



Ministry of Labour Gazette

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OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

May 1966

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Volume LXXIV No. 5

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London W.C.1; 423 Oxford Street, London W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 Brazenose Street, Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1.
Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Ministry of Labour (Inf 3) Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1 (SLOane 9661 ext 214).

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Our New Look

A Message from the Rt. Hon. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour

Today the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE appears in a new style, and with a new look, and I am delighted to be able to introduce this first issue. For more than 70 years the GAZETTE has been an authoritative source of information and statistics about labour and industrial matters in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Change is occurring all around us. In industry new methods are being introduced, demanding new skills, new techniques, new thoughts and ideas. With it there is an ever increasing demand for more and more detailed information about these changes.

To satisfy this demand statistics are taking on a greatly expanding role with an emphasis on refinement and sophistication. But not everyone has time to digest and appreciate the mass of new material which is being produced on every facet of national, industrial and economic life.

It is to meet this need for a comprehensive digest of essential statistics, and for an authoritative review of the latest trends in labour and industrial matters, that my department has recast the GAZETTE giving it an up-to-date layout and presenting it in a more attractive form.

The aim will be to provide informed comment and a balanced assessment of major aspects of manpower and associated questions. It will, I hope, provide a forum for the wider consideration of these topics, and an opportunity for debating the problems which they present. It has been designed to appeal not only to those who have made regular use of its material in the past, but to a wider audience anxious to know more about developments in our country's social and economic life.

I am glad to have this opportunity of commending it. I am sure that everyone who reads and uses the GAZETTE will find it a most useful source of facts and opinion, and that it will do much to promote a better understanding of our problems and the measures being taken to solve them.

Attitudes to Efficiency

If managements in industry today are to expect their employees to be efficient it is essential that they themselves should be efficient, and getting them to face their own real problems is, therefore, the first step towards real efficiency. These are among the conclusions of a working party, which has been examining workers' attitudes to the firms for which they work, and considering methods of increasing their interest and sense of responsibility.

Their report, published recently (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net), in examining the role of management, emphasises that the part played by top management—the board of directors—is the chief concern. Top management in carrying out their main task of ensuring the well-being of the enterprise have to take into account three main interests, shareholders, consumers and employees. Relationships with these groups differ greatly in character.

All three can exercise sanctions in pursuit of their interest. Shareholders can withhold capital and undermine credit, and large shareholders can replace managements; consumers can go elsewhere for goods, or do without them; employees can leave, they can strike or take other coercive action. The power of these groups is constantly varying: that of employees is obviously greater when labour is scarce.

In pursuing their own aims, managements have to balance the interests of the three groups, whose aims they cannot make identical with their own. Their success in this is measured by the degree which they make the interests of the other three overlap with their own.

Employees do not act solely as individuals, but also as members of groups, many of them informal, with shared interests. The pattern of these groups within an undertaking can be extremely intricate and constantly subject to change. The situation with which management is faced is thus extremely complex, and from their point of view the behaviour of employees may often appear negative and unpredictable. The interests of different groups may clash, and it is for managements so to conduct their affairs that there is as little clash as possible, and that the various interests are, as far as possible, brought into line with the aims of the management.

If this is correct, then some commonly made assumptions about improving efficiency have limited validity. For instance, the provision of financial incentives for the individual cannot on its own make people work with maximum efficiency. It leaves out of account the influence that the work group exercises. Nor can joint consultation, as its advocates have sometimes thought in the past, enable a single common purpose to be established. It may help greatly to improve efficiency in the right conditions, but it cannot change the fact that the interests of managements and workers do not wholly coincide.

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Again it is clear that the attitudes of work groups may have a far reaching effect on efficiency, irrespective of the attitudes of trade unions, if indeed the employees are organised into a trade union at all. It appears that while the policies of trade unions may reinforce or counter the influence of work groups, it is the latter which usually wield more powerful influence over the individual. Sometimes this is obvious, for example in the docks, but the same applies in many other sectors of industry, although the work group is not so easily identifiable.

It also follows that good industrial relations do not of themselves result in efficient working. They can be produced at a cost of giving too little weight to other considerations. Conversely, although bad industrial relations can never be an advantage in themselves, a firm may be fairly efficient in spite of bad relations with its employees.

A large number of factors may be relevant to management's decisions. These include many of which its knowledge is imperfect, and many over which it has no control. The task is made no easier by the tangle of "myths" which tend to surround any organisation. Some are based on past events, which have become over-simplified or distorted with the passage of time. Others involve assumptions based on untested or mistaken premises, or may have lost their validity as the situation has changed.

Efficient management, therefore, calls not only for the resource and drive which are traditionally associated with managerial prowess, but also for a capacity to analyse correctly a complex situation, in which its own involvement makes objective analysis particularly difficult. Unless it can analyse its own situation correctly, its policies are bound to have haphazard results. Even if a decision is correct that does not mean, as managements often seem to hope, that any of their problems are solved in the final sense. Any decision, good or bad, merely creates a different situation with new problems.

Getting managements to face their own problems is, therefore, the first step towards improved efficiency. Outside advice, for instance from management consultants, can be extremely helpful in this, although even the recognition that such outside advice is needed may be slow to come. The Fawley agreements are a well-known example of how management consultants can help to remedy a situation in which manpower is being used inefficiently. They show that a willingness to abandon defensive attitudes and negotiate frankly is needed.

There is clearly scope for far more management initiatives of this character. It is fairly generally accepted in industry that manpower is often used inefficiently, and the way out of this situation is to be found in resolute

and imaginative management, coupled with a recognition that negotiation is essential to secure the abandonment of many wasteful practices. It is important that new undertakings should take the opportunity of introducing efficient practices from the start, but it is equally important, from the point of view of incomes policy, to ensure that the benefits of the Fawley type agreement do not spread to other establishments where circumstances do not justify them.

Recently some consultants have brought a radically new broad approach to their work, but the demand for consultants who can provide a wider approach is probably greater than the existing resources. The information about consultants available from the bureau maintained jointly by the Confederation of British Industry and the British Institute of Management, may help employers to choose consultants who can give them advice and assistance. But there is scope for the government to consider how industry can be encouraged to make use of the services that management consultants can supply, and whether consultants in general should be encouraged to have a broader and more radical approach to the problems they face. This should be examined by the Ministry of Labour.

If managements are to expect their employees to be efficient it is essential that they themselves should be efficient. Efficient top management, including efficient management of labour and personnel, is, therefore, of the highest importance. Attitudes are gradually changing for the better. The Ministry of Labour, through its advisory services, has been promoting better practices and changes in attitudes for a long time. Many companies recognise that good labour management is an essential part of management's job, and that it is short-sighted to allow this problem to take second place to production and organisation.

Personnel departments can play an important part in improving labour management within a firm, but there is an inadequate knowledge of the general problems involved, and some at any rate of the specialist personnel managers do not fully appreciate the possibilities of good personnel management in promoting efficiency. Here, it is felt, the Ministry of Labour should examine the general problems of numbers, quality and status of personnel managers in industry, and should discuss them with managements and others concerned.

Improvement in the selection and training of management is undoubtedly desirable, although it has been argued that the value of training for management could not be demonstrated. But this may well be because the techniques for measuring such values are deficient rather than because training does not help.

Management's general objectives in its dealings with employees should not be to create a common purpose, but instead to build up an atmosphere of trust and confidence. It is essential for efficiency that the authority of those in managerial positions, the degree of discretion that they may exercise, and the relationship between the various levels of management should be clearly defined and understood. Statistics can provide a useful indication of the general state of labour-management relations and the morale of workers, and it would be useful for individual firms to have a yardstick against which they could measure their own performance. The Ministry of Labour

should study the possibility of producing regular statistics relating to such factors as labour turnover, absenteeism, sick leave and strikes, in a form designed to help managements to tell whether morale is good, or whether it is improving or declining.

Within the firm the foreman's position is important and difficult. His job is basically managerial, yet management has tended to neglect him, failing to define his role and not giving him the authority he needs to enable him to do his job. Better training and selection will help, but it is clear that in industry as a whole there is much to do before a satisfactory standard can be said to exist, and the Ministry of Labour should continue to promote improvement. Middle management has its problems, which probably arise from the fact that they tend to be cut off from both top management and the shop floor. As training for this category is developed it is essential that sufficient attention should be given to the study of the management of people and organisation.

For the great majority of workers pay is probably the most important question. Industrial relations are not likely to be good in a firm where the pay system works haphazardly or unpredictably, or produces manifest inequities. Most managements do not give enough thought to their own pay systems, and have no positive policy beyond the obvious one of wanting to keep down costs. But pay is, or should be, an important instrument of management policy. There is, however, no one particular system which is "right" and should be adopted by all. Incentives pay systems can raise productivity, but they are usually introduced as part of a series of changes and it is difficult to isolate the effect of the changed pay system alone. It is important, therefore, that industry should think more critically about pay systems. Research should be encouraged. Management training courses should include a study of wage payment, and much more information should be made available and publicised.

Security and Status

Piece rates have disadvantages. Firms in industry should reappraise their value. Collective incentive bonus schemes have attractions, but they, too, pose problems. Experiments which have been made with them in Britain merit further study and publicity. There is need for more and wider knowledge of other solutions, such as measured day work, high day rates and merit rating.

Improved security and status for workers can have an important effect on attitudes. In part this can be done by legislation, but legislation can only set minimum standards and is not always an apt instrument. A major responsibility for raising standards must continue to rest with managements.

Employers should recognise the economic benefits of giving their workers more security and better status and it is important that the government should continue to draw attention to the advantages of improved security and status, and should encourage consideration in negotiations of the benefits of "all-in" settlements with fringe benefits included as well as, or as an alternative to, wage increases. The Ministry of Labour should consider collecting information about the cost of fringe benefits at fairly frequent intervals.

relations between management and employees. The development of automation and the rapid spread of other technological innovations make this all the more desirable. The Ministry of Labour should be fully informed about the amount of research in progress, consider what might usefully be done to encourage further research and help to ensure that the knowledge gained is made widely and promptly available.

Employers' associations are fairly widely criticised for adopting a negative attitude, yet it can be hardly doubted that employers need to be organised. Granted that these associations are necessary, it would help to promote better attitudes in industry if they appeared less negative in their outlook. They should take a longer view of the future, recognise that wages and conditions are likely to continue improving, and try to decide in what direction they as employers would like to see these improvements develop.

It is clear that they could have an important influence on questions affecting workers' attitudes, but up to now it has been less than it should be. The considerations which should influence the government outlook towards them will have to take account of the activities of the Confederation of British Industry and of the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

The report of the Royal Commission, too, should influence the way trade unions develop. They have been often criticised, sometimes unfairly, for being too traditionalist but their influence on workers' attitudes may not be as great as works groups. Improvements in the structure and organisation of the trade union movement would remove some obstacles to progress, but weakening of the unions would not improve attitudes in industry. What is needed is an efficient and well organised movement, in close touch with its membership on the one hand, and with social and economic developments affecting the whole nation on the other.

For many years the Ministry of Labour has promoted the extension of sensible practices in labour management through its Industrial Relations Service, publications, courses and conferences. In this it has had the support of the National Joint Advisory Council in the study of certain problems and the drawing up of agreed recommendations to industry. It is suggested that this work should be enlarged, first by extending its knowledge of current thinking and research in industry, and secondly by strengthening the Industrial Relations Service. The numbers are already being increased, and this is a step in the right direction.

The advisory work of the Ministry should have a greater influence than at present on practices in industry. This kind of work cannot be left to voluntary bodies, whose membership in the main is limited to firms which are already reasonably knowledgeable, though the Ministry should collaborate with them so that the impact of both is as effective as possible.

Much of the action recommended by the report is primarily a matter for the managements of individual firms. For its recommendations for action by the government, an inter-departmental working group has been set up to consider how best to promote improvements in attitudes towards efficiency.

The granting of staff status for manual workers, although not without difficulties, can be of great value, and industry should consider the advantages of giving these workers pay increases based on length of service. It is clear that for the future more and more firms will wish to give all regular employees the same status, and this trend should be encouraged. Other methods of promoting security and status include the development of adequate safeguards against arbitrary dismissal, compensation for redundancy, the provision of sick pay and pension schemes, and a positive attitude by the government towards decasualisation in industries which have a large casual element.

Good communications have received much attention recently, and their importance has been rightly emphasised. But they are in no way a substitute for good management. They require more attention as the size of the undertaking increases, and the initiative lies with managements who must be genuinely determined to tell employees what they are doing, and why, and to be aware of the reactions of their workers and understand them. If they succeed in this they will be able to engage more fully the interest and efforts of their employees in the aims of their organisation.

Joint consultation is one aspect of communications which can do much to influence attitudes, but it cannot create a common purpose. It can enable management to explain proposals to workers' representatives, and in the light of discussions to reach decisions which take the views of the workers into full account. Effective consultation needs a high level of management competence, readiness by managers to discuss important issues, and the ability to explain, advocate and defend the management position.

Important Role

The role of workers' representatives is both important and difficult and there are ways management can make their task easier. Training for shop stewards may help, and the Ministry of Labour should consider whether more needs to be done, and if so, how the government can help. Legislation in many European countries makes joint works councils compulsory, but it is doubtful how far this has been successful. It is not thought desirable in Britain. Consultation is only useful if practised in the right spirit, and consultative machinery which does not work properly may hinder efficiency. Progress can best be made by the Ministry continuing to promote the proper practice of joint consultation in industry on a voluntary basis.

Nor is it thought that compulsory co-determination as practised in some foreign countries would be likely to alter attitudes for the better. It would certainly not create a common purpose, nor be likely to result in undertakings being run better, or in employees taking a greater interest in improving efficiency. But the experience of firms which have developed joint consultation to an unusual extent should be studied, and others should be encouraged by the Ministry of Labour to consider how they themselves could apply the lessons in practice.

There is scope for the government and industry to encourage more research on the various factors, including the influence of the work group, which go to determine the attitude of the worker to his job and the

Developments in Industrial Rehabilitation

Proposals for new or improved facilities at Industrial Rehabilitation Units run by the Ministry of Labour are recommended in the report of an inter-departmental working party which has been presented to the Minister of Labour. Other recommendations are aimed at leading to savings in overheads and more intensive use of existing resources. The Minister is now referring the report to his National Advisory Council for the Employment of the Disabled, whose views are being sought on the recommendations.

The Working Party, set up by the Ministry of Labour in September, 1964, considered "the present position and future development of the Ministry of Labour industrial rehabilitation service having regard to developments in other fields of rehabilitation of the disabled; its relationship with other rehabilitation services; and its capacity to deal with particular disability groups".

They considered in detail such items as recruitment to Industrial Rehabilitation Units (including liaison between the Ministry's Disablement Resettlement Officers and the medical services); geographical coverage; duration of courses; size, organisation and staffing of Units: rehabilitation statistics and their usage; special problems of the mentally disabled, handicapped school-leavers and older workers; medical and industrial rehabilitation in combined centres and other possible combinations.

The origin of the service lies in a recommendation of the Tomlinson Committee (Cmd. 6415) in 1943 for the provision of "courses of reconditioning" for that substantial number of persons who on completion of their hospital treatment were not able to take up their previous or some other satisfactory employment. Statutory cover for the service was embodied in the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, which empowered the Ministry of Labour to "provide or make arrangements for the provision by other persons of . . . industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons . . . who, by reason of unfitness arising from their injury, disease or deformity, are in need of such facilities in order to render them fit for undertaking employment, or work on their own account".

On the experience gained at the first experimental residential centre at Egham, already opened by the Ministry in December 1943, it was decided in 1947 to establish a number of non-residential units in combination with Government Training Centres at which accommodation had become available because of curtailment of post-war training schemes.

By 1950 there were fourteen units in operation, and the form of industrial rehabilitation had taken shape in a course designed to enable the individual's employment problem to be assessed, to restore employment confidence and a sense of mental and physical well-being, to afford an opportunity to become gradually accustomed to the mental and physical requirements of a full day's work and to test occupational aptitudes.

Experience had shown that the maintenance of a busy workshop atmosphere was essential to the success of industrial rehabilitation, and the emphasis had shifted towards the authentic industrial environment—the realities of factory life, daily travel to work, clocking in and clocking out, and employment on production work to provide opportunities for assessment of capacity in a variety of proper working conditions. A further unit, intended for research and development purposes, was opened at Waddon (Croydon) in 1954. Two more had been opened by 1961 at Liverpool and Perivale.

Taking note of the importance of I.R.U.s both in their own right and as an integral part of the social services generally, the Working Party were satisfied that the service was continuing to perform an essential function—in accelerating progression from sickness or injury back into employment, in improving the employment capacity of the congenitally handicapped, and in assisting some other groups with employment difficulties, not all necessarily disabled, to settle in work. This contribution was important not only in its social benefits, but also for the more efficient and flexible use of marginal manpower. Having regard to the redeployment of labour envisaged in the National Plan, and the forecast of tightly stretched manpower resources over the coming years, the Working Party considered that a review of the role of the units and of their general policy and functioning was timely.

Recruitment to I.R.U.s

They reviewed a good deal of material relating to the problem of recruitment and the liaison between medical authorities and D.R.O.s, which ideally should provide the bulk of the people entering the units. Although there was some evidence of an appreciation by doctors of the good work of the units, the Working Party thought that pressure on the medical services and the repeated turnover among junior medical staff and social workers in hospitals made it difficult to ensure regular co-operation.

They found that many of the people entering I.R.U.s would have benefited from earlier reference, but could see no easy solution to the long-standing problem of ensuring that the right people go forward for industrial rehabilitation at the right stage of their recovery. They recommended periodical bursts of publicity by the Ministry, or through circulars from the Health Ministries, to promote the continued growth in the minds of the medical profession of the value of industrial rehabilitation, and endorsed a suggestion for a survey of the potential field for recruitment to I.R.U.s to assist with the direction of this publicity.

The Working Party thought that careful timing was important also in introducing the individual to the idea of rehabilitation, and this implied a responsibility on the treatment team to ensure that a patient's physical readiness for rehabilitation coincided with his acceptance of the need for it. They thought that this should be emphasised in the training of professional workers, who should be kept conversant with the full scope of services, such as those provided by the Ministry of Labour.

It was found that progress of rehabilitation within industry had been mainly, and seemed likely to continue to be, in selective placement of workers who had been sick or injured rather than in separate rehabilitation workshops. The Working Party thought that throughout the country there were many people struggling back to work after medical treatment whose return could be expedited and facilitated by a course at an I.R.U. in its realistically simulated industrial atmosphere, and recommended that publicity about the units to personnel departments of firms should be stepped up.

The I.R.U.s make no special provision for particular types of disability, for example, spasticity, epilepsy, mental subnormality. The service is based on the mixing of disabilities in the same industrial milieu to give the individual the benefit of a situation similar to that he would find in open employment outside. Occasionally it is necessary to limit admissions of people with a particular disability, if its characteristics in concentration can adversely affect the remainder of the unit population or the climate of its operations. Epileptics make up one such group, for which accommodation away from home is hard to find and a waiting list for admission tends to build up, but a more extensive problem concerns the mentally disabled.

The Mentally Disabled

Over the years there has been considerable variation in the pattern of disabilities of people entering the units. The greatest change has been the marked decrease in pulmonary tuberculosis cases (from 23 per cent. in 1955 to about 3 per cent. currently) and their replacement as the largest disability group by the "psychiatric disorders and mental defects" group, which has now reached 20 to 24 per cent. The Working Party noted the success, limited but nevertheless encouraging, with which the service had dealt with substantial numbers of mentally disabled (about 2,500 annually), especially with long-term patients who have been discharged in recent years from psychiatric hospitals in increasing numbers, and

spent some time considering the further contribution which I.R.U.s might make.

The mentally disabled in the units display some common characteristics, such as unstable work records, often associated with inappropriate social behaviour. Their disabilities are generally of long standing, and they are often greatly dependent on continuing medical and social support. In some areas so many are referred that their entry has to be limited to maintain the balance between physically and mentally handicapped which is so necessary in order to gain the full benefits of group support and integration.

As the proportion of psychiatric cases rises, the tempo in the I.R.U. workshops tends to fall, and the number of people in all disability groups abandoning their courses prematurely increases; therapeutic value of the I.R.U. for the mentally disabled depends essentially on a good predominance of non-psychiatric entrants.

The I.R.U.s provide a simulated industrial setting in which an assessment can be made of the mentally disabled person's ability to cope under competitive conditions. Besides receiving help in developing good work habits, he has to inter-act with workmates and supervisors who have different expectations of behaviour from those of fellow patients and the staff of a hospital. He also comes into close and continuing contact with the employment services provided by the Ministry, including vocational guidance, and in some cases opportunities for training in skill.

People with psychiatric disorders may be referred from general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, including sub-normality hospitals, Industrial Therapy Organisations, local authority training centres, sheltered workshops, general practitioners and other sources. For industrial rehabilitation to be effective there must be careful selection, adequate preparation by the hospital or referring authority and adequate support after rehabilitation. In evaluating readiness for industrial rehabilitation, diagnostic labels are not very helpful, and symptoms are not necessarily of crucial importance, but the person should be aware that he is making some progress towards recovery, and should show some initiative and motivation towards resettlement in employment.

In developing this motivation, and in preserving work instincts, preparation by the psychiatrist, local authority or hospital staff is most important. Here the Working Party thought that effective industrial therapy, either within hospitals or in Industrial Therapy Organisations or local authority centres, could play a major role in promoting sound work habits, and in providing a basis for a proper assessment of a person's potential ability.

The need for especially close collaboration between hospital or other referring staff and the I.R.U., even after admission to a course, with consultation prior to its termination, about the support to be given by all those concerned with a person's after-care was recognised, and the Working Party thought that all too frequently the I.R.U. was regarded as an isolated facility, and that the integral nature of its role was not fully appreciated.

Regarding this as an area where especially close co-operation was called for between psychiatrists, D.R.O.s and mental welfare services, to ensure prompt identification and timely referral of cases to I.R.U.s, and proper

support and follow-up in the community afterwards, the Working Party thought that some guidance from the Health Departments would be helpful to psychiatric hospitals about referring patients to I.R.U.s. The guidance should stress the importance of close liaison with the local D.R.O., and of ensuring that those supervising hospital workshops had a clear knowledge of the working methods, aims and capabilities of I.R.U.s.

It was also recognised that the long-term mental patient was tending to be replaced, as the major problem in resettlement, by recurrent short-stay patients, and that the I.R.U.s might need to alter their working methods to deal with the different requirements of this group, and also to deal more effectively with the mentally sub-normal.

Some of the variations which the Working Party recommended in I.R.U. workshops, for example length of courses, had this in mind and the Working Party suggested the need for further enquiries on these lines. They thought that if a substantial development of Industrial Therapy Organisations (Ministry of Labour Gazette: November, 1964 (page 453) and November, 1965 (page 492) took place this might help to solve the problem, but that it was premature to reach positive conclusions about I.T.O. developments which were still experimental, and were also being affected by the changing pattern of mental disability.

Handicapped Young Persons

Faced with the evidence of the extent to which persons handicapped by congenital or childhood disability were supported by the National Assistance Board, the Working Party felt that experiment and diversification in the facilities in I.R.U.s for handicapped school-leavers was most desirable, not only to help them lead a fuller and more satisfying life, but also to lessen the eventual financial burden on the community. Their recommendations included better provision for short assessment visits generally, with sections set up especially for this purpose at two or three units, and supplemented by visits to special schools by the occupational psychologists (from the units) for on-the-spot assessments and vocational guidance.

They did not favour separate I.R.U.s entirely for young people, but suggested experiments at some units with concentrations of young people, perhaps linked with further education facilities provided by the Local Education Authority. In all these developments they saw the need for very close co-operation between I.R.U.s., the Youth Employment Service, Local Education Authorities and Local Authority health and welfare departments.

Older Workers

Noting the higher incidence of long-term unemployment among those over 50 years of age, and especially the Ministry's difficulties with older workers left unplaced after large-scale redundancies, they recommended that, on economic as well as social grounds, I.R.U.s, should take in more able-bodied persons in the older age groups who could be expected to benefit from I.R.U. facilities for vocational guidance and for assessment and preparation in workshop conditions for a different industrial

environment. This source of recruitment would be valuable in keeping a balance between psychiatric cases and others.

Although they found only a small overlap between the I.R.U.s and the National Assistance Board re-establishment centres, which deal with social problems of morale, personality and discipline associated with long-term unemployment, the Working Party felt that the possibility of a small scale merger of the two facilities might be considered if this could bring both these services to areas which otherwise would not be locally covered.

Other Developments

They considered a prototype scheme for a comprehensive medical and industrial rehabilitation and assessment centre intended for Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow, and agreed that it should not be proceeded with. They recommended instead an experiment on a smaller scale by adding an industrial rehabilitation side, operated by the Ministry of Labour, to an existing medical rehabilitation centre at Garston Manor, Watford.

They noted what appeared to be significant gaps in local cover for some areas of concentration of population, and the continued pressure on I.R.U.s in Scotland and on Merseyside and Tyneside. Units in two or three other areas, however, were operating somewhat under full strength and it was concluded that similar difficulty might beset any 100 place unit set up to improve coverage in areas of good employment prospects.

Industrial rehabilitation was thought likely to be most successful if the disabled persons, especially those who were immature, mentally handicapped or socially inadequate, could continue living at home, but it was recognised that universal coverage would not be practicable. It was recommended that, to help overcome the understandable reluctance of disabled people to leave home for courses, residential and lodging accommodation should be of a good standard and there should be facilities for visits home during courses as well as other financial inducements.

All these considerations suggested the need for some re-thinking about the size and pattern of I.R.U.s, and the Working Party favoured setting up some smaller units where practicable attached to Government Training Centres established in parts of the country not previously covered. The gymnasium might be omitted from the smaller units, and there would need to be some variation in workshop sections. They thought that two or three of the existing units might be similarly scaled down, and the space thus released used for experimental purposes, such as the improved facilities for handicapped young persons mentioned above. While the Working Party thought that there should be some flexibility about the size of an I.R.U., according to demand in the locality, they felt that until experience in the proposed smaller units could be assessed the smallest viable size should be regarded as about 60 places.

Some medical authorities had urged consideration of the need for some people to remain longer than the present maximum of 12 weeks in the realistic work situation provided by the I.R.U. workshops as distinct from local authority work centres or the therapy workshops in mental hospitals. Some people require more

time to build up working speed; others, although employable, have no job immediately available and might regress if left idle pending placing in employment.

The Working Party recommended extension of individual courses, up to a maximum of six months, as exceptionally necessary, and experiments with separate workshop sections in which the aim would be specifically to build up and maintain a good working speed for these long-stay cases while placing opportunities were being pursued.

Discriminating use of longer courses and these new workshop sections, together with some development of relationships with local authority work centres resulting in two-way traffic, could lead to better acceptance into open employment of some of the people who are at present a continuing burden on public funds in work centres, sheltered workshops, etc.

Increased provision of workshop activities related specifically to employment opportunities predominating in the catchment area of the individual I.R.U. was also recommended by the Working Party, who had in mind particularly a facility for improving employment prospects for the older worker displaced by large scale redundancy.

The existing policy of providing statistics about the service to bona fide enquirers for research purposes and of allowing reasonable access to the I.R.U.s for research workers in related fields was endorsed. It was thought that more outside use might be made of I.R.U. statistics to fill gaps in the recorded history of diseases by the provision of information about the extent to which people survive and continue to work, and the kind of jobs disabled people hold down. Recognising that this extension of I.R.U. statistics would help to spread knowledge in medical and related circles about the industrial rehabilitation service generally the Working Party recommended that the I.R.U. statistics should be refined as far as possible to make this important source of information of more value to research workers outside.

They deferred consideration of the question whether to remain as a Standing Committee, and recommended that they should meet at least once in 1967 to review progress in implementing their recommendations and to advise on any other kinds of development.

The following is a summary of the more important recommendations of the Working Party:

(1) There should be continued effort to sustain and develop the concept of rehabilitation as a continuing process, with industrial rehabilitation in the end stages for cases where difficulty in resuming employment is expected. In this the initiative should rest primarily with the D.R.O. supported by Ministry of Labour Regional Medical Advisers but the Health Services should play their part.

(2) Professional staff in the medical and associated services should be introduced to the "rehabilitation concept" during their training (especially social workers) and the importance of timely referral should be stressed. Personnel departments of firms should also be made fully aware of what the service has to offer.

(93960)

(3) There should be a survey of the field for I.R.U. recruitment to locate more precisely the areas where publicity or liaison could be improved.

