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June 1966

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# **Progress in Industrial** Training

In the two years since the Industrial Training Act became law a new industrial revolution—in the organisation and development of training-has been taking place in Britain. And as the process of implementing the Act continues the picture is beginning to show rapid change.

Up to now 13 boards, covering more than 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million workers, or about half the number of those who will ultimately be within the scope of the Act have been set up. These boards range in size from that for the engineering industry covering about 3 million employees to one covering 40,000 employees engaged in the manufacture of carpets, rugs and mats.

The other industries for which boards are operating are construction; iron and steel; wool, jute and flax; shipbuilding; electricity supply; gas; water supply; ceramics, glass and mineral products; timber and furniture; man-made fibres; knitting, lace and net.

In the next two or three years it is hoped that boards will be established for all the major industries throughout the country. More immediately it is expected those for cotton, agriculture, horticulture and forestry, road transport and vehicle repair, and the hotel and catering industries will be functioning before the end of the year.

Most of these 13 boards are still busily engaged in organisation and other tasks, such as identifying firms in their industries and collecting essential information from employers. Only the first five to be set up-for engineering, construction, iron and steel, wool and shipbuilding-have got far beyond the settling-in period.

It is from the operation of these five boards that an indication can be gained of the impact which the Act is having, or may be likely to have, on industry. Already their effect on the particular industries for which they are responsible has been considerable, especially through the levy and grant schemes, which have brought home to employers the powers and responsibilities which they are given for ensuring an improvement in the quality and quantity of training, and for a more equitable sharing of the cost of training.

Each of these boards has recognised that some time will elapse before they are able to make detailed recommendations for training in the main occupations in their industries. A good deal of study, and in some instances research, will be required to determine what a trainee has to learn, and how best he can acquire the knowledge and skill necessary for his job. Similarly, another essential part of a board's job, that of forecasting manpower (94142)

needs, and of planning to meet them, will not be solved in a few months.

This has meant that the approach of these five boards has been to give priority to the establishment of a levy and grant system, which in some cases is admittedly provisional, to provide employers with an immediate incentive to give more thought to training arrangements, while the board gets down as quickly as possible to the task of defining training standards for occupations demanding special and early attention.

Proposals for levy and grants schemes have varied considerably. On the one hand the engineering board has considered that its levy ought, from the beginning, to bear some relationship to the total cost of training in that industry, and correspondingly, its grants ought to reward training effort of all kinds, whether for management or operatives. Consequently, the levy proposed by the board was of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of a firm's payroll; and the grant scheme has been based on an assessment of quality and quantity of each firm's training effort, compared with a norm for the industry.

A firm training more people than the average, or whose methods of training score relatively highly can expect to achieve an overall assessment above the norm, thus ensuring that it receives more in grant that it pays in levy. The scoring on quality is based on answers which firms give to a questionnaire dealing with such matters as facilities for training, release for further education and supervision of training. These answers are weighted according to the importance of the item.

A more gradualist or less comprehensive approach has been adopted by the other boards, involving a lower rate of levy, and a grants system mainly based on the repayment to firms of certain specified training costs. The grant schemes by these boards have featured prominently the release of younger trainees for further education, full-time courses for training officers and instructors and "off the job" sandwich courses, training centres or schools. Their incentives have, for the most part, been limited in scope to certain types of training, or part of the cost of training. But in time no doubt the scope and scale of grants will be increased as training recommendations are brought out. The boards have not only been concerned to establish levy/grant machinery and secure some redistribution of training costs. They have been giving thought to standards and other questions. First fruits are now becoming

evident. A 3

For example, the engineering board has recently issued recommendations for the training of first-year craft and technician apprentices. These involve full-time instruction in special training centres, "off-the-job," for 12 months. The first nine months will be common to all the main engineering trades; only in the final three months will specialisation begin. Day release to colleges of further education, and progressive testing of progress of trainees, will be an integral part of this scheme.

A similar line has been followed by the iron and steel board in its proposals for engineering apprentices. A detailed plan for the training of apprentice boat builders has been prepared by the shipbuilding board, envisaging full-time centre training throughout the first year of an apprenticeship.

But recommendations have gone wider than the craft apprentice. The iron and steel board's published recommendations give guidance on training for operative skills, and for management, supervisory and clerical work. The wool board, and the foundry committee set up jointly by the engineering and iron and steel boards, have both examined in detail some of the operative jobs in those industries, and are producing manuals to assist and guide trainers.

As these activities expand, it is expected that the payment of grant will become conditional on compliance with recommendations which may be extremely detailed, covering training both on and off the job, within a firm and through external courses. Such recommendations will demand a much more systematic approach to training within an undertaking than has hitherto been the rule. It is also expected that, as more occupations are covered by boards, and as the scope and size of the grant increase, the amount of levy will be likely to rise. The responsibility for making decisions is vested in

the boards and the Minister of Labour. But the Act also required the Minister to appoint a Central Training Council to advise him on his functions under the Act and on training questions generally. The council's formal responsibilities are thus advisory, and its influence operates through the boards and the Minister rather than direct on individual undertakings. Since its inception its activities have, broadly, been of three kinds:

- providing guidance to boards about training for those occupations which are common to all industries, but for which no board can be expected to accept the major responsibility. These occupations include office work, management and supervision and training specialists:
- to encourage and support research and experimental work, and to see that the results of research are publicised and applied in industry:
- the examination of important issues on which it is considered a central lead is required.

Although it is not yet possible to assess fully the impact which the council may have had on training boards, and on industry generally, it has made a start on some of the more important issues, and results are beginning to emerge. For example, a number of committees have been set up to work out agreed training policies for common occupations which all training boards could follow, and so achieve uniform standards of training for common occupations.

One of these committees, for the training of training officers, published a report recently (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966 page 222). This has been followed by the publication of a study which the council sponsored on supervisory training. Within the next two months it is expected that the report by the council's commercial and clerical training committee will be issued. This report is the outcome of an intensive investigation by the committee of existing practices in Britain and other European countries, and it is hoped it will lead to a great improvement in training for office staffs, a type of training which has been overlooked by many firms in this country.

Through its research committee, the council examines not only the need for more research into training, but also the methods of making existing knowledge, and the results of research which has been carried out, more widely known. It has an important role in encouraging research and in defining where further research is necessary. Applications for grants for research projects are considered by the council through the research committee and recommendations are made to the Minister for the payment of grants up to the total cost of the project.

### **Research Grants**

In the year or so that the committee has been operating applications for grants totalling about £60,000 have been dealt with. The council is now considering how best it can make everyone concerned with training aware of the results of these and other projects, and is examining other plans such as the formation of a research register and the publication from time to time of reports and summaries of the research into particular problems.

By these and other means it is hoped that new and existing knowledge will be included in the consideration of important training issues.

To encourage a critical re-examination of existing training practices, the council has issued a number of policy memoranda. One pointed out the importance of having some method of assessing the competence of trainees, and of setting up standards which trainees could be expected to reach both during and at the end of their training.

Another two drew attention to the essential part further education should have in all training for young people, and suggested that it should not be regarded as a benefit and privilege for selected trainees and craft apprentices. It has been said that the operation of the Act will have as far reaching implications for education as for industry. This is based on the fact that boards have to make recommendations not only on the nature and length of training, but also about those education courses which are to be associated with such training.

In effect, it establishes the principle that a programme of training will generally not be complete without associated further education, in other words release to a college of further education for a course of study relevant to the trainee's vocation.

Boards themselves do not have power to run courses of further education nor to lay down educational syllabuses. These duties still remain the responsibility of the education authorities, as they have since the Education

Act 1944. But boards can say what courses of education are appropriately linked with the training which they recommend.

