by rather more than 8½ per cent. to 120.0, compared with 131.4 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell by rather less than 3 per cent. to 118.4, compared with 121.8 in June.

Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of net rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the index for the housing group rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 134.6, compared with 134.1 in June.

Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were a rise in the average level of prices of petrol, a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, and increases in road passenger fares in a number of areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent. to 112.7, compared with 111.4 in June.

Other groups

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

CORRECTION

In the article 'Administrative, Technical and Clerical Workers in Manufacturing Industries' on page 556 of the July issue of the GAZETTE, the percentage figure for total males and females in Paper, printing and publishing should have read 27.0 not 20.7 as printed.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
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
1964	March	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
	June	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	September	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
1965	March	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	June	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
	September	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
1966	March	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	June	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	September	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1961	June	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	September	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	December	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
1962	March	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
	June	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
	September	23,301	1,673	24,974	253	25,227	417	25,644	16,651	8,993
1963	March	23,325	1,673	24,998	324	25,322	416	25,738	16,665	9,074
	June	23,016	1,673	24,689	467	25,156	419	25,575	16,619	8,956
	September	23,016	1,673	24,689	467	25,156	419	25,575	16,619	8,956
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
1963	March	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
	June	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	September	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
1964	March	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	June	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
	September	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
1965	March	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	June	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	September	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1966	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
1961	March	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980
	June	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954
	September	23,280		24,953				25,664	16,658	9,005
1962	March	23,280		24,953				25,712	16,661	9,051
	June	23,280		24,953				25,712	16,661	9,051
	September	23,029		24,702				25,573	16,588	8,985

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Standard Regions	Quarter	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
1965	September	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
	December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
1966	March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
1966	September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325
	December	7,957	609	1,289	2,312	1,419	2,073	2,977	1,290	2,123	957	23,016

Note

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

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	569.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June|| . . . . .	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
1964 July	23,050.0	11,435.8	8,752.8	486.1	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0
August	23,050.0	11,488.0	8,792.9	486.1	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	486.1	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9
October	23,078.0	11,572.2	8,866.3	486.1	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7
November	23,078.0	11,599.2	8,886.5	486.1	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	486.1	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6
1965 January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	486.1	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5
February	23,017.0	11,533.9	8,849.6	486.1	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	486.1	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3
April	23,147.0	11,513.9	8,827.9	486.1	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
May	23,147.0	11,548.3	8,852.7	486.1	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
July	23,209.0	11,553.8	8,864.4	486.1	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1
August	23,209.0	11,599.2	8,903.9	486.1	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3
September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	486.1	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3
October	23,280.0	11,654.6	8,943.8	486.1	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3
November	23,280.0	11,659.5	8,957.7	486.1	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	486.1	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	486.1	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5
February	23,194.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	486.1	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	486.1	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6
April	23,301.0	11,534.6	8,879.0	486.1	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9
May	23,301.0	11,557.5	8,870.9	486.1	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6
1966 June|| . . . . .	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	486.1	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
July	23,325.0	11,539.7	8,876.6	486.1	572.8	829.1	527.0	618.6	2,305.9	198.8	846.1	593.6	755.0	59.0
August	23,325.0	11,565.3	8,909.4	486.1	570.6	835.1	529.7	618.3	2,314.9	198.9	845.4	593.6	758.9	59.3
September	23,325.0	11,533.7	8,897.7	486.1	568.8	823.2	527.4	619.9	2,324.5	200.0	846.7	591.6	755.0	58.5
October	23,016.0	11,503.8	8,867.5	486.1	567.7	826.1	527.8	615.5	2,317.2	200.6	842.0	589.9	749.6	57.3
November	23,016.0	11,440.4	8,813.2	486.1	567.2	825.0	525.4	611.3	2,309.5	201.5	825.4	585.1	742.9	57.3
December	23,016.0	11,387.5	8,766.3	486.1	565.9	819.9	522.6	607.7	2,302.2	202.5	820.8	582.4	736.4	56.4
1967 January	23,147.0	11,264.8	8,677.4	486.1	564.4	803.7	518.4	601.8	2,283.9	201.9	816.2	575.7	725.6	55.7
February	23,147.0	11,216.5	8,630.2	486.1	563.3	797.1	517.5	598.1	2,273.6	199.9	813.7	571.1	717.8	55.2
March	23,147.0	11,177.8	8,591.7	486.1	561.5	796.2	516.1	594.5	2,262.2	198.9	812.2	568.6	709.7	55.2
April	23,147.0	11,154.7	8,574.1	486.1	560.1	795.6	514.4	591.4	2,253.6	199.0	810.2	567.6	705.8	55.3
May	23,147.0	11,135.6	8,538.0	486.1	558.2	798.3	512.8	588.1	2,242.7	197.0	807.9	564.1	698.8	54.8
June	23,147.0	11,094.4	8,498.0	486.1	555.1	802.0	511.8	584.9	2,229.7	194.8	804.6	560.1	693.2	54.4