(4) In view of the important role which the units have played in recent years in resettling the mentally disabled in employment, and the changing nature of this problem, psychiatric services and I.R.U.s should act in concert to make the best use of this unique facility. Psychiatric services should be advised by the Health Departments about reference of patients to I.R.U.s, and I.R.U.s should experiment with variations in their working methods (which have developed primarily to cater for the physically disabled) in order even better to fill this pressing need.

*(5) There should be increased provision for shorter assessment courses for handicapped youngsters, and at some I.R.U.s separate workshop sections should be devoted to this.

(6) In co-operation with Local Education Authorities, experiments should be developed in I.R.U. operation with some concentration of handicapped school-leavers.

*(7) There should be more use of I.R.U.s to resolve placing difficulties for able-bodied workers, particularly older people.

(8) The Piercy recommendation for experiment with combined medical and industrial rehabilitation should be pursued.

(9) Lodging or hostel accommodation should be improved for people who have to leave home for courses and there should be facilities for visits home during the course.

*(10) There should be flexibility in size of I.R.U.s and arrangement of working environments to meet the particular employment possibilities in the locality.

*(11) To extend the service to areas without local cover at present, smaller I.R.U.s should be developed, preferably operating in conjunction with some other establishment with a related function.

(12) For a small number of appropriate cases, I.R.U. courses should be extended beyond the present maximum of 12 weeks, up to a total period of six months, and there should be experiments at some units with separate workshop sections specifically to accommodate these longer-stay cases.

*(13) The gymnasium should be omitted in new I.R.U.s.

(14) More outside use should be made of I.R.U. statistics and some aspects of them should be reviewed, for example, sources of recruitment, disability groupings, use made of international statistical classification of disability.

(15) The Working Party should meet again in 1967 to review progress.

* These considerations are being embodied as far as possible in plans for four new I.R.U.s which are being established to improve the availability of the service in areas affected by large-scale coalmining redundancy—at Killingworth (north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Billingham-on-Tees, Port Talbot (near Swansea), and to the east of Glasgow.

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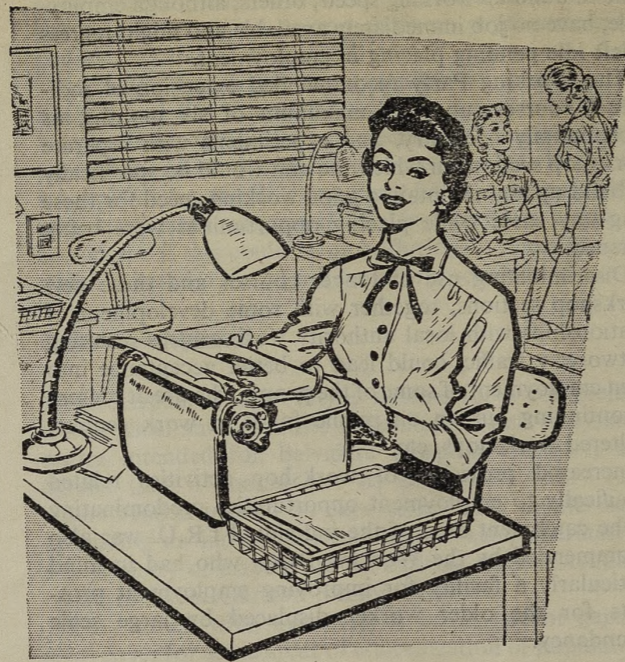
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A New Quarterly Series of Total Employment

Statistics of employment published hitherto by the Ministry of Labour have been derived from two main sources:

- (a) Annual estimates based primarily on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June of each year. These estimates are comprehensive, covering all those who are regarded as being in the working population at the middle of each year;
- (b) Monthly estimates of changes in employment, based mainly on changes on the number of persons on the payrolls of a sample of employers making monthly returns ("L" returns).

These monthly estimates of changes in the numbers on payrolls are linked to the latest available mid-year estimate of the number of persons in employment based on the card count. They provide provisional monthly estimates of the number of employees in employment, which are later revised when the next annual June estimates based on the card count become available.

The main drawbacks to this system are:—Firstly, the provisional monthly estimates are subject to revisions, which are sometimes large, particularly in the services sector. Secondly, the final revisions for a particular month cannot be made until the results of the following annual count of national insurance cards are known. In extreme cases this involves a long delay. For example, the final estimates for September are not available until 17 months later. Thirdly, the monthly returns do not yield regional estimates of total employment, which are available only once a year.

Although counts are made of the national insurance cards exchanged in other quarters, only the results of the count of cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June have been used to provide the annual estimates, because only the cards exchanged in the three months following that day are classified by industry. For the purpose of estimating the total working population, however, the industrial classification does not matter. Following a complete review of the present system it has been decided to make some major changes in the Ministry's estimates of employment. The most important of these changes is the adoption of quarterly estimates of the total working population based on the counts of national insurance cards due for exchange on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December, together with statistics of those persons who are insured but do not hold cards. These quarterly estimates of total numbers will not be analysed industrially, except for those relating to June, but will be analysed by region.

This new series of estimates will not be subject to the retrospective revisions which have had to be made in the past. It will also reduce the maximum interval before final estimates are available, which will now be about 7 months, compared with 17 months under the previous system, for reasons given later in the article.

To make the production of this new quarterly series possible, it has been necessary to make a few minor changes in definitions and procedures. A complete, consolidated statement of the new definitions is given in the paragraphs which follow. The new definitions and procedures have also been applied retrospectively to produce a revised historical series, on a consistent basis, back to June 1950. This is given in tables 1-3, with a seasonally adjusted version in table 4.

This new quarterly series relates to the total number of persons in the working population. The arrangements which are to be made about estimates for particular industries are described in the accompanying article on page 214 of this issue.

Definitions

It is customary to classify the total population into three economic categories: the employed, the unemployed, and those who are neither. The employed and unemployed, together, make up the working population. In many cases this classification is

unambiguous. For example, a person with a regular full-time job is clearly "employed". At the other extreme, there are people who would not be classified as part of the working population under any reasonable definition of that term.

There are, however, other cases which are much more difficult to classify. These include:

- (a) People who work for only a few hours a week;
- (b) People who take full-time jobs, but only for part of the year (for example students who work in vacations);
- (c) People who take occasional jobs at irregular intervals;
- (d) Unpaid family workers who assist in family businesses or farms;
- (e) People who have obtained a job but have not yet started work;
- (f) Persons, for example housewives or school-leavers, who are on the lookout for a job, but are not registered as unemployed.

Which of these categories should be included in the "working population" is to some extent a matter of definition. However, while many definitions are theoretically possible, they are not all suitable for practical application. When regular statistics are collected on a large scale it is essential that the concepts involved should be both objective and operationally feasible. They should not depend on personal opinions or unverified statements; and it must be possible to obtain the data, and to do so at a reasonable cost.

In this country, it has been possible to satisfy these last two requirements by using the machinery of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and latterly of the National Insurance Acts. In broad terms, and subject to certain exceptions which will be mentioned, a person is regarded as being a member of the working population if he is insured under certain provisions of the Acts. He is regarded as unemployed if he is registered as wholly unemployed. A member of the working population who is not registered as wholly unemployed is regarded as being employed.

This definition of employment, which has been in use ever since the introduction of the first unemployment insurance scheme, is wider than that used in the 1961 Census of Population, in which a person was classified as in employment if he described himself as "in employment" in the week before the census. If he described himself as "not in employment, but intending to get work" in the week before the census he was classified either as "out of work" or as "out of work, sick", depending on his own statement.

In the Ministry of Labour estimates, on the other hand, he is regarded as "in employment" if he exchanges a national insurance card which bears at least one stamp as an employed person, and is not registered as wholly unemployed. This category will include many of those persons who are classified in the Census of Population as being "out of work, sick", of whom there were about 300,000 at the time of the 1961 Census.

It will also include a proportion of the 250,000 full-time students and school pupils over the age of 15 who work in their free time and hold national insurance cards; and of other seasonal and irregular workers. Further details of the differences between Ministry of Labour and 1961 Census of Population estimates of the working population were given in an article in the November 1965 issue of the Gazette (pages 478-80).

Similarly, there are differences between the definition of employment used in the Ministry of Labour estimates, and the definitions used in the Censuses of Production and Distribution.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Labour estimates relate to people, not jobs. This distinction is important, because of the growing tendency for some people to hold more than one job, and for some jobs to be filled by more than one person. As an example of the latter point, a teaching post, during the course of a year, may be filled not only by a full-time teacher but also by several

part-time teachers who are called in when the full-time teacher is sick.

The working population as thus defined can be classified into three categories:

- Employees, including those who are unemployed;
- Employers and self-employed persons;
- Members of H.M. Forces, together with those on release leave.

Those members of the working population who are not in the Forces, and are not registered as wholly unemployed, are described as being in *civil employment*. Those employees who are not registered as wholly unemployed are described as *employees in employment*.

It follows from these definitions that the various quantities are related in ways which can be expressed in the form of simple equations. For example:

- Total employees minus wholly unemployed equals employees in employment;
- Employees in employment plus employers and self-employed equals civil employment;
- Civil employment plus wholly unemployed plus Forces equals working population;
- Total employees plus employers and self-employed plus Forces equals working population.

For the purpose of constructing the new quarterly series, the term *employee* has been defined to include:

- (a) Persons whose national insurance cards are exchanged, and whose last stamp indicates that they were working for an employer under a contract of service.
- (b) Those civil servants and Post Office workers who are insured, but do not hold cards, including those who are temporarily stationed outside the United Kingdom.
- (c) Persons registered as wholly unemployed who have never been in employment (including immigrants, school-leavers and students registering for their first employment after terminating full-time education), or who have been outside the employment field for over twelve months.

This definition of employee was first introduced in the March 1966 issue of the Gazette, in preparation for this new quarterly series. The definition in use before that date did not include persons in category (c), who were not treated as "employees" though they were included in the working population; did not include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom; but did include a small category of merchant seamen not covered by the counts of national insurance cards, for whom no satisfactory method of estimation could be found on a quarterly basis, and who have, therefore, had to be excluded from the new series.

For employers and self-employed persons, it is not possible to base the definition on the national insurance scheme, because numbers of persons in this category are not included in the card exchange: for example, retired persons working on their own account, and certain married women and widows who have exercised their option not to be insured as self-employed persons. In this instance therefore, the definitions used in the Census of Population have been adopted.

The Census definition is completely self-operated. The person filling in the form is only told "... if mainly self-employed write either 'Self-employed, employs others' or 'Self-employed, without employees'". In the notes he is told that 'Self-employed, employs others' means having one or more employees who are not family workers. It is assumed that anyone who is self-employed knows what it means, and that no-one who is not self-employed would describe himself as if he were. The definition is not, therefore, directly tied to national insurance categories.

Members of H.M. Forces include all ranks of the fighting services and women's services recruited in the United Kingdom and, for the Army and Women's Royal Army Corps, persons locally enlisted abroad whose documents are held in the United Kingdom. Persons on release leave are ex-members of H.M. Forces, released on paid release leave on termination of full-time service.

Available sources of information

Before describing in detail the method of estimation which is to be used for the new quarterly series, it may be of interest to mention the reason why this is to be based on the quarterly

exchanges of national insurance cards, rather than on other possible sources of information. The main alternative sources would have been:

- (a) Returns from employers. A voluntary return (C. F. 205) is already made annually to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance by most employers of 5 or more workpeople. This return plays an important part in the procedure for analysing the working population by industry, but as a method of estimating the total it suffers from the disadvantage that it covers only about 19½ million out of the 22½ million employees who have national insurance cards. To extend the coverage of the form, and to make it compulsory and quarterly, would be expensive. Even then, there could be no guarantee that its coverage of employers was complete, because new firms are continually being formed.
- (b) Similar considerations apply to the 'L' returns which are made to the Ministry of Labour by a sample of establishments in certain industries. These are designed to estimate changes in employment in particular important sectors, for example in manufacturing, and they also provide further information about such questions as hours worked. These returns could, in principle, be used to provide estimates of the number of people who are in employment in establishments above a certain size, on the definitions of "employment" which are used in the Censuses of Population, Production and Distribution; but they could not provide an estimate of the total number of persons in the working population, as defined above, because the working population includes people who are not in any establishment on a particular day.
- (c) Information supplied by employers under the P.A.Y.E. scheme. This primarily relates to the number of tax returns, which does not correspond either to the number of people who are in employment, or to the number in the working population. For example, these returns include pensioners, but exclude a varying number, at present about 1½ million, of employees who have national insurance cards but are not included in the P.A.Y.E. scheme.
- (d) Sample surveys of individuals in households, such as the Family Expenditure Survey in this country, and the Labour Force Survey in the U.S.A. The basic difficulty with this method is its cost, and the fact that the sampling errors for individual industries and regions are large. Estimates of total employment obtained by this method would be more expensive, and less accurate, than the statistics which can be derived as a by-product of the national insurance scheme.

Methods of estimation

The method of estimation which is to be used for the new quarterly series is primarily based on the exchange of national insurance cards at the local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Each card bears a reference number and a suffix letter, either A, B, C or D. The A cards are due to be returned to the local offices, to be exchanged for new ones, on the first Monday in March. Normally the exchanges of employees' cards are carried out in bulk by their employers, but some employees exchange their cards individually.

The B, C and D cards are due for exchange on the first Mondays in June, September and December, respectively. When national insurance cards were first issued in 1948, the procedure was designed to ensure that the suffix letters were distributed at random, and that they occurred in equal proportions. As further national insurance numbers have been allocated, the suffix letters have continued to be allocated in equal proportions, and in random order.

Let it be assumed, for the moment, that the suffixes on cards in current use among employees are still in equal proportions, in spite of the incidence of deaths and retirements, which may not have affected the four suffixes to the same extent; and that all cards are exchanged promptly on the due date. In these circumstances, the total number of employees who have cards on the first Monday in March could be estimated by counting the relevant A cards exchanged on that date, and multiplying this figure by four. Similarly, the number with cards on the first Monday in June could be estimated by multiplying the B cards

exchanged by four, and so on. This is the basic method by which the quarterly estimates are made.

The possibility that deaths and retirements may have slightly altered the proportions of the suffix letters is not a serious difficulty in the case of the total number of employees with cards, as distinct from the numbers in particular industries or areas. For one thing, studies have confirmed that the proportions are still practically equal in the country as a whole. For another, deaths and retirements could not change the proportions very much from one year to the next. Thus, a departure from exact equality would have almost the same effect on, say, a March estimate as it did in the March before, and similarly for the other quarters. In other words, it would produce the appearance of a regular seasonal pattern, which could be removed by any of the usual methods of seasonal adjustment. It should be noted, however, that this applies only to the total number of employees. In particular industries or areas, the proportions can vary because of the mobility of labour, as well as deaths and retirements.

A much more serious difficulty is the fact that many of the cards are not exchanged on the proper dates. It is common for about 2 per cent. or more of the cards to reach the local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance more than three months after the exchange was due. To determine the exact number of A cards which were due for exchange on the first Monday of a particular March, and to make sure that all the belated cards had been counted, it would be necessary to wait a complete twelve months. Such a delay would be unacceptable.

Fortunately, experience has shown that reasonably reliable estimates can be obtained by waiting for six months from the due date, and then assuming that the relatively few belated cards which are still outstanding at the end of that period will be the same in number as at the corresponding date in the year before. For example, the number of A cards which were due for exchange on the first Monday in March 1964 can be estimated by counting the number of A cards which were exchanged between then and the first Monday in September 1964; and then adding the number of A cards which were exchanged between the first Monday in September 1963 and the first Monday in March 1964. This estimate could be made on the information which was available in September 1964.

The possible error in this method lies in the fact that the small number of very belated A cards, exchanged between September 1964 and March 1965, may not be equal to the small number of very belated A cards exchanged between September 1963 and March 1964. In this particular example the error was found, after the event, to have been less than 1,000. The highest error in the estimates of belated cards obtained by this method, since June 1950, has been 6,000; which would affect the estimates of the total number of employees with cards by four times this amount, that is by 24,000, or about 0.1 per cent. This provides a measure of the margin of error involved in making the estimates after six months' worth of belated cards have been received.

If estimates are made after only three months, the errors can be much higher. For example, the method which was in use between 1959 and 1964 (described in the March 1966 issue of the GAZETTE) gave an estimate of the number of employees with cards at June 1965 which was 200,000 (or 0.9 per cent) lower than the estimate obtained by the methods explained in this article. It is for this reason that it is necessary to wait for cards exchanged up to six months after the due date in order to obtain sufficiently reliable estimates.

The cards exchanged at the local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance are counted at those offices, and the results are passed to the Ministry of Labour. The number of cards held and exchanged at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices for persons who are registered as unemployed, are then added. The total is then multiplied by four to obtain the estimate of the total number of employees with cards. The total number of employees is then derived by adding the civil servants and Post Office workers who are insured but do not have cards (their numbers being recorded by the Treasury and G.P.O.); and also the number of employees who are registered as unemployed, but who do not have cards (recorded by the Ministry of Labour).

For the reasons given above, the estimates of employers (93960)

and self-employed persons are based on the Censuses of Population. The numbers change only slowly—from 1,694,000 in 1951 to 1,673,000 in 1961. For the time being, until the results of the April 1966 Census are available, the quarterly series will use the 1961 figure. One complication should be mentioned: it is possible that some of the people who declare themselves to be self-employed on the Census returns may also have secondary jobs as employees, for which they pay Class 1 National Insurance contributions. If there are such people, they will, for the moment, be counted twice in the quarterly series. The 1966 Census of Population contained questions which will provide estimates of the number of self-employed persons who have subsidiary jobs as employees.

The statistics for H.M. Forces and the Women's Services are supplied by the Ministry of Defence. These are total figures which include members of the Forces stationed outside Great Britain.

Historical Series

The above paragraphs have described how the new quarterly series will be compiled in future. Tables 1-3 on pages 210-212 show the results of applying these new procedures to the past data, thus producing an historical series on a consistent basis.

To complete this historical quarterly series it has been necessary to make some approximations about the numbers of civil servants without insurance cards (cols. (2) and (3)) and the numbers of employers and self-employed (col. 6). Past data for these civil servants are only available for each June. For intervening dates, estimates have been made by simple interpolation, except between 1952 and 1953.

Before 1st September 1952, all temporary civil servants had insurance cards, but from that date those with more than one year's service have been able to opt for contributions to be paid without a card and the majority have exercised this option. It has, therefore, been assumed that most of the increase of 159,000 in civil servants without cards between June 1952 and June 1953 took place in September 1952.

The estimates of employers and self-employed in col. (6) were made by interpolation between the 1951 and 1961 Censuses of Population, and left constant before 1951 and after 1961. The estimates of employers and self-employed given in this article for 1951 and 1961 are not identical with those in the Census volumes. The 1951 figure includes an addition for ministers of religion, who in the 1951 Census were not treated as self-employed: this adjustment ensures comparability with the 1961 Census figure which did include ministers of religion. In addition, the 1961 figure given in this article is the census figure after correction for the bias known to be present in the 10 per cent sample of the population from which it was derived.

It has only been possible to construct this historical series on the new basis in the case of the national totals. It is not possible to do similar calculations for individual industries. As it stands, this series relates to Great Britain, except that it includes members of the Forces and Civil Servants stationed overseas, and also other employees who were stationed overseas when their national insurance cards were exchanged in Great Britain. The possibility of producing a similar historical series for the United Kingdom is being examined.

Differences from previously published estimates

The main difference between the historical series in tables 1-3, and the estimates which have previously been published, is that in tables 1-3 the estimates for March, September and December are based on the counts of national insurance cards which were due for exchange in those months. They are, therefore, completely independent of the estimates for June. In the previously published estimates, on the other hand, the figures for June were based on the card counts, but the estimates for other months were, in effect, interpolations between the June figures. The interpolation was made so that the intervening movements were proportional to the changes in the sample of establishments which rendered 'L' returns, or for which information was available from other sources.

It is possible that this method of interpolation did not fully reflect the quarter-to-quarter movements which were taking place in the total working population, because presumably there will have been some variation in the margin of people who were

(continued on page 214)

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 1 Total Males and Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Em- ployees with cards	Employees without cards		Total em- ployees	Em- ployers and self- employed	Forces	Release leave	Working Popu- lation	Wholly un- employed	Em- ployees in employ- ment	Civil employ- ment	
		Civil servants In G.B.	Wholly un- employed Outside U.K.									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1950 June	20,103	472	6	9	20,591	1,694	690	7	22,982	272	20,318	22,013
September	20,146	476	6	20	20,648	1,694	708	6	23,057	277	20,371	22,066
December	20,133	480	7	10	20,629	1,694	752	—	23,075	294	20,335	22,029
1951 March	20,181	483	7	11	20,682	1,694	809	3	23,188	268	20,414	22,108
June	20,206	487	7	10	20,710	1,694	827	8	23,239	183	20,526	22,220
September	20,269	496	7	16	20,788	1,693	840	8	23,329	204	20,584	22,277
December	20,255	504	7	11	20,777	1,693	852	3	23,325	259	20,518	22,210
1952 March	20,290	513	7	16	20,826	1,692	863	8	23,389	329	20,497	22,189
June	20,243	521	7	14	20,785	1,692	872	8	23,357	296	20,489	22,181
September	20,080	669	8	24	20,781	1,691	873	10	23,355	327	20,454	22,145
December	20,062	673	8	14	20,757	1,691	872	5	23,324	368	20,389	22,080
1953 March	20,088	675	8	15	20,786	1,690	871	6	23,353	358	20,428	22,118
June	20,186	678	9	12	20,884	1,690	865	5	23,444	276	20,609	22,298
September	20,262	680	9	21	20,972	1,689	864	6	23,531	281	20,692	22,381
December	20,354	682	9	13	21,057	1,688	850	6	23,602	310	20,747	22,436
1954 March	20,424	684	9	13	21,131	1,688	846	4	23,669	327	20,804	22,492
June	20,481	685	9	11	21,187	1,687	839	6	23,720	227	20,961	22,648
September	20,589	678	10	19	21,295	1,687	836	7	23,825	227	21,069	22,756
December	20,658	671	10	12	21,350	1,686	830	6	23,873	245	21,105	22,791
1955 March	20,714	664	10	12	21,399	1,686	824	5	23,914	251	21,148	22,833
June	20,761	657	10	11	21,438	1,685	803	6	23,932	181	21,258	22,943
September	20,906	659	10	17	21,592	1,685	790	6	24,073	183	21,409	23,093
December	20,959	662	10	13	21,644	1,684	779	6	24,114	206	21,438	23,123
1956 March	20,964	665	10	13	21,652	1,684	773	6	24,115	238	21,414	23,098
June	21,016	668	10	12	21,706	1,683	761	6	24,156	190	21,517	23,200
September	21,107	667	10	22	21,805	1,683	780	6	24,274	225	21,580	23,263
December	21,082	666	10	17	21,775	1,682	761	6	24,224	268	21,508	23,190
1957 March	21,103	666	9	20	21,797	1,682	719	6	24,204	335	21,462	23,144
June	21,164	665	9	19	21,857	1,681	702	6	24,246	247	21,610	23,291
September	21,160	664	9	27	21,859	1,680	674	6	24,220	260	21,599	23,279
December	21,153	663	9	22	21,847	1,680	651	6	24,184	319	21,528	23,208
1958 March	21,070	662	9	26	21,767	1,679	626	6	24,078	396	21,371	23,050
June	21,121	661	9	27	21,818	1,679	614	6	24,117	368	21,450	23,129
September	21,121	659	9	43	21,832	1,678	599	6	24,115	416	21,416	23,094
December	21,160	656	9	32	21,857	1,678	590	6	24,131	480	21,377	23,055
1959 March	21,230	654	9	32	21,925	1,677	579	6	24,187	501	21,424	23,101
June	21,258	652	9	31	21,950	1,677	565	4	24,196	385	21,565	23,242
September	21,423	653	9	50	22,136	1,676	551	1	24,364	394	21,741	23,418
December	21,480	655	9	35	22,179	1,676	536	—	24,390	409	21,769	23,445
1960 March	21,624	656	9	34	22,323	1,675	526	—	24,524	402	21,921	23,596
June	21,637	658	9	30	22,333	1,675	518	—	24,526	297	22,036	23,711
September	21,722	660	9	43	22,433	1,674	513	—	24,620	298	22,135	23,809
December	21,881	662	9	33	22,585	1,674	503	—	24,761	323	22,262	23,935
1961 March	21,971	664	9	32	22,677	1,673	485	—	24,835	322	22,354	24,027
June	21,923	666	9	30	22,627	1,673	474	—	24,774	255	22,373	24,046
September	22,057	670	10	47	22,784	1,673	464	—	24,921	291	22,493	24,166
December	22,005	675	10	39	22,729	1,673	454	—	24,856	355	22,375	24,048
1962 March	22,160	680	10	44	22,893	1,673	446	—	25,012	411	22,482	24,155
June	22,202	684	10	48	22,944	1,673	442	—	25,059	372	22,572	24,245
September	22,263	691	10	75	23,040	1,673	436	—	25,149	439	22,501	24,274
December	22,253	698	11	49	23,010	1,673	433	—	25,116	524	22,486	24,159
1963 March	22,212	705	11	51	22,979	1,673	431	—	25,083	366	22,343	24,016
June	22,294	712	12	46	23,063	1,673	427	—	25,163	461	22,603	24,276
September	22,337	713	12	77	23,138	1,673	424	—	25,235	468	22,670	24,343
December	22,439	714	12	46	23,211	1,673	423	—	25,307	451	22,759	24,432
1964 March	22,362	714	12	39	23,127	1,673	424	—	25,224	415	22,712	24,385
June	22,448	715	12	34	23,209	1,673	424	—	25,306	317	22,892	24,565
September	22,603	718	12	52	23,386	1,673	423	—	25,482	335	23,050	24,723
December	22,650	720	12	34	23,417	1,673	425	—	25,515	340	23,078	24,751
1965 March	22,594	723	12	31	23,360	1,673	424	—	25,457	343	23,017	24,690
June	22,652	725	12	28	23,417	1,673	423	—	25,513	270	23,147	24,820
September	22,723	732	12	45	23,513	1,673	421	—	25,607	304	23,209	24,882

Notes to Tables 1-3.

- (a) Employees stationed outside Great Britain are included in col. (1) if their National Insurance cards were exchanged in Great Britain by their employers. Similarly, members of the Forces stationed outside Great Britain are included in col. (7). Civil servants without cards who are stationed overseas are shown separately in col. (3).
- (b) The estimates for employees with cards relate to the first Monday in the months shown. The unemployment figures are taken from the mid-month counts.

(c) The relationships between the columns are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (5) &= (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) \\ (9) &= (5) + (6) + (7) + (8) \\ (11) &= (5) - (10) \\ (12) &= (6) + (11) \end{aligned}$$

(d) Each figure is rounded to the nearest thousand. Thus rounded totals may not agree exactly with the sum of the rounded parts.