While it is evident that industry and the education service will have their own particular contribution to make to the overall programme, it follows that in deciding what that contribution is to be there will have to be close collaboration between boards and firms on the one hand, and between education authorities and colleges on the other. Moreover, the education service will clearly be faced, as much as industry, with demands for new courses to meet the needs of trainees in occupations for which there is little or no formal training at present.

It is perhaps too early yet to predict the most important. effects of the Act, but some possibilities suggest themselves. For example there is likely to be a much broader basic training for young people than has been so in the past, applying not only to apprentices, or to entrants to the so called skilled trades, but to other school-leavers as well. Indeed one result which the development of training could well secure may be a blurring in the distinction between apprentices and other trainees. In training young people boards must work towards the ideal of providing an introduction to industry which will help the trainee to become more easily adaptable to change, and able to progress easily to more demanding work.

The concept of a trade as a well defined set of abilities or skills may also have to be modified severely. Already the engineering board has expressed the view that an apprentice should follow his first year's training by a series of at least two "modules" of training and experience aimed at adding a range of further qualifications to his

to a young person only.

adult training. Another effect of the Act must be to encourage the exploitation of new training methods and aids both by firms and training boards. The possibilities of applying programmed instruction more widely has been examined closely by the Central Training Council and the engineering and iron and steel boards. The council, in one of its memoranda, has already recommended this as a method of industrial training, which had proved itself and the use of which should be encouraged in industry. Industry will doubtless want to be assured more and more about the competence not only of those whom it trains, but of those trained persons whom it recruits. The achievement of higher, and less variable standards of training will require measures to assess standards of competence reached by trainees. This does not necessarily mean adopting the system of proficiency tests which are operating in some European countries. But boards will have to work out reasonable standards which will

challenge the trainee as well as his employer.

# **Changing Role for the Employment Service**

In all industrialised countries there has been a striking increase during the last few years in Government provisions for the better use and deployment of manpower. What has been emerging in each case has been an active employment market policy which goes far beyond the relief services in which most Ministries of Labour had their origin many years ago.

Its characteristic is an expanding emphasis on coordination between the various measures and services being brought to bear on the employment market, and if human resources are to continue to be developed as they (94142)

must, the significance of the part to be played in this by the public employment services will be profound.

One of the main objectives for the employment service is to swing it from being an institution which is largely about unemployment benefit to being an economic agency which is predominantly about employment. A number of concerted measures have been initiated by the Ministry of Labour, the aim of which is to enable the service to play its full part in the implementation of the National Plan. One of the central ideas in this approach is the new

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basic instruction which will reflect both his capacities and the requirements of his firm. In principle, the concept of the "module" is one of continuing opportunities for the skilled person to adopt and develop his basic skills. They need not be confined to one trade nor be available

Another development concerns the expansion of adult training. If people are to accept change more readily, there will have to be a flexible response by industry. An inevitable, even essential, part of this flexibility must be an acceptance of the belief that a man will need to be retrained at least once in his working lifetime. For these reasons it is hoped that the Industrial Training Act will not be regarded as being directed solely at young people, but that its effect will be to encourage more and more

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occupational guidance scheme for adults which was introduced earlier this year, and is already producing useful results. This scheme was started as an experiment in 11 selected areas throughout the country, and aims to provide for the first time a service—similar to that which has existed for many years for young people entering employment—for adults who have made a false start in employment, or who are looking for a better opportunity.

In each of the Ministry's regions there is at least one team. London and the South-East Region and Midlands each have two. These teams have three officers all specially selected with an eye to aptitude, personality, and, where possible, experience of youth employment work. They are located at Newcastle on Tyne, Leeds, Reading, the City of London, Croydon, Bristol, Cardiff, Birmingham, Nottingham, Liverpool and Glasgow. Generally, each unit has a working population of about 500,000 on which to draw. Some officers may visit other areas, as circumstances demand, or as part of the experiment.

All the guidance officers are given special training centrally. There is practical and theoretical instruction in interviewing techniques, and in the study of occupations and the structure of industry. Use is made of closed circuit television for interviewing practice. About 50 per cent of the clients who have been using this scheme are within the 18 to 25 years group, but there is no bar against anyone of any age seeking the help of the service. So far, most of the clients have been referred to the teams by the staff of local employment exchanges, but others have made direct contact. Basically the methods used are those well tried in the youth employment and careers advisory service.

Placing is left to the local exchange. The occupational guidance teams make their recommendations to the exchanges in writing, and verbally to clients. They work on the basis of an extensive knowledge of employment opportunities, and have ready access to all the written material which is available to local exchanges and the youth employment service. Normally each client is interviewed by one member of the team only, but the team operates as a unit in discussing cases and methods.

In London and South Eastern Region, in the Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside, and in Wales, teams have the aid of psychometric testing on a limited scale from Industrial Rehabilitation Units.

A committee at the Ministry is studying the progress of the experiment, which is expected to continue until next spring, before further decisions are taken. The committee may during this period undertake further practical research, possibly with the help of outside experts, and study foreign practice.

Another important feature of the Ministry's plan is the gradual improvement of the siting, appearance and amenities of local office premises to bring them out of the back streets and make them an acceptable feature of the business and industrial life of the communities they exist to serve. Considerable progress has been made in the improvement and siting of premises in recent years. This year will see the opening of new buildings to house the Professional and Executive and Commercial Offices at Reading, Leeds and Birmingham. New premises were opened last year in Minster House, Bristol.

One of the main needs of an efficient employment service is that its placing staff should have an intimate knowledge of local industries and occupations. The

Ministry is anxious to marshal all the aids available to it in industry, in government training centres and in technical colleges to improve its own staff training in that direction. Additional posts, one in each region, and one at headquarters, have been allocated to the more purposeful organisation of this effort.

All the officers concerned have now run courses in engineering occupations for employment officers at a local government training centre, and more courses are planned.

## **Background to Industry Courses**

In all regions "background to industry" courses are being run as evening classes at technical colleges. More time is also being allocated for instructional visits by placing officers to employers' establishments. An additional measure has been the allocation of new posts for the supervision of "training on the job" in the larger exchanges, which are likely to have a number of trainees in post.

To enable central policy decisions to be more quickly translated into effective action in the country a new department has been set up at the Ministry's headquarters to co-ordinate the work of the employment service, including youth and disabled persons.

At local level a new system of area management has been tried in certain districts in each of the Ministry's regions. Two different types of experiments were started early last year, with the object of improving co-ordination between neighbouring offices in the areas selected, and broadening the scope of the employment services.

In five areas the area manager had complete control of all the other exchanges in the area, and in four other areas his responsibility was limited to co-ordination and oversight of employment work throughout the area. These experiments have recently been reviewed, and it has been decided that the former system gives the more effective results.

In large cities or conurbations many medium and small firms have up to now had little or no contact with their local office because the staff lacked time to develop contacts with them. Fifty additional posts were introduced. Each covers one large local office area, or a compact group of areas, the purpose being to encourage notification of vacancies and thus improve the service both to employers and workers.

The broad aim of all these practical measures is to produce a new conception of the employment exchange as a place where the main emphasis is given, not to the operation of paying unemployment benefit, but to the constructive tasks of providing information about jobs to the Ministry's clients, and helping them to find the right sort of work. In particular, the services are being developed to offer the confidence of expert help in well appointed premises to all those who, in an age of rapid economic development and change, may be faced with prospects of redundancy, or may be on the search for a more productive job.

To produce the atmosphere needed to give this confidence, a new approach to the whole question of paying unemployment benefit has been planned. As an experiment, benefit during the past year has been paid by postal draft at 55 offices. This has had the effect of reducing queues in the exchanges and of treating the Ministry's unemployed clients in a manner more in tune with the social attitudes of the age. To extend and reinforce the advantages of the system, the possibilities of applying automatic data processing techniques in conjunction with postal payments to the rating and computation of unemployment benefit have been studied at Reading in association with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Two computers have been ordered for this project, and a start will be made with computer processing next year. Paper punching machines will be installed in at least the major exchanges, and the data and paper tapes transmitted to the computer by land-line equipment.