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-month
1959 June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0	June 1959
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	June 1960
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.2	June 1961
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	June 1962
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	June 1963
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	June 1964
(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	(b)†
1965 June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	June 1965
1966 June|| . . . . .	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3	June|| 1966
July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	July 1966
August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3	August 1966
September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	September 1966
October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	October 1966
November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	November 1966
December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	December 1966
1965 January	537														

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.2	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	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	8.6	28.6	304.9		1.5	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.9	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1963	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
	July 15	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
	August 12	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
	September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
	October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
	November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
	December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
	February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
	March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
	April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
	May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
	July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
	August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
	September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
	October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
	November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
	December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
	February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
	March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	436.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.5	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	452.3	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.1
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.2
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	2.2	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
1963	June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
	August 12	490.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
	September 9	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
	October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
	November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	383.0	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	377.0	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	359.8	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	301.7	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	305.0	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	320.5	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	273.9	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238		

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	96.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	1.5	
July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	1.5	
August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	121.6	1.5	
September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	1.4	
October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	1.4	
November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	1.3	
December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	1.3	
1964 January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	1.2	
February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	1.1	
March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	1.1	
April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	1.1	
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	1.1	
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	1.1	
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	1.1	
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	1.1	
September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	1.0	
October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	1.0	
November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	0.9	
December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	0.9	
1965 January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	0.9	
February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	0.9	
March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	0.9	
April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	0.9	
May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	0.9	
June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	0.9	
July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	0.9	
August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	0.9	
September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	0.9	
October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	0.8	
November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	0.8	
December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	0.8	
1966 January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	0.7	
February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	0.6	
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	0.7	
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	0.7	
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	0.7	
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	0.8	
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	0.8	
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	0.8	
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	0.8	
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	0.9	
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	1.0	
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	1.0	
1967 January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	1.0	
February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	1.1	
March 13	115.6	1.3	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	1.1	
April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	1.1	
May 8	108.1	1.2	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	1.1	
June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	1.1	
July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	1.2	

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

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4	..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3	..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7	..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2	..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4	..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3	..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6	..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6	..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0	..	
1963	81.1	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2	..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8	..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9	0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1	0.9	
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	1.0	69.7	..	
July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	0.5	62.3	..	
August 12	72.1	..	72.1	8.2	0.3	63.9	..	
September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	0.1	63.6	..	
October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	..	
November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	..	
December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	..	
1964 January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	..	
February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	..	
March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	..	
April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	..	
May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	..	
June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	..	
July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	..	
August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	..	
September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	..	
October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	..	
November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	..	
December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	..	
1965 January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	0.8	
February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	0.8	
March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	0.8	
April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	0.8	
May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	0.9	
June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	0.9	
July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	0.9	
August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	0.9	
September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	0.9	
October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	0.8	
November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	0.8	
December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	0.8	
1966 January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	0.7	
February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	0.8	
March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	0.7	
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	0.8	
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	0.8	
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	0.8	
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	0.9	
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	0.9	
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	1.0	
October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	1.1	
November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	1.2	
December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	1.3	
1967 January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	1.3	
February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	1.4	
March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	1.4	
April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	1.5	
May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	1.6	
June 12	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	1.6	
July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	1.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3		..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4		..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5		..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1		..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2		..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3		..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7		..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4		..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6		..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6		..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6		..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4		0.9
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		1.1
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
July 15	29.4	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
August 12	33.8	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
September 9	32.7	..	32.3	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964 January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965 January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966 January 10	29.4	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.1
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
September 12	29.3	1.1	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967 January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.6
March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.6
April 10	51.8	1.9	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.9
July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2		2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
July 15	18.1	1.4	17.9	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
August 12	20.6	1.6	20.4	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
September 9	20.8	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964 January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965 January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966 January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967 January 9	41.0	3.0	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.3
February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.3
April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
May 8								

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	34.3	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
	August 12	41.8	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
	September 9	40.3	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
	October 14	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	18.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	0.9	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	2.9	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.4
	February 13	68.0	2.8	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.5
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.7
	June 12	50.5	2.1	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1963	June 10	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
	July 15	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
	August 12	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
	September 9	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
	October 14	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	16.4	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	1.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 1								

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	35.1	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	33.3	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	38.0	..	36.9	1.1	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	36.0	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.5
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.1	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.8
	July 10	38.4	1.8	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4
	July 15	51.8	3.9	50.5	2.0	1.3	48.6	56.9	4.3
	August 12	58.6	4.5	57.8	8.6	0.8	49.2	56.8	4.3
	September 9	58.2	4.4	57.5	6.6	0.8	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	30.1	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	3.9	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	47.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.6	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
	July 15	94.5	4.3	92.6	5.3	1.9	87.3	97.3	4.4
	August 12	94.9	4.3	92.8	5.2	2.1	87.6	96.5	4.4
	September 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	3.3	1.7	86.5	95.2	4.3
	October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4.2
	November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4.0
	December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.1
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.9	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	59.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	8		