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 2 Males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Em- ployees with cards	Employees without cards		Total em- ployees	Em- ployers and self- employed	Forces	Release leave	Working Popu- lation	Wholly un- employed	Em- ployees in employ- ment	Civil employ- ment	
		Civil servants In G.B.	Wholly un- employed Outside U.K.									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1950 June	13,290	343	5	4	13,643	1,376	666	7	15,692	196	13,447	14,823
September	13,315	347	6	9	13,678	1,376	685	6	15,745	193	13,485	14,861
December	13,294	352	6	4	13,657	1,376	730	—	15,763	201	13,455	14,831
1951 March	13,252	356	6	4	13,619	1,376	787	3	15,784	178	13,441	14,816
June	13,240	361	6	3	13,611	1,375	804	8	15,798	121	13,490	14,865
September	13,245	369	6	6	13,625	1,374	817	8	15,825	127	13,498	14,872
December	13,268	376	6	4	13,654	1,374	829	3	15,860	159	13,496	14,869
1952 March	13,224	384	6	5	13,618	1,373	840	8	15,839	193	13,425	14,798
June	13,267	391	6	4	13,669	1,372	848	8	15,897	170	13,499	14,871
September	13,156	480	6	10	13,652	1,371	849	10	15,882	192	11,460	14,832
December	13,167	482	7	6	13,661	1,371	848	5	15,885	233	13,428	14,798
1953 March	13,124	484	7	6	13,621	1,370	847	6	15,844	224	13,397	14,767
June	13,207	486	7	5	13,705	1,369	841	5	15,920	179	13,526	14,895
September	13,242	488	7	9	13,746	1,368	840	6	15,961	177	13,569	14,938
December	13,314	489	7	5	13,815	1,368	826	6	16,015	200	13,615	14,983
1954 March	13,266	491	8	5	13,770	1,367	823	4	15,964	213	13,557	14,924
June	13,321	493	8	6	13,826	1,366	816	6	16,015	148	13,678	15,045
September	13,378	488	8	8	13,882	1,365	814	7	16,0			

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 3 Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Em- ployees with cards	Employees without cards			Total em- ployees	Em- ployers and self- employed	Forces	Release leave	Working Popu- lation	Wholly un- employed	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment	Civil em- ploy- ment
		Civil servants		Wholly un- employed								
		In G.B.	Outside U.K.									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1950 June	6,813	129	1	5	6,948	318	24	—	7,290	77	6,871	7,189
September	6,830	128	1	11	6,971	318	23	—	7,312	84	6,886	7,205
December	6,838	128	1	6	6,972	318	22	—	7,313	93	6,879	7,198
1951 March	6,929	127	1	7	7,063	318	22	—	7,404	90	6,974	7,292
June	6,966	126	1	6	7,099	319	23	—	7,441	63	7,036	7,355
September	7,024	127	1	10	7,163	319	23	—	7,505	77	7,086	7,405
December	6,986	128	1	7	7,123	319	23	—	7,465	101	7,022	7,341
1952 March	7,066	129	1	11	7,207	319	23	—	7,550	135	7,072	7,391
June	6,976	130	1	9	7,116	320	24	—	7,460	126	6,990	7,310
September	6,923	130	1	14	7,128	320	24	—	7,472	135	6,994	7,313
December	6,895	191	1	9	7,096	320	24	—	7,440	134	6,962	7,282
1953 March	6,964	191	1	9	7,165	320	24	—	7,509	133	7,032	7,352
June	6,979	192	2	7	7,180	320	24	—	7,524	97	7,083	7,403
September	7,020	192	2	12	7,226	321	24	—	7,571	104	7,122	7,443
December	7,040	192	2	8	7,242	321	24	—	7,587	110	7,132	7,453
1954 March	7,158	192	2	8	7,361	321	23	—	7,705	113	7,248	7,569
June	7,160	193	2	7	7,361	321	23	—	7,705	79	7,282	7,604
September	7,211	190	2	11	7,414	321	22	—	7,757	82	7,332	7,653
December	7,263	188	2	7	7,461	322	21	—	7,803	88	7,373	7,695
1955 March	7,326	186	2	7	7,521	322	21	—	7,864	88	7,433	7,755
June	7,320	184	2	7	7,512	322	19	—	7,853	64	7,448	7,770
September	7,404	184	2	9	7,599	322	18	—	7,939	66	7,533	7,855
December	7,391	184	2	7	7,584	323	17	—	7,923	71	7,513	7,835
1956 March	7,421	183	2	7	7,614	323	17	—	7,953	79	7,535	7,857
June	7,423	183	2	7	7,615	323	16	—	7,953	63	7,551	7,874
September	7,521	184	2	12	7,719	323	16	—	8,058	80	7,639	7,962
December	7,457	184	2	11	7,654	323	16	—	7,993	91	7,563	7,887
1957 March	7,484	185	2	11	7,682	324	15	—	8,021	104	7,578	7,901
June	7,472	186	2	11	7,670	324	15	—	8,009	77	7,593	7,917
September	7,438	186	2	14	7,639	324	14	—	7,977	80	7,559	7,883
December	7,358	185	2	12	7,558	324	14	—	7,896	95	7,463	7,787
1958 March	7,418	185	2	12	7,617	324	14	—	7,955	110	7,466	7,831
June	7,406	185	2	13	7,605	325	14	—	7,944	104	7,502	7,826
September	7,395	184	2	19	7,599	325	14	—	7,938	120	7,479	7,804
December	7,353	182	2	16	7,553	325	14	—	7,892	135	7,418	7,743
1959 March	7,457	181	2	16	7,655	325	15	—	7,996	137	7,518	7,843
June	7,490	180	2	16	7,688	326	15	—	8,029	107	7,581	7,905
September	7,590	180	2	23	7,794	326	15	—	8,135	109	7,686	8,011
December	7,582	181	2	17	7,782	326	15	—	8,123	110	7,671	7,997
1960 March	7,730	182	2	17	7,931	326	15	—	8,272	115	7,816	8,142
June	7,721	182	2	15	7,920	326	15	—	8,261	83	7,837	8,163
September	7,813	183	2	19	8,018	327	15	—	8,359	85	7,933	8,259
December	7,803	185	2	16	8,006	327	15	—	8,348	90	7,916	8,243
1961 March	7,909	186	2	16	8,113	327	16	—	8,456	92	8,021	8,348
June	7,861	187	2	14	8,064	327	15	—	8,406	70	7,994	8,321
September	7,942	188	2	20	8,151	327	16	—	8,494	79	8,072	8,399
December	7,875	189	2	18	8,083	327	16	—	8,426	93	7,991	8,318
1962 March	7,962	190	2	17	8,172	327	17	—	8,516	106	8,066	8,393
June	7,975	191	2	19	8,187	327	17	—	8,531	95	8,093	8,420
September	8,013	192	2	30	8,237	327	17	—	8,581	114	8,123	8,450
December	7,972	193	2	20	8,187	327	18	—	8,532	125	8,062	8,389
1963 March	7,995	193	2	20	8,210	327	18	—	8,555	140	8,070	8,397
June	8,017	194	2	18	8,231	327	17	—	8,575	115	8,116	8,443
September	8,082	194	2	30	8,309	327	17	—	8,653	121	8,188	8,515
December	8,092	195	2	18	8,307	327	17	—	8,651	112	8,195	8,522
1964 March	8,121	196	2	15	8,333	327	16	—	8,676	102	8,232	8,559
June	8,146	196	2	13	8,358	327	16	—	8,701	77	8,281	8,608
September	8,256	197	2	20	8,475	327	16	—	8,818	87	8,389	8,716
December	8,244	198	2	14	8,458	327	16	—	8,801	85	8,373	8,700
1965 March	8,298	199	2	12	8,511	327	16	—	8,854	84	8,427	8,754
June	8,275	200	2	10	8,488	327	16	—	8,831	63	8,425	8,752
September	8,384	201	3	17	8,605	327	15	—	8,947	73	8,532	8,859

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 4 Males, Females and Total; adjusted for normal seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

		MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
		Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment
		1950 June	13,649	15,699	13,426	14,802	6,960	7,303	6,872	7,190	20,609	23,002	20,298	21,992
September	13,676	15,741	13,467	14,842	6,948	7,289	6,860	7,178	20,624	23,030	20,326	22,020	
December	13,625	15,731	13,436	14,811	7,002	7,342	6,913	7,231	20,627	23,073	20,348	22,043	
1951 March	13,646	15,812	13,501	14,876	7,044	7,385	6,967	7,285	20,690	23,197	20,466	22,160	
June	13,617	15,805	13,469	14,844	7,111	7,453	7,037	7,356	20,729	23,258	20,506	22,200	
September	13,623	15,821	13,479	14,853	7,140	7,482	7,059	7,378	20,763	23,302	20,539	22,232	
December	13,623	15,828	13,476	14,849	7,152	7,494	7,055	7,374	20,775	23,323	20,531	22,223	
1952 March	13,645	15,867	13,485	14,858	7,188	7,531	7,065	7,384	20,834	23,398	20,549	22,241	
June	13,675	15,904	13,478	14,850	7,128	7,472	6,991	7,311	20,804	23,376	20,469	22,161	
September	13,650	15,878	13,441	14,813	7,105	7,449	6,967	7,286	20,756	23,328	20,409	22,100	
December	13,630	15,853	13,408	14,778	7,125	7,469	6,995	7,315	20,755	23,322	20,402	22,093	
1953 March	13,648	15,872	13,457	14,827	7,146	7,490	7,025	7,345	20,794	23,362	20,480	22,170	
June	13,711	15,927	13,505	14,874	7,192	7,536	7,084	7,404	20,903	23,463	20,589	22,278	
September	13,744	15,957	13,550	14,919	7,203	7,548	7,095	7,416	20,947	23,504	20,647	22,336	
December	13,784	15,983	13,595	14,963	7,271	7,616	7,165	7,486	21,055	23,600	20,760	22,449	
1954 March	13,797	15,992	13,617	14,984	7,342	7,686	7,241	7,562	21,139	23,678	20,856	22,544	
June	13,832	16,022	13,657	15,024	7,373	7,717	7,283	7,605	21,206	23,739	20,941	22,628	
September	13,880	16,064	13,718	15,083	7,391	7,734	7,305	7,626	21,270	23,798	21,024	22,711	
December	13,859	16,037	13,712	15,077	7,490	7,832	7,406	7,728	21,348	23,871	21,118	22,804	
1955 March	13,905	16,077	13,775	15,138	7,502	7,845	7,426	7,748	21,407	23,923	21,200	22,885	
June	13,932	16,086	13,789	15,152	7,524	7,865	7,449	7,771	21,457	23,951	21,238	22,923	
September	13,991	16,129	13,857	15,219	7,576	7,916	7,506	7,828	21,567	24,046	21,364	23,048	
December	14,030	16,158	13,906	15,268	7,613	7,952	7,546	7,868	21,642	24,11			

(continued from page 209)

in the working population, but were not employed in the establishments which were represented in the sample. The new estimates show wider quarter-to-quarter fluctuations than the estimates which were previously published.

Every effort has been made to check the calculations. The figures for 1959-65 have been specially totalled from the original returns of cards counted at each local office. The figures for 1950-58 have been taken from summary working sheets which were prepared at the time. It must, however, be borne in mind that several thousand people were involved in compiling the statistics, and the possibility of there having been undetected arithmetical mistakes in past years cannot be completely ruled out.

For the June figures, both the previous estimates and the new historical series in tables 1-3 were based on the card counts; and all the differences between the old and new estimates are due to the changes of definition and procedure which were made over the years as successive improvements were introduced. A complete list follows:

- (a) From 1950-1958, the estimates of employees with cards were made by the method described in this article. In 1959-1964 a different method was used, described in the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. In tables 1-3, the 1959-1964 figures have been re-calculated on the basis used in 1950-58. A few rounding and transcription errors in the estimates for 1950-58 have also been corrected.
- (b) Previous estimates did not include civil servants without cards stationed outside the United Kingdom.
- (c) Previous estimates included a certain category of merchant seamen who are not included in the estimates derived from the exchanges of national insurance cards. The estimates of the size of this category ranged from 30,000 to 47,000, but are now known to have been very unreliable. In tables 1-3 this category has been omitted throughout.
- (d) In previous estimates, persons who were registered as wholly unemployed, but who did not have national insurance cards which were counted in the card exchanges, were not regarded as employees though they were included in the working population. In tables 1-3 these persons are counted as employees, as well as members of the working population.
- (e) Previous estimates for employers and self-employed did not take into account the results of the 1961 Census of Population.

(f) In 1950-1962, in an endeavour to reconcile the Ministry of Labour estimates of the number of employees in agriculture with the estimates derived from the annual censuses of workers on holdings of more than one acre which are conducted by the Agricultural Departments, an addition was made to the number of national insurance cards which were recorded in the card exchanges as being classified to agriculture. This addition decreased from 73,000 in 1951 to 15,000 in 1962, and was discontinued in 1963. The results of the 1961 Census of Population are now available, and show that the Ministry of Labour estimates, without any addition, are between the results shown by the Census of Population and agricultural censuses. In tables 1-3 the addition has been omitted altogether.

(g) In 1950-1961 the published estimates of employees in employment and numbers in civil employment related to the end of May, and were obtained by subtracting from the total number of employees an unemployment figure which was obtained by interpolation between the mid-May and mid-June unemployment counts. From 1962 onwards, the published estimates related to mid-June and the unemployment figure which was used in the calculation was the ordinary mid-June unemployment count. In Tables 1-3 the latter practice has been followed throughout.

(h) In previous estimates, a small category of ex-servicemen who exchanged cards, could not be classified to industry, and were not registered as wholly unemployed—never exceeding 10,000 in number, and in recent years only a few hundred—were counted as “employees” but not as “in employment”. In tables 1-3 they have been included in both.

The methods which have just been described, and which will be used to compile the national estimates, can also be applied in future to produce quarterly estimates of the total numbers of employees in each region, and hence of the total numbers of employees in employment and numbers in civil employment in each region.

Estimates for June 1965 and September 1965 for the new Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes, including the new South-East and East Anglia regions, are at present being compiled and will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

The figures in Tables 1-3 have not been adjusted for normal seasonal variation. Table 4 gives the results of adjusting the figures in columns (5), (9), (11) and (12) of these tables, using the method described in the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

Monthly Employment Estimates

The arrangements described in the previous article on pages 207-214 provide, at quarterly intervals, estimates of the working population, the total numbers of employees, and, after subtraction of the registered wholly unemployed, of the total numbers of employees in employment, as so defined. Full analyses of the totals by industry of employment are only compiled annually, namely those for June, as described in the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE page 111. The needs for more frequent information about movements in the level of employment in the production and some other sectors of the economy have to be met through different arrangements, using information obtained from employers about short-term changes in the numbers of employees on their payrolls.

It is difficult indeed to estimate relatively small net changes during a short period in the total in employment in a large number of establishments in an industry. To the extent to which the short-term changes fall within the margins of error of the estimates of the numbers in employment, the estimated changes are not meaningful. There are thus limits to the frequency at

which the compilation of employment estimates is justifiable and also to the extent to which satisfactory estimates can be compiled at, for example, monthly intervals. Monthly estimates are only satisfactory for those sectors for which it is possible to obtain representative monthly information as a basis for estimates subject to relatively small margins of error.

Where monthly statistics are required, it is generally important that they should be available reasonably quickly. However, as it is not practicable to obtain information every month from every employer, the month to month changes have to be estimated from sample enquiries, and so are subject to sampling errors. Enquiries about the numbers currently on the payroll, rather than the number of national insurance cards held, are made in some sectors, and provide information as a basis for estimating short-term changes in employment in these sectors with the minimum of delay.

It will be recalled that some persons included in the basic estimates of employees in employment for June may not be on the payroll of any employer on the first Monday in June, and others

may then be on the payrolls of two or more employers. The extent to which the basic (June) employment statistics, according to the definitions given in the previous article differ from payroll statistics probably varies from industry to industry and from year to year.

Consequently, if estimated percentage changes in the numbers on the payrolls are applied, industry by industry, to the basic June figures to give estimates for other months, it is to be expected that, even if the changes are measured precisely, the resulting estimates for the following June will differ from the basic figures for that month which will be obtained subsequently. If this difference, including the effect of sampling errors, turns out to be relatively large, the estimates for intervening months between successive Junes cannot be regarded as satisfactory or comparable with the basic June estimates.

Hitherto, monthly analyses by broad industry groups of the total number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain have been published; and, also, estimates of the numbers of male and female employees in employment in many industries, for example Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification, including all index of production industries and some service industries.

The estimates became available about five or six weeks after the week to which they related, but, at that stage, they were provisional and subject to revision. They were obtained by linking estimates of changes in employees in employment on to the latest available basic June figures. Revisions were published each February when the basic figures for the previous June were published and covered all months from the last July but one. The final monthly estimates for any particular industry were thus non-linear interpolations between the annual (June) estimates obtained by methods described in the March 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. The estimates for July to November were revised twice; the final revisions were published after an interval varying from 8 months for June estimates to 19 months for July estimates.

For some industries the provisional estimates were subject to substantial routine revisions, and in such cases the final revised estimates for these industries for months other than June probably did not indicate accurately the pattern of short-term changes. The reasons for their unreliability arose from the

difficulties mentioned above of estimating short-term changes in employment; either the information available monthly was not sufficiently representative, or changes in the numbers on the payrolls were different from changes in employees in employment as defined. For some service industries, information as a basis for estimation was not available every month or, in some cases, even every quarter. This explains why monthly estimates were never made for some service industries.

The monthly estimates were thus satisfactory for manufacturing and other industries in the production sector and for those of the service industries, for example, railways for which comprehensive or representative information is available each month. The estimates of the overall total in civil employment however were not reliable.

Now that quarterly estimates of the total numbers of males and females in civil employment are being issued, based on counts of national insurance card-exchanges as described in the previous article, monthly estimates of the overall total in civil employment are being discontinued.

Monthly estimates of the numbers of employees in employment in industries (S.I.C. Minimum List Headings) covered by the Index of Industrial Production are being continued. The estimates for March 1966 are given on pages 000-000 of this issue. They will still be provisional when first issued, but, on the basis of past experience, the subsequent revisions are not expected to be large. As before, the revised estimates will be published in February, after the annual estimates for June become available.

Estimates for other industries for which monthly estimates have been published hitherto are available on request from the Director of Statistics, (Division C.1), Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. A review of their reliability is at present being made and in the meantime they are not being published in the GAZETTE. When the review is completed, their publication will be resumed to the extent that the review indicates that they are sufficiently reliable. It is hoped to obtain improved estimates for some sectors where the present estimates are not sufficiently reliable and to extend the list of industries and services to be covered by the published monthly estimates.

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

For every job in industry, however simple, training is necessary. Higher productivity, reduced wastage of manpower and materials, and lower labour turnover are some of the benefits of good training. All training costs money, but efficient training is the least costly and well repays the money spent on it. Instructors, too, need to be trained and the quality of the instructor determines the efficiency of the training he gives. Few instructors are born teachers and the best of craftsmen may lack the ability to pass on their craft skill to others; this ability has to be acquired through training.

Courses on Instructional Techniques are available to industry at the Ministry of Labour's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow). The courses are intensive, combining theory and practice. Each student has six practice periods in which he gives:

- (1) instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and to a group, using an example taken from his own trade;
- (2) a trade talk, for example, describing a manufacturing process; and
- (3) two half-hour lessons to a class of learners.

The student receives constructive criticism of his efforts from the instructor and from the other members of his class.

The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial experience; they are familiar with the problems of instructing and have the ability to teach others how to instruct.

More detailed information of the courses can be obtained from Training Department (T.EI), Ministry of Labour, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, or from any Employment Exchange.

Young Persons Entering Employment in 1965

Nearly 560,000 young persons—about 291,000 boys and 269,000 girls—entered employment in Great Britain last year. This was about 49,000 or 8.0 per cent. less than the previous year. It reflects the fall in the birth-rate between 1948 and 1950, and the fact that more young people are staying longer at school. The decline is apparent at ages 15 (36,200 down), 16 (6,000 down) and 17 (6,300 down).

The decrease in the number of boys, compared with a year earlier, was 24,000 or 7.6 per cent., and for girls it was 25,000, or 8.5 per cent.

Of the total of about 291,000 boys who entered all types of employment, 118,100 became apprentices or learners in skilled occupations; for 1964 the comparable figures were 314,800 and 114,500. Thus the number of boys entering apprenticeship increased by 3,600 over 1964, although the total number of entrants to employment fell.

The proportion of boys who entered apprenticeships was 40.6 per cent.—the highest since figures were first collected in 1950—compared with 36.4 per cent. in the previous year. Part of this increase arose from the introduction of a revised scheme of training in the coalmining industry early in the year, which resulted in 88.1 per cent. of new entrants to that industry being classified as apprentices, as against 28.6 per cent. for 1964.

In most other industries, as well as coalmining, the proportion of apprentices to total new entrants increased, but by much smaller amounts, for example, engineering and electrical goods 60.9 per cent. (56.4 per cent. in 1964); transport and communication 35.2 per cent. (30.0 per cent. in 1964). There were decreases of 300 for girls and 900 for boys in entrants to employment leading to professional qualifications, but many entrants to this category of employment are over 18 years of age, and, therefore, outside the scope of this article.

For clerical work there were also decreases, 4,900 boys and 6,700 girls, against the 1964 figures, but the proportion of girls who chose this type of employment rose to 40.3 per cent., continuing the trend which has been apparent in the three previous years—1962, 35.3 per cent., 1963, 38.4 per cent., 1964, 39.1 per cent. Compared with 1964, about 14,000 fewer boys and girls entered other employment providing planned training apart from induction courses.

Table 5 is an analysis by age of entry of the number of boys and girls entering employment, and table 7 shows the numbers who entered the various categories of employment according to age at entry.

Table 5 Analysis by Age of Entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	201,176	66,894	23,156	291,226
Girls	188,354	56,598	23,561	268,513
Total	389,530	123,492	46,717	559,739
Percentage change over 1964	-8%	-4%	-12%	-8%

The numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry only show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. Transfers between industries of young persons under 18 are not recorded.

The figures for an industry group include all entrants to that group, regardless of individual occupations. Thus the figures for manufacturing industries include not only those starting work

in factories, but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in these industries.

Table 6 shows the number entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total number of boys and girls entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1964 are given in brackets. Table 8 gives the numbers of boys and girls entering various occupational categories of employment, analysed by orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Although 1,500 more entered apprenticeship to skilled occupations, manufacturing industries as a whole attracted 5,800 fewer boys than in 1964, and 10,500 fewer girls.

Table 6 Industrial Analysis

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group (comparable figures for 1964 are given in brackets)	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5 (6)	1 (1)
Mining and quarrying	2 (2)	— (—)
Manufacturing industries	37 (37)	35 (35)
Construction	14 (14)	1 (1)
Transport and communication	4 (3)	2 (2)
Distributive trades	16 (17)	31 (32)
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance	12 (12)	19 (18)
Hotels, laundries and personal services	10 (9)	11 (11)
Total number of entrants (000's)	291 (315)	269 (293)

Most industries had smaller intakes of new entrants than in 1964. Only shipbuilding and marine engineering (for both boys and girls), paper, printing and publishing (for boys), gas, electricity and water, transport and communication and public administration (for girls) showed increases over the previous year, but in no case were these more than 500.

Entry of boys to the construction industry fell by 4,000, including a decline of about 2,000 in apprenticeships, although the proportion entering apprenticeships increased from 67.0 per cent. to 68.5 per cent. About 2,600 fewer boys entered agriculture, forestry and fishing. The largest fall among new entrants was in the distributive trades, where 5,000 fewer boys and 10,000 fewer girls found employment than in 1964, while the number of girls entering clothing and footwear declined by 3,000.

Of the 108,000 girls who entered clerical employment, 34,000 did so in manufacturing industries, 21,000 in the distributive trades and 18,000 in insurance, banking and finance. For boys, the largest number entering clerical employment were in manufacturing industries, 8,000, and in insurance, banking and finance, 5,000.

The data for these figures is derived from records compiled by Youth Employment Offices. Under the National Insurance Acts every person on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs from Youth Employment Offices and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained.

An important qualification about the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons, who may have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare time work while still at school, are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although Youth Employment Offices make every effort to ensure that their records are as complete as possible.

Table 7 Analysis by Type of Employment entered and Age of Entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment							
	Boys				Girls			
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	79.7	31.6	6.8	118.1	13.2	2.4	1.0	16.6
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0.3	1.9	2.2	4.4	0.4	2.2	2.1	4.6
Clerical employment	7.6	13.8	7.7	29.1	53.2	39.3	15.7	108.2
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns	27.1	7.1	2.7	37.0	28.1	3.9	1.7	33.7
Other employment	86.4	12.4	3.8	102.6	93.5	8.8	3.1	105.5
Total	201.2	66.9	23.2	291.2	188.4	56.6	23.6	268.5

Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take into account subsequent changes of work.

They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately, are excluded.

Equally the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time as they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

The distribution of boys and girls entering employment in Scotland, Wales and each of the planning regions of England, at ages 15, 16 and 17 are given in table 9. The 1964 figures which appeared in the May, 1965, issue of the GAZETTE referred to the administrative regions as constituted up to 1st April, 1965. On that date some boundary changes were made, and the differences were explained in the April, 1965, issue of the GAZETTE (page 161).

Nationally, the proportion of the total boy entrants who entered at age 15 remained unchanged from 1964 at 69 per cent., but for girls it fell from 71 to 70 per cent. in the same period. Scotland again had the highest proportional entry for boys and girls aged 15 (78 per cent.) and 80 per cent., respectively, although both were one per cent. down on 1964. The lowest proportional entry for boys and girls at this age was again in the London and South Eastern Region (59 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively).

Compared with 1964, there were slight reductions in the proportions that boy and girl entrants formed of the total number of employees, and the percentages were lower in all regions.

Analyses by region of the numbers of boys and girls taking employment in each of the orders of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1965 are given in table 10, which includes a

separate tabulation for boys starting as apprentices. A regional analysis of the numbers entering the various categories of employment is given in table 11.

Table 9 Regional Analysis of Boys and Girls entering Employment by Age of Entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total Number	Percentage of total employees*
	15	16	17		
Boys					
London and South Eastern	30,263	15,142	5,829	51,234	1.4
Eastern and Southern	24,387	9,276	3,210	36,873	2.1
South Western	12,181	5,215	1,804	19,200	2.2
Midlands	35,284	10,695	3,596	49,575	2.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	20,255	5,707	1,718	27,680	2.0
North Western	27,333	8,647	2,341	38,321	2.0
Northern	15,602	3,936	1,237	20,775	2.3
Scotland	25,020	4,877	2,091	31,988	2.3
Wales	10,851	3,399	1,330	15,580	2.3
Total, Great Britain	201,176	66,894	23,156	291,226	2.0
Girls					
London and South Eastern	28,330	13,154	5,884	47,368	2.1
Eastern and Southern	23,023	7,509	3,382	33,914	3.5
South Western	11,619	3,962	1,967	17,548	3.7
Midlands	33,622	8,726	3,304	45,652	3.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	19,028	5,358	1,761	26,147	3.5
North Western	25,243	7,519	2,324	35,086	3.1
Northern	14,640	3,654	1,441	19,735	4.4
Scotland	23,404	4,159	1,645	29,208	3.6
Wales	9,445	2,557	1,853	13,855	4.3
Total, Great Britain	188,354	56,598	23,561	268,513	3.2

*The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each Region at June, 1965.

In Great Britain the increase in the proportion of boys entering apprenticeships was reflected in all regions, the largest increase being in Northern (41 to 48 per cent.) and in Wales (29 to 36 per cent.) and the smallest in London and South Eastern (26 to 29 per cent.), South Western (38 to 40 per cent.), and in Scotland (40 to 42 per cent.). Regional variations depend to some extent on the nature of the industry of the region.

Table 11 Analysis of Boys and Girls entering Employment by type of Employment entered and by Region

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern	14,206	3,496	795	601	9,152	26,251	12,254	5,403	14,827	11,617	51,234	47,368
Eastern and Southern	14,730	2,611	524	416	3,719	13,919	4,869	3,090	13,031	13,878	36,873	33,914
South Western	7,665	1,122	294	292	1,379	6,034	2,579	2,493	7,283	7,607	19,200	17,548
Midlands	19,930	2,648	720	761	3,841	17,144	8,553	6,601	16,531	18,498	49,575	45,652
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,820	1,498	363	599	2,431	9,339	2,947	3,146	8,119	11,565	27,680	26,147
North Western	18,511	2,333	609	688	3,649	14,529	2,881	4,818	12,671	12,718	38,321	35,086
Northern	10,030	874	280	442	1,468	6,622	1,216	3,302	7,761	8,495	20,775	19,735
Scotland	13,557	1,370	572	494	2,446	10,281	1,106	3,724	14,307	13,339	31,988	29,208
Wales	5,658	616	223	328	1,022	4,035	592	1,117	8,085	7,759	15,580	13,855
Total, Great Britain	118,107	16,568	4,380	4,621	29,107	108,154	36,997	33,694	102,635	105,476	291,226	268,513

Midlands Region recorded the largest number of boys and girls entering employment leading to professional qualifications, nearly 1,500 out of a national total of 9,000. In 1965, as in 1964, the proportion of young persons entering clerical employment

in Great Britain was 24.5 per cent. of the total number of entrants to all forms of employment. The actual numbers of both boys and girls entering this class of employment fell in all regions.