In a large and complex organisation such as the public employment services, the scope for development and improvement to meet the changing needs of the times is almost infinite. The organisation and structure of the local office network, the specialisation of the services offered, staffing and staff training, the future size and scope of the occupational guidance service and its relationship with the youth employment service, the possibility of using automatic data processing techniques to improve systems of vacancy circulation, and the knowledge of job opportunities—all these are now under examination. JUNE 1966 MINISTRY OF LABOUR G TTTE 287

The public employment service has to take its place in the queue of competing claims on public resources. There is much discussion at present in leading industrial countries about the use of the services as an agent or focal point of an active policy whose purpose is to secure the best use of scarce resources and to reduce the effect of pressures set up by regional imbalance. What is more open to debate is what the economic, as well as the social, costs and benefits of the employment services actually are or should be, and what proportion of the national resources should be allocated to them.

A simple preliminary test which is being considered may show, by independent research, what employers are now paying to search for and recruit manpower in various categories by other means and to enable these costs to be compared with the cost of the public service.

One thing seems certain. The impact of economic planning, the possible redevelopment of large areas of Britain, rising standards of education and the gradual "upgrading" and redeployment of the labour force these all are likely to make new demands on the organisation and standards of the services which the Ministry has to offer in its local offices.

# Selective Employment Tax Repayment Scheme

The part which the Ministry of Labour is to play in the administration of the scheme for the repayment of selective employment tax and premiums to employers is set out in the SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS Bill (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net) which was presented to Parliament on 15th June, and which will probably become law by August.

This Bill gives effect to the proposals for such payments outlined in the White Paper, SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (Cmnd 2986, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net) published at the time of the introduction of the new tax.

It gives the Minister of Labour power to make payments to employers in certain industries and certain othercategories of employment including charities, and empowers other Ministers to make similar payments for specified categories.

Payment of the tax will start on 5th September next, and will be made by employers for every employee for whom flat-rate national insurance contributions are payable. It will not be paid for self-employed persons. First repayments are expected to begin in January.

Under the Bill, employers whose establishments are classified as manufacturing will be able to obtain a refund

of the tax together with an additional sum, which, in total, will be known as a premium. The scale of the premiums is indicated in the Bill.

Private and local authority transport undertakings, employers in the extractive and fishing industries and charities will have the tax refunded, without any additional sum. Premiums and refunds will be claimed from and paid by the Ministry of Labour.

Repayment of the tax to employers in agriculture, horticulture and forestry will be made through the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in England and Wales and the Secretary of State in Scotland. Government departments, local authorities, the national health service and nationalised industries will, in general, receive counter balancing payments through their normal sources of Government monies. Refunds for persons needing to employ domestic help because of medical or family reasons will be claimed from the new Ministry of Social Security.

No repayments will be made to employers in the construction industry, the professional services and all service industries.

The Bill defines establishments for which the Minister of Labour is required to pay premiums at the scale laid

down when certain conditions are satisfied. These conditions are:

- (i) the establishment is engaged in activities which fall within Orders III to XVI of the Standard Industrial Classification-which relate to manufacturing-or in scientific research relating to such activities:
- (ii) more than half the persons employed are employed in connection with such activities:
- (iii) not more than half the employees are engaged only in office work, transport and sales, which are described as "non-qualifying activities".

Premiums may also be paid for establishments certified by the Minister of Technology to be engaged in research relevant to manufacture. Activities classified under miscellaneous transport services and storage are excluded from qualification for refund of tax.

Charities which will qualify for refund are those which in England and Wales are registered under section 4 of the Charities Act, 1960: are certified as charities or ecclesiastical corporations by the Charity Commissioners or the Department of Education and Science: or in Scotland, are certified to be charities by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Employers wishing to claim premiums or refunds will have to register their establishments at the Ministry of Labour's employment exchange by submitting an application on a prescribed form giving details of the firm, its address and the activities of the establishment or establishments, and of the number of employees who are engaged in each activity. Each application will be scrutinised by the employment exchange, which will decide whether it qualifies for repayment.

Any doubts about the classification of an establishment will be discussed with the employer, who, if his application is finally rejected, will have the right of appeal to an industrial tribunal. The first premiums will be paid as soon as possible after 1st January next year and thereafter at quarterly intervals. As soon as possible after the initial payments it is expected that arrangements for staggering payments will be introduced.

Repayment of selective employment tax to certain public bodies is authorised by the Bill, as is the payment of premiums to those parts of public undertakings which are set out.

Payments to local authorities and certain other bodies, related to the amount of tax paid, will be made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, or in Scotland or Wales by the Secretary of State. Refunds for tax paid by an employer for domestic or nursing help in a private household will be made by the Minister of Social Security. Certain conditions will have to be satisfied before such refunds may be paid, and there is provision for appeal by an employer against refusal of refund.

Provision is made for appeals to be made against decisions relating to the entitlement to premiums or refunds, for settling disputes about the amount of premium or refund to employers, for compiling and maintaining of registers of establishments and for keeping of records.

Ministers who are responsible for making payments to employers will be able to inspect records maintained by employers, and there are penalties for infringements. Arrangements are made for appropriate Ministers to treat different parts of an establishment as separate establishments. The Minister of Labour will, subject to parliamentary approval, be able to alter the employments qualifying for premium or refund, or to define these by reference to a later or amended edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

It is estimated that in a full year payments of selective employment premium and refunds for persons in certain employments, payments to certain public bodies, local authorities and other bodies and refunds to charities and certain households may be about £860 million. Of this about £570 million will be in premiums to manufacturing industries etc., £55 million in refunds to fishing, mining, quarrying, transport and communication, agriculture and forestry: £120 million in payments to certain bodies in the public sector: £100 million in payments to local authorities and other bodies, £6 million in refunds to charities and £8 million in refunds for certain households.

Expenses, such as fees and allowances to members of the tribunals established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964, who will hear the appeals, and in allowances to those required to give evidence or present documents to the tribunals will be met under the Bill. These are estimated to be less than £10,000 a year. Provision is also made for defraying the cost of departmental expenses, which, in a full year are estimated to be-Ministry of Labour £750,000: Ministry of Social Security £350,000, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food £100,000, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland £24,000 and other government departments £20,000.

# Stoppages of Work due to Industrial **Disputes in 1965**

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour as beginning in 1965, was 2,354, compared with 2,524 in the previous year. Eleven other stoppages which began in 1964 continued into 1965, so that the total number of stoppages in 1965 was 2,365. The corresponding figure for 1964 was 2,535.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1965 is estimated at 2,925,000, including 19,000 days lost at the beginning of 1965 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as given below, this represents a little less than four working days lost per worker involved compared with less than three-and-aquarter days in 1964. Working days lost in 1964 amounted to 2.277,000.

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in 1965 were given in the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 24 and 25). This article gives more detailed statistics about these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, which are now available.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in 1965 is estimated at 876,000, compared with 883,000 in 1964. The total for 1965 included 8,000 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some workers were only indirectly involved, i.e., they were thrown out of work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes.

The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in stoppages in 1965, about 681,000 were directly involved and 195,000 were indirectly involved. In 1964 about 703,000 workers were directly involved and 180,000 were indirectly involved in stoppages in that year.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers [mainly in the coal-mining, motor vehicles and port and inland water transport industries] were involved in more than one stoppage during the year, and, therefore, have been counted more than once in the year's total.

Precise information about the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in 1965 was about 751,000. representing about 3.2 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment. The corresponding figure for 1964 was 719.000.

The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers and Employment Exchange managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned.

Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.\*

\* Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these, it is estimated that approximately 350,000 working days were lost in 1965 at establishments other than those at which the stoppages

involved

Indu

Agrico Coal r All ot Grain Bread All ot Drink Tobac Coke Chem Pharm Oils, 1 etc. Iron ( clud All otl Non-e Electri

goo Shipbu Motor Aircra Locom bula Metal Cottol pree Wooll Hosier Wooll Hosier Glass Cemen mate Furnitt Timber Clothi Footwi Bricks, Potter; Glass Cemen and a Paper a Paper a Paper a Road h

Sea trai Port an Other to Distribu Insuran Professi Miscella

sport Public a

Table 1 analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1965 together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. The figures of workers include both those directly and those indirectly

### Table 1 Industrial analysis

try group	Number of stop- pages† begin- ning in	Number of workers: involved in 1965	Working in 1965 t all stopp progress	g days lost hrough bages in
	1965	in all stop- pages in progress	Aggregat days lost‡	e Days lost per thousand employees
lture, forestry, fishing nining er mining and quarrying milling	4 740 3 1	300 117,600§ 400	2,000 412,000 1,000	under 10 500-1,000 10-20 under 10
and flour confectionery, biscuits er food industries	9 12 8 —	23,500 2,200 1,200	44,000 5,000 2,000	100–250 10–20 10–20
cals, explosives, plastics, etc. aceutical and toilet preparations aints scap polishes adhesiver	13	7,100	11,000	20–50
ncluding castings) and steel (in-	2	200	1,000	under 10
ng tubes)	103 25 193	30,300 8,400 78,400	180,000 32,000 281,000	250-500 100-250 100-250
ilding and marine engineering . vehicles and cycles . t	103 129 165 37	58,500 29,300 225,000§ 40,700	130,000 165,000 862,000 44,000	100-250 500-1,000 1,500-2,000 100-250
ors, etc. oods not elsewhere specified	19 85	2,400 22,100	6,000 63,000	50-100 100-250
antion and weaving an and worsted and wors	9 5 10 6 10 4 8 1 10	3,900 1,000 800 400 1,500 2,100 1,200 200 1,400	37,000 5,000 4,000 1,000 3,000 29,000    13,000	100-250 20-50 20-50 under 10 20-50 250-500 under 10 100-250
c, abrasives and building rials not elsewhere specified . re, bedding, upholstery .	23 12	2,700 1,400	7,000 2,000	50-100 20-50
ork, nd board, cartons, etc , publishing, etc nanufacturing industries . ctrioity and water s	5 10 5 42 261 16 16	500 2,500 700 16,400 27,800 3,700 3,500	3,000 12,000 1,000 56,000 135,000 14,000 10,000	10-20 50-100 under 10 100-250 50-100 20-50 20-50
ssenger transport . ulage contracting sport i inland water transport ransport and communication . tive trades .	28 35 3 81 16 39	54,900 3,300 300 63,000§ 6,400 9,400	151,000 16,000 1,000 105,000 23,000 23,000	500-1,000 50-100 under 10 500-1,000 20-50
e, banking and finance . onal and scientific services neous services (entertainment	<del></del>	15,100	19,000	under 10
catering, etc.)	28 15	3,100	5,000 8,000	under 10 under 10
al	2,354†	876,400§	2,925,000	100-250
and the second	and the second se	A REAL PROPERTY AND	and the second second second	

<sup>†</sup>Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken

The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; ‡ 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. § Some workers, largely in the coal mining, motor vehicles and cycles and port and inland water transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage of work during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 751,000. For coal mining, motor vehicles and cycles and port and inland water transport, the *net* totals were 96,000, 187,000 and 37 000 respectively. || Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

This table also includes, for each industry group, an indication of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in employment. These figures should be used with caution when comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The totals of days lost include days lost at the establishments concerned by workers who were directly or indirectly involved, so that the estimates of days lost per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness".

Furthermore, the employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers, who are not normally involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1966, page 34). For these reasons, exact figures are not provided, but estimates are given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

Table 2 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work *beginning* in 1965 as between the broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (e.g., a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some

Analysis by causes of stoppages

Table 2

other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers *directly* involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in 1966 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Table 3 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1965 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 89 such stoppages in 1965 compared with 68 in 1964.

rincipal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services	All industries and services
the second s			P. A.	ta stelet a s					
Number of stoppages beginning in 1905	All and a start of the start of		ann an A	40.0	1	1	1	04	648*
Nages: Claims for increases	6 350	224 47	81 6	94 19	22	74 37	40	29	532
All wage disputes	356	271	87	113 15 8	26 2	111 3 14	96 5 5	123 8 7	1,180* 44 64
Demarcation disputes Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions) Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade union status <sup>†</sup> .	4 6 8 366 	14 89 11 81 26	12 13 3 12 2	30 8 41 5		90 5 28 7 3	18 3 45 4 3	53 11 47 23 2	307 49 626 69 15
Sympathetic action‡ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	743	506	129	221	44	261	179	274	2,354*
Number of workers§ directly involved in stoppag Wages: Claims for increases	es beginning 1,100 39,100	59,700 14,000	14,000	63,000 14,800	5,700	7,300 2,800	68,400 20,000	53,200 13,100	272,500 104,900
All wage disputes	40,200	73,800 6,200 2,500	14,500 1,700	77,800 47,000 1,800	6,300 400 —	10,100 300 1,500	88,400 10,200 800	66,300 2,000 1,000	377,400 66,100 9,600
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions) Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade union statust.	1,400 1,400 32,100 400	37,900 2,100 32,200 5,600 800	1,700 200 2,800 2,700 —	21,200 1,400 9,000 1,200 200	1,500 1,100 100	10,100 1,300 2,800 700 600	2,100 1,200 26,500 1,300 600	6,000 900 6,200 3,100 100	81,800 8,600 112,600 14,800 2,600
	75 700	161,000	23,500	159,600	9,300	27,500	131,200	85,700	673,500

# Number of working days§ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1965

									ALL HER PERMIT
Wages: Claims for increases	9,000 88 000	316,000 37,000	100,000 2,000	488,000 70,000	39,000 1,000	39,000 15,000	205,000 49,000	161,000 25,000	1,358,000 287,000
All wage disputes	97,000	352,000 22,000 50,000	103,000	558,000 213,000 3,000	41,000    	53,000 1,000 11,000	255,000 6,000 2,000	186,000 10,000 6,000	1,645,000 252,000 83,000
Demarcation disputes Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions) Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade union statust.	2,000 3,000 310,000	133,000 15,000 70,000 37,000 3,000	16,000 1,000 7,000 27,000	48,000 14,000 62,000 10,000 1,000	2,000 8,000 1,000	58,000 3,000 7,000 4,000 1,000	12,000 5,000 22,000 2,000 	29,000 2,000 15,000 18,000 1,000	301,000 42,000 501,000 100,000 7,000
Sympathetic action	413.000	682,000	165,000	909,000	52,000	139,000	305,000	266,000	2,932,000

‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.
§ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days;
the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
|| Less than 500 working days.

## Table 3

Industry and

### Coal mining Barnsley

Treorchy Various coll

Clackmanna

Bread and flow Various areas

Metal manufa Brierley Hill Liverpool

> Ayrshire and Cardiff .

Corby . Sheffield

Workington

Motherwell

Wolverhamp Motherwell

Non-electrica Uddingston Birtley . Manchester Worcester

Renfrew

# Bradford

Erith, Kent Wembley

Belfast . Belfast .