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
	July 15	27.5	2.8	27.1	1.4	0.4	25.7	29.7	3.0
	August 12	29.4	3.0	29.2	3.1	0.2	26.1	28.9	2.9
	September 9	29.0	2.9	28.6	2.4	0.4	26.1	28.8	2.9
	October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	28.0	2.8
	November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	27.4	2.8
	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	26.8	2.7
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.2	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.5
	February 13	42.6	4.2	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4.0	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.6
	April 10	41.2	4.1	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.8
	May 8	38.5	3.8	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.8
	June 12	36.2	3.6	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	3.9
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.0

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		All	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
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		239	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	Monthly averages	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
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1965	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
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
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	18	88
	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

Year	MALES AND FEMALES									
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954	271.6	81.2	29.9							
1955	213.2	69.1	32.4							
1956	229.6	70.8	30.8							
1957	294.5	77.7	26.4							
1958	410.1	93.7	22.8							
1959	444.5	90.1	20.3							
1960	345.8	75.3	21.8							
1961	312.1	73.6	23.6							
1962	431.9	93.7	21.7	53.4	12.4	67.1	15.5			
1963	520.6	95.7	18.4	57.2	11.0	75.7	14.6			
1964	372.2	76.6	20.6	39.9	10.7	49.6	13.3			
1965	317.0	72.6	22.9	34.8	11.0	43.5	13.7			
1966	330.9	79.5	24.0	38.7	11.7	49.1	14.8			
1963	June 10	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5		
	July 15	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2
	August 12	491.5	94.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4		
	September 9	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3		
	October 14	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4
	November 11	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6		
	December 9	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8		
1964	January 13	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4
	February 10	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6		
	March 16	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8		
	April 13	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1
	May 11	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8		
	June 15	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1		
	July 13	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1
	August 10	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3		
	September 14	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0		
	October 12	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.1
	November 9	342.1	75.4	22.0	38.3	11.2	52.3	15.3		
	December 7	339.6	67.9	20.0	37.7	11.1	50.2	14.8		
1965	January 11	367.1	86.8	23.7	36.6	10.0	53.6	14.6	94.7	35.3
	February 8	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1		
	March 8	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8		
	April 12	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8
	May 10	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9		
	June 14	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0		
	July 12	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5
	August 9	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5		
	September 13	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7		
	October 11	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2
	November 8	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5		
	December 6	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3		
1966	January 10	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0
	February 14	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1		
	March 14	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4		
	April 18	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0
	May 16	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2		
	June 13	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1		
	July 11	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6
	August 8	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7		
	September 12	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2		
	October 10	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8
	November 14	438.9	103.6	23.6	58.6	13.4	81.0	18.4		
	December 12	467.2	92.6	19.8	57.2	12.3	85.2	18.2		
1967	January 9	527.4	117.3	22.2	51.6	9.8	94.0	17.8	166.7	44.1
	February 13	537.8	97.8	18.2	60.1	11.2	82.2	15.3		
	March 13	524.8	88.5	16.9	52.6	10.0	77.0	14.7		
	April 10	525.5	105.4	20.1	45.8	8.7	76.4	14.5	167.3	71.9
	May 8	496.8	88.8	17.9	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.2		
	June 12	465.9	84.1	18.1	39.6	8.5	64.2	13.8		
	July 10	472.1	96.7	20.5	48.6	10.3	62.5	13.2	127.8	74.8