Table 10 Regional and Industrial Analysis of Young Persons entering Employment

Industry group	REGION										Great Britain
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales		
BOYS: Apprenticeship to skilled occupation											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	138	291	142	364	170	197	92	147	37	1,578	
Mining and quarrying	38	5	57	910	1,174	306	1,119	446	783	4,838	
Food, drink and tobacco	95	100	46	115	146	169	186	73	38	968	
Chemicals and allied industries	127	123	32	94	105	310	261	92	78	1,222	
Metal manufacture	107	88	26	981	858	312	514	476	403	3,765	
Engineering and electrical goods	2,654	2,577	1,055	4,017	2,264	1,977	1,304	1,977	484	20,178	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	263	530	424	34	100	305	759	685	38	3,138	
Vehicles	508	818	491	1,105	359	1,034	160	262	195	4,932	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	531	397	170	1,437	592	928	191	384	313	4,943	
Textiles	17	22	14	204	258	213	21	193	43	985	
Leather, leather goods and fur	23	4	10	25	12	30	8	22	1	135	
Clothing and footwear	40	53	26	70	109	100	61	56	18	533	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	70	72	36	149	111	155	66	33	813	2,624	
Timber, furniture, etc.	362	365	137	327	299	509	309	70	71	3,312	
Paper, printing and publishing	836	578	209	456	294	432	120	316	71	665	
Other manufacturing industries	81	68	27	178	30	159	62	44	16	27,194	
Construction	3,221	3,465	2,007	4,417	3,366	4,295	2,123	3,088	1,210	15,867	
Gas, electricity and water	603	524	222	184	514	354	501	227	341	12,812	
Transport and communication	919	475	184	672	690	1,134	595	1,631	202	6,577	
Distributive trades	501	749	407	21	3	7	28	41	9	1,506	
Insurance, banking and finance	281	322	76	232	99	157	72	226	41	1,381	
Professional and scientific services	2,035	2,224	1,078	2,273	1,755	2,490	1,261	1,889	862	5,440	
Miscellaneous services	739	869	788	872	395	562	455	446	314	118,107	
Public administration										16,568	
Grand Total	14,206	14,730	7,665	19,930	13,820	18,511	10,030	13,557	5,658	118,107	

Total: BOYS (including apprentices)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,286	2,711	1,976	2,579	1,455	1,355	1,336	2,122	1,152	15,972
Mining and quarrying	69	29	167	1,128	1,265	376	1,219	622	916	5,791
Food, drink and tobacco	775	629	504	999	777	1,082	595	1,476	359	7,196
Chemicals and allied industries	514	372	68	300	310	818	523	202	152	3,259
Metal manufacture	273	211	59	2,127	1,908	484	1,057	949	871	7,939
Engineering and electrical goods	6,464	4,790	1,732	7,175	2,852	4,874	1,688	2,627	936	33,138
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	345	674	506	49	138	457	913	1,012	51	4,145
Vehicles	920	1,177	653	2,294	498	1,150	188	321	309	7,510
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,014	969	390	3,630	1,061	1,562	369	647	834	11,476
Textiles	218	130	172	1,225	1,179	1,605	204	123	164	6,128
Leather, leather goods and fur	191	67	58	111	113	228	64	127	41	1,000
Clothing and footwear	477	360	305	806	537	593	295	378	250	3,431
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	390	325	123	1,125	577	593	295	378	250	4,016
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,738	1,083	418	1,309	884	1,179	546	1,026	383	8,566
Paper, printing and publishing	2,635	1,250	533	869	582	1,095	275	846	253	8,338
Other manufacturing industries	644	395	138	556	164	500	221	162	202	2,982
Construction	6,259	5,659	2,994	7,013	3,974	5,194	2,638	3,829	1,215	39,713
Gas, electricity and water	929	679	286	578	352	473	257	222	255	4,031
Transport and communication	3,238	1,298	540	1,133	850	1,549	551	906	441	10,506
Distributive trades	8,293	5,585	3,045	6,367	3,867	6,494	3,759	7,296	2,642	47,348
Insurance, banking and finance	2,480	905	310	650	333	582	230	361	195	6,247
Professional and scientific services	1,630	1,074	410	973	574	707	380	668	225	6,641
Miscellaneous services	6,480	4,369	2,106	4,396	2,588	3,793	2,129	3,310	1,742	30,913
Public administration	2,972	2,132	1,707	2,183	1,140	1,591	1,085	1,230	900	14,940
Grand Total	51,234	36,873	19,200	49,575	27,680	38,321	20,775	31,988	15,580	291,226

Total: GIRLS

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	263	469	340	405	147	189	133	171	109	2,226
Mining and quarrying	37	20	50	96	42	34	76	36	36	427
Food, drink and tobacco	1,002	986	847	1,297	1,225	1,327	577	1,085	394	8,740
Chemicals and allied industries	1,166	804	75	701	688	1,157	380	311	92	5,374
Metal manufacture	125	129	26	826	736	160	163	172	173	2,510
Engineering and electrical goods	3,044	2,749	848	3,172	1,193	2,042	1,244	884	590	15,766
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	29	70	17	3	10	74	124	117	8	452
Vehicles	300	479	169	998	150	261	122	168	54	2,574
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	608	255	101	2,297	622	398	122	168	318	4,889
Textiles	239	336	283	3,682	2,362	2,578	595	3,184	283	13,542
Leather, leather goods and fur	118	44	50	113	113	200	78	73	38	922
Clothing and footwear	2,053	1,665	1,205	3,956	2,297	3,881	2,870	2,370	1,592	21,889
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	201	140	84	969	133	260	81	66	30	1,964
Timber, furniture, etc.	355	273	76	230	143	247	133	134	55	1,646
Paper, printing and publishing	1,899	1,315	586	1,048	884	1,330	331	1,503	198	9,094
Other manufacturing industries	656	490	194	769	186	460	233	180	378	3,546
Construction	643	394	195	457	253	297	243	484	147	3,113
Gas, electricity and water	515	226	104	269	87	136	315	386	174	6,106
Transport and communication	2,162	1,023	219	788	351	688	7,377	9,986	5,030	83,228
Distributive trades	12,684	10,738	6,100	12,344	8,315	10,654	1,779	1,300	587	18,790
Insurance, banking and finance	6,876	2,923	1,056	2,320	1,179	1,882	667	1,300	587	18,366
Professional and scientific services	3,336	2,477	1,383	2,807	1,778	2,152	1,264	2,220	949	32,874
Miscellaneous services	6,974	4,712	2,859	4,632	2,589	3,711	1,932	3,481	1,984	8,894
Public administration	2,083	1,197	681	1,378	664	968	673	684	566	11,810
Grand Total	47,368	33,914	17,548	45,652	26,147	35,086	19,735	29,208	13,855	268,513

Table 8 Industrial and Occupational Analysis of Young Persons Entering Employment

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,578	84	25	4	84	343	1,523	192	12,762	1,603	15,972	2,226
Mining and quarrying	4,838	4	37	3	292	358	300	13	324	49	5,791	427
Food, drink and tobacco	968	158	34	18	646	3,006	441	397	5,107	5,161	7,196	8,740
Chemicals and allied industries	1,222	84	149	59	455	3,039	506	320	1,872	1,872	3,259	5,374
Metal manufacture	3,765	19	102	4	829	2,122	3,765	63	1,640	302	7,939	2,510
Engineering and electrical goods	20,178	87	199	23	2,076	9,921	4,940	978	5,745	4,757	33,138	15,766
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,138	24	28	3	204	395	79	12	707	21	4,145	452
Vehicles	4,932	23	28	3	416	2,133	802	87	1,332	328	7,510	2,574
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,943	25	45	8	564	2,729	2,006	179	3,918	1,948	11,476	4,889
Textiles	985	97	36	22	2,305	1,452	4,680	3,096	6,438	6,128	13,542	922
Leather, leather goods and fur	135	15	5	1	28	190	180	642	528	1,000	922	1,964
Clothing and footwear	533	255	13	4	190	1,695	1,346	1,349	7,854	3,431	21,889	1,964
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	813	13	28	5	368	1,120	578	352	2,229	540	8,566	1,646
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,624	37	9	1	280	897	1,615	171	4,038	540	8,338	9,094
Paper, printing and publishing	3,312	163	53	17	1,093	3,229	1,231	1,788	2,649	3,897	8,338	9,094
Other manufacturing industries	665	28	36	9	288	1,322	493	336	1,500	2,982	3,546	3,546
Total, all manufacturing industries	48,213	1,028	754	174	7,996	34,111	17,282	21,624	34,879	35,971	109,124	92,908
Construction	27,194	23	337	1	1,348	2,967	2,879	37	7,955	85	39,713	3,113
Gas, electricity and water	3,056	9	52	6	600	4,498	1,819	32	134	37	4,031	1,581
Transport and communication	3,700	40	120	7	2,781	1,497	1,311	1,104	2,594	457	10,506	6,106
Distributive trades	6,577	1,231	110	90	3,132	20,853	6,039	6,560	31,490	54,494	47,348	83,228
Insurance, banking and finance												

News and Notes

SCOPE OF NEW TRAINING BOARDS

Draft definitions outlining the activities which it is proposed should be covered by industrial training boards for the agricultural, horticultural and forestry industry, and for the road transport industry, have been circulated recently by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, to interested organisations.

The activities to be covered by the first mentioned board are all operations in agriculture, horticulture and forestry which are carried out on a commercial basis, or in connection with a business: agricultural, horticultural contracting: artificial insemination, livestock testing and milk recording services: landscape gardening, gardening contracting, and similar activities: agricultural or horticultural secretarial services.

Agricultural merchanting activities, aerial crop spraying and the processing or preservation of agricultural or horticultural produce are excluded. The felling of trees and the preparation of timber are also excluded: they are already within the scope of the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board.

The proposed board for agriculture, horticulture and forestry, when it is set up, is expected to cover about 500,000 workers.

The activities it is proposed should come within the scope of the road transport board are the carriage of passengers by motor vehicles on roads for hire or reward, including taxi and car hire services: the carriage or haulage of goods by goods vehicle on roads for hire or reward: furniture removing: public warehousing, (other than work performed by registered dock workers): repair of motor vehicles or goods vehicles: buying, selling or hiring out of motor vehicles or goods vehicles: driving instructing, retail sale of petrol or motor oils: wholesale sale of motor vehicle components and accessories, other than tyres, and the sale of transport service equipment.

This board is expected to be constituted during this summer, and will cover about 900,000 workers.

The Minister has also made an order amending the scope of the Wool Industry Training Board—Industrial Training (Wool, Jute and Flax Board) Order, SI 1966, No. 428, HM Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 1s, including postage)

This order, the first to be made amending an Industrial Training Order, brings within the scope of the Wool Industry Training Board the jute, flax, hemp and cordage industries. The board which is renamed the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training

Board, will be responsible for ensuring that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in this industry.

About 35,000 workers will be added by the amending order to the 175,000 covered by the original board, which was the first to be set up under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

The Minister has appointed, as additional employer member of the board, Mr. J. R. L. Halley, DL, chairman and joint managing director of William Halley and Sons, Ltd., Dundee, and as additional employee member, Mrs. Margaret Fenwick, assistant general secretary, the Union of Jute, Flax and Kindred Textile Operatives, Dundee.

He has also announced that he is to appoint Mr. Julian Salmon, CBE, deputy chairman of J. Lyons and Co. Ltd., as chairman of the industrial training board for hotels, restaurants and other catering establishments which it is planned to set up during the summer. Consultations with interested organisations about the precise scope of the board are to take place soon.

LABOUR-ONLY SUB-CONTRACTING

The problem of labour-only sub-contracting was discussed by the National Joint Advisory Council at their meeting on 27th April.

Concern about the growth of labour-only sub-contracting had been expressed in the discussion on employment agencies at the October meeting of the Council. This raised somewhat different issues and separate enquiries had been made into the subject.

Labour-only sub-contracting was found extensively in construction and to a lesser extent in engineering. Among other industries and employments where the practice exists were agriculture, timber felling, general clerical and typing services and theatrical work.

There were two forms of the practice—employment by a labour-only sub-contractor, and labour-only sub-contracting on a self-employed basis. It was the second which was the major cause of difficulty.

There was no doubt that the practice caused problems in a number of ways, though these could not be said to be serious over the whole field of employment. It could undermine the protection given by negotiated agreements and social legislation and it was liable to cause industrial friction. It could have inflationary effects on earnings. It was alleged to lend itself to evasion of income tax. There were other difficulties, including those in the training field.

Some of these problems were already under consideration by the bodies principally concerned. And it has to be remembered that, in certain circumstances, the practice might have some useful features.

Shortage of labour was at the root of the growing use of this method of working. For this reason, attempts to eliminate or control the practice were unlikely to be effective. There were some sectors of industry which had become heavily dependent on it, and any attempt to dispense with it would give rise to serious difficulties. Moreover it was difficult to see how the practice could be eliminated without interference with accepted liberties.

The T.U.C. urged that, in view of the seriousness of the problem, particularly in the construction industry, the Minister should set up an independent inquiry. The C.B.I., on the other hand, while recognising that labour-only sub-contracting gave rise to certain problems, took the view that it could bring advantages in the form of productivity and continuity of employment.

The Council agreed that the Ministry should continue its study of the problem—including attempts to regulate it by agreement and any suggestions for dealing with it which may be put forward and report back to the Council when there were any significant developments. On the question of an independent inquiry, the Minister suggested that there might be informal discussions between the Ministry and the two sides of the construction industry.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES

There are in Britain today 364 local employment committees, with a total membership of nearly 10,500. They are the main advisory bodies attached to employment exchanges run by the Ministry of Labour, and their main purpose is to secure for the Ministry the full benefit of local knowledge on industrial problems, and to bring the exchanges in close touch with local employers and with workers. Their advice plays an important part in helping to maintain a high and steady level of employment.

These committees were originally set up in 1917 by regulations made under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909. They now derive authority from the Employment and Training Act, 1948. Under an order made recently—The Employment Advisory Committee Regulations, 1966, SI 1966, No. 422, HM Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 6d. net or 9d. including postage—Mr. Ray Gunter,

Minister of Labour, has brought the constitution of the committees up to date.

The regulations do not alter the functions of the committees, but their main provisions

- provide for flexibility in the period of employment committees. The 1917 regulations prescribed a period of three years: this will now normally be as five years, but other periods may be determined at the Minister's discretion where for any reason this is desirable;
- allow a committee to remain in office, if its term expires before a new committee has been appointed, until the new appointments come into effect;
- give statutory effect to the practice by which employers and workers are equally represented on the committees;
- enable the Minister to terminate a member's appointment at his discretion;
- allow full discretion in the appointment of sub-committees;
- remove the requirement of the 1917 regulations, which has become a formality, for the committee to consider applications for accommodation on employment exchange premises.

NEW GOVERNMENT TRAINING CENTRE AT POPLAR

An important advance in the expansion of government training centres was made recently when the Minister of Labour opened a new centre at Poplar, the fifth in the London area.

There are training places for 186 men, most of whom will undergo six monthly courses at the new centre, which brings the total number of these centres throughout the country to 30. About 300 workers will be able to be trained there each year in various skills.

Twelve trades are being taught at Poplar. They are:—

Engineering—centre lathe turning, capstan setting/operating, and milling.

Construction—bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, heating and ventilating, and slating and tiling.

Miscellaneous—motor repairing, heavy vehicle repairing, radio, television and electronic servicing, and hair-dressing (men's).

Poplar is the only centre in the country where training as heavy vehicle fitters is given. It has been introduced here as an experiment, and if the course is successful and well supported, the Ministry will consider the establishment of further classes in other parts of the country.

Although slating and tiling instruction has been given at government training centres in the past, Poplar at the moment is the only one where this trade is being taught. Recruitment for this is nation wide, and one man in the class is from Aberdeen.

Three years ago there were only 13 GTCs. During the next year it is hoped to open another eight, making 38 in all. When the

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expansion programme is complete there will be about 8,000 training places capable of producing about 15,000 trained workers a year.

The eight additional centres will be at Coventry, Manchester (Denton), Edinburgh (Granton) Killingworth (Northumberland), Plymouth, Medway Towns, and in Sussex and East Anglia.

FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A further report was made to the National Joint Advisory Council at their meeting on 26th April about the numbers and activities of employment agencies, together with information about practices overseas, for which the council had asked when the matter was first discussed last October.

It is estimated that there are about 3,000 employment agencies or branches of agencies on Great Britain. There was evidence of a fairly substantial increase in the number of agencies. Most operate in England. There are few in Wales and Scotland.

Theatrical agencies form the largest single group, with clerical and mixed agencies second and third in importance.

Although as much information as possible had been obtained, it was considered that there was still insufficient knowledge of the activities of these agencies, what the economic and social implications of those activities were, and how they should be handled. The indications were that the agencies were proliferating, and the quality of the service they provided was variable.

There were grounds for concern about their activities, and only a limited amount of knowledge through local licensing arrangements about their nature and effect. The C.B.I. said that enquiries they had made among their members did not support criticisms of the working of agencies, or any legislative action, but the views of other members of the council were that there was a need for more information about their working, and that registration and licensing was justified for this purpose.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers Associations have recently completed one year's service.

Their first task was to survey and enumerate the problems comprised in their terms of reference. These proved to be both complex and numerous. A document setting them out was compiled and sent to about 600 trade unions and 1,400 employers' associations in July last year, in each case with an invitation to submit evidence if desired.

The commission also invited evidence from government departments, nationalised industries, individual companies, private voluntary organisations and individuals having a special knowledge of industrial relations. In addition, a public invitation was issued to any person or organisation to submit evidence.

While awaiting such evidence, members of the commission visited a number of industrial establishments to see joint committees of managers and employees in operation, attended as observers at certain joint industrial councils, and witnessed at York the final stages of the disputes procedure in the engineering industry.

Members have also paid visits to classes held by the Industrial Society for the instruction of shop stewards. Other visits are being made to industrial establishments in the Midlands, and later on the year the commission hope to visit Western Germany and Sweden to study on the spot certain features of industrial relations in those countries.

In response to the invitation to submit evidence, about 250 papers have so far been received from government departments, trade unions, employers' associations, industrial concerns, and a number of societies and individuals with special knowledge. Members of the public have also supplied evidence.

More such papers have been promised, and the total expected is about 360. Some are very long, all are important. In addition to studying this evidence, research is being conducted into a number of aspects bearing on the work of the commission, for example, the organisation and procedure of shop stewards; non-recognition of certain unions catering for white collar workers; negotiating procedures and the settlement of differences; and the enforcement of industrial discipline in unionised and non-unionised firms.

The first oral evidence was taken by the commission in July last year, and since November sittings for this purpose have continued regularly one day a week. It will not be possible to ask more than a minority of those who have submitted papers to attend for oral examination. Nor, indeed, will this be necessary, as the same suggestions are repeated in a large number of these papers, and it has been possible to sift them in examination of a number of representative witnesses.

Nevertheless, these oral hearings will need to be continued for some considerable time, but will be contemporaneous with the preliminary deliberative sessions of the commission. Some of these further hearings will be concerned with the incidence of unofficial strikes, and with the question of restrictive practices, and having regard to the representations received, some hearings will be in private.

The volume of evidence received, and the difficulty and importance of the questions which the commission has to consider, make it impossible at present to forecast with any precision the date for the final report. Moreover, the inter-relation of many of the major problems is a serious obstacle in the way of an interim report in advance of the full consideration of the particular issues, and the repercussions of the various suggested remedies. The royal commission consists, in addition to the chairman, of eleven members, all of whom have full-time outside occupations. They are, however, well aware of the urgency of the task, and are continuing to devote to it as much of their time as possible.

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EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS

The problems of the employment of older workers were discussed by the National Joint Advisory Council at their recent meeting.

They approved proposals put forward by the Minister of Labour, who presided at the meeting, for a new approach to the problem. They also agreed to co-operate in examining the ways in which a change in industrial and other attitudes to the employment of older workers with a view to obtaining acceptance of the idea that

- full use of the older worker can go a long way to ease the general labour shortage, thus reducing inflationary pressures on the economy and the individual firm;
- older workers can be expected to respond favourably to an attempt by an employer to make special arrangements for their continued employment;
- the situation may vary from industry to industry, and even between individuals, but in general the productiveness of older workers is not less than younger workers when employed on familiar work in suitable conditions;
- some simple modifications are often all that is necessary to adapt working conditions to suit older workers;
- adjustment of working hours may be helpful. Part-time jobs may attract older workers who would not be willing to or able to take full-time employment.

Other action approved by the council in support of the campaign included:

- some review of the effect of statutory and other arrangements concerning retirement pensions, redundancy payments and similar matters;
- greater use of training in government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units;
- more special arrangements to be made by employers for employing and training older workers;
- a new initiative by local offices of the Ministry of Labour in placing older workers by intensified activity and a more sophisticated approach.

TRAINING OF TRAINING OFFICERS

Recommendations for short introductory courses for training officers are made in a recent report by the Central Training Council's Committee on Training Officers (HMSO price 1s. 6d. postage extra) and include the methods to be used, the number of centres required and the need for follow up courses and periods of practical training.

These introductory courses aim to provide a person of suitable intellectual capacity and some industrial experience with a knowledge of the main duties of a training officer and some degree of skill in carrying such duties out. The courses are essentially of an interim nature designed to meet an immediate need, but it is expected that they will continue to be required for a number of years. The report envisages that they should be

reviewed from time to time in the light of new developments in training and any changes in the extent and nature of the demand for them.

The Committee, at a later date, intends to report in greater detail what the training function involves and the long term training necessary to equip an officer to exercise that function.

The committee recommend that courses should cover a minimum period of 120 hours in college, in two periods of two weeks full-time study, preferably residential, split by a period of project work in industry, and that they should include sessions on the training function, assessment of training needs, formulating and implementing programmes, and assessing training effectiveness. A detailed analysis of these broad headings is given in an appendix to the report.

The report advocates that a full-time tutor should be assigned to each course; project work should be regarded as an integral part of the course, should be realistic and worthwhile, and should be planned in consultation with the student's employer. A list of firms with good training arrangements and willing to take students for project work should be compiled by colleges for use if a student's own employer cannot provide facilities.

The committee recommend that time should be allowed for college staff to supervise the project work and, if necessary, for students to return during the industrial period for help and guidance. Proposals for part-time courses should be considered on their merits, although approval of these courses would be exceptional and given only where a college is also providing a full-time course. Part-time courses should cover the same syllabus as the full-time one, including project work and include at least two week-ends of full-time residence.

The report states that as more candidates become available, colleges should exercise firm control over the selection of candidates. The process of selection is an essential part of the work of college tutors: the minimum requirements are sufficient practical experience of industry or commerce to ensure active participation in the work of the training group; and an intellectual level capable of making an adequate synthesis of the theory and practice to be covered.

Although the lack of formal qualifications should not debar a student, the minimum educational requirements should be about Higher National Certificate level. The committee suggest that consideration should be given to slanting particular courses to meet the needs of training officers with common problems, although courses should not be run exclusively for one narrow sector of industry or commerce.

Colleges who wish the Ministry of Labour grant arrangements to apply to their courses for training officers have in the past submitted details of their courses for prior "approval" to the Ministry and the appropriate education departments. The committee recommend that these arrangements should continue, although once a college has its plans "approved" it should be free to run repeat courses, but their content should be periodically reviewed.

Courses should be "approved" only at colleges which command the necessary resources. The committee state that it is of greater importance that a smaller number of courses of high quality be provided than that courses of lesser value should be given in a large number of colleges.

Since colleges which provide courses leading to the Diploma in Management Studies are most likely to be best equipped to meet these requirements the report states that courses for training officers should be approved normally only at these colleges. Colleges should set up advisory committees to plan courses in close co-operation with local industry. The college's industrial liaison officer—if there is one—the general inspector for the college, representatives of local productivity committees and associations, British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, Ministry of Labour regional office, Industrial Training Service, and the regional staff of industrial training boards are all likely to make a useful contribution.

It is recommended that colleges should institute a sound procedure for assessing the effectiveness of their courses in consultation with employers and students. This can be achieved by interviews and conferences with employers and the use of questionnaires. Six months after the course both student and employer should be able to comment on the effectiveness of the course, which will enable judgments to be made on its value both to the student and employer and for any weaknesses in the course to be identified.

The report suggests that the introductory course should be followed by supervised practical experience and appropriate specialised courses. Where supervised practical experience is not available in a student's own firm, arrangements should be made for him to receive it in another firm. Finally, the report states that urgent consideration should be given to the question of approved specialised courses qualifying for financial assistance from the Ministry of Labour and the training boards.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN FACTORIES

A working party has been set up by the National Joint Advisory Council to study the relevance of the employment provisions of Part VI of the Factories Act, 1961, and associated legislation, to modern conditions.

These provisions relate to the employment of women and young persons in factories and in addition to hours of work deal with other conditions such as overtime, holidays and shift work.

The subject was first discussed at the meeting of the council last October, when the effect of the restrictions in this Part of the Act on shift working was considered. There was general agreement then that if there were an examination of the problem it should be on a wider basis.

The provisions in the Act are complex, and the extent to which they are relevant in present day conditions is by no means clear. For these reasons it was felt desirable to have a more detailed examination.

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 11,542,000 in March 1966 (8,548,000 males 2,915,000 females). The total included 8,875,000 (6,046,000 males 2,829,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,648,000 (1,561,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 14,000 lower than that for February 1966 and 18,000 higher than in March 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 21,000 lower than in February 1966 and 34,000 higher than in March 1965. The number in construction was 10,000 higher than in February 1966 and 13,000 higher than in March 1965.

Unemployment

The total number of registered unemployed on 18th April in Great Britain was 307,484, representing 1.3 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month and 1.5 per cent. in April 1965. The total included 298,957 wholly unemployed (including 7,409 school-leavers) and 8,527 temporarily stopped. The number of unemployed school-leavers was 6,235 more than in March, following the end of term.

Excluding school-leavers the number wholly unemployed was 291,548; adjusted for normal seasonal variations the figure was 279,000. Compared with 274,000 in March.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 13th April was 432,442, 27,072 more than on 9th March. The number of unfilled vacancies for adults increased during the month by 14,700 to 289,067 compared with a normal seasonal increase of 13,800.

Overtime and short time

In the week ended 19th March 1966, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in establishments with eleven or

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 12 provides an industrial analysis by order and minimum list headings of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-March 1966, and for the two preceding months and for March 1965.

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

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

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more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding ship-building and ship-repairing, was 2,205,000. This is about 36 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 28,000 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th April, 1966 (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 152.9 and 167.8, compared with 152.6 and 167.2 at 31st March, 1966.

Index of Retail Prices

At 19th April the official retail prices index was 116.0 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 114.6 at 22nd March and 112.0 at 14th April 1964. The index figure for food was 115.2 compared with 113.1 at 22nd March.

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

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 150, involving approximately 49,100 workers. During the month approximately 54,500 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 120,000 working days were lost, including 38,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

cards. For manufacturing industry the returns rendered 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 time 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.