Kilmarnock Tyneside

Clydebank

Birtley . Birmingham

Electrical mac Birmingham Birmingham

> Motherwell Various areas

Pontypridd East Kilbride

Shipbuilding an Clydebank Clydebank Dundee Belfast Various areas i

West Englan Belfast

Greenock

Motor vehicle

Coventry

and the second

# JUNE 1966 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 291

## Principal stoppages in 1965

locality	Date whe	en stoppage	Number of workers directly and indirectly	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	1		involved	Constitution of the	
	. 2 Feb.	12 Feb.	1.300	7 900	Dissatisfaction with price paraticizing of the time
	18 May	28 May	1,035	8,200	work. Dispute over working arrangements
eries in South Wales	19 May	2 June	36,000	244,000	Protest against the transfer of an under-official following an altercation with a miner.
and the second s	2 July	12 July	3,785	9,200	Demand by tradesmen for the same rate of wages as power-loader operators.
in England and Wales	18 Nov.*	26 Nov.*	18,730	35,500	Token stoppage in support of a claim for a basic wage of £15 a week for a 40-hour working week.
cture	25 March 5 April	I4 April 4 June	675 580	8,000	Demand for the removal from the shop floor of two rate-fixers.
Lanarkshire	29 May	5 June	2,280	11,300	of a fitter for refusing to perform certain work. Protest against alleged delay in national negotiations on a wage claim
SECT MATE AT & BARTONIC STATE THE MADE	S June	15 Aug.	200	9,200	Claim for a general wage increase. Employer's offer of an interim increase in wages coupled with a reduction in the manning scale rejected.
	o June	21 June	1,300	12,000	Disagreement over the pay differential between maintenance and other workers at a new plant.
		1 000	113	7,200	Demand that engineering terms and conditions should apply instead of the Sheffield Shift system and for recognition by the firm of a trade
and the second	22 June	20 Aug.	655	10,780	Against the employment of a staff employee on urgent repair work while maintenance men were restricting effort in support of a staff employee
	28 June	24 July	745	13,700	Claim for an increase in bonus earnings and, subsequently, against the employment of staff engineers on certain maintenance work normally
xon	9 July 11 Oct.	14 July 24 Oct.	1,885 2,240	5,700 18,400	performed by workers involved in the stoppage. Against the issue of redundancy notices to 23 workers. Claim by melters for a 25 per cent. increase in earnings and demand for the introduction of a simplified warese transformed.
engineering	and production			11	and oddetion of a simplified wages structure.
	8 Jan.† I Feb.	4 Feb.† 5 March	1,500 700	6,200 10,700	Dispute over the timing of jobs and other grievances. Claim for an increase in pay of burners on maintenance work
a provide a local barren and a series	18 Feb. 25 Feb.	2 March 19 March	690 360	5,800 6,100	Dispute over differential rates of pay between various skilled workers. Claim for an increase in wage rates for certain workers to parrow the
And a set printing and the set	17 March	24 March	3,050	9,000	differential within the firm compared with other workers. For the re-instatement of two slingers' labourers dismissed for refusing to do certain work which they claimed was appropriate to a qualified
	7 April	12 April	2,000	5,600	vened on their behalf. Claim for rates of pay comparable with those paid to similar grades in
and a man of a man and a second	30 April	25 June	1.005	10.100	an associated company in Coventry, and protest against the suspension of a worker for refusing to work on material from the Coventry works.
	30 April	14 July	1,225	40,400	Disagreement over the transfer of a job from members of one union to members of another.
	10 May 8 June	21 May 18 June	700 5,510	7,000 46,300	Claim for a wage increase of 6d. an hour. Protest against new bonus rates. In sympathy with a clerical worker dismissed for countermanding the
: : : : : :	10 June 9 July‡	15 June 22 Oct.‡	1,775 2,070	6,000 14,100	Against the dismissal of a worker for alleged bad workmanship. Disagreement over the implementation of a national agreement for a
	28 July	30 July	5,140	7,200	40-hour working week in the case of night-shift workers who wished to work the reduced hours in four shifts. Dispute arising out of the introduction of 100 per cent. inspection of
	18 Oct.	22 Oct.	1,730	5,500	alleged low quality and quantity of work.
	29 Nov.	10 Dec.	1,300	7,800	bership of one union to membership of another. Against the transfer of two skilled machinists from one machine shop to another.
linery etc.	10 Feb.	12 Feb.	3,370	7,100	Claim for a substantial increase in pay
A A LAW STREAM AND ADDREAM TO AN ADDREAM TO AN ADDREAM AND ADDREAM AND ADDREAM AND ADDREAM AND ADDREAM AND ADDR	11 March	26 March	5,750	27,000	Dissatisfaction with the allegedly slow progress of a wage claim by internal transport drivers.
n the United Kingdom	4 June	14 May	1,500	5,300	Dissatisfaction with changes in a payment-by-results system offered by employer.
	4 June	19 Aug.	395	13,000	Claim for an increase in pay of 20 per cent. by service engineers employed on the maintenance of electronic computers. Employer's offer of an increase of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with further 4 per cent. increases in each of
	II June I4 June	12 July 28 June	330 815	5,800 6,800	the next two years rejected. Against the issue of redundancy notices to eight skilled workers. Refusal to work with non-unionists and subsequent disagreement over arrangements for a phased resumption of work.
d marine engineering	26 Jan.§	22 Feb. §	1,775	7,000	Claim by platers for a wage increase of Is, an hour
n Scotland and North and North	10 March 29 March	5 March 5 May 28 April	535 430 500	15,500 ( 15,600 ( 10,500 )	Claim for an increase in Scottish rates of pay for insulation workers. Claim for a general increase in platers' wages. Against the dismissal of an employee for disciplinary reasons.
· · · · · · · ·	21 April    3 May	4 May      May	1,700 3,800	5,500 I 26,600 I	n support of a national pay claim by draughtsmen. Refusal of a firm to concede to a trade union negotiating rights for foremen
• • • • •	19 July	13 Aug.	1,375	16,700	Claim for an immediate increase in the lieu rate pending the early intro-
	23 Nov.	10 Dec.	460	5,600	Claim for an increase in wage rates of shipyard joiners.
nanufacturing	4 100	4	21.420	01.000	
	8 Feb	4 March	4 405	21,400 (	One-day token stoppage of work in support of a claim for a substantial increase in pay. Employer's offer of 41d. an hour rejected.
te annu an amhraid a' manna dath	12 Eab		4,005	20,000	over the rates paid by other local firms. Employer's offer to expedite salary negotiations covering the firm's factories in all areas rejected.
	12 100.	To red.	6,580	30,000	complaints against the alleged conduct of a chargehand.

\* † ‡ § || See footnotes on page 289.

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Table 3 cont.—Principal stoppages in 1965