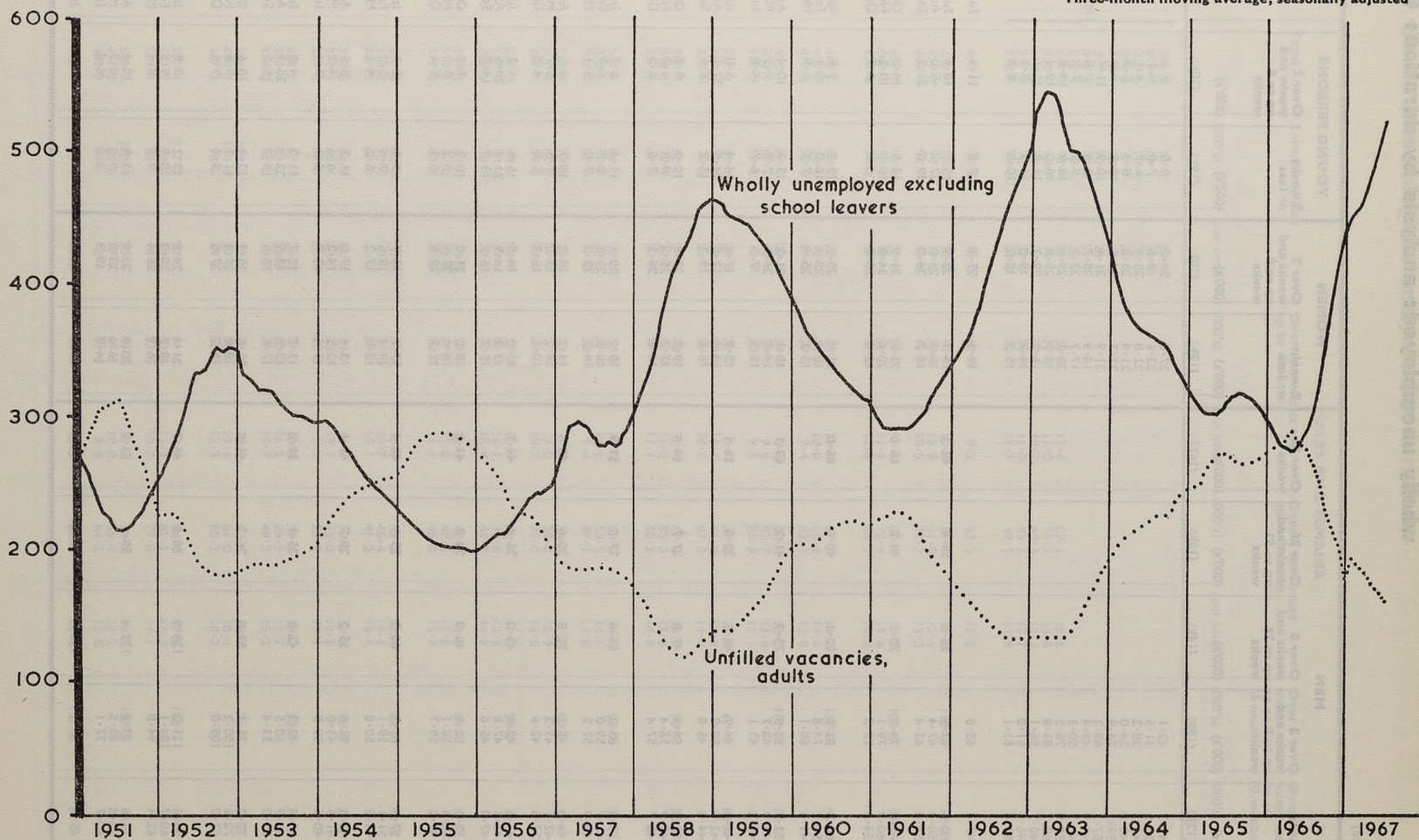
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	MEN						WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1954	168.6	45.7	42.1				27.0	24.3	8.5	5.2
1955	130.9	38.5	31.5				23.6	19.6	7.0	4.1
1956	144.5	41.3	38.2				22.8	23.4	6.7	4.1
1957	195.3	48.0	54.0				21.4	28.0	8.3	5.5
1958	279.3	59.1	74.9				23.7	34.6	10.9	9.3
1959	304.4	57.3	68.2				21.9	31.4	10.9	11.4
1960	235.2	46.9	49.4				18.9	25.7	9.6	7.8
1961	215.0	46.7	50.3				17.7	23.9	9.2	7.2
1962	301.4	59.8	76.5				20.1	29.6	13.9	14.5
1963	365.6	60.7	83.8				18.9	29.8	16.0	19.4
1964	262.4	48.7	56.1				16.2	22.3	11.8	11.1
1965	226.9	46.6	51.0				14.7	19.0	11.3	8.3
1966	245.5	53.4	61.1				15.3	18.2	10.8	8.5
1963	June 10	326.8	47.4	65.6			14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3
	July 15	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5
	August 12	310.3	50.4	67.4			16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0
	September 9	307.8	54.4	63.4			18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2
	October 14	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	23.2	31.9	12.9	14.7
	November 11	325.9	60.9	79.1			20.6	34.3	10.9	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	52.2			14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4
	April 12	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5
	May 10	216.6	42.1	43.2			14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7
	June 14	199.8	37.6	42.6			10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0
	July 12	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2
	August 9	208.0	43.6	47.8			13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5
	September 13	210.4	47.0	45.6			15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8
	October 11	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9
	November 8	229.1	50.4	58.1			16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8
	December 6	238.2	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						

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

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

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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT TIMES‡				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total				
			Total	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	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	34	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	37	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	8	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	7½	73	1.2	910	12½
October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
November 19 . . .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
December 17 . . .	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	2.8	1,775	11
1967 January 14 . . .	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	2.7	1,807	11
February 18 . . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	2.7	1,738	11
March 18 . . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1.9	1,151	10½
April 18 . . .	1,899	32.8	15,731	8½	7	291	97	905	9½	104	1.8	1,196	11½
May 13 . . .	1,904	33.0	15,803	8½	5	214	100	929	9½	105	1.8	1,144	11
June 17 . . .	1,894	33.0	15,881	8½	6	257	86	761	9	92	1.6	1,017	11

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Month	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
		All manu- facturing industries	Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956	Jan	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.6	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	Jan	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	Jan	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.0	102.5	102.5	102.5
1959	Jan	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	Jan	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	Jan	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	Jan	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	Jan	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.9	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	Jan	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	Jan	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4	103.0	99.4	98.8	100.3	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	Jan	97.1	100.8	91.3	91.6	95.1	99.5	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1964	Jan 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
Feb 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	
Mar 21	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.8	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.9	99.6	101.3	
Apr 18	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	101.2	102.2	102.0	99.9	
May 16	102.4	103.1	102.1	101.3	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	101.4	
June 20	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2	
July 18*	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5	
Aug 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	
Sept 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	
Oct 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	
Nov 14	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4	
Dec 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	Jan 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
Feb 13	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	99.3	100.7	98.5	
Mar 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	
Apr 10	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	100.8	
May													