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Table 12 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	March 1965			January 1966*			February 1966*			March 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,549.7	2,973.8	11,523.5	8,566.0	2,994.1	11,560.1	8,556.1	3,003.3	11,556.4	8,547.6	2,994.3	11,541.9
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,028.3	2,812.7	8,841.0	6,071.8	2,829.2	8,901.0	6,060.9	2,835.4	8,896.3	6,045.7	2,829.2	8,874.9
Mining and quarrying	614.7	22.8	637.5	580.7	22.8	603.5	577.1	22.8	599.9	573.2	22.8	596.0
Coal mining	554.3	17.8	572.1	520.4	17.8	538.2	516.8	17.8	534.6	512.9	17.8	530.7
Food, drink and tobacco	457.6	335.6	793.2	466.1	344.2	810.3	463.7	343.4	807.1	462.8	341.7	804.5
Grain milling	32.0	8.4	40.4	31.4	8.4	39.8	31.6	8.5	40.1	31.6	8.4	40.0
Bread and flour confectionery	88.3	61.2	149.5	88.0	62.8	150.8	88.1	62.6	150.7	88.0	62.4	150.4
Biscuits	17.3	30.9	48.2	17.2	31.2	48.4	17.3	30.8	48.1	17.0	30.4	47.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	41.2	37.6	78.8	43.6	38.3	81.9	43.5	38.2	81.7	43.4	38.0	81.4
Milk products	21.4	11.0	32.4	21.7	11.4	33.1	21.9	11.4	33.3	22.4	11.8	34.2
Sugar	12.1	3.8	15.9	13.7	4.2	17.9	12.0	3.9	15.9	11.9	3.9	15.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.4	52.4	91.8	40.5	54.4	94.9	40.3	54.1	94.4	40.1	52.8	92.9
Fruit and vegetable products	30.7	40.4	71.1	32.1	43.6	75.7	32.2	42.6	74.8	31.9	41.8	73.7
Animal and poultry foods	16.3	20.8	37.1	16.6	21.9	38.5	16.5	21.9	38.4	16.4	21.8	38.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	77.2	21.8	99.0	78.0	21.5	99.5	75.8	22.9	98.7	75.7	22.7	98.4
Brewing and malting	38.3	21.4	59.7	39.6	22.2	61.8	39.3	22.2	61.5	39.5	22.7	62.2
Other drink industries	17.1	22.5	39.6	17.2	21.9	39.1	17.2	22.0	39.2	17.3	22.3	39.6
Tobacco	17.1	22.5	39.6	17.2	21.9	39.1	17.2	22.0	39.2	17.3	22.3	39.6
Chemicals and allied industries	372.1	141.9	514.0	373.3	145.2	518.5	374.3	145.8	520.1	374.1	145.8	519.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.2	0.5	16.7
Mineral oil refining	24.9	3.6	28.5	24.7	3.7	28.4	24.7	3.7	28.4	24.6	3.7	28.3
Lubricating oils and greases	6.0	1.8	7.8	6.2	1.9	8.1	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.3	1.9	8.2
Chemicals and dyes	175.2	46.9	222.1	173.9	47.4	221.3	174.2	47.4	221.6	174.4	47.1	221.5
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	33.5	43.6	77.1	35.1	45.3	80.4	35.2	45.6	80.8	35.3	45.9	81.2
Explosives and fireworks	16.7	9.0	25.7	16.1	9.1	25.2	16.2	9.1	25.3	16.2	9.2	25.4
Paint and printing ink	33.7	13.2	46.9	33.7	13.2	46.9	33.7	13.2	46.9	33.7	13.4	47.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	27.8	12.9	40.7	27.2	12.9	40.1	27.2	13.1	40.3	27.0	13.1	40.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	28.2	5.5	33.7	29.8	6.2	36.0	30.1	6.3	36.4	30.2	6.1	36.3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.9	4.9	14.8	10.3	5.0	15.3	10.4	4.9	15.3	10.2	4.9	15.1
Metal manufacture	558.3	76.8	635.1	553.1	77.6	630.7	549.5	77.7	627.2	546.9	77.6	624.5
Iron and steel (general)	279.9	25.2	305.1	276.0	25.9	301.9	272.9	25.8	298.7	271.4	25.7	297.1
Steel tubes	48.4	8.9	57.3	48.9	9.4	58.3	48.8	9.4	58.2	48.6	9.4	58.0
Iron castings, etc.	109.8	14.0	123.8	108.2	14.3	122.5	107.9	14.3	122.2	107.5	14.4	121.9
Light metals	48.5	11.3	59.8	48.8	11.0	59.8	48.6	11.1	59.7	48.4	11.0	59.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	71.7	17.4	89.1	71.2	17.0	88.2	71.3	17.1	88.4	71.0	17.1	88.1
Engineering and electrical goods	1,635.6	616.0	2,251.6	1,674.9	632.4	2,307.3	1,677.0	636.6	2,313.6	1,673.6	636.0	2,309.6
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	33.1	5.2	38.3	33.2	5.1	38.3	33.2	5.2	38.4	33.2	5.2	38.4
Metal-working machine tools	78.7	14.0	92.7	82.3	14.6	96.9	82.4	14.6	97.0	82.6	14.7	97.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	49.9	15.5	65.4	51.9	16.6	68.5	52.1	16.8	68.9	51.5	16.7	68.2
Industrial engines	39.2	6.5	45.7	39.2	6.3	45.5	39.2	6.3	45.5	38.9	6.2	45.1
Textile machinery and accessories	43.8	8.3	52.1	44.2	8.6	52.8	44.2	8.6	52.8	44.3	8.6	52.9
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.4	3.5	30.9	28.1	3.6	31.7	28.2	3.6	31.8	28.1	3.6	31.7
Mechanical handling equipment	50.2	7.1	57.3	51.8	7.2	59.0	51.9	7.3	59.2	51.8	7.3	59.1
Office machinery	42.6	16.8	59.4	44.8	17.8	62.6	44.9	17.9	62.8	44.9	17.8	62.7
Other machinery	294.4	65.5	359.9	300.9	67.4	368.3	301.3	67.8	369.1	300.6	67.4	368.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	133.2	17.0	150.2	138.0	17.3	155.3	138.6	17.4	156.0	138.7	17.4	156.1
Ordnance and small arms	17.0	5.7	22.7	19.9	5.8	25.7	19.9	5.7	25.6	19.7	5.8	25.5
Other mechanical engineering	87.7	48.0	135.7	90.4	49.8	140.2	90.8	50.5	141.4	90.8	50.6	141.4
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	6.7	7.9	14.6	7.0	8.4	15.4	7.1	8.4	15.5	7.1	8.5	15.6
Watches and clocks	169.1	59.5	228.6	173.0	60.3	233.3	172.8	60.2	233.0	172.3	60.0	232.3
Electrical machinery	41.9	21.9	63.8	43.7	21.7	65.4	43.7	21.6	65.3	43.7	21.5	65.2
Insulated wires and cables	48.2	33.9	82.1	50.4	37.1	87.5	51.2	37.8	89.0	51.5	37.9	89.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	159.6	130.3	289.9	164.2	134.2	298.4	163.8	135.4	299.2	163.4	135.3	298.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus	39.2	25.0	64.2	36.9	24.4	61.3	36.8	24.5	61.3	36.3	24.3	60.6
Domestic electric appliances	84.9	70.3	155.2	85.5	70.9	156.4	85.4	71.4	156.8	85.3	71.6	156.9
Other electrical goods	197.6	11.3	208.9	195.5	11.7	207.2	190.2	11.7	201.9	189.2	11.7	200.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	147.1	7.9	155.0	148.0	8.5	156.5	143.2	8.5	151.7	142.5	8.5	151.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	50.5	3.4	53.9	47.5	3.2	50.7	47.0	3.2	50.2	46.7	3.2	49.9
Marine engineering	50.5	3.4	53.9	47.5	3.2	50.7	47.0	3.2	50.2	46.7	3.2	49.9
Vehicles	750.8	115.9	866.7	746.0	115.0	861.0	746.4	115.3	861.7	745.6	115.1	860.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	427.2	62.5	489.7	434.2	63.4	497.6	435.0	63.6	498.6	435.4	63.6	499.0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.3	7.1	25.4	18.8	7.2	26.0	18.7	7.1	25.8	18.7	7.1	25.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	220.9	38.3	259.2	213.1	37.0	250.1	213.3	37.0	250.3	212.4	37.0	249.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	37.2	2.9	40.1	35.2	2.6	37.8	34.9	2.6	37.5	34.6	2.6	37.2
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	43.4	2.6	46.0	41.2	2.5	43.7	41.0	2.5	43.5	41.1	2.5	43.6
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.8	2.5	6.3	3.5	2.3	5.8	3.5	2.3	5.8	3.4	2.3	5.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	384.2	202.7	586.9	391.9	203.2	595.1	390.8	202.6	593.4	389.4	202.1	591.5
Tools and implements	15.3	8.3	23.6	15.7	8.7	24.4	15.7	8.7	24.4	15.4	8.6	24.0
Cutlery	29.2	18.4	47.6	29.2	18.0	47.2	29.0	17.8	46.8	28.8	17.8	46.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	34.5	11.1	45.6	34.9	11.1	46.0	34.7	11.0	45.7	34.6	11.0	45.6
Wire and wire manufactures	16.8	21.2	38.0	17.5	21.4	38.9	17.4	21.3	38.7	17.3	21.4	38.7
Cans and metal boxes	15.9	11.9	27.8	16.4	12.3	28.7	16.4	12.2	28.6	16.4	12.1	28.5
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	265.2	125.0	390.2	271.5	125.3	396.8	271.0	125.2	396.2	270.3	124.9	395.2
Other metal industries	265.2	125.0	390.2	271.5	125.3	396.8	271.0	125.2	396.2	270.3	124.9	395.2
Textiles	365.7	410.8	776.5	364.4	397.8	762.2	364.6	398.2	762.8	364.0	396.0	760.0
Production of man-made fibres	36.2	9.3	45.5	36.8	8.5	45.3	36.8	8.4	45.2	36.9	8.4	45.3
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.6	63.4	104.0	40.6	59.6	100.2	41.0	59.6	100.6	40.8	59.6	100.4
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	41.7	53.4	95.1	40.6	50.9	91.5	40.5	50.6	91.1	40.3	50.3	90.6
Woolen and worsted	85.7	94.5	180.2	84.2	90.8	175.0	84.2	91.0	175.2	83.7	89.8	173.5
Jute	8.9	8.6	17.5	8.9	8.5	17.4	8.9	8.5	17.4	8.9	8.5	17.4
Rope, twine and net	4.6	6.3	10.9	4.8	6.8	11.6	4.8	6.8	11.6	4.8	6.8	11.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	39.4	90.5	129.9	40.4	89.6	130.0	40.3	89.8	130.1	40.4	89.2	129.6
Lace												

Table 13 (contd). Estimated number of women in part-time employment in Manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-March 1966

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.9	15.5	Paper, printing and publishing.	32.5	14.8
Leather goods	2.5	16.7	Paper and board	2.5	11.7
Clothing and footwear	39.5	10.2	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	6.8	20.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.2	10.6	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.4	19.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.9	8.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.4	16.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.2	11.2	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	10.4	10.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.4	10.9	Other manufacturing industries	27.3	20.9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.5	13.8	Rubber	8.0	21.3
Footwear	4.5	7.6	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.0	25.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.6	10.8	Plastics moulding and fabricating	8.5	21.8
Pottery	2.3	6.6	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	2.2	15.1
Glass	2.6	12.9			
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.5	15.7			
Timber, furniture, etc.	8.8	14.9			
Timber	2.0	14.8			
Furniture and upholstery	2.7	12.6			
			Total, all manufacturing industries	480.6	17.0

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 19th March, 1966, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,205,200, or about 35.9 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 27,600 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 14.

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

Table 14 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 19th March, 1966

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives		Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week				Total		
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	Average	(000's)	Total number of hours lost	(000's)	Hours lost	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	Average	
Food, drink and tobacco	178.6	31.9	1,596	8.9	0.5	19.7	0.5	4.4	8.5	1.0	0.2	24.2	24.3
Bread and flour confectionery	37.0	34.3	316	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries.	83.1	27.9	850	10.2	—	0.3	0.1	1.6	20.2	0.1	—	1.9	21.9
Chemicals and dyes	37.3	29.6	419	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	146.4	31.4	1,395	9.5	—	1.8	7.3	61.9	8.5	7.3	1.6	63.7	8.7
Iron and steel (general)	38.6	17.5	406	10.5	—	1.8	6.9	58.9	8.6	6.9	3.1	60.7	8.8
Iron castings, etc.	43.8	45.2	416	9.5	—	—	0.3	2.6	7.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	7.6
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	720.6	46.9	6,068	8.4	—	0.5	0.2	1.4	7.0	0.2	—	2.0	10.0
Non electrical engineering	512.6	54.0	4,382	8.5	—	0.5	0.1	1.1	11.0	0.1	—	1.7	17.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	208.1	35.5	1,687	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	268.6	43.9	2,057	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle manufacturing	176.0	44.9	1,318	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	69.3	49.4	556	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	180.6	41.0	1,523	8.4	—	0.1	0.5	4.4	8.3	0.5	0.1	4.5	8.4
Textiles	141.9	22.7	1,143	8.1	0.5	20.4	4.8	38.3	7.9	5.3	0.8	58.7	11.1
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	21.1	12.6	164	7.8	—	0.9	0.2	3.8	19.0	0.2	—	4.3	18.3
Woollen and worsted	45.7	31.5	409	8.9	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	6.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	7.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.6	14.4	85	5.5	0.4	17.0	2.7	19.6	7.3	3.1	2.8	36.5	11.9
Textile finishing	21.8	41.5	182	8.3	—	—	1.0	7.4	7.1	1.0	2.0	7.4	7.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.0	26.5	84	7.6	—	—	0.2	1.8	10.1	0.2	0.4	1.8	10.1
Clothing and footwear	51.3	12.1	258	5.0	0.1	3.7	4.8	31.0	6.5	4.9	1.1	34.7	7.2
Footwear	12.3	13.2	58	4.7	—	0.1	4.0	24.7	6.2	4.0	4.3	24.8	6.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	84.8	32.7	843	9.9	—	0.3	0.9	7.3	7.9	0.9	0.4	7.5	8.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	82.0	38.4	659	8.0	0.1	5.4	1.9	16.8	9.0	2.0	0.9	22.2	11.2
Furniture and upholstery	27.4	36.1	184	6.7	0.1	4.2	1.3	11.8	9.2	1.4	1.8	16.0	11.5
Paper, printing and publishing	173.2	41.0	1,500	8.7	—	—	0.2	1.7	7.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	7.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	37.4	50.6	332	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc.	69.3	42.4	559	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	83.1	33.9	709	8.5	—	0.9	0.1	0.9	8.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	14.1
Rubber	34.8	34.8	301	8.6	—	0.2	0.1	0.9	8.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	9.6
Total all manufacturing industries*	2,205.2	35.9	18,685	8.5	1.2	53.1	26.4	230.1	8.7	27.6	0.4	283.2	10.3

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.
† Excluding maintenance workers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 18TH APRIL 1966

The total number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 18th April 1966, was 307,484. This was 6,680 less than at 14th March 1966, and represented an unemployment rate of 1.3 per cent., against 1.3 per cent., for the previous month.

The total included 298,957 wholly unemployed and 8,527 temporarily stopped. Men 18 years and over registered as wholly unemployed numbered 221,917: boys under 18 totalled 12,124: women 18 years and over 58,002 and girls under 18 6,914. The numbers temporarily stopped were 7,082 men, 297 boys, 1,068 women and 80 girls.

On 18th April 30,630 married women were registered as unemployed. Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed was 291,548, consisting of 229,100 males and 62,448 females. To the nearest thousand the seasonally adjusted figure was 279,000.

The statistics in Table 17 show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Details of the numbers registered as unemployed, analysed by duration and by region for Great Britain and for the United Kingdom are—

Table 15 Duration of Unemployment

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	32,670	4,455	9,387	2,184	48,696
Over 1, up to 2	10,644	2,926	3,061	1,598	18,229
Up to 2	43,314	7,381	12,448	3,782	66,925
Over 2, up to 3	14,577	1,669	4,029	950	21,225
Over 3, up to 4	10,184	659	3,203	380	14,426
Over 4, up to 5	8,003	366	2,796	247	11,412
Over 2, up to 5	32,764	2,694	10,028	1,577	47,063
Over 5, up to 6	7,412	308	2,609	222	10,551
Over 6, up to 7	6,769	225	2,347	167	9,508
Over 7, up to 8	5,647	165	2,052	134	7,998
Over 5, up to 8	19,828	698	7,008	523	28,057
Over 8, up to 9	4,973	164	1,660	112	6,909
Over 9, up to 13	16,939	376	5,423	285	23,023
Over 13, up to 26	33,290	456	8,513	392	42,651
Over 26, up to 39	19,089	201	4,765	142	24,197
Over 39, up to 52	10,656	63	2,052	48	12,819
Over 52	41,064	91	6,105	53	47,313
Over 8	126,011	1,351	28,518	1,032	156,912
Total	221,917	12,124	58,002	6,914	298,957

Table 16 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 18th April 1966

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks 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	67,035	34,420	8,613	21,079	15,863	13,513	22,222	41,105	32,039	58,452	27,563	307,484	29,902	337,386	48,484	27,164
Men	52,459	27,305	6,677	16,091	11,114	10,385	16,591	30,494	24,607	40,573	20,008	228,999	21,715	250,714	38,333	20,803
Boys	2,511	1,169	314	594	837	553	1,041	1,627	1,578	1,977	1,389	12,421	633	13,054	1,735	1,090
Women	10,810	5,420	1,400	3,986	3,331	2,274	3,831	8,199	5,129	14,882	5,228	59,070	7,304	66,374	7,569	4,641
Girls	1,255	526	222	408	581	301	759	4,800	2,597	9,018	2,598	30,630	4,560	35,190	3,108	2,106
Married women	—	2,293	—	1,686	1,818	1,054	1,845	4,800	2,597	9,018	2,598	30,630	4,560	35,190	3,108	2,106
Percentage Rates																
Total	..	0.7	..	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.3	5.9	8.7	0.8	1.0
Males	..	1.0	..	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.6	7.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Females	..	0.3	..	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.8	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Temporarily stopped																
Total	494	330	269	201	543	622	1,352	519	1,133	2,232	1,162	8,527	444	8,971	426	337
Men	427	294	151	152	379	441	1,134	332	1,017	1,934	1,115	7,082	307	7,389	366	212
Boys	7	1	6	2	5	5	17	3	48	168	16	297	8	305	6	7
Women	59	35	108	42	143	161	158	180	65	129	23	1,068	123	1,191	53	114
Girls	1	—	4	5	16	15	23	4	3	1	8	80	6	86	1	4
Wholly unemployed																
Total	66,541	34,090	8,344	20,878	15,320	12,891	20,870	40,586	30,906	56,220	26,401	298,957	29,458	328,415	48,058	26,827
Males	54,536	28,179	6,834	16,531	11,567	10,492	16,461	31,786	25,120	40,448	20,266	234,041	22,033	256,074	39,696	21,674
Females	12,005	5,911	1,510	4,347	3,753	2,399	4,409	8,800	5,786	15,772	6,135	64,916	7,425	72,341	8,362	5,153
Males wholly unemployed																

Table 17 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment 18 AP/66

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM (all classes)					
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all industries and services*	234,041	64,916	7,379	1,148	241,420	66,064	307,484	263,768	73,618	337,386		
Total, Index of Production industries	8,492	286	13	1	8,508	287	8,795	8,877	308	9,185		
Total, manufacturing industries	57,949	17,755	4,353	696	62,302	18,451	80,753	65,550	21,516	87,066		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8,751	1,125	2,411	184	11,162	1,309	12,471	14,171	1,402	15,573		
Agriculture and horticulture	6,464	1,088	342	180	6,806	1,268	8,074	9,510	1,360	10,870		
Forestry	256	23	11	1	267	24	291	289	24	313		
Fishing	2,031	14	2,058	3	4,089	17	4,106	4,372	18	4,390		
Mining and quarrying	6,036	125	7	1	6,043	126	6,169	6,224	134	6,358		
Coal mining	5,347	9	2	—	5,349	9	5,448	5,350	100	5,450		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	318	9	2	—	320	9	329	352	15	367		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	142	4	3	—	145	4	149	171	4	175		
Other mining and quarrying	229	13	—	—	242	14	243	243	15	258		
Food, drink and tobacco	6,553	3,129	83	125	6,636	3,254	9,890	7,179	3,822	11,001		
Grain milling	311	41	1	—	312	41	353	353	52	405		
Bread and flour confectionery	1,360	382	2	3	1,362	385	1,747	1,486	435	1,921		
Biscuits	281	243	—	4	281	247	528	283	252	535		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	660	436	70	48	730	484	1,214	813	551	1,364		
Milk products	299	97	—	—	299	97	396	352	144	496		
Sugar	274	43	—	—	274	43	317	274	43	317		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	458	437	1	—	459	438	897	476	453	929		
Fruit and vegetable products	502	620	1	66	503	686	1,189	605	834	1,439		
Animal and poultry foods	313	58	—	—	313	58	371	330	61	391		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	171	—	3	270	174	444	277	178	455		
Brewing and malting	819	157	7	—	826	157	983	841	165	1,006		
Other drink industries	640	358	—	—	640	358	998	691	372	1,063		
Tobacco	367	86	—	—	367	86	453	398	282	680		
Chemicals and allied industries	4,153	927	5	—	4,158	927	5,085	4,228	956	5,184		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	142	3	—	—	142	3	145	142	3	145		
Mineral oil refining	656	34	—	—	657	34	691	659	36	695		
Lubricating oils and greases	78	8	—	—	78	8	86	79	8	87		
Chemicals and dyes	1,817	232	1	—	1,818	232	2,050	1,857	248	2,105		
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	212	217	1	—	213	217	430	218	219	437		
Explosives and fireworks	222	229	—	—	222	229	451	223	231	454		
Paint and printing ink	389	63	—	—	389	63	452	398	64	462		
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	327	108	—	—	327	108	435	330	109	439		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	174	22	—	—	174	22	196	183	27	210		
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	136	11	2	—	138	11	149	139	11	150		
Metal manufacture	4,761	435	2,684	5	7,445	440	7,885	7,530	445	7,975		
Iron and steel (general)	2,411	136	2,652	3	5,063	139	5,202	5,112	140	5,252		
Steel tubes	345	26	1	—	346	26	372	352	26	378		
Iron castings, etc.	1,217	134	1	2	1,248	136	1,384	1,270	138	1,408		
Light metals	272	67	—	—	272	67	339	274	68	342		
Copper, brass and other base metals	516	72	—	—	516	72	588	522	73	595		
Engineering and electrical goods	12,059	3,469	25	17	12,084	3,486	15,570	12,567	3,887	16,454		
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	218	31	—	—	218	31	249	221	31	252		
Metal-working machine tools	559	99	3	—	562	99	661	568	100	668		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	279	52	—	—	279	52	331	305	54	359		
Industrial engines	194	31	—	—	194	31	225	207	31	233		
Textile machinery and accessories	263	37	—	1	263	38	301	337	64	401		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	144	19	—	—	144	19	163	146	21	167		
Mechanical handling equipment	323	26	—	—	323	26	349	325	26	351		
Office machinery	226	133	—	—	227	133	260	239	139	378		
Other machinery	2,869	415	10	2	2,879	417	3,296	2,923	428	3,351		
Industrial plant and steelwork	1,046	173	2	—	1,048	173	1,110	1,056	62	1,118		
Ordnance and small arms	173	24	—	—	174	24	198	180	24	204		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	1,303	65	2	1	1,305	65	1,559	1,366	270	1,636		
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	480	221	—	—	480	221	701	489	246	735		
Watches and clocks	54	80	—	—	54	80	134	54	80	134		
Electrical machinery	773	285	2	—	775	285	1,060	800	305	1,105		
Insulated wires and cables	403	114	—	—	403	114	517	418	116	534		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	391	223	—	—	391	224	615	404	260	664		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,141	757	1	—	1,142	758	1,900	1,290	989	2,279		
Domestic electric appliances	651	277	3	11	654	288	942	662	300	962		
Other electrical goods	569	330	—	—	569	330	899	582	341	923		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5,318	145	23	4	5,341	149	5,490	5,786	164	5,950		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	4,728	99	23	4	4,751	103	4,854	5,141	117	5,258		
Marine engineering	590	46	—	—	590	46	636	645	47	692		
Vehicles	4,575	481	178	4	4,753	485	5,238	4,889	531	5,420		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1,840	266	172	3	2,012	269	2,281	2,114	276	2,390		
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	154	42	—	1	154	43	197	157	44	201		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,109	127	4	—	1,113	127	1,240	1,137	163	1,300		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	917	16	—	—	917	16	933	921	16	937		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	489	11	—	—	490	11	501	493	11	504		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	66	19	—	—	67	19	86	67	21	88		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,135	1,284	85	33	4,220	1,317	5,537	4,309	1,355	5,664		
Tools and implements	184	61	—	—	184	61	250	177	50	227		
Cutlery	74	113	—	—	74	113	293	181	114	295		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	179	113	—	—	180	113	293	181	114	295		
Wire and wire manufactures	245	70	4	9	249	79	328	262	81	343		
Cans and metal boxes	151	141	—	—	151	141	292	158	146	304		
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	96	53	—	—	97	53	150	100	56	156		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	3,206	800	79	22	3,285	822	4,107	3,343	842	4,185		
Textiles	3,848	2,312	458	338	4,306	2,650	6,956	5,068	3,670	8,738		
Production of man-made fibres	173	41	—	—	173	41	214	198	60	258		
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	623	299	4	15	627	314	941	928	624	1,552		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	363	283	5	40	368	323	691	517	534	1,051		
Woollen and worsted	812	542	11	51	823	593	1,416	860	628	1,488		
Jute	349	77	—	—	349	77	426	351	77	428		
Rope, twine and net	91	92	—	—	91	92	183	108	100	208		
Hosiery and other knitted goods	306	396	165	187	471	583	1,054	510	678	1,188		
Lace	36	16	—	3	36	19	55	39	40	79		
Carpets	163	135	19	8	182	143	325	218	170	388		
Narrow fabrics	81	51	4	2	85	53	138	89	56	145		
Made-up textiles	157	145	—	1	157	146	303	196	342	538		
Textile finishing	492	189	249	30	741	219	960	846	310	1,156		
Other textile industries	202	46	1	1	203	47	250	208	51	259		

Table 17 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM (all classes)					
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Leather, leather goods and fur	463	165	14	3	477	168	645	489	182	671		
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	274	55	11	2	285	57	342	289	66	355		
Leather goods	131	1	1	—	132	93	225	140	98	238		
Fur	5											

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Table 18

	Numbers of persons on registers at 18th April 1966					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 18th April 1966					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)			Percentage rate of unemployment*	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total			Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS (by Region)														
South East														
Greater London	27,305	5,420	1,695	34,420	330	0.7								
Bedford	247	36	42	325	—	0.7								
†Bournemouth	1,450	280	50	1,780	6	1.7								
Brighton and Hove	1,520	214	45	1,779	—	2.0								
Chatham	528	201	131	860	—	1.2								
Luton	516	79	50	645	—	0.8								
Oxford	427	85	73	585	—	0.6								
†Portsmouth	1,658	401	128	2,187	—	1.5								
†Reading	437	141	45	623	—	0.8								
†Slough	382	75	22	479	—	0.5								
†Southampton	1,398	307	94	1,799	—	1.2								
Southend on Sea	953	170	37	1,160	2	2.0								
Watford	193	41	22	256	—	0.4								
East Anglia														
Cambridge	243	39	19	301	—	0.5								
Ipswich	491	121	37	649	—	1.0								
†Norwich	1,197	127	71	1,395	—	1.5								
Peterborough	318	152	47	517	5	1.0								
South Western														
†Bristol	2,676	408	85	3,169	—	1.2								
Exeter	524	96	10	630	—	1.4								
Gloucester	388	165	43	596	1	1.0								
†Plymouth	1,321	431	91	1,843	5	2.0								
Swindon	675	182	66	923	—	1.4								
East Midlands														
†Chesterfield	850	190	63	1,103	—	1.4								
†Derby	596	167	132	895	2	0.7								
Leicester	1,182	209	57	1,448	218	0.7								
Lincoln	568	187	57	812	1	1.6								
†Mansfield	486	123	53	662	9	1.1								
Northampton	294	52	12	358	—	0.5								
†Nottingham	2,792	397	139	3,328	83	1.4								
West Midlands														
†Birmingham	2,982	776	265	4,023	157	0.6								
Burton-on-Trent	143	43	35	221	—	0.7								
Coventry	1,004	430	109	1,543	3	0.8								
Oldbury	38	18	15	71	2	0.3								
Smethwick	132	18	5	155	2	0.4								
†Stoke-on-Trent	1,273	325	68	1,666	66	1.1								
Walsall	289	50	55	394	4	0.6								
West Bromwich	96	14	36	146	7	0.3								
Wolverhampton	416	192	104	712	—	0.6								
Worcester	304	36	3	343	—	0.8								
Yorkshire and Humberside														
†Barnsley	923	181	49	1,153	128	1.5								
†Bradford	1,031	211	71	1,313	16	0.7								
Dewsbury	1,779	61	2	2,257	7	0.7								
Doncaster	881	257	139	1,277	12	1.5								
Grimsby	1,066	134	83	1,283	—	1.9								
Halifax	111	54	12	177	3	0.3								
Huddersfield	344	74	12	430	9	0.4								
†Hull	2,171	429	220	2,820	27	1.7								
Leeds	1,876	220	97	2,193	52	0.8								
Rotherham	825	105	129	1,059	422	1.9								
Scunthorpe	455	285	168	908	16	1.8								
†Sheffield	1,611	279	86	1,976	89	0.7								
Wakefield	224	50	16	290	2	0.6								
York	553	146	100	799	—	1.2								
North Western														
Accrington	117	49	8	174	1	0.8								
Ashton-under-Lyne	240	36	12	288	4	1.0								
Blackburn	479	172	28	679	10	1.2								
Blackpool	1,380	564	35	1,979	20	3.7								
Bolton	718	106	29	853	2	1.0								
Burnley	232	105	19	356	2	0.9								
Bury	136	34	2	172	9	0.6								
Crewe	376	113	31	520	15	1.8								
†Manchester	3,795	394	263	4,452	37	0.9								
†Salford	687	117	50	854	1	0.6								
†Oldham	481	90	25	596	11	1.2								
Preston	724	239	47	1,010	3	0.3								
Rochdale	140	19	6	165	2	2.0								
St. Helens	650	503	64	1,217	4	0.8								
Stockport	489	123	76	688	11	0.8								
Warrington	241	203	50	494	17	0.8								
Wigan	541	85	21	647	10	1.5								
Northern														
†Carlisle	601	191	43	835	—	1.9								
Scotland														
†Edinburgh	2,584	578	267	3,429	5	1.4								
Wales														
†Cardiff	2,758	394	297	3,449	71	2.2								
†Newport	726	90	133	949	68	1.4								

Table 18 shows details for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the percentage rates of unemployment.

DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (by Region)

	Numbers of persons on registers at 18th April 1966					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 18th April 1966					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)			Percentage rate of unemployment*	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total			Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
South Western														
Bideford	188	40	10	238	3	2.9								
Camborne and Redruth	435	152	24	611	1	4.0								
Camelford	81	30	7	118	—	6.1								
Falmouth	376	24	23	423	—	4.5								
Gunnislake	44	19	3	66	—	11.1								
Helston	153	53	13	219	—	5.1								
Ilfracombe	195	82	9	286	13	7.6								
Liskeard and Looe	189	42	7	238	—	4.8								
Newquay and Perranporth	241	141	14	396	4	4.9								
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	447	115	10	572	8	4.3								
Wadebridge	96	43	36	175	—	6.8								
Yorkshire and Humberside														
Bridlington	431	50	38	519	148	5.4								
North Western														
Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	231	344	38	613	13	1.9								
Merseyside and Prescot	11,588	2,870	1,023	15,481	61	2.5								
Ulverston	73	57	4	134	—	2.0								
Widnes	306	90	24	420	2	1.8								
Northern														
Amble	110	44	24	178	37	5.8								
Ashington	320	84	61	465	21	2.5								
Aspatia, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	730	342	95	1,167	237	4.1								
Bedlington	274	32	36	342	—	2.8								
Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	2,124	587	284	2,995	30	1.7								
Northern—continued														
Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	1,038	98	72	1,208	18	4.2								
Blyth	348	71	17	436	11	3.4								
Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring	905	246	122	1,273	9	3.4								
Consett	397	103	44	544	1	2.9								
Darlington and Aycliffe	1,004	96	26	1,126	120	2.2								
Durham	556	28	38	622	—	2.3								
Guisborough	25	14	—	39	—	1.6								
Hartlepool	1,104	184	66	1,354	66	3.6								
Haswell and Horden	322	122	44	488	2	2.7								
Loftus	55	10	—	65	13	2.0								
Millom	38	30	—	68	—	2.6								
Prudhoe	77	16	—	93	—	2.8								

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the five weeks ended 13th April, 1966, 185,541 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 432,442 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 9th March, 1966 the figures were 147,407 and 405,370 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 20.

Table 20

	Four weeks ended 9th March 1966		Five weeks ended 13th April 1966		Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 13th April 1966 (19 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men aged 18 and over	90,825	148,608	102,034	155,154	397,231
Women aged 18 and over	38,756	125,759	42,472	133,913	174,530
Boys under 18	10,660	62,667	21,300	68,207	58,808
Girls under 18	7,166	68,336	19,735	75,168	45,165
Total	147,407	405,370	185,541	432,442	675,734

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 21.

Table 21

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 13th April 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 13th April 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	102,034	21,300	42,472	19,735	185,541	155,154	68,207	133,913	75,168	432,442
Total, Index of Production industries	67,884	12,746	16,539	9,401	106,570	92,454	37,344	53,220	35,087	218,105
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,768	9,082	16,071	9,167	73,088	65,605	29,109	52,089	33,815	180,618
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,347	723	1,105	100	3,275	1,889	2,394	715	507	5,505
Mining and quarrying	667	221	38	31	957	6,427	1,478	88	58	8,051
Coal mining	363	185	26	4	578	6,026	1,388	53	18	7,485
Food, drink and tobacco	3,276	943	2,481	975	7,675	2,662	1,335	4,389	2,421	10,807
Chemicals and allied industries	2,199	160	727	353	3,439	3,205	961	1,820	1,208	7,194
Metal manufacture	3,213	453	375	122	4,163	5,047	2,147	872	731	8,797
Engineering and electrical goods	9,842	2,184	4,113	1,333	17,472	24,596	8,091	11,116	4,582	48,385
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,241	1,581	1,644	557	11,023	17,095	6,007	4,181	2,134	29,417
Electrical goods and machinery	2,601	603	2,469	776	6,449	7,501	2,084	6,935	2,448	18,968
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,299	194	102	36	3,631	2,863	604	93	84	3,644
Vehicles	3,362	430	493	132	4,417	9,018	1,846	1,710	660	13,234
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,474	1,095	1,554	410	6,533	5,193	3,849	3,858	2,384	15,284
Textiles	2,108	608	1,363	1,393	5,472	2,922	2,241	6,752	5,688	17,603
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	620	123	329	256	1,328	927	548	1,914	1,274	4,663
Woolen and worsted	527	144	277	228	1,176	753	645	1,763	1,286	4,447
Leather, leather goods and fur	242	170	132	130	674	276	428	678	701	2,083
Clothing and footwear	474	466	1,888	2,791	5,619	1,361	1,619	13,887	9,351	26,218
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,212	426	399	131	3,168	2,402	1,187	1,200	957	5,746
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,150	1,184	383	164	3,881	2,347	2,109	885	840	6,181
Paper, printing and publishing	1,211	470	889	825	3,395	1,754	1,658	2,141	2,770	8,323
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	879	233	545	321	1,978	1,053	592	1,363	1,246	4,254
Printing and publishing	332	237	344	504	1,417	701	1,066	778	524	4,069
Other manufacturing industries	1,706	299	1,172	372	3,549	1,959	1,034	2,688	1,438	7,119
Construction	27,564	3,377	317	160	31,418	19,206	5,939	785	895	26,825
Gas electricity and water	885	66	113	43	1,107	1,216	818	258	319	2,611
Transport and communication	4,993	425	934	303	6,655	16,977	2,144	2,385	1,078	22,584
Distributive trades	8,273	4,163	6,231	6,746	25,413	10,608	14,313	17,279	20,777	62,977
Insurance, banking and finance	408	89	521	415	1,433	1,977	1,661	1,481	2,581	7,700
Professional and scientific services	1,210	189	2,506	600	4,505	8,292	2,454	22,935	3,418	37,099
Miscellaneous services	11,452	2,574	12,108	1,921	28,055	13,386	5,969	31,662	10,118	61,135
Entertainments, sports, etc.	942	130	471	89	1,632	850	379	1,306	311	2,846
Catering, hotels, etc.	7,100	393	8,174	416	16,083	5,330	995	17,166	1,520	25,011
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	445	283	864	375	1,967	366	424	2,121	1,376	4,287
Public administration	6,467	391	2,528	249	9,635	9,571	1,928	4,236	1,602	17,337
National government service	1,837	169	1,632	121	3,759	4,800	759	2,519	819	8,897
Local government service	4,630	222	896	128	5,876	4,771	1,169	1,717	783	8,440

Table 21 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 13th April 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 13th April 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	38,760	6,298	16,649	5,033	66,740	66,016	23,889	57,826	24,415	172,146
Greater London	22,875	2,853	10,309	1,968	38,005	31,182	13,536	32,476	12,937	90,131
East Anglia	2,479	646	934	839	4,898	3,625	1,519	2,904	1,553	9,601
South Western	5,565	1,343	2,252	1,417	10,577	7,765	3,338	7,798	4,445	23,346
West Midlands	6,926	1,939	4,400	1,271	10,536	11,279	11,131	9,398	49,699	
East Midlands	4,900	1,432	6,991	2,155	13,478	10,086	4,827	7,412	6,301	28,626
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,078	3,011	5,965	2,572	26,626	12,112	8,313	11,281	8,147	39,853
North Western	6,878	1,462	2,432	1,852	12,624	6,508	7,268	17,715	10,360	52,287
Northern	9,815	2,355	5,090	1,959	19,219	8,234	3,289	7,711	3,602	18,379
Scotland	5,142	820	2,007	938	8,907	5,973	1,682	4,669	2,085	24,096
Wales										14,409
Great Britain	102,034	21,300	42,472	19,735	185,541	155,154	68,207	133,913	75,168	432,442
London and South Eastern	28,779	4,083	13,246	3,060	49,168	41,682	17,550	41,374	17,544	118,150
Eastern and Southern	12,460	2,861	4,337	2,812	22,470	27,959	7,858	19,356	8,424	63,597

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 150. In addition, 33 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April at the establishments where these 183 stoppages occurred is estimated at 54,500. This total includes 5,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 49,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 37,600 were directly involved and 11,500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 120,000 working days lost during April includes 38,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first four months of 1966 and 1965:

Table 22 Stoppages in the first four months of 1966 and 1965

Industry group	January to April 1966		January to April 1965	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	1,300	3	300
Coal mining	227	19,600	302	39,600
All other mining and quarrying	2	100	†	†
Food, drink and tobacco	11	1,200	4	1,600
Chemicals, etc.	10	1,300	44	11,500
Metal manufacture	36	9,700	53	50,000
Engineering	119	47,600	133	57,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	41	4,400	50	12,600
Motor vehicles and cycles	77	67,700	63	103,500
Aircraft	19	11,800	11	10,300
Other vehicles	1	†	7	300
Other metal goods	22	2,500	31	9,400
Textiles	9	1,700	10	2,900
Clothing and footwear	3	300	3	300
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	8	1,100	18	3,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	3	300	9	600
Paper and printing	6	1,200	5	1,500
Remaining manufacturing industries	16	2,800	17	8,300
Construction	100	11,000	91	8,800
Gas, electricity and water	4	800	6	800
Port and inland water transport	29	15,000	23	22,200
All other transport	40	9,400	44	53,400
Distributive trades	9	900	13	1,600
Administrative, professional, etc., services	9	1,900	11	1,000
Miscellaneous services	5	300	6	400
Total	809	213,900	919†	353,800

Table 23 Causes of stoppages—beginning in April

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	44	5,100
—other wage disputes	36	6,100
Hours of work	2	1,700
Employment of particular classes or persons	24	14,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	40	8,100
Trade union status	2	200
Sympathetic action	2	1,600
Total	150	37,600

Table 24 Duration of stoppages—ending in April

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	54	19,200	19,000
2 days	42	8,000	13,000
3 days	25	6,000	20,000
4-6 days	20	2,400	13,000
Over 6 days	18	2,400	57,000
Total	159	37,900	123,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ One stoppage of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

In the four weeks ended 21st March, 1966 971 persons (867 men and 104 women) were admitted to courses at industrial rehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations. On the same day 1,728 persons (1,554 men and 174 women) were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and during the four weeks 795 persons (714 men and 81 women) completed courses.

In the period covered, there were 165 persons (155 men and 10 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical or other reasons.

Up to 21st March the total numbers of persons admitted to courses at the units and centres was 182,305, including 5,273 blind.

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

At 30th April 1966 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

Table 25 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 March	152.6	91.2	167.2	149.0	91.5	162.9
1966 April	152.9	91.1	167.8	149.3	91.3	163.6

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during April which have operative dates from March 1966 to January 1968, will, it is estimated, add £160,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 540,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 55,000 workers by an average of one hour.

Major settlements in April, with operative dates were:

Government Industrial Establishments: Increases ranging from 5s. to 13s. a week for men and 4s. 2d. to 6s. 8d. for women (1st April).

Pottery manufacture: Existing plusage of 52 per cent. on all earnings increased to 61½ per cent.; pieceworkers' percentage above basic hourly rates increased from 20 to 25 per cent.; normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 (28th March).

Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increases ranging from 13s. to 15s. a week for men and 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for women (2nd May).

Basket making industry: Reductions in normal weekly hours with compensatory increases in hourly rates of pay (44 to 42 (25th April), 42 to 41 (January, 1967) and 41 to 40 (January 1968).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during April include those affecting pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, carpet manufacture, the wire and wire rope industries and needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture.

Principal changes which came into operation in April were:

Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—England and Wales: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 with a compensatory increase in hourly rates of wages.

Company-owned omnibus undertakings: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

Agriculture—Scotland: Increases of 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., or 14s. 9d. a week for men, according to occupation, and 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 11s. 3d. for women.

Hairdressing (Wages Council): Increases ranging from 10s. to 15s. 6d. a week for male and female operative hairdressers.

Tobacco manufacture: Increases of 9s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women.

Leather producing industry: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.

Fibreboard packing case industry: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

Carton industry: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

Shirt, collar, tie, etc., making: Increase of 2½ per cent. consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 and further increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women.

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, furniture manufacture, bedding manufacture and pianoforte manufacture.

Estimates of changes which came into operation in April show that 830,000 workers received increases of £280,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 410,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours. Of the total of £280,000, about £160,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £85,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £20,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January-April

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	470,000	210,000	450,000	450,000
Mining and quarrying	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Food, drink and tobacco	235,000	115,000	130,000	195,000
Chemicals and allied industries	70,000	25,000	20,000	20,000
Metal manufacture				
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,820,000	980,000	115,000	190,000
Textiles	200,000	50,000	340,000	290,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Clothing and footwear	135,000	25,000	245,000	265,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	80,000	45,000	70,000	85,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Paper, printing and publishing	250,000	160,000	110,000	220,000
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	30,000	3,000	3,000
Construction	1,480,000	410,000	1,285,000	1,465,000
Gas, electricity and water	150,000	80,000	1,000	1,000
Transport and communication	280,000	160,000	330,000	650,000
Distributive trades	320,000	205,000	95,000	130,000
Public administration and professional services	115,000	40,000	620,000	1,245,000
Miscellaneous services	415,000	475,000	1,000	1,000
Total	7,265,000	3,055,000	3,860,000	5,255,000

These figures relate to wage earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 2,260,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1965 about 5,500,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,060,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 2,080,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 3,160,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

Annual holidays in the pottery industry are to be increased by one further day. In the brewing industry in Scotland workers with three years' service with the same employer are to receive three weeks' annual holiday (previously two weeks three days after three years and three weeks after five years). Employees of British Railways with ten years' service are to receive three additional days' annual holiday. From 1st April, 1967 holidays in keg and drum manufacture are to be increased by one extra day.

RETAIL PRICES, 19th APRIL, 1966

At 19th April the official retail prices index was 116.0 (prices at 16th January, 1962=100) compared with 114.6 at 22nd March and 112.0 at 13th April, 1965.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for potatoes, other fresh vegetables and meat, and higher local rates and water charges.

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 115.1 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (for instance, fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 120.7 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (for example bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 114.3 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables and meat were mainly responsible for a rise of nearly 2 per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by 5½ per cent. to 115.1, compared with 109.1 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose to 115.2 compared with 113.1 in March.

Housing

There were increases in local rates in most areas in England and Wales and a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by about 3½ per cent., and the group index figure was 129.0, compared with 124.5 in March.

Durable household goods

As a result of small price increases for a number of items included in this group, the group index figure rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 106.4, compared with 105.8 in March.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of increases in road passenger fares in some areas and a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group rose by one-half of 1 per cent. to 110.1, compared with 109.6 in March.

Miscellaneous goods

There were rises in the average levels of prices for a number of items in this group and the group index figure rose by rather less than 1 per cent. to 112.2, compared with 111.3 in March.

Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and for services such as dry cleaning, hairdressing and shoe repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 118.6, compared with 117.9 in March.

Other groups

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and Sub-Group	Index Figure
I FOOD:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	117
Meat and bacon	121
Fish	116
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	107
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	105
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	118
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	130
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	97
Other food	112
TOTAL (Food)	115.2
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	119.0
III TOBACCO	120.8
IV HOUSING	129.0
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	121
Other fuel and light	119
TOTAL (Fuel and Light)	120.3
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	113
Radio, television and other household appliances	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	108
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	106.4
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	113
Men's underclothing	111
Women's outer clothing	108
Women's underclothing	109
Children's clothing	108
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	105
Footwear	112
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	109.1
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	127
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	110.1
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	130
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	103
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	112
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	112.2
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	114
Entertainment	115
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoes repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	123
TOTAL (Services)	118.6
ALL ITEMS	116.0

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 year.

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 on page (000).

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 102). The annual totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by Region in table 103; beginning at June 1965, quarterly figures will be given. The final table in this group, 104, shows, from information available through the Youth Employment Service, the type of employment first entered by young persons under eighteen years of age after completing their education, in each calendar year by age of entry in employment.

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (105-118) 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. An analysis of the characteristics of the unemployed was included in an article in the April 1966 issue 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 national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Working population: Great Britain

Table 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	Forces	Working population	of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	March	21,921	1,675	23,596	402	23,998	526	24,524	16,252	8,272
	June	22,036	1,675	23,711	297	24,008	518	24,526	16,264	8,261
	September	22,135	1,674	23,809	298	24,107	513	24,620	16,261	8,359
	December	22,262	1,674	23,935	323	24,258	503	24,761	16,414	8,348
1961	March	22,354	1,673	24,027	322	24,349	485	24,835	16,379	8,456
	June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	December	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965	March	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	June	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	September	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	March	21,973		23,648				24,533	16,280	8,253
	June	22,016		23,691				24,545	16,271	8,273
	September	22,090		23,764				24,593	16,257	8,336
	December	22,275		23,948				24,759	16,382	8,377
1961	March	22,406		24,079				24,844	16,407	8,437
	June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Table 102

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	62.6
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	62.4
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	61.6
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1964 July		11,435.8	8,752.8		654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0
August		11,488.0	8,792.9		653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2		651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9
October		11,572.2	8,866.3		649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7
November		11,599.2	8,886.5		647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3		645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6
1965 January		11,513.0	8,839.2		642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5
February		11,533.9	8,849.6		640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0		637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3
April		11,513.9	8,827.9		633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
May		11,548.3	8,852.7		630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
July‡		11,555.5	8,865.4		620.6	828.1	517.1	631.4	2,263.0	203.3	860.5	590.0	765.8	60.1
August		11,600.7	8,904.9		618.0	834.4	520.7	632.1	2,274.4	204.0	859.7	591.5	767.2	60.3
September	23,209.0	11,658.1	8,932.4		615.1	827.1	520.4	634.5	2,292.6	206.6	862.1	594.8	766.0	60.3
October		11,658.7	8,946.3		611.6	830.6	520.9	633.7	2,299.1	206.9	862.3	597.0	765.5	60.3
November		11,664.8	8,960.4		608.5	832.8	521.3	634.4	2,305.7	206.5	863.1	598.8	766.2	60.2
December		11,639.0	8,963.7		606.4	829.6	521.3	635.2	2,312.7	208.1	863.2	599.8	766.8	60.2
1966 January		11,560.1	8,901.0		603.5	810.3	518.5	630.7	2,307.3	207.2	861.0	595.1	762.2	59.5
February		11,556.4	8,896.3		599.9	807.1	520.1	627.2	2,313.6	201.9	861.7	593.4	762.8	59.5
March		11,541.9	8,874.9		596.0	804.5	519.9	624.5	2,309.6	200.9	860.7	591.5	760.0	59.3

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

‡ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
 § Figures after June 1965 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1966.

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

THOUSANDS

Table 102 (continued)

Mid-month	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	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	2,444.9	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0	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	1960
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.8	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6	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	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	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	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	1964
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	1965
1964 July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2	1,637.7	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1964
August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2	1,637.7	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1964
September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6	1,644.6	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1964
October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9	1,648.5	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1964
November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4	1,656.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1964
December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4	1,651.3	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1964
1965 January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9	1,621.3	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8	1,634.3	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8	1,635.2	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
April	530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1	1,642.1	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4	1,655.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,656.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
July‡	529.4	353.4	295.9	634.3	333.1	1,659.0	410.5	1,659.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
August	533.7	354.6	297.9	640.0	334.4	1,667.0	410.8	1,667.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
September	536.8	354.5	298.7	643.1	334.9	1,697.0	413.6	1,697.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
October	536.7	353.9	299.5	643.9	336.0	1,685.0	415.8	1,685.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
November	537.1	353.4	299.4	643.9	337.6	1,677.0	418.9	1,677.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
December	535.4	352.8	298.1	642.9	337.6	1,649.0	419.9	1,649.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1965
1966 January	530.6	350.0	295.7	640.2	332.7	1,634.0	421.6	1,634.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1966
February	531.1	347.7	295.0	640.4	334.8	1,638.0	422.2	1,638.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1966
March	531.0	346.4	293.2	638.5	334.9	1,648.0	423.0	1,648.0	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	1966

EMPLOYMENT

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

Table 103 THOUSANDS

Mid June	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Former Standard Regions											
1959	5,446.8	2,286.1	1,205.9	2,132.3	1,484.5	1,824.3	2,900.6	1,259.5	2,088.0	928.4	21,565.0
1960	5,557.3	2,377.0	1,230.1	2,216.6	1,525.2	1,856.0	2,941.3	1,270.2	2,105.6	947.8	22,036.0
1961	5,674.2	2,425.2	1,261.8	2,235.9	1,560.5	1,876.0	2,976.3	1,280.7	2,116.0	956.7	22,372.7
1962	5,736.0	2,492.3	1,276.9	2,262.1	1,576.0	1,892.2	2,959.1	1,276.3	2,133.6	957.8	22,572.2
1963	5,757.1	2,531.2	1,295.6	2,265.1	1,582.5	1,896.9	2,938.5	1,260.2	2,102.2	961.7	22,602.6
1964	5,746.9	2,622.1	1,317.1	2,310.6	1,606.2	1,913.8	2,978.5	1,276.5	2,132.2	976.5	22,892.0
Revised Standard Regions											
1965 June	..	..	1,326.1	2,346.1	1,416.5	2,078.0	2,986.9	1,304.2	2,151.2	981.4	23,147.0

Notes

Estimates for South East and East Anglia at June 1965 will be published later; meanwhile the figures for the two Ministry of Labour Regions which together correspond to South East and East Anglia were:

	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
1965 June	5,800	2,745.1

Young persons entering employment in Great Britain
Analysis by age and type of employment

EMPLOYMENT

Table 104

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns*		Entering other employment		Total	
	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17
BOYS												
1954	70,549	17,761	717	2,482	11,003	11,633	..	..	129,708	14,589	211,977	46,465
1955	78,077	18,634	759	2,448	10,750	10,909	..	..	124,467	13,576	214,053	45,567
1956	74,169	19,044	663	2,440	9,764	9,998	..	..	118,091	12,780	202,687	44,262
1957	76,534	18,650	525	2,219	10,867	10,459	..	..	128,242	12,832	216,168	44,160
1958	73,344	19,868	715	2,252	11,493	12,304	..	..	135,059	14,770	220,611	49,194
1959	76,553	22,148	805	2,839	12,659	15,764	..	..	145,926	17,302	235,943	58,053
1960	76,649	26,355	880	3,390	12,500	17,906	..	..	129,816	18,815	219,845	66,466
1961	88,584	26,145	672	4,022	12,110	16,635	39,560	6,512	96,959	11,596	237,885	64,640
1962	95,678	25,817	730	3,534	13,212	16,983	38,064	6,452	122,299	13,156	269,983	65,942
1963	67,160	34,548	372	3,956	10,280	23,679	32,297	10,459	102,509	18,696	212,618	91,338
1964	77,047	37,445	334	4,909	9,259	24,699	35,502	11,443	96,356	17,819	218,498	96,315
1965	79,732	38,375	289	4,091	7,642	21,465	27,139	9,858	86,374	16,261	201,176	90,050
GIRLS												
1954	11,896	2,978	718	1,861	51,422	27,691	..	..	137,487	12,575	201,523	45,105
1955	12,652	2,962	790	1,873	54,964	28,402	..	..	134,166	12,316	202,572	45,553
1956	13,028	2,873	732	1,825	54,629	27,091	..	..	124,369	10,947	192,758	42,736
1957	14,137	2,714	762	1,644	58,937	26,420	..	..	128,951	10,486	202,787	41,264
1958	14,393	2,959	863	1,788	59,556	29,336	..	..	133,931	10,935	208,743	45,018
1959	17,183	3,448	907	2,192	63,232	35,243	..	..	142,484	12,829	223,806	53,712
1960	16,247	3,704	792	2,313	61,816	37,970	..	..	125,202	13,472	204,057	57,459
1961	17,105	3,442	740	2,590	68,538	38,725	28,719	4,026	112,013	9,035	227,115	57,818
1962	18,035	3,230	879	2,629	73,914	39,581	28,444	3,589	140,647	10,400	261,919	59,429
1963	12,039	3,322	489	3,523	52,612	55,003	26,474	5,408	107,579	13,973	199,193	81,229
1964	13,464	3,399	411	4,551	55,969	58,921	31,699	6,093	105,688	13,295	207,231	86,259
1965	13,228	3,340	356	4,265	53,178	54,976	28,057	5,637	93,535	11,941	188,352	80,159

* For the years 1954 to 1960 included in "Entering other employment"

Registered unemployed males and females: Great Britain

Table 105

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year
	(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		1.3
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.9
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		2.0
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	8.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1963	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
1963	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
1963	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
1963	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
1963	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
1963	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
1963	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
1964	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
1964	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
1964	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
1964	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
1964	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
1964	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
1964	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
1964	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
1964	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
1964	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
1964	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
1965	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
1965	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
1965	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
1965	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
1965	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
1965	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
1965	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
1965	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
1965	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
1965	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
1965	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
1966	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
1966	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
1966	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2

Registered unemployed Males: Great Britain

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 106

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
1963	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
1963	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
1963	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
1963	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
1963	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
1963	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
1963	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
1964	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
1964	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
1964	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
1964	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
1964	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
1964	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
1964	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
1964	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
1964	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
1964	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
1964	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
1965	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
1965	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
1965	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
1965	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
1965	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
1965	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
1965	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
1965	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
1965	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
1965	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
1965	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
1966	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
1966	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
1966	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5

UNEMPLOYMENT

Registered unemployed—
Females: Great Britain

Table 107

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year	
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1963	June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
	July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	122.3	1.5
	August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	121.6	1.5
	September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	115.0	1.4
	October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	112.8	1.4
	November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	108.7	1.3
	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.6	75.8	88.3	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.9	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.7
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7

Registered unemployed—
males and females
London and South Eastern Region

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 108

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
Eastern and Southern Region**

Table 109

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year
						Actual number	Number	
	(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	0.5	0.8	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	1.2	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	0.6	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	..	45.7	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.3	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	0.9
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	..	..
1963	June 10	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
	July 15	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
	August 12	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
	September 9	..	32.7	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
	October 14	..	34.1	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	..	34.6	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	..	33.8	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	..	32.0	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	..	21.9	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	..	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	..	26.1	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	..	25.3	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	..	26.9	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	..	27.4	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	..	28.0	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	1.0
	June 14	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
South Western Region**

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 110

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year
						Actual number	Number	
	(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
1963	June 10	..	20.3	1.5	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	July 15	..	18.1	1.4	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
	August 12	..	20.6	1.6	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
	September 9	..	20.8	1.6	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
	October 14	..	24.2	1.8	0.4	23.7	23.4	1.8
	November 11	..	26.2	2.0	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
	December 9	..	26.0	2.0	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	January 13	..	27.6	2.1	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	..	26.2	2.0	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	..	23.3	1.7	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	..	21.7	1.6	0.4	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	..	18.5	1.4	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	..	15.5	1.2	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	..	14.6	1.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	..	17.1	1.3	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	..	17.4	1.3	0.7	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	..	20.5	1.5	0.3	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	..	21.6	1.6	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	..	22.5	1.7	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	..	24.3	1.8	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	..	24.3	1.8	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	..	23.4	1.7	0.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	..	20.5	1.5	0.5	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	..	18.3	1.4	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	..	16.4	1.2	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	..	16.5	1.2	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	..	19.1	1.4	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	..	18.9	1.4	0.6	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	..	21.7	1.6	0.2	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	..	24.1	1.8	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	..	23.7	1.8	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	..	25.9	1.9	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	..	25.0	1.9	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	..	22.6	1.7	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	..	21.1	1.6	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
West Midlands Region**

Table III

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year	
						Actual number	Number		
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	34.3	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
	August 12	41.8	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
	September 9	40.3	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
	October 14	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	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