Industry and locality	Date when a	stoppage Ended	Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object	Industry and
Mater uchiele manufacturing_contd.				172.000	Chim by maintenance fitters' mates for a higher percentage of the skilled	Port and inl
Birmingham	I March	12 March	18,565	18,000	rate. Against the issue of redundancy notices to 300 workers.	Liverpool
Paisley	4 March 29 March	12 March 14 April	6,845	68,300	Claim for an increase in basic wage rates for tool-room workers to be negotiated between the employer and one union separately from an annual review of the rates of all time workers negotiated with all the unions involved.	Merseyside Avonmouth
Halewood	3 May	7 May	4,985	20,400	Claim that paid meal-breaks be included in reduced double day-shifts of eight hours' duration.	Various are
Coventry         .<	3 May 6 May 7 May‡	26 May 18 May 3 Dec.‡	1,115 1,100 1,815	6,200 8,800 20,300	Pay claim by internal transport drivers. Objection to members of one union transferring to another. Disagreement over the implementation of a national agreement for a reduced working week in the case of night-shift workers who wished to work the reduced hours in four shifts.	Miscellaneou Various are
Coventry	13 May	20 May	3,160	5,100	Claim for an increase in bonus rates of assembly fitters. Protest against an increase in the number of workers on an accelerated	* Two stop
Birmingham	21 May	18 June	2.730	13,100	assembly track and the alleged effect upon earnings. Claim by progress chasers for an increase in pay rates; employer's offer	† After a re
Coventry	3 lune	2 July	2,620	35,500	rejected. Claim by polishers that certain rectification work was outside their	‡ The stopp
Coventry	9 June	11 June	3,565	7,700	normal piecework agreement and justified a higher rate. Protest against the acceleration of the assembly line without prior con-	
Bathgate	9 July‡	22 Oct.‡	23,500	136,000	Sultation. Disagreement over the implementation of a national agreement for a 40-hour working week in the case of night-shift workers who wished to work the reduced hours in four shifts.	Tables 4
Coventry	12 July	16 July	10,250	38,300	Disagreement with holiday dates arranged following a national ballot of workers in the motor vehicle industry.	caused, an
Lianelly	16 Aug.	27 Aug.	1,600	12,300	The suspension of a craftsman for returing to take orders if off a foreman who was alleged not to be fully skilled.	number of
Linwood	10 Sept.	15 Sept.	2,435	7,300	Demand by semi-skilled production workers for a substantial mereduced wages.	As the n
Birmingham	29 Oct.‡	11 Feb.‡ (1966)	12,000	24,100	Demand that the normal working week of man betweek of the second that the normal working to 38 hours to be worked in four shifts of $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours.	who were
Liverpool	18 Nov.	26 Nov.	1,295	7,300	Claim for an increase in the basic race of pay for manage	tion of the will, there
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	9 Feb.	II Feb.	5,000	7,900	Disagreement over piece-work rates offered for work on a certain type	multiplyin
Bristol	22 June	5 July	7,705	11,000	Dissatisfaction with loss of earnings due to increased waiting time and transfer to other departments following the cancellation of the TSR 2 project.	days me si
Other metal industries Bilston	8 Oct.	3 Nov.	1,000	6,000	Alleged delay in settling a claim that a local agreement for holiday credits in excess of the rate laid down nationally should continue to operate following the introduction of the 1964 Engineering Agreement.	Table 4
Textiles Lurgan Doncaster Preston	30 March 3 April 24 May	13 May 15 April 11 June	320 1,900 575	9,900 18,200 7,500	Claim for an increase in basic rates of pay and enhanced shift rates. Disagreement over bonus incentive payments and new working schedules. Against a reduction in the manning scale for certain process work, the scale having been previously agreed between the management and the trade union concerned.	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Greenford Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamp- tonshire	27 Feb. 23 March	14 May 7 May	165 885	7,200 27,400	Against the suspension of three workers for alleged industrial misconduct. Claim for increased rates of pay for maintenance workers and for revision of negotiating procedure.	Total .
Rubber	29 March	2 April	1,640	6,800	Dissatisfaction with the slow progress of a wage claim.	
Burton-on-Trent	23 Aug.	17 Sept.	1,000	9,200	radial-ply tyres.	Table 5
Hayes, Middlesex	I Dec.	11 Feb. (1966)	520	19,600	In support of a demand for a completeness of a membership be made a condition of employ- increase, that trade union membership be made a condition of employ- ment, and also in protest against the suspension of a worker for alleged bad time-keeping contrary to a local agreement.	
Toys, games and sports equipment near Belfast	. 2 April	7 May	250	6,000	Dismissal of the senior shop steward of the union following his refusal to have his job studied by a consultant.	
Construction Widnes London	. 5 Feb. . 21 Sept.	19 Feb. 13 Oct.	615 380	5,900 5,100	Dismissal of seven workers for alleged industrial misconduct. Demand that three carpenters employed by a labour-only sub-contractor should be dismissed following their failure to produce union cards and, subsequently, for the dismissal of men engaged to replace some of the workers who ceased work.	Not more tha day Over L and not
Electricity supply Birmingham	. 5 July	13 July	1,350	7,900	Disagreement over the arrangement of hours following the introduction of a 40-hour week.	than 2 days . Over 2 and not than 3 days . Over 3 and not
Railways Bristol	. 13 July	22 July	680	5,200	Against the appointment of a certain supervisor, allegedly in contravention of local practice.	than 4 days . Over 4 and not than 5 days . Over 5 and not
Road passenger transport	16 lan ¶	15 May	40.655	124,400	National claim for a substantial improvement in rates of pay and con-	than 6 days . Over 6 and not
Various areas in Gt. Britain	21 Jan ¶	6 Feb	4.090	12,300	ditions of service. Demand for increased allowances for early morning working and spread-	Over 12 and
Manchester	• ZI Jan.	0100.	Call 10	21,60	over hours.	Over 18 and
Air transport Gatwick	. 2 March	25 Marc	h 640	9,000	Claim by maintenance workers employed by private companies for the same rates of pay and hours of labour as those obtaining in State airlines.	Over 24 and more than 36 Over 36 and more than 60

‡ ¶ See footnotes on page 289.

# Table 3 cont.—Principal stoppages in 1965

dustry and locality	Date when stoppage Began Ended		Number of workers directly and indirectly	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
			involveu	Side land	investment and a characteristic the line to a sector of
ort and inland water transport Liverpool	17 Feb.	17 Feb.	9,740	9,500	Protest against the suspension of twelve men for refusing to work
Merseyside	17 May 23 Sept.	25 May 22 Oct.	9,235 1,455	36,400 26,200	compulsory Saturday overtime. Disagreement over the additional payment for loading china clay. Dispute concerning the rate for the discharge of packaged timber.
ientific services Various areas in United Kingdom	I June¶	9 June¶	5,620	5,700	Protest against alleged delays in negotiations on a national claim for increase in pay and the introduction of a 40-hour week.
scellaneous services Various areas in Wales	15 May	15 June	280	6,200	Demand by bookmakers' clerks for recognition of their trade union.

\* Two stoppages of work took place, one on 18th and 19th November and the other 25th and 26th November.
† After a return to work on 11th January and resumption of negotiations, there was further withdrawal of labour on 2nd February.
‡ The stoppages mostly occurred on short Friday evening shifts.

§ Token stoppages of one day a week took place during this period at various shipyards. || A widespread one day token stoppage was followed by a continuous stoppage at a smaller number of firms. ¶ Series of one-day stoppages of work.

Tables 4–7 analyse the stoppages *beginning* in 1965 according the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they used, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate umber of working days lost includes days lost in 1966 because stoppages which continued into that year. As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals

As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the dura-ion of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by ultiplying the number of workers involved by the number of ays the stoppage lasted.

It will be seen from these tables that the majority of stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for over 70 per cent. of all stoppages, but contributed less than 8 per cent. of the total days lost. On the other hand, more than 40 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the 17 largest stoppages.

### Table 6 by aggregate number of working days lost

	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1965	Per cent. of total	Number of wor- kers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 250 days	1,373	58.3	87,300	10.1	117,000	4.0
250 and under 500 .	322	13.7	70,900	8.2	112,000	3.8
500 and under 1,000	284	12.1	116,700	13.4	197,000	6.7
5,000 and under 5,000	286	12.1	239,300	27.5	601,000	20.5
25,000 25.000 and under	72	3.1	158,400	18.2	709.000	24.2
50,000	11	0.5	66.000	7.6	370.000	12.6
50,000 days and over	6	0.2	130,200	15.0	826,000	28.2
		And the second state of th	and the second states where the second second second		a base of the second stand of the second standards where	

	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1965	Per cent. of total	Number of wor- kers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
in :	2,354	100.0	868,700	100.0	2,932,000	100.0