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 6
1963	Apr.	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	16 6	
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 3	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	Apr.	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	Apr.	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 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
1966	Apr.	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 12	20 11
1967	Apr.	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	Apr.	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	46.3	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	Apr.	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	Apr.	48.0	47.0	46.7	47.8	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.9	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	Apr.	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	Apr.	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
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	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	Apr.	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	7 11.8	6 9.6	6 9.6	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 9.6	6 9.6	6 8.0	6 8.4
1964	Apr.	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 9.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	Apr.	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.4	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	Apr.	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	9 3.3	9 1.3	10 7.7	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 2.5	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	Apr.	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	10 8.8

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	Oct.	8 16	7 16	8 13	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12
1963	Apr.	8 1	7 19	8 1	8 11	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 17	7 17	7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 7	8 7	8 13	8 2	8 0
1964	Apr.	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 0
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 7	8 11	8 9	8 9
1965	Apr.	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	Apr.	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 13	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	Apr.	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	Apr.	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	Apr.	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	Apr.	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	38.5	39.5	39.1	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	Apr.	39.1	38.6	37.8	39.2	38.9	38.9	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.6
1967	Apr.	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
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	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	Apr.	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 2.2	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	Apr.	4 2.1	4 5.0	4 6.2	4 8.4	4 4.7	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 9.5	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	Apr.	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	Apr.	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	Apr.	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5

* Working full-time.

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

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings										
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
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 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 8	17 8	15 13	20 6
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
Average Hours Worked										
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	49.5	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
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3			

EARNINGS
Great Britain: administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	1959 = 100													
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Males												1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Females												1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966

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.

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

TABLE 124 1959 = 100

October	All employees	Males	Females
1955	79.2	..	..
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6

* "Salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. † National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Railways; British Transport docks; air transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also British Waterways and London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY†						ALL SALARIED EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	8 6 3	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5

* The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124, except manufacturing, construction, quarrying and water supply. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, viz. national and local government, National Health Service, banking, coal, gas, electricity, air transport and except for 1963, British Railways. Since 1966 British Road Services are also included. ‡ Revised figures.

Wage drift: percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955	April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
	October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 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
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.8	+ 0.3

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122). * The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	88.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	89.0	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	103.4	102.5	101.6	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	102.5	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June*	110.4	105.8	106.9	105.3	106.2	106.5	107.4	107.4	102.9	105.9	110.0	111.2

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

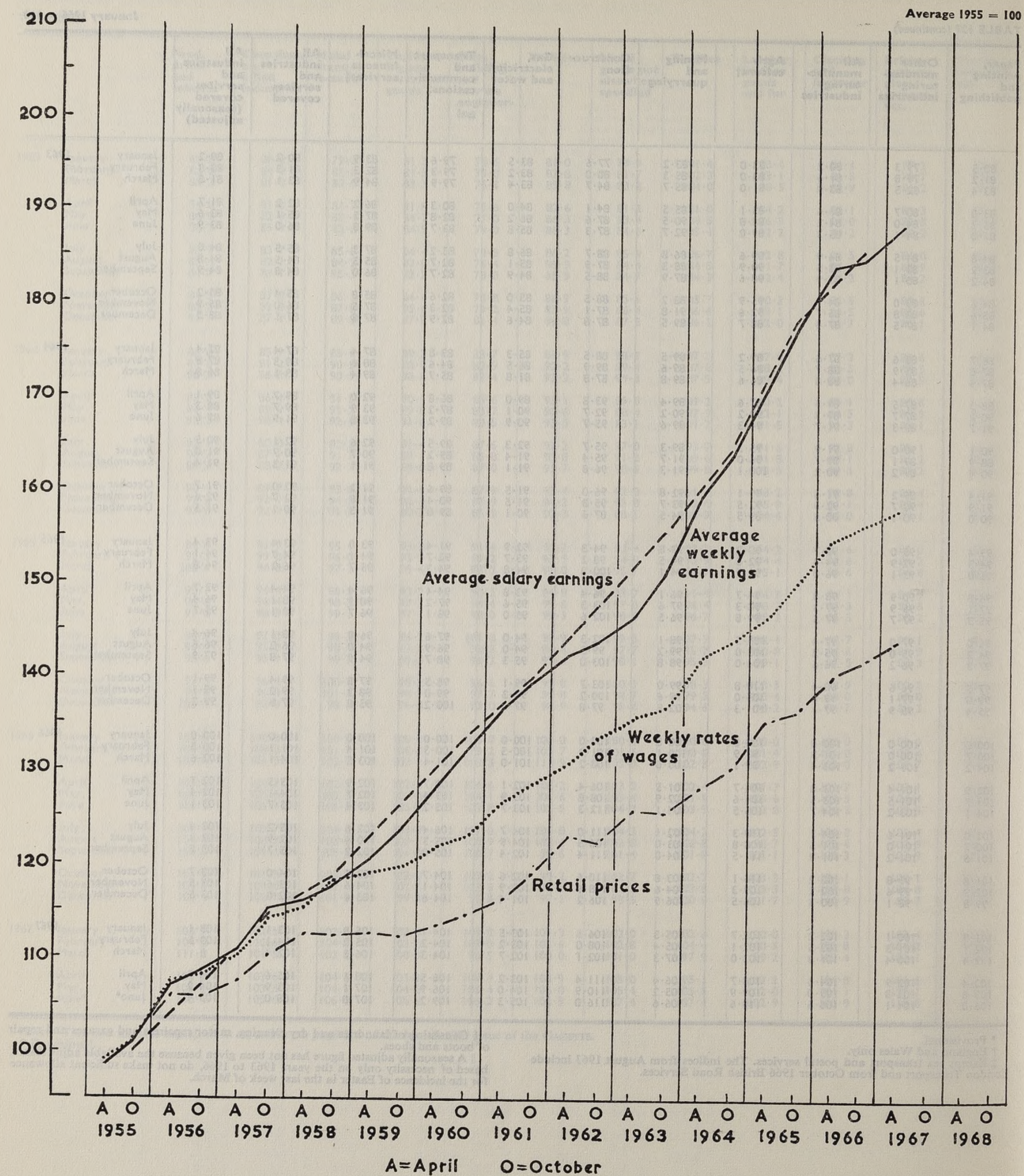
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communications‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	1963
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8	February
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.8	March
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.7	April
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.6	May
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.9	June
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	84.0	July
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.8	August
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.9	September
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.2	October
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.9	November
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.3	December
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	1964
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.8	February
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	86.8	March
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	89.1	April
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.5	July
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	91.0	91.0	August
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.4	September
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.7	October
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.6	November
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.5	December
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	1965
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.8	March
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	93.7	April
	May	97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.4	May
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.7	June
	July	96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1							