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
East Midlands Region**

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table II2

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year
						Actual number	Number	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.5	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9
	July 15	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1
	August 12	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8
	September 9	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3
	October 14	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0

UNEMPLOYMENT

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
Yorkshire and Humberside Region**

Table 113

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year	
						Actual number	Number		
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..		
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..		
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..		
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..		
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..		
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..		
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..		
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..		
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..		
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..		
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..		
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0		
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	35.1	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	33.3	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	38.0	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	36.0	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
North Western Region**

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 114

	TOTAL REGISTER					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees at previous mid-year	
						Actual number	Number		
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	1.4		
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	1.0		
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	1.2		
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	1.5		
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	2.1		
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	2.4		
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	1.8		
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	1.5		
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	2.2		
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	2.7		
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	2.0		
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	1.5		
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

UNEMPLOYMENT

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
Northern Region**

Table 115

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

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
Scotland**

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 116

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

**Registered unemployed—
males and females
Wales**

Table 117

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

**Wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain
Analysis by industry of previous employment**

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 118

THOUSANDS

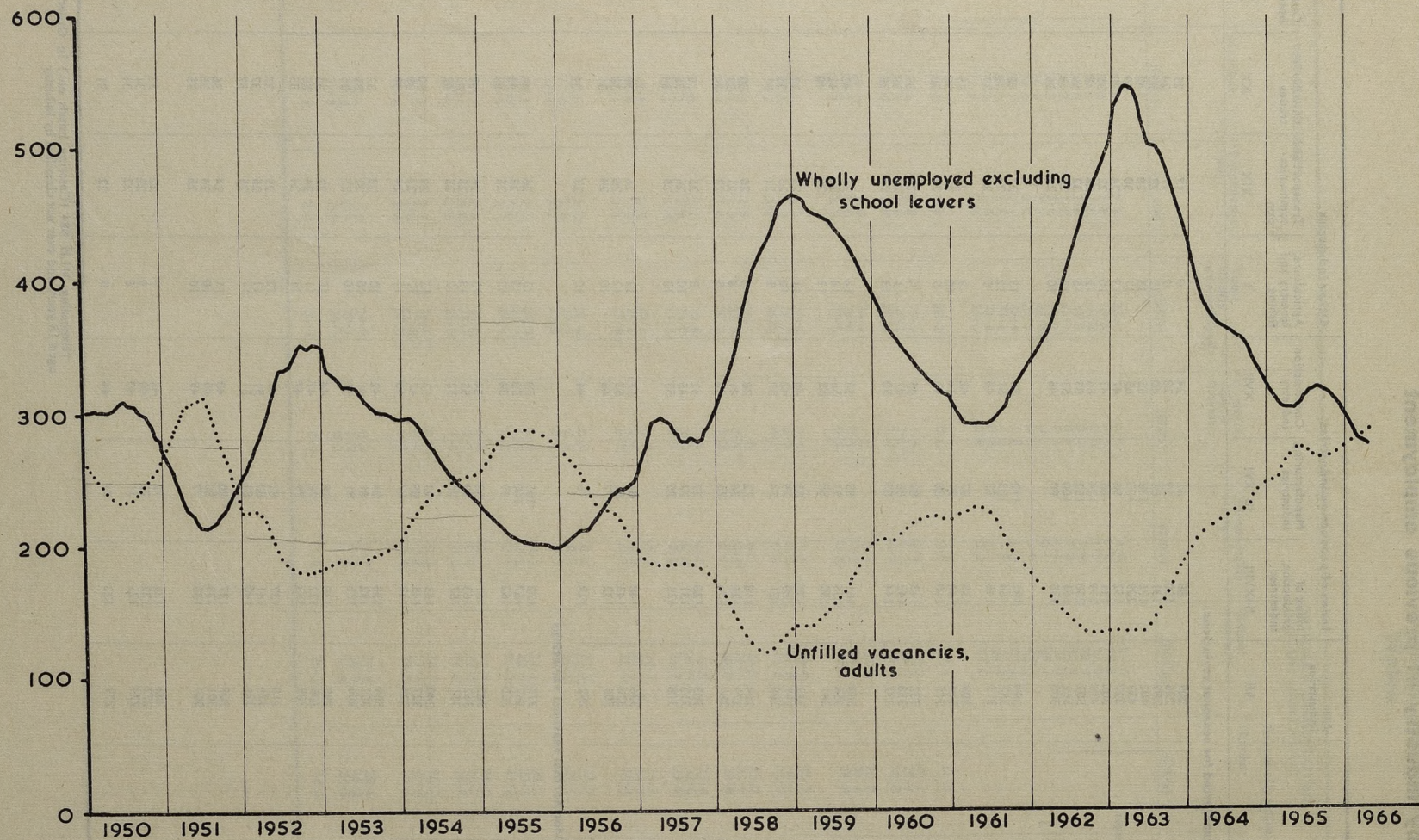
S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	XXIII*	XXI-XXIV†
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	24	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1964	April	394	181	112	58	13	27	48	22	104
	May	357	164	103	51	12	24	43	18	96
	June	315	146	93	44	9	22	37	14	87
	July	303	139	87	42	9	21	35	14	85
	August	314	144	91	44	10	21	38	14	87
	September	315	140	88	43	9	23	38	16	89
	October	332	143	89	45	9	25	39	22	94
	November	338	143	86	47	11	26	39	25	96
	December	337	144	85	50	13	25	38	24	94
1965	January	363	161	93	58	14	27	43	24	95
	February	356	156	91	56	14	26	42	23	95
	March	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	22	92
	April	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	18	88
	May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15	84
	June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76
	July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12	77
	August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13	80
	September	287	136	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	126	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
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1964	April	377	172	105	58	12	26	44	22	101
	May	367	167	100	58	13	25	43	21	98
	June	360	162	99	54	12	25	42	21	97
	July	362	161	98	54	13	26	42	21	97
	August	362	163	99	55	13	25	43	21	96
	September	351	157	94	53	12	25	42	20	95
	October	340	153	93	52	12	24	40	19	92
	November	327	145	89	47	11	24	39	19	90
	December	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	19	90
1965	January	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	19	88
	February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18	86
	March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86
	April	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	18	84
	May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18	85
	June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18	86
	July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88
	August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88
	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78

*MLH 884 only

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

Unemployment and Vacancies

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



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

VACANCIES

Table 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS				YOUNG PERSONS
			Total		Men	Women	
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted			
1959	} Monthly averages	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
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

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

Table 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME §								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average
1959 May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	10	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	253	10½

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

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

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

HOURS OF WORK

Table 121

	TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	102.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.9	101.9	96.1	95.6	96.8	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1963 May 18	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	99.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	99.8	99.9
June 15	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1
July 20*	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17*	82.6	80.9	87.9	79.4	92.3	82.9	100.7	100.9	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
September 14	101.4	100.1	102.8	100.7	102.2	102.4	100.5	100.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	100.9
October 19	102.1	101.3	102.9	101.3	102.6	102.8	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	100.8
November 16	102.2	102.0	102.3	101.8	101.6	103.7	100.6	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.5	101.0
December 14	103.5	102.4	102.5	102.2	101.0	104.0	100.8	100.7	100.7	101.6	100.2	101.2
1964 January 18	101.0	101.4	101.4	100.7	96.2	102.6	100.2	100.2	100.6	101.1	98.8	100.6
February 15	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.6	99.0	100.6
March 21	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.5	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	101.8	99.6	101.3
April 18	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	101.9	99.9	101.4
May 16	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18*	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15*	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	101.2	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	101.2	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	100.5	99.1	101.2	99.6	101.2
1965 January 16	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
April 10	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.1	100.4	99.3	100.8
May 15	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
June 19	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.4	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
August 14*	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.2	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.5	100.6
September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.8	100.1	105.1	98.8	97.8	96.5	100.2	98.8	100.0
October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.5	100.0	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4	99.9
November 13†	102.0	104.9	97.3	97.6	99.7	104.6	98.7	98.2	96.9	100.0	98.3	99.9
December 11	101.8	104.9	97.7	97.0	99.2	104.1	98.8	98.3	97.5	100.1	98.9	99.8
1966 January 15	99.4	103.1	96.2	94.7	93.8	101.6	97.5	97.3	96.4	98.8	96.3	98.6
February 19‡	99.5	103.6	95.8	94								

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Table 122

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1961	April	13 19	15 12	16 12	16 0	15 4	18 4	15 10	13 17	13 11	13 9	15 5
	Oct.	14 10	15 13	16 9	16 2	15 4	17 14	15 13	13 19	13 15	13 12	15 12
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
Average Hours Worked												
1961	April	48.3	47.3	46.5	47.7	46.9	46.2	47.4	47.2	46.4	44.2	49.7
	Oct.	48.5	46.8	46.0	47.3	46.2	44.9	47.3	46.6	46.7	43.7	49.3
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	45.4	46.7	46.1	45.0	46.3	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.3	47.2	46.1	43.7	49.4
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	46.7	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
Average Hourly Earnings		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1961	April	5 9.0	6 7.2	7 1.6	6 8.4	6 5.8	7 10.6	6 6.5	5 10.1	6 1.0	6 1.5	6 4.0
	Oct.	5 11.7	6 8.3	7 1.8	6 9.7	6 7.0	7 10.6	6 7.4	5 10.6	6 2.7	6 4.0	6 5.9
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	7 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.6	6 8.4
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 5.9	6 6.6	6 11.6
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	6 11.7	6 2.0	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 2.7	7 6.4
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	8 1.0	9 4.2	7 8.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 6.4	7 9.6
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
	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

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.
1961	April	7 6	7 7	7 17	8 4	7 10	9 1	7 9	7 12	7 2	7 8	7 4
	Oct.	7 9	7 10	7 19	8 6	7 14	8 18	7 9	7 13	7 3	7 8	7 5
1962	April	7 11	7 13	7 19	8 6	7 8	9 9	7 12	7 14	7 9	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12
1963	April	8 1	8 5	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	8 2	8 2	8 0
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 1	8 9
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 14	8 11
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 13	8 17	9 0
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 7	9 5
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 15	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
Average Hours Worked												
1961	April	40.9	40.1	39.5	40.3	40.3	40.0	39.3	39.8	39.3	38.8	39.2
	Oct.	40.7	39.9	39.3	40.3	40.2	39.5	38.9	39.5	38.9	38.5	38.8
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	40.0	39.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.1	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	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.9	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	38.6
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
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.
1961	April	3 6.8	3 7.9	3 11.9	4 0.8	3 8.5	4 6.2	3 9.3	3 9.7	3 7.5	3 9.7	3 8.1
	Oct.	3 8.0	3 9.2	3 11.9	4 1.0	3 9.9	4 6.1	3 10.0	3 10.3	3 8.2	3 10.2	3 9.0
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	3 11.9	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 0.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2
	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 3.4	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.6	4 4.7	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 4.1	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2

* Working full-time.

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Table 122 (continued)

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
14 1	17 3	15 4	15 15	14 15	14 7	13 19	14 11	12 17	11 11	15 1
14 18	17 17	15 10	15 18	14 15	15 5	14 2	14 19	13 17	11 15	15 7
14 18	18 4	15 19	16 4	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 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	18 4	18 4	17 13	18 4	17 13	15 2	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	18 13	15 16	18 18
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
Average Weekly Earnings										
46.9	47.1	47.7	47.3	51.4	50.1	47.8	50.4	46.5	44.7	47.9
46.7	46.7	47.6	46.8	50.2	49.4	47.9	50.3	44.4	44.4	47.3
45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.4
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
46.7	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	48.3	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	

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Table 123

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

October	Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered	
										£ s. d.
Males										
1960	20 18 1	19 7 0	19 7 0	18 2 4	18 4 1	18 12 5	19 3 7	18 19 4	19 2 0	2,103,000
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 0	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1,331,000	19 17 3	2,165,000
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4	2,200,000
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9	2,267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	2,283,000
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,434,000	25 13 4	2,340,000
Females										
1960	8 12 2	7 14 10	7 16 7	9 0 3	7 10 4	10 6 9	7 19 5	618,000	11 15 4	1,452,000
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5	1,500,000
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 0	631,000	13 2 11	1,529,000
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	1,563,000
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	1,576,000
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 18 8	1,635,000

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

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

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	141.4	141.7	142.5

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Table 125

October	Clerical and analogous employees only						All salaried employees					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	8 6 3	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	301,000	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	356,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 15 3	142.3

* The non-manufacturing industries and services covered are national and local government, education (teachers), the National Health Service, banking, insurance and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Railways, British Transport Docks, air transport and, from 1963, London Transport and British Waterways). † Administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades.

Wage drift

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)
1952 April	+ 8.1	+ 9.7	+ 10.6	+ 9.1	+ 1.5
October	+ 7.5	+ 7.6	+ 7.5	+ 8.0	- 0.5
1953 April	+ 6.9	+ 5.5	+ 4.7	+ 5.5	- 0.8
October	+ 5.4	+ 5.0	+ 4.8	+ 4.5	+ 0.3
1954 April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2

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

EARNINGS

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

Table 127

	Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building ship repairing	Marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Employees paid weekly*												
1964	June 107.3	112.1	110.7	109.8	115.2	117.1	110.6	111.2	108.9	105.3	109.0	111.2
	July 108.2	111.7	110.7	109.6	115.1	112.6	109.9	116.3	111.8	105.7	111.7	110.7
	August 105.9	107.4	110.0	106.9	113.7	110.0	109.0	107.7	106.8	100.9	107.6	109.7
	September 104.7	109.7	110.9	108.2	117.1	109.6	108.7	110.2	106.8	101.6	107.9	110.7
	October 105.5	111.8	111.4	110.4	117.1	115.1	110.8	111.8	109.0	102.8	108.9	113.1
	November 108.1	115.2	112.5	111.4	117.7	114.2	111.7	114.6	110.0	103.4	109.3	112.4
	December 110.4	109.0	108.2	106.1	112.4	108.8	107.1	105.3	98.8	97.5	102.1	104.5
1965	January 108.3	112.0	113.8	112.5	123.5	118.2	112.7	113.6	110.4	101.9	109.4	111.5
	February 107.7	111.3	114.5	113.0	122.4	119.8	112.9	114.3	111.1	103.5	110.4	112.7
	March 116.9	112.8	115.8	114.3	126.7	120.2	115.5	115.1	112.2	103.1	112.7	113.3
	April 110.7	114.6	115.7	111.6	122.4	116.3	111.5	113.1	108.9	103.4	112.1	113.9
	May 112.4	118.4	118.4	117.3	126.4	122.0	118.2	118.1	114.0	106.4	115.0	118.4
	June 113.0	120.3	118.3	116.2	132.0	125.5	117.4	118.5	115.0	107.9	114.6	116.6
	July 111.8	115.6	118.9	115.4	139.3	124.3	116.6	119.2	115.6	110.5	117.7	117.0
	August 112.0	112.0	118.1	114.3	125.5	121.0	113.8	117.8	113.6	112.2	113.6	116.1
	September 112.7	115.5	120.5	116.4	130.4	123.4	114.3	118.4	114.0	106.8	115.4	116.1
	October 113.9	118.0	121.7	118.9	130.2	125.4	116.7	120.4	117.3	109.2	117.1	120.9
	November 116.2	117.4	122.4	119.6	132.1	124.8	116.2	121.5	117.9	108.5	116.6	118.3
	December 117.6	114.7	118.6	114.6	122.3	118.2	113.6	113.5	110.6	101.0	110.7	110.9
1966	January 115.3	121.4	120.7	120.4	135.5	124.3	115.7	119.6	117.8	107.7	117.2	118.7
	February 116.2	121.8	121.8	120.2	133.5	126.6	118.8	121.8	118.4	108.4	118.1	119.0
	March 126.4	123.6	124.3	123.0	141.5	126.6	130.3	124.9	120.8	108.9	119.9	121.1
	April											
Employees paid monthly*												
1964	June 107.6	102.0	104.4	105.9	109.1	117.1	104.6	103.0	104.4	112.6	98.5	107.5
	July 102.9	100.8	103.6	104.0	103.2	102.1	104.9	108.3	104.2	108.0	97.2	101.3
	August 102.4	100.4	101.1	102.7	103.7	101.6	103.6	102.8	100.4	106.0	97.3	101.9
	September 101.9	100.0	106.3	102.5	103.3	100.1	103.8	102.8	100.3	107.5	97.2	104.1
	October 103.0	100.3	102.6	104.6	103.8	100.1	104.8	102.4	102.4	110.1	100.4	100.4
	November 103.1	101.6	104.8	104.6	104.9	101.0	107.4	104.0	101.7	119.7	101.0	103.6
	December 123.5	110.7	111.0	113.7	128.6	122.3	115.6	113.9	112.9	146.3	106.9	111.1
1965	January 107.5	109.7	104.2	107.9	106.6	101.1	105.7	102.3	108.1	109.8	103.9	100.6
	February 104.8	126.6	107.7	107.5	107.9	100.3	106.9	106.3	108.2	105.5	108.7	104.4
	March 114.8	109.8	115.5	110.5	110.6	102.8	108.1	109.2	109.8	118.4	116.5	104.4
	April 107.3	108.6	107.7	107.3	107.3	101.6	107.3	105.6	108.4	106.5	102.2	102.1
	May 107.9	108.6	108.5	109.1	109.5	102.9	106.5	106.1	111.0	102.8	104.2	104.2
	June 113.2	110.2	114.0	109.1	109.5	102.5	108.5	106.5	107.4	110.9	101.7	110.5
	July 110.1	110.9	110.7	109.2	112.9	103.8	109.7	114.7	110.8	111.3	104.3	106.3
	August 107.7	107.9	108.9	107.3	111.8	104.7	109.1	106.7	106.0	108.2	103.5	103.4
	September 108.8	107.4	109.9	107.5	114.1	106.3	108.4	106.5	106.6	106.6	106.3	101.3
	October 108.2	108.2	112.5	109.5	114.9	106.7	111.4	110.4	107.5	103.1	101.7	101.7
	November 111.1	108.9	112.6	111.8	114.7	107.5	113.2	110.4	115.1	107.4	107.9	103.6
	December 125.2	117.8	116.7	118.0	128.1	117.3	120.0	121.5	116.5	138.2	113.7	113.7
1966	January 112.5	114.7	111.5	112.0	117.2	106.8	113.4	110.4	112.8	113.4	108.4	105.0
	February 112.0	135.2	114.9	111.9	119.9	108.0	115.5	111.5	113.2	111.9	111.5	105.7
	March 123.6	113.8	115.5	114.1	123.0	107.8	119.5	117.4	115.6	128.8	119.8	105.9
	April											
All employees†												
1964	June 107.4	108.5	109.8	109.1	114.8	117.1	110.0	110.1	108.4	106.0	108.2	110.6
	July 107.3	107.8	109.7	108.6	114.4	111.7	109.4	115.2	110.9	105.8	110.6	109.5
	August 105.3	104.9	108.7	106.1	113.1	109.2	108.4	109.6	106.1	101.4	106.8	108.6
	September 104.2	106.3	110.2	107.1	116.3	108.7	108.2	109.2	106.0	102.1	107.1	109.8
	October 105.0	107.8	110.2	109.3	116.3	113.7	110.2	110.6	108.3	103.5	108.2	111.4
	November 107.2	110.4	111.4	109.3	116.9	113.0	111.3	113.1	109.0	105.0	108.7	111.2
	December 112.6	109.5	108.6	107.4	113.1	109.7	108.0	106.4	100.6	102.7	102.6	105.4
1965	January 107.9	111.1	112.4	111.4	122.3	116.1	111.7	111.9	110.2	102.6	109.0	109.9
	February 106.9	116.7	113.5	111.7	121.3	117.5	112.0	113.1	110.8	103.6	110.3	111.6
	March 116.2	111.6	115.7	113.4	125.6	118.1	114.2	114.2	112.0	104.6	113.0	112.0
	April 109.9	112.3	114.6	110.6	121.3	114.5	110.8	111.9	108.9	103.6	111.2	112.2
	May 111.3	114.8	117.0	115.5	125.2	119.7	116.6	116.3	113.7	106.3	113.9	116.3
	June 112.8	116.6	117.6	114.7	130.5	122.8	116.2	116.7	114.1	108.1	113.4	115.6
	July 111.2	113.8	117.7	114.0	137.6	121.9	115.6	118.4	115.1	110.5	116.5	115.4
	August 110.9	110.5	116.8	112.8	124.5	119.0	113.0	116.2	112.7	108.1	111.8	112.1
	September 111.7	112.5	118.9	114.5	129.3	121.3	113.7	116.9	113.1	106.7	114.6	113.9
	October 112.5	114.5	120.4	116.9	129.1	123.2	115.9	118.9	116.2	109.0	116.1	118.1
	November 115.0	114.3	121.0	117.9	122.6	122.6	115.7	119.9	117.6	115.9	115.9	116.1
	December 118.8	115.8	118.3	115.1	122.3	117.7	114.2	114.3	111.4	105.0	111.1	111.3
1966	January 114.4	118.6	119.3	118.5	133.9	121.9	115.1	117.9	117.2	107.8	116.5	116.5
	February 115.0	127.0	120.8	118.2	132.2	123.1	118.1	120.0	117.7	108.2	118.0	116.8
	March 125.4	119.6	123.0	121.0	140.0	124.0	128.6	123.5	120.2	110.7	119.9	118.7
	April											

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

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

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

Table 127 (continued)

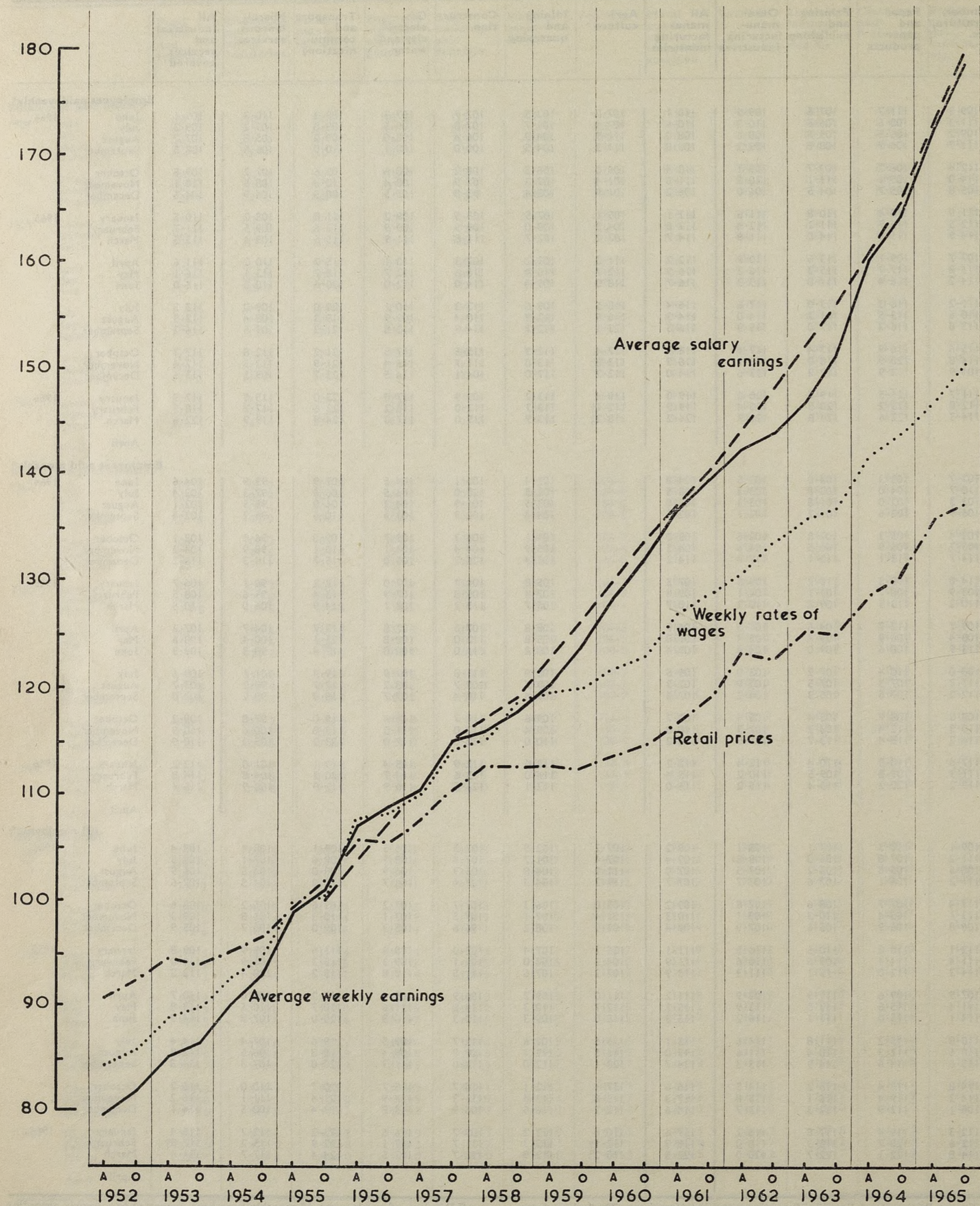
EARNINGS

1963 AVERAGE = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication§	Miscellaneous services||	All industries and services covered
Employees paid weekly*											
1964	June 109.3	111.7	107.6	109.5	110.1	107.2	102.5	107.7	107.3	109.2	110.3
	July 111.3	108.6	106.6	110.3	110.6	107.4	101.7	107.8	109.5	109.8	109.1
	August 109.2	106.6	105.8	108.6	108.0	111.9	104.9	106.4	108.0	109.2	110.3
	September 111.7	106.9	108.8	109.2	108.8	111.2	104.5	108.0	110.0	106.5	108.5
	October 112.4	108.2	109.7	109.1	110.4	105.0	106.5	108.2	109.6	107.2	109.5
	November 114.0	105.1	111.1	110.3	111.1	101.4	107.2	107.9	108.4	110.3	110.3
	December 105.8	105.7	104.5	106.0	106.2	101.9	108.4	93.8	105.5	108.5	104.6
1965	January 111.9	110.4	110.8	111.6	112.1	105.1	107.5	105.5	109.2	111.8	108.2

Weekly Rates of Wages, Average Weekly Earnings (Manual Workers) Average Salary Earnings (1955-64); Retail Prices