# by duration in working days

Analysis by magnitude of stoppages

	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1965	Per cent. of total	Number of wor- kers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
t more than one		e Galdane	alter the	and the second	i na tra antin a	
ay	808	34.3	249,700	28.7	174,000	5.9
han 2 days.	508	21.6	108,400	12.5	155,000	5.3
han 3 days.	303	12.9	98,600	11.4	192,000	6.6
han 4 days	180	7.7	55,000	6.3	145,000	4.9
han 5 days	131	5.6	69,300	8.0	225,000	7.7
han 6 days	71	3.0	22,500	2.6	96,000	3.3
han 12 days	179	7.6	134,300	15.5	862,000	29.4
fore than 18 days	66	2.8	62,600	7.2	402,000	13.7
fore than 24 days	29	1.2	15,200	1.7	227,000	7.7
ore than 36 days	40	1.7	47,000	5.4	255,000	8.7
ore than 60 days	29	1.2	5,500	0.6	164,000	5.6
	10	0.4	700	0.1	35,000	1.2

### Table 7 by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1965	Per cent. of total	Number of wor- kers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 25 workers .	519	22.0	8,600	1.0	37,000	1.3
25 and under 50 .	382	16.2	13,300	1.5	58,000	2.0
50 and under 100 .	410	17.4	28,400	3.3	107,000	3.6
100 and under 250 .	447	19.0	70,400	8.1	235,000	8.0
250 and under 500 .	291	12.4	101,000	11.6	321,000	11.0
1 000 and under 7,000	145	4.5	157 900	11.0	347,000	11.8
2 500 and under 5 000	30	1.3	103,000	11.8	296,000	10.1
5.000 and under	50	1.5	105,000	11.0	270,000	10.1
10,000	13	0.6	87,600	10.1	256,000	8.7
over	10	0.4	203,100	23.4	799,000	27.3

\* 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.

Table 8 provides a regional analysis of the number of workers and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the broad industry groups. An important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each region. To take account of this factor, reference should be made to the table "Estimated Numbers of Employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1965: Regional Analysis", on pages 120 and 121 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom contained on pages 118 and 119 of the same issue.

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, and the proportion of these workers to total employees varies as between different industry groups (see page 34 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE) and between regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

# Table 8 Analysis by regions and broad industry groups

Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communica- tion	All other industries and services	All industries and services
Number of workers* invol	lved in 1965 ir	all stoppage	s in progress			The second second	The set Subit	and all all and a	
London and South-Eastern . Eastern and Southern . South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside . North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland .	400 100 1,500 2,200 30,900 6,700 1,700 14,500 60,100	6,200 2,200 5,200 44,200 9,400 30,000 15,100 59,100 11,800 10,400	500 100 100 1,100 5,000 16,600 700 5,400	4,000 44,600 28,500 132,200 2,400 4,400 21,700 1,400 24,300 2,800 1,900		2,900 2,000 700 2,200 4,000 6,900 2,500 3,800 600 1,300	20,900 4,000 5,900 8,300 2,700 20,700 44,200 4,400 12,900 6,700 500	8,900 6,600 4,100 3,500 5,500 17,800 7,300 7,300 19,300 5,000 1,800	43,300 59,900 46,300 201,500 18,100 77,900 128,900 37,700 152,000 88,100 22,600
United Kingdom	. 118,000	197,800	29,300	268,100	9,700	27,800	131,300	94,300	876,400
Number of working days*	lost in 1965 i	n all stoppage	es in progress	5					
London and South-Eastern . Eastern and Southern . South Western . East Midlands . Yorkshire and Humberside . North Western . North Western . Socoland .	1,000 + 3,000 63,000 13,000 2,000 27,000 301,000	64,000 6,000 164,000 164,000 36,000 45,000 67,000 168,000 39,000 66,000	3,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 19,000 90,000 3,000 43,000	6,000 125,000 627,000 5,000 8,000 46,000 1,000 56,000 13,000 1,000		19,000 13,000 4,000 3,000 8,000 11,000 37,000 9,000 24,000 2,000 4,000	32,000 12,000 35,000 48,000 5,000 18,000 84,000 9,000 36,000 24,000 1,000	38,000 47,000 42,000 7,000 8,000 29,000 14,000 37,000 16,000 13,000	159,000 211,000 82,000 887,000 49,000 166,000 267,000 121,000 445,000 399,000 140,000

912.000

52,000

+ Less than 500 working days

135,000

165,000

\* 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.

413.000

686.000

### Stoppages in years 1946-65 Table 9

United Kingdom

lear	Number of stoppages	Number involved	of workers in stoppage	* :5	Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages				
	in year	Beginning	in year	In	Beginnin	In			
		Directly	Indirectly	in year	(a)	(b)	in year		
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	2,205 1,721 1,759 1,426 1,339 1,719 1,714 1,746 1,989 2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,629 2,629 2,629 2,686 2,449 2,686 2,449 2,068	000's 489 324 313 269 336 303 1,329 402 599 464 1,275 456 522 698† 673 4,297 455 700‡	000's 121 131 100 120 33 43 112 41 46 60 43 81 67 123 116 98 123 135 172	000's 529 623 426 434 303 379 416 1,374 450 671 508 1,359 524 646 819† 779 4,423 593 883‡	000's 2,138 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,807 2,157 2,441 3,741 2,441 3,741 2,441 3,741 2,247 3,001 2,257 3,001 2,998 5,757 1,731 2,011	000's 2,182 2,398 1,938 1,938 1,382 1,710 1,797 2,173 2,480 3,788 2,051 8,399 3,474 5,280 3,049 3,038 5,778 1,997 2,030	000's 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,807 1,389 1,694 1,792 2,184 2,457 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 5,798 1,755 2,277		

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.
\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.
\* 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.

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years are given in Table 9.

305,000

257,000

2.925.000

During the last 20 years, the largest losses of working days occurred in 1957, 1959 and 1962, when 8,412,000, 5,270,000 and 5,798,000 working days were lost. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relatively large annual totals in these years. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1959 about 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. The number of days lost in 1965 was about the average for the whole period.

Following an appreciable fall in the number of stoppages during the first five years covered by the table, the figures showed an upward trend until 1957, when the total of 2,859 was the highest ever recorded. This upward trend was reversed in 1958 and 1959, but the total rose again in 1960 to a level only slightly below that reached in 1957. The number of stoppages then fell during the next three years to 2,068 in 1963, the lowest figure since 1954. The figure rose again in 1964 but fell slightly in 1965, when the number was 2,354.

# **Occupational Earnings of Manual Workers**

The Ministry of Labour has since January 1963, carried out enquiries twice a year into the occupational earnings and hours of adult male manual workers. The industries now covered by the enquiries are engineering, vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, chemical manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and the construction industries. This article summarises the January 1966 enquiry, except for information about the construction industries which will be published later.

About 2,590 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details against each occupational heading, about the numbers employed in a particular pay-week, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between industry and industry to make the results as significant as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, except in shipbuilding where information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499, and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees. More then 2,450 forms were returned suitable for processing.

### Table 10

-	Number of re- turns received suitable for tabulation	Number men cove ed by returns tabulated
Engineering: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	. 703 . 988 . 290	748,599 148,677 10,638
Shipbuilding: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	- 50 - 37 - 7	62,502 6,764 260
Chemical manufacture: Firms with 500 or more employees . Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	. 59 . 117 . 29	36,847 14,464 1,001
Iron and steel manufacture: Firms with 500 or more employees . Firms with 100-499 employees Firms with 25-99 employees	. 99 . 69 . 6	145,662 16,148 413

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,152,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 79,000 in shipbuilding, 76,000 in chemical manufacture. and 182,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 12th January, or 5th January for iron and steel. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately 80 per cent. of all men in the occupation concerned in each of the industries covered.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included.

For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers were not covered. Where an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. For each of the industries included in the enquiry it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between June 1965 and January 1966. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples. (94142)

Figures are given for average weekly earnings including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semiskilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately.

### Engineering

In the enquiry timeworkers numbered 588,974, consisting of 278,678 skilled men, 235,779 semi-skilled and 74,517 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 563,359 of whom 263,275 were skilled, 277,942 were semi-skilled and 22,142 were labourers.