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



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:—
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS
United Kingdom: movement in rates of wages, hours of work, earnings and salaries

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	108.4	108.4	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	114.0	114.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	116.9	118.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	122.2	123.2	126.3	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	130.1	132.5	133.4	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	138.0	141.9	139.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	142.9	148.4	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	148.9	154.3	155.8	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	161.8	166.1	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	174.8	181.6	178.4	—
1966	158.2	173.7	91.1	185.0	196.2	186.1	—
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	125.9	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—	—
1966 March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 May	157.6	173.1	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 August	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 September	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.3	175.1	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1966 November	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 December	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.6	176.6	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.2	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.4	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.2	—
1967 May	162.2	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.3	178.6	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.0	181.8	90.8	—	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955=100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
 † Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
 ‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	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	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.0	95.0	137.0	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	139.9	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.3	164.0	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.4	180.1	168.4
1966 June	152.4	157.0	164.4	153.6	91.0	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.4	172.2	180.5	168.7
1966 July	153.2	158.2	165.2	154.5	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.6	181.5	169.7
1966 August	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
1966 September	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
1966 October	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1966 November	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1966 December	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1967 January	154.2	159.4	166.2	155.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	169.5	175.0	182.7	170.9
1967 February	154.5	159.5	166.6	155.8	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.2	183.2	171.3
1967 March	155.1	159.9	167.2	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.6	183.8	171.9
1967 April	155.2	160.1	167.4	156.5	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	175.9	184.1	172.1
1967 May	156.0	161.4	168.5	157.4	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.4	185.4	173.1
1967 June	156.0	161.8	168.7	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.2
1967 July	158.6	164.4	171.1	160.0	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	174.7	180.9	188.4	176.3
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	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.9	95.0	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1966 June	147.8	155.5	161.2	149.7	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.8	170.6	176.8	164.0
1966 July	149.4	157.6	162.8	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.2	178.9	166.1
1966 August	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
1966 September	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
1966 October	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1966 November	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1966 December	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1967 January	151.3	159.6	164.7	153.3	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.8	175.5	181.0	168.2
1967 February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.9	175.5	181.2	168.3
1967 March	151.5	159.7	165.1	153.5	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.2	175.7	181.5	168.5
1967 April	151.6	159.7	165.1	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
1967 May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
1967 June	151.7	160.0	165.3	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.2		