Average 1955 = 100



Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries

EARNINGS

Table 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966
Engineering industries*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	93.9	103.5	106.7	109.4	114.0	444 6	95.1	102.5	106.7	110.0	116.2	108.5
Semi-skilled	95.5	104.9	105.4	109.8	111.3	384 9	95.7	102.6	106.1	108.4	112.9	92.5
Labourers	94.1	104.1	106.9	110.7	112.7	315 7	94.7	101.0	106.6	109.6	114.2	74.9
All timeworkers	94.5	104.0	106.2	109.7	113.0	404 3	95.1	102.1	106.3	109.2	114.8	97.8
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	93.9	103.9	107.6	110.7	114.3	458 11	96.0	102.6	107.6	110.8	116.8	119.8
Semi-skilled	94.1	103.9	106.3	109.7	111.8	415 11	94.9	102.6	107.3	110.3	114.9	109.8
Labourers	93.2	102.4	104.2	109.7	111.0	329 10	95.2	100.6	103.7	108.2	112.6	79.8
All payment-by-result workers	94.0	103.8	106.8	110.0	112.8	432 7	95.4	102.5	107.2	110.2	115.5	113.2
All skilled workers	93.9	103.6	107.1	110.0	114.1	451 6	95.6	102.6	107.2	110.4	116.5	113.9
All semi-skilled workers	94.8	104.4	105.9	109.8	111.7	401 7	95.4	102.7	106.9	109.6	114.2	101.6
All labourers	93.9	103.7	106.3	110.6	112.4	318 10	94.9	100.9	106.0	109.4	114.1	76.1
All workers covered	94.3	103.9	106.5	109.9	112.9	418 2	95.5	102.5	107.0	110.1	115.4	105.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	100.1	108.5	114.6	120.9	130.1	441 8	95.4	102.3	111.5	112.7	119.9	94.6
Semi-skilled	99.8	102.2	114.9	119.6	124.2	346 3	96.6	99.5	104.7	111.2	118.9	76.7
Labourers	93.7	99.3	109.9	112.5	120.3	320 2	95.3	99.0	106.3	107.1	116.2	68.7
All timeworkers	97.2	104.1	114.0	119.4	125.5	380 8	95.0	100.6	109.7	112.1	118.4	82.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	95.4	102.4	112.0	120.2	123.6	454 0	96.2	101.4	107.9	113.7	120.3	110.8
Semi-skilled	93.6	102.9	111.5	116.1	120.6	354 2	97.0	101.0	108.3	111.6	118.5	82.5
Labourers	93.8	95.5	107.8	116.3	114.4	359 3	93.5	98.7	104.2	108.7	113.2	78.0
All payment-by-result workers	95.1	101.9	111.8	119.3	122.5	424 3	96.2	101.4	108.2	113.3	120.0	101.4
All skilled workers	96.3	103.5	112.5	120.3	124.8	452 3	96.2	101.7	108.5	113.3	120.7	108.3
All semi-skilled workers	95.1	102.8	112.3	117.0	121.6	352 6	96.6	100.7	107.6	111.7	118.9	81.2
All labourers	94.1	97.0	108.7	114.6	117.0	341 9	94.4	98.6	105.1	107.9	114.6	73.8
All workers covered	95.7	102.5	112.4	119.4	123.7	415 4	96.0	101.5	108.7	113.1	120.6	97.3
Chemical manufacture‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	95.7	107.0	109.4	115.0	120.0	406 10	98.0	105.7	109.4	113.9	121.5	96.7
Craftsmen	98.5	107.4	111.4	115.9	123.9	466 1	98.8	105.7	107.9	114.1	120.8	109.1
All timeworkers	96.2	107.0	109.9	115.1	120.9	420 2	98.3	105.7	109.0	114.0	121.4	99.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	100.9	106.9	109.0	115.7	117.9	419 3	98.6	104.7	109.0	114.9	120.7	111.0
Craftsmen	98.5	105.2	109.8	112.5	120.7	482 5	97.9	103.9	105.1	111.7	117.2	120.4
All payment-by-result workers	100.2	106.4	108.9	114.8	118.4	432 8	98.3	104.3	107.8	113.9	119.6	113.0
All general workers	97.7	107.0	109.4	115.5	119.2	412 2	98.2	105.4	109.7	115.0	121.5	102.8
All craftsmen	98.4	106.5	110.8	114.5	122.6	472 10	98.2	104.8	106.5	113.3	119.2	113.7
All workers covered	97.7	106.7	109.5	115.1	119.9	425 6	97.8	105.1	108.7	114.4	120.8	105.2
Iron and steel manufacture§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	—	104.4	107.3	109.7	112.4	396 6	—	102.0	106.5	109.8	116.7	99.0
Maintenance workers (skilled)	—	104.1	108.5	110.9	112.0	447 0	—	104.3	110.6	112.3	118.9	107.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	102.4	109.9	114.6	113.4	386 6	—	101.3	107.5	108.4	116.0	91.7
Service workers	—	101.4	107.5	108.9	110.7	370 0	—	100.6	106.1	108.2	114.8	90.9
Labourers	—	103.1	106.1	109.7	109.9	324 9	—	101.5	105.8	109.6	117.4	80.3
All timeworkers	—	104.2	108.4	111.3	113.0	383 10	—	102.6	107.7	110.3	118.0	94.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	—	102.7	103.3	106.4	107.4	428 2	—	102.0	103.1	106.0	112.2	114.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)	—	104.1	107.7	110.2	111.3	477 6	—	103.7	109.2	110.8	117.3	124.3
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	103.0	104.8	106.2	107.0	406 8	—	103.0	105.7	107.6	113.5	105.6
Service workers	—	103.1	104.2	107.6	109.3	392 11	—	102.4	103.1	104.8	111.7	99.4
Labourers	—	102.9	106.1	109.7	109.6	347 6	—	101.5	106.5	108.7	114.4	85.9
All payment-by-result workers	—	102.9	104.3	107.3	108.2	423 0	—	102.4	104.5	106.9	113.2	110.9
All process workers	—	103.0	104.0	107.1	108.2	425 6	—	102.1	103.9	107.0	113.2	112.8
All maintenance workers (skilled)	—	103.6	107.6	110.0	111.1	469 5	—	102.8	108.9	110.5	116.7	119.9
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	102.8	106.0	107.8	108.2	402 8	—	102.6	106.5	107.8	113.9	102.7
All service workers	—	102.3	105.4	108.3	109.9	385 0	—	101.4	104.4	106.3	113.1	96.4
All labourers	—	103.1	106.4	110.0	110.2	338 4	—	101.7	106.6	109.5	116.2	83.6
All workers covered	—	103.1	105.3	108.3	109.4	415 7	—	102.3	105.5	108.1	114.5	107.6

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:—
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370-1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

1955 AVERAGE = 100

Table 129

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						
		Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	99.5	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1958		117.5	117.9	99.6	99.1	122.2	126.3	126.3
1959		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1960		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1961		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1962		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1963		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1964		151.2	162.8	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.5
1959	January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	—	—	—
	April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0	—
	July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—	—
	October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	124.3	126.3
1960	January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
	April	123.3	125.6	98.7	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
	July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
	October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961	January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
	July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
	October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962	January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
	July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963	January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
	July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964	January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
	February	142.7	150.5	94.8	—	—	—	—
	March	143.1	151.0	94.8	—	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
	May	144.2	152.3	94.7	—	—	—	—
	June	145.0	153.2	94.7	—	—	—	—
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
	August	145.8	154.1	94.6	—	—	—	—
	September	146.1	154.5	94.6	—	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
	November	146.7	155.5	94.4	—	—	—	—
	December	147.4	156.9	93.9	—	—	—	—
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
	February	148.6	158.4	93.8	—	—	—	—
	March	149.0	159.3	93.6	—	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
	May	149.9	160.8	93.2	—	—	—	—
	June	150.8	161.1	93.1	—	—	—	—
	July	151.6	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
	August	152.4	164.9	92.4	—	—	—	—
	September	152.6	165.2	92.4	—	—	—	—
	October	153.0	166.0	92.2	—	—	—	—
	November	153.8	167.1	92.1	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.5
	December	154.2	167.6	92.0	—	—	—	—
1966	January	155.8	170.1	91.6	—	—	—	—
	February	155.9	170.6	91.4	—	—	—	—
	March	157.3	172.4	91.2	—	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

Table 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		Weekly rates of wages				Normal weekly hours*				Hourly rates of wages			
		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services													
1956		104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(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	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	Monthly averages	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1961		124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.5	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.7	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	March	143.7	146.6	152.0	144.5	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.6	153.7	156.1	162.7	154.5
	April	144.1	147.2	152.5	145.0	93.3	93.6	93.1	93.4	154.4	157.2	163.9	155.3
	May	144.5	147.8	153.1	145.4	93.2	93.4	92.9	93.2	155.1	158.2	164.8	156.0
	June	145.5	148.2	154.1	146.3	93.1	93.3	92.7	93.1	156.3	158.9	166.1	157.2
	July	146.6	150.2	156.9	147.6	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.5	158.5	161.9	170.1	159.5
	August	146.7	150.7	157.2	147.8	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4	158.7	162.9	170.5	159.9
	September	146.9	151.0	157.3	148.0	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4	159.0	163.3	170.7	160.2
	October	147.3	151.7	157.7	148.4	92.2	92.3	92.0	92.2	159.8	164.4	171.4	161.0
	November	148.0	153.0	158.8	149.3	92.1	92.1	91.9	92.1	160.7	166.0	172.9	162.1
	December	148.3	153.6	159.2	149.6	92.0	92.1	91.8	92.0	161.1	166.8	173.4	162.6
1966	January	149.8	155.1	161.3	151.2	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.6	163.5	169.3	176.4	165.0
	February	149.9	155.2	161.4	151.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.4	164.0	169.6	176.6	165.4
	March	151.3	156.3	163.0	152.6	91.2	91.4	91.2	91.2	165.9	170.9	178.7	167.2
	April	151.5	156.8	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.3	171.8	179.4	167.8
Manufacturing industries													
1956		104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.4)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	Monthly averages	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1961		123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1962		127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1964		137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.9	94.8	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1965		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	March	140.1	144.9	148.4	141.3	93.6	93.5	93.6	93.6	149.6	154.9	158.6	150.9
	April	140.5	145.8	149.2	141.8	93.4	93.2	93.2	93.3	150.4	156.5	160.0	151.9
	May	140.9	146.2	149.7	142.2	93.3	93.0	93.1	93.2	151.1	157.2	160.7	152.6
	June	141.1	146.4	150.1	142.4	93.2	93.0	93.1	93.2	151.4	157.5	161.2	152.9
	July	143.0	149.0	155.2	144.5	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2	155.2	161.4	168.4	156.8
	August	143.0	149.1	155.3	144.6	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2	155.4	161.5	168.6	156.9
	September	143.2	149.5	155.6	144.8	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.1	155.5	162.0	168.9	157.2
	October	143.5	150.0	156.0	145.2	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.0	156.1	162.9	169.6	157.8
	November	143.6	150.2	156.4	145.3	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.0	156.2	163.3	170.1	158.0
	December	143.9	150.5	156.5	145.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	156.7	163.8	170.4	158.5
1966	January	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	158.8	167.1	173.2	160.9
	February	145.6	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.5	159.1	167.1	173.3	161.1
	March	147.2	154.4	160.3	149.0	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.5	161.0	168.8	175.3	162.9
	April	147.5	155.1	160.7	149.3	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.4	170.1	176.2	163.6

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

Notes.—
1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours of

WAGES AND HOURS

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

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Table 131

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Weekly rates of wages										
1959		117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960		120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961		127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	Monthly averages	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963		138	135	138	131	139	128	131	135	138
1964		143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965		152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1965	March	151	142	148	142	138	138	138	147	151
	April	152	142	149	143	138	138	138	151	155
	May	152	142	149	143	138	138	138	151	155
	June	152	148	149	143	138	138	144	151	155
	July	152	148	150	144	141	140	144	153	157
	August	152	148	150	144	141	140	144	153	157
	September	152	148	151	144	141	140	144	153	157
	October	152	148	151	144	142	143	144	154	158
	November	152	148	151	148	142	143	144	154	158
	December	152	148	151	148	142	143	144	154	158
1966	January	158	148	155	148	144	143	148	154	158
	February	158	148	155	148	144	143	148	154	158
	March	158	148	155	148	144	143	148	154	158
	April	159	148	156	149	146	144	148	157	161
Normal weekly hours*										
1959		(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(40.4)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960		99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961		98.0	99.9	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
1962	Monthly averages	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	95.8	95.5	95.5
1963		97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	96.6	95.4	95.3	95.3
1964		97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965		95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1965	March	95.5	94.1	93.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
	April	95.5	94.2	91.3	93.9	94.0	93.3	93.3	93.5	95.2
	May	95.5	94.2	91.0	93.0	94.0	93.3	93.3	93.5	95.2
	June	95.5	94.2	91.0	92.0	93.4	94.0	93.3	93.5	95.2
	July	95.5	94.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	92.9	94.7
	August	95.5	94.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	92.9	94.7
	September	95.5	94.0	90.8	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	92.9	94.6
	October	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.4	93.3	92.9	93.7
	November	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.2	93.3	92.9	93.7
	December	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.2	93.3	92.9	93.7
1966	January	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.4	92.3	93.3	92.9	93.7
	February	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.3	92.3	93.3	92.9	93.7
	March	93.4	94.0	89.4	91.8	91.3	92.2	93.3	92.3	93.7
	April	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	91.1	92.8
Hourly rates of wages										
1959		117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960		122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961		130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	Monthly averages	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963		142	140	147	137	135	137	137	142	145
1964		150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965		159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1965	March	159	150	161	149	148	147	148	155	158
	April	159	150	163	152	148	147	148	161	163
	May	159	150	164	156	148	147	148	161	163
	June	159	157	164	156	148	147	154	161	163
	July	159	157	165	155	155	149	154	164	165
	August	159	158	165	156	155	149	154	164	166
	September	159	158	167	156	155	149	154	165	166
	October	159	158	168	156	155	152	154	165	169
	November	159	158	168	156	155	153	154	165	169
	December	159	158	168	160	155	154	154	165	169
1966	January	169	158	173	162	157	155	159	165	169
	February	169	158	173	162	157	155	159	165	169
	March	169	158	174	162	160	157	159	167	169
	April	170	158	174	162	160	157	161	172	174

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

Table 131 (continued)

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Weekly rates of wages										
1959		118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960		122	122	115	122	120	115	121	123	120
1961		126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	Monthly averages	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	138	132
1963		138	137	135	138	132	135	138	148	143
1964		143	143	142	144	141	144	144	148	143
1965		149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1965	March	146	148	145	148	154	151	148	152	144
	April	147	148	146	148	154	151	148	155	144
	May	147	153	146	148	154	152	149	155	145
	June	149	154	146	148	157	154	150	156	145
	July	151	154	146	148	157	154	150	156	147
	August	152	154	147	148	159	154	151	156	149
	September	152	154	147	148	159	154	151	159	149
	October	152	154	147	148	160	155	151	160	151
	November	152	154	147	151	160	156	154	161	151
	December	152	154	151	151	160	156	156	161	151
1966	January	153	159	151	151	160	157	156	161	158
	February	153	159	151	151	164	157	156	161	158
	March	153	159	151	154	164	157	158	161	158
	April	153	159	151	155	164	157	185	162	159
Normal weekly hours*										
1959		(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960		100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.7	99.7
1961		98.0	96.8	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	Monthly averages	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
1963		95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964		94.5	93.2	93.9	94.1	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.2	96.6
1965		92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	95.5	93.2	96.5
1965	March	93.5	93.2	92.2	90.7	95.1	92.3	94.0	93.2	96.1
	April	93.5	93.2	92.2	90.7	95.1	92.3	93.8	93.2	95.1
	May	93.5	93.2	92.2	90.7	95.1	92.3	93.2	93.2	95.1
	June	92.2	93.2	92.2	90.7	95.1	92.3	92.2	93.2	95.1
	July	92.2	93.2	92.2	90.7	92.8	92.1	92.1	93.2	94.4
	August	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	92.8	92.1	92.1	93.2	93.2
	September	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	91.0	92.1	92.1	93.2	93.2
	October	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	90.6	91.4	92.1	92.6	92.8
	November	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	90.6	91.4	91.4	92.4	92.8
	December	92.2	93.2	89.8	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.4	92.4	92.8
1966	January	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.3	90.0	92.8
	February	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	89.8	91.3	88.8	92.8
	March	92.0	92.3	89.7	88.8	90.6	89.8	91.3	88.8	92.8
	April	92.0	92.3	89.7	88.8	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.8	92.8
Hourly rates of wages										
1959		118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118
1960		125								

RETAIL PRICES

Index of retail prices:
United Kingdom

Table 132

	All items	FOOD				All items except food	Alcoholic drink
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
17th January 1956 = 100							
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5
1961	January 17	112.3	107.7	107.4	101.2	114.7	98.4
	February 14	112.3	107.5	107.5	99.0	114.9	98.4
	March 14	112.7	107.4	108.3	96.7	115.6	98.4
	April 18	113.3	108.0	109.4	98.3	116.1	98.4
	May 16	113.6	109.5	114.4	99.8	115.8	98.4
	June 13	114.6	111.4	121.8	99.6	116.3	99.0
	July 18	114.6	110.7	119.8	97.2	116.7	101.7
	August 15	115.7	109.9	117.4	95.7	118.8	106.0
	September 12	115.5	108.5	113.4	94.3	119.2	106.9
	October 17	115.7	108.0	113.2	91.0	119.9	108.0
	November 14	116.9	109.8	118.4	93.2	120.8	108.0
	December 12	117.1	110.2	118.5	95.6	120.9	108.0
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	121.2	108.2

16th January 1962 = 100

Weights	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	64
1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	63
1963	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63
1964	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	194½-196½	689	65
1965	1,000	298		35½		702	67
17th January 1956 = 100							
1962	119.3	101.6	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3
1963	101.6	102.3	103.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3
1964	107.0	104.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9
1965	112.1	107.8	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1
1962	April 17	119.7	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.0
	July 17	120.4	102.5	108.8	100.6	103.6	100.3
	October 16	119.1	101.4	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	103.4	102.9
	July 16	103.3	102.3	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2
	October 15	103.7	104.1	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3
	February 18	104.8	105.4	98.0	115.4	106.7	104.5
	March 17	105.2	105.8	98.8	114.8	107.2	104.8
	April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3
	May 12	107.0	107.8	103.5	115.0	108.3	106.5
	June 16	107.4	109.1	106.6	115.4	109.1	106.6
	July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7
	August 18	107.8	108.7	100.6	118.2	110.2	107.4
	September 15	107.8	108.1	98.8	117.4	110.3	107.6
	October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7
	November 17	108.8	109.4	102.0	118.6	110.8	108.4
	December 15	109.2	109.9	103.1	120.1	111.0	108.9
1965	January 12	109.5	110.9	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	112.1	112.2
	May 18	112.4	109.9	116.3	112.0	112.6	112.6
	June 15	112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	112.8
	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

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

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

Index of retail prices:
United Kingdom

RETAIL PRICES

Table 132 (continued)

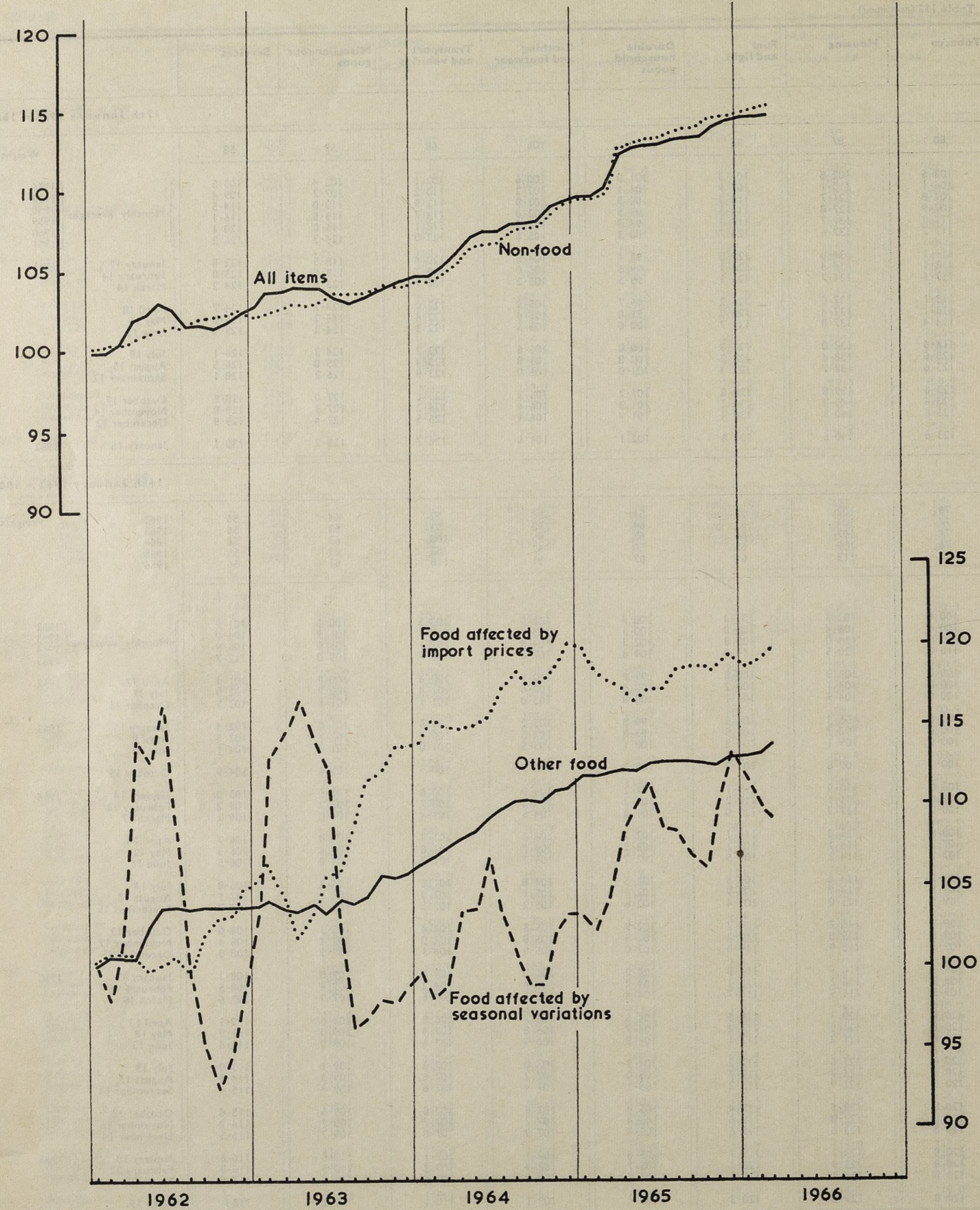
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services
17th January 1956 = 100							
Weights	80	87	55	66	106	68	59
1956	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4
1957	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7
1958	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0
1959	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5
1960	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0
1961	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3
1961	January 17	113.1	134.0	125.8	99.4	120.4	118.5
	February 14	113.1	134.4	126.1	99.5	120.7	118.5
	March 14	113.1	134.7	126.1	99.5	120.9	123.8
	April 18	113.1	137.0	126.2	99.7	122.0	124.2
	May 16	113.1	137.4	120.9	99.8	122.4	124.2
	June 13	114.4	137.8	121.7	100.0	122.3	124.2
	July 18	114.6	138.0	121.8	100.0	122.2	124.3
	August 15	123.6	138.4	122.2	100.8	123.4	125.8
	September 12	123.6	138.7	122.4	101.0	123.9	126.2
	October 17	123.6	139.8	122.8	101.2	125.6	127.0
	November 14	123.6	140.2	130.2	101.3	126.2	127.3
	December 12	123.6	140.3	130.4	101.4	126.5	127.4
1962	January 16	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	126.7	128.2

16th January 1962 = 100

Weights	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56
1962	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56
1963	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56
1964	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55
1965	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9
1963	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0
1964	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9
1965	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7
1962	April 17	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	101.4
	July 17	100.0	104.1	100.2	99.8	102.6	101.4	102.0
	October 16	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	102.9
1963	January 15	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0
	April 9	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7
	July 16	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8
	October 15	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6
1964	January 14	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9
	February 18	100.0	111.1	110.2	101.3	104.2	100.7	103.2
	March 17	100.0	111.3	110.0	101.4	104.5	101.4	104.0
	April 14	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4
	May 12	107.2	114.1	106.1	102.2	104.7	101.8	104.6
	June 16	107.2	114.3	108.5	102.2	104.7	101.7	104.8
	July 14	107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	104.8
	August 18	109.5	114.9	108.9	102.6	105.1	101.8	104.6
	September 15	109.5	115.0	109.4	102.6	105.2	101.7	104.8
	October 13	109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	101.8	105.2
	November 17	109.5	115.8	110.2	102.9	105.8	101.8	105.3
	December 15	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.0	105.9	101.4	105.2
1965	January 12	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	103.9	101.0	108.3
	February 16	109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	104.2	101.0	108.5
	March 16	109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	104.6	101.0	108.5
	April 13	120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	110.1
	May 18	120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	111.9
	June 15	120.8	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	112.4
	July 13	120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	113.0
	August 17	120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	114.9
	September 14	120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	115.4
	October 12	120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	115.6
	November 16	120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	116.2

Index of Retail Prices

January 1962 = 100



Stoppages of work—industrial disputes*

Table 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1954	1,989	1,999	448	450	2,457	741	741	12	233	919	84	
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	609	2,652	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	774	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	2,342	2,353	869	876	2,933	413	1,774	52	134	305	254	
1962	January	207	223	48	51	121	19	51	2	25	12	13
	February	259	287	1,815	1,821	1,934	31	1,802	5	31	7	57
	March	283	318	1,846	1,849	2,018	54	1,780	3	34	64	83
	April	223	251	68	72	241	22	168	1	9	29	12
	May	259	304	62	68	213	40	119	3	21	19	11
	June	195	231	32	41	108	26	53	1	15	9	3
	July	144	172	28	31	69	10	29	—	18	4	7
	August	214	240	52	58	133	20	54	5	19	32	4
	September	209	236	44	54	145	27	70	13	9	7	19
	October	237	264	371	376	600	31	283	—	21	243	22
	November	147	177	30	40	135	23	84	2	14	3	9
	December	72	92	23	25	82	7	66	1	4	3	1
1963	January	150	163	22	24	54	15	25	1	3	3	6
	February	143	162	32	33	56	18	24	6	4	2	1
	March	173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
	April	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
	May	192	212	64	73	187	29	145	1	5	5	2
	June	173	189	49	55	144	76	51	—	4	7	5
	July	151	174	29	35	125	21	76	1	15	2	10
	August	147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287	1	30
	September	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	14	18
	October	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
	November	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
	December	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964	January	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	10
	February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
	March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
	April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
	May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
	June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
	July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
	August	180	203	56	58	100	15	54	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	372	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	420	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	49	78	197	17	122	1	14	32	10
	November	197	226	59	68	146	7	79	1	8	4	48
	December	87	114	36	49	78	5	37	1	5	13	18
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	13
	February	187	227	38	55	186	6	142	—	13	16	9
	March	261	287	56	66	153	11	101	1	13	15	11
	April	150	183	50	54	120	6	77	1	15	10	12

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1965 and 1966 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one period and continuing into later periods are counted, in col. (3), in the period in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each period in which they were involved.

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

§ This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.

|| This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.
(The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

PART-TIME WORKER
A person normally working for not more than 30 hours per week.

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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Ministry of Labour Gazette

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June 1966 ⁵

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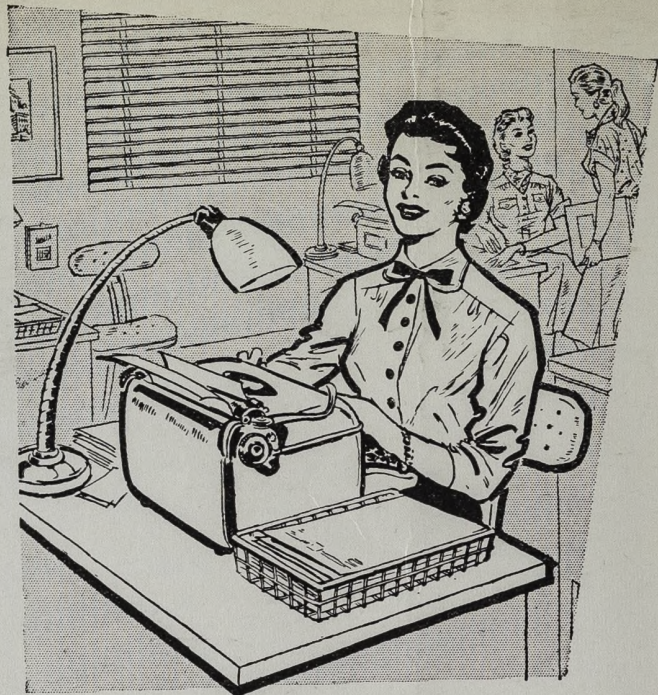
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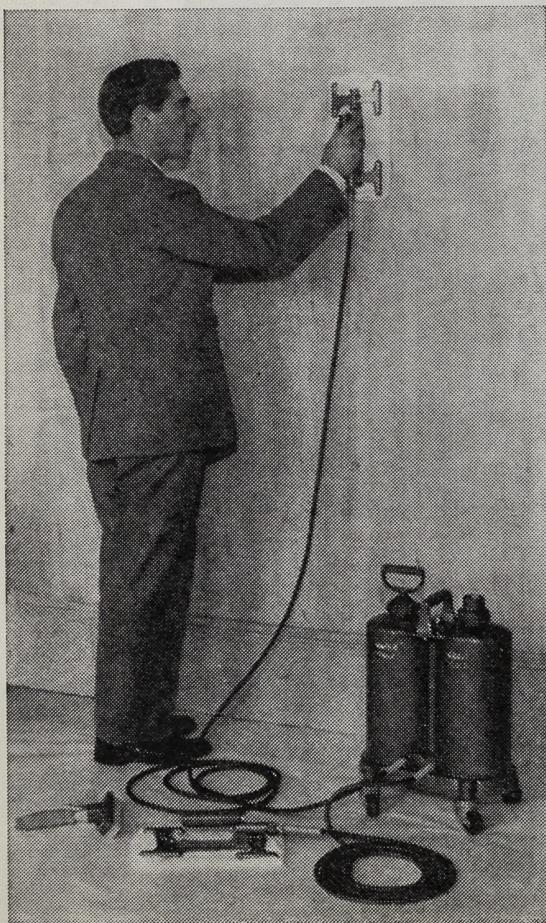
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