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	
1956 } 1957 } 1958 } 1959 } 1960 } 1961 } Monthly averages	102.0 105.8 109.0 109.6 110.7 114.5	102.2 104.9 107.1 108.2 107.4 109.1	104.9 106.6 115.1 110.0 108.1 114.1	99.0 91.7 90.7 108.2 100.9 96.8	101.6 107.0 107.3 110.4 108.6 109.5	102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5	101.3 104.3 105.8 100.0 102.5 108.2	
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
Weights 1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	64	
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	63	
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63	
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194	689	65	
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35	188½-187	702	67	
1967	1,000	293	74-75½	33	188½-187	707	67	
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962 } 1963 } 1964 } 1965 } 1966 } Monthly averages	119.3	101.6 103.6 107.0 111.6 116.5	102.3 104.8 107.8 107.5 115.6	102.6 105.2 101.4 107.5 114.7	101.2 107.6 106.5 112.3 121.6	102.4 104.2 106.6 112.3 115.0	101.2 103.1 107.9 107.0 116.9	100.3 102.3 107.9 117.1 121.7
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9	
1963 January 15		102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	
April 9		104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	104.4	102.9	
July 16		103.7	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	
October 15		103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	
1964 January 14		104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	
April 14		107.4	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	
July 14		107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	
October 13		107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	
1965 January 12		109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	
February 16		109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3	
March 16		109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6	
April 13		112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.2	118.7	
May 18		112.4	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.6	119.0	
June 15		112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	119.1	
July 13		112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	
August 17		112.9	112.1	108.3	118.2	112.6	113.2	
September 14		113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	112.6	113.6	
October 12		113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	
November 16		113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	114.3	
December 14		114.1	113.3	112.8	119.1	112.5	114.4	
1966 January 18		114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	
February 22		114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	
March 22		114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	
April 19		116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	
May 17		116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	
June 21		117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	
July 19		116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	
August 16		117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	
September 20		117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	
October 18		117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	
November 15		118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	
December 13		118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	
1967 January 17		118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	
February 21		118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	
March 21		118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	
April 18		119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	
May 16		119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	
June 20		119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	
July 18		119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	

* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).
† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

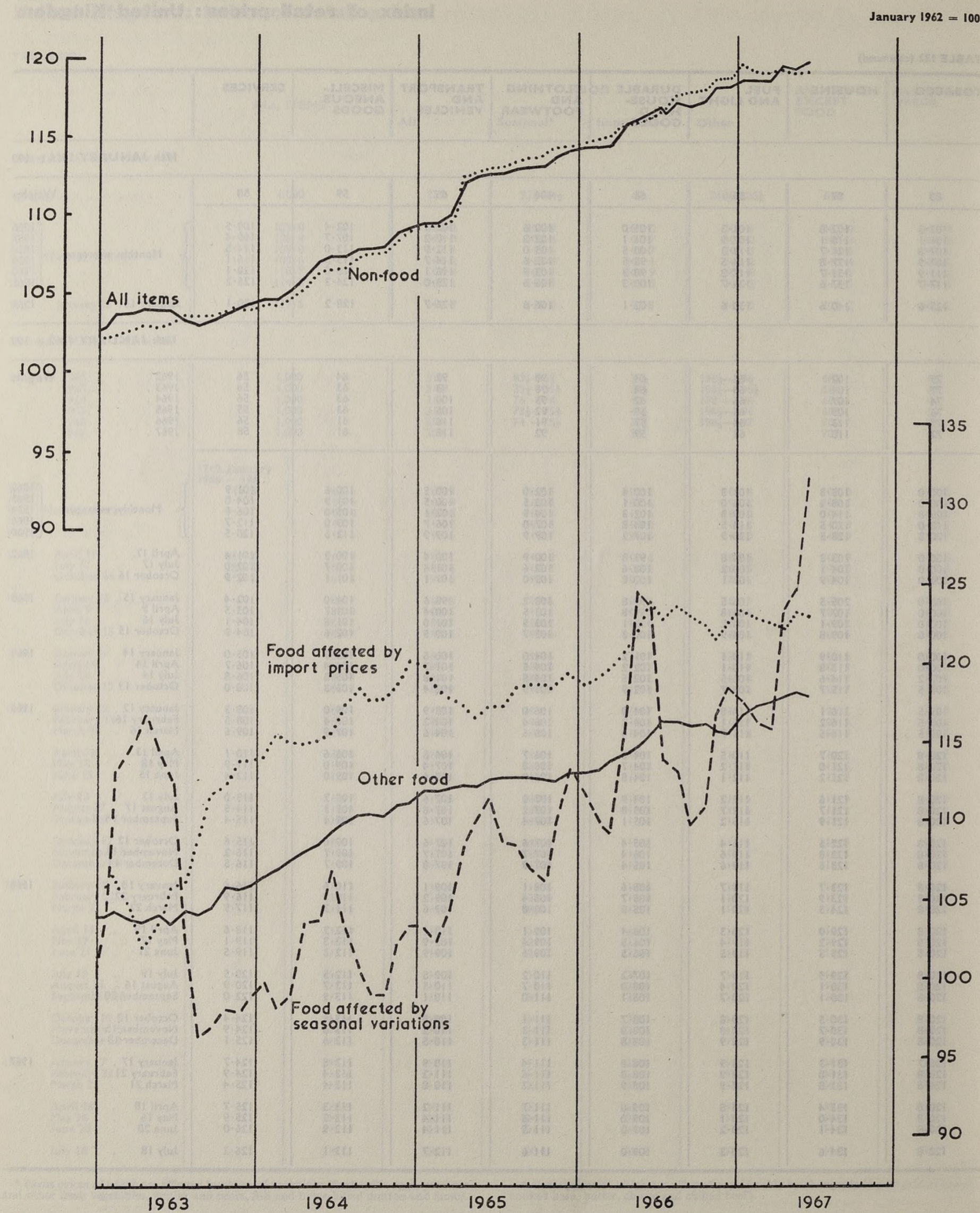
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

TOBACCO	HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	Weights	
								80	87
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100									
103.5 106.1 107.8 107.9 111.9 117.7	102.8 101.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6	101.3 107.9 113.3 114.5 117.3 124.7	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	102.1 110.2 112.9 114.7 118.1 123.0	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3	103.5 109.4 114.5 116.1 120.1 126.2	80	87
123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	January 16	1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100									
79 77 74 76 77 72	102 104 107 109 113 118	62 63 66 65 64 62	64 64 62 65 64 59	98 98 95 105 91 92	92 93 100 106 116 118	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 61 58	79	102
100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8	103.3 108.4 114.0 120.5 128.5	101.3 106.0 107.9 120.5 120.9	100.4 100.1 104.8 107.2 100.3	102.0 103.5 104.9 106.7 109.9	100.5 102.1 104.8 107.0 109.9	100.6 101.9 105.0 106.7 112.5	101.9 104.0 106.9 109.0 120.5	100.0	103.3
100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	103.3 104.1 104.9 104.9 104.9	100.8 100.2 101.1 100.8 101.1	99.8 100.6 100.1 100.3 100.3	100.9 103.2 103.5 103.7 103.7	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5 100.5	101.0 101.7 101.8 102.4 102.6	101.9 103.5 104.9 105.3 104.9	100.0	110.9
109.5 109.5 109.5	116.1 116.2 116.5	114.8 115.1 115.7	104.0 104.2 104.4	106.0 106.4 106.6	103.9 104.2 104.6	109.0 107.4 107.9	108.3 108.5 109.6	109.5	116.2
120.8 120.8 120.8	120.7 121.0 121.2	110.5 111.2 112.1	104.6 104.7 104.8	106.7 107.4 106.9	106.8 107.4 107.6	108.6 109.0 109.0	110.1 111.9 112.4	120.8	121.2
120.8 120.8 120.8	121.6 121.7 121.9	112.2 112.7 115.2	104.9 105.0 105.1	107.0 107.2 107.4	107.6 107.6 107.6	109.2 109.3 109.4	113.0 114.9 115.4	120.8	121.9
120.8 120.8 120.8	122.5 122.8 123.6	115.4 119.6 119.6	105.4 105.4 105.4	107.6 107.7 107.9	107.6 107.7 107.8	109.6 109.7 109.7	115.6 116.2 116.5	120.8	123.6
120.8 120.8 120.8	123.7 123.9 124.5	119.7 120.1 120.1	105.6 105.7 105.8	108.1 108.4 108.8	109.1 109.2 109.6	110.6 110.9 111.3	116.6 117.9 117.9	120.8	124.5
120.8 120.8 120.8	129.0 129.2 129.5	120.3 119.4 119.5	106.4 106.5 106.5	109.1 109.4 109.6	110.1 109.9 109.9	112.2 112.3 112.3	118.6 119.1 119.5	120.8	129.0
120.8 120.8 120.8	129.9 130.1 130.1	119.7 120.4 120.7	107.2 108.0 108.1	110.2 110.7 111.0	109.8 110.5 110.1	112.5 113.7 113.9	120.5 120.9 122.0	120.8	130.1
120.8 120.8 120.8	130.5 130.7 130.9	120.8 124.8 124.9	108.7 108.8 108.8	111.1 111.3 111.3	109.9 110.2 110.5	113.6 113.6 113.6	124.4 124.9 125.1	120.8	130.9
120.7 120.8 120.8	131.3 131.8 131.8	124.9 124.9 124.9	108.8 108.8 108.9	111.4 111.6 111.7	110.9 111.2 110.8	113.8 113.4 113.4	124.7 124.9 125.4	120.7	131.3
120.8 120.8 120.8	133.4 134.0 134.1	124.8 120.1 120.2	109.0 109.0 109.0	111.7 111.6 111.5	111.2 111.4 111.4	113.3 112.9 112.9	125.7 125.9 126.0	120.8	133.4
120.8	134.6	120.3	109.0	111.6	112.7	113.1	126.3	120.8	134.6
								July 18	1967

* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).
† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

Index of Retail Prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	(000's) 659	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	1,112	669	23	(000's) 71	(000's) 1,687	(000's) 219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,359	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§	818§	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	859	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1963 April	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
May	192	212	64	73	187	29	145	1	5	5	2
June	173	189	49	55	144	76	51	—	4	7	5
July	151	174	29	35	125	21	76	1	15	2	10
August	147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287	1	30
September	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	14	18
October	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
November	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 January	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	252	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	36	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	54	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	187	223	82	104	228	15	146	4	27	15	20
June	181	203	56	57	195	16	106	1	18	46	9
July	133	159	61	71	163	24	86	1	13	21	17

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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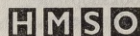
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