During the period under review two further stages of a longterm agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions came into operation, setting up new minimum earnings levels which represented weekly increases of 12s., 11s. or 10s., according to degree of skill, for those timeworkers in receipt of the lowest district rate. In the same period skilled men in government industrial establishments received increases in minimum time rates of 8s. or 10s. a week and non-skilled men 5s. or 6s.

### Table 11

All workers covered

Absolute change June 1965 January 1966 change Average weekly earnings including overtime premium: Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers 426 6 379 7 310 0 392 7 3. 444 6 384 9 315 7 404 3 + 5 + 5 + 11 + 1.4 + 1.8 + 3.0Payment-by-result workers Skilled . 

 444
 6

 408
 0

 326
 0

 421
 9

 435
 5

 395
 1

 313
 11

 407
 0

 458 11 415 11 329 10 432 7 451 6 401 7 318 10 418 2  $\begin{array}{c} +14 & 5 \\ + & 7 & 11 \\ + & 3 & 10 \\ + & 10 & 10 \\ + & 16 & 1 \\ + & 6 & 6 \\ + & 4 & 11 \\ + & 11 & 2 \end{array}$  $+ 3 \cdot 2$ + 1 \cdot 9 + 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 7 Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers + 1.6 All workers covered Average hourly earnings excluding overtime pr Timeworkers Skilled . . . . Labourers . . . All timeworkers . Payment-by-result workers Skilled . . . Semi-skilled . . . 108 · 5 92 · 5 74 · 9 97 · 8 + 5.8 + 3.7 + 3.0 + 4.8102·7 88·8 71·9 93·0 + 5.7+ 4.2 + 4.2 + 5.1 113.7 105.4 76.7 108.0 108.0 97.5 73.0 100.3 119.8 109.8 79.8 113.2 113.9 101.6 76.1 105.1  $\begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 1 \\
+ & 4 \cdot 4 \\
+ & 3 \cdot 1 \\
+ & 5 \cdot 2 \\
+ & 5 \cdot 9 \\
+ & 4 \cdot 1 \\
+ & 3 \cdot 1 \\
+ & 4 \cdot 8 \\
\end{array}$ + 5.3 + 4.2 + 4.1 + 5.4 + 4.8 + 4.1 + 4.9Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All abourers All labourers

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 11, the increases ranging from 3s. 10d. for payment-by-result labourers to 18s. for skilled timeworkers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 3.0d. to 6.1d. and the percentage increases varying between 4.1 and 5.7.

Normal weekly hours of workers in the private sector of the engineering industries were reduced from 41 to 40 in July 1965, and from 42 to 40 in government industrial establishments in October 1965.

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns received fell substantially, averaging 45.2 as against  $46 \cdot 1$  in June 1965, well below the peak figure of  $46 \cdot 8$  in June 1964.

### Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing

In the enquiry timeworkers numbered 16,057 in all, comprising 7,297 skilled men, 3,244 semi-skilled and 5,516 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 62,573 of whom 43,549 were skilled, 12,228 semi-skilled and 6,796 were labourers.

The first two stages of a long-term agreement between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions came into operation during the period under review. New minimum earnings levels were established which represented weekly increases of 18s., 17s. 6d. or 16s. 6d., according to degree of skill, for those timeworkers in receipt of the lowest rate. In the same period minimum time rates in Navy Department dockyards were increased by 8s. or 10s. a week for skilled men and 5s. or 6s. for nonskilled men.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the categories of workers shown separately in table 12 except for payment-by-result labourers, whose earnings decreased by 6s. 2d. The increases ranged from 12s. 3d. for skilled payment-by-result workers to 31s. 2d. for skilled timeworkers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose, the absolute increases ranging from 3.1d. to 6.1d. for the individual categories and the percentage increases varying between 4.2 and 8.5.

Normal weekly hours of work of employees in the private sector of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry were reduced from 41 to 40 during the period under review. In Navy Department dockyards normal hours were reduced from 42 to 40.

Average weekly hours worked in the industry, as reflected by the returns received, fell sharply to 46.4 hours per worker in January 1966 as compared with 48.0 in June 1965, but were slightly above the average of  $46 \cdot 1$  for the first enquiry in June 1963.

### Table 12

	June	January	Absolute	%
	1965	1966	change	change
Average weekly earnings includir	ng overtime	premium:		
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7.6 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 6.9 \\ + 5.1 \end{array} $
Skilled	410 6	441 8	+31 2	
Semi-skilled	333 5	346 3	+12 10	
Labourers	. 299 7	320 2	+20 7	
All timeworkers	. 362 1	380 8	+18 7	
Payment-by-result workers Skilled	. 441 9 . 340 10 . 365 5 . 413 2 . 435 10 . 339 3 . 334 8 . 401 0	454 0 354 2 359 3 424 3 452 3 352 6 341 9 415 4	$\begin{array}{c} +12 & 3 \\ +13 & 4 \\ -6 & 2 \\ +11 & 1 \\ +16 & 5 \\ +13 & 3 \\ +7 & 1 \\ +14 & 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 3 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

Timesuralizers				1	d	ı d.	ı d. ı	
Timeworkers				108.200	00.0	04.6	+ 5.7	+ 6.4
Skilled		1000			00.2	74.0	TIC	
Semi-skilled .	22.12			1.8.1	71.7	16.1	+ 5.0	+ /.1
Labourers				A. S. S. S.	63.3	68.7	+ 5.4	+ 8.5
All timeworkers				12428	77.8	82.2	+ 4.4	+ 5.6
Antennettorkers	in all	Stores.	16235	4029/12			12230 200 200 200 200	
Payment-by-result V	NOLK	ers		12000	104 7	110.0	1 4.1	1 5.9
Skilled			233.0		104.1	110.0	+ 0.1	TJ
Semi-skilled .	882.3	122.81	24.	1.	77.7	82.5	+ 4.8	+ 6.1
Labourers	ax an			1613.6	74.9	78.0	+ 3.1	+ 4.2
All payment by	le	work	ore	13.800	95.7	101.4	+ 5.7	+ 6.0
All payment-by-r	esun	. WOIR	ers.	11.2.53	101 (	100.2	1 6.7	+ 6.7
All skilled workers	2.00	-	1		101.0	100.3	+ 0.7	TOI
All semi-skilled wo	rker	s .	84.		76.3	81.2	+ 4.9	+ 6.4
All Jahourors				30 832	69.5	73.8	+ 4.3	+ 6.2
All labourers .	1	US CONT	0.6.20	18 . A.Z.	01.2	07.3	+ 6.0	+ 6.6
All workers covere	a	ALS THE	and the second		21.2	1.3	+ 0 0	

### **Chemical Manufacture**

In the enquiry timeworkers numbered 43,524 in all, consisting of 33,741 general workers and 9,783 craftsmen: payment-by-result workers totalled 32,261 of whom 25,414 were general workers and 6.847 craftsmen.

During the period under review minimum wage rates were increased by  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for adult male workers in the chemical Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for

all categories of workers shown separately in table 13, the increases ranging from 8s. 1d. for payment-by-result general workers to 32s. 9d. for payment-by-result craftsmen.

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 5.3d. to 6.1d. and the percentage increases varying between 4.9 and 6.6.

### Table 13

Averag

Timewo Gene Craft: All ti Paymen Gene Craft: All pa All gene All craft All wor

Service workers

Labourers . All timeworkers

All labourers . All workers covered

All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers

Labourers All payment-by-result workers All process workers All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers

	Jun 196	ie 5	Janua 1966	ry Abso chan	ge	% change
e weekly earnings includin	ng overt	ime p	remium	1:		
rkers	I S.	d.	I S. (	d.   s.	d.	1
al workers	. 38	9 10	406 1	0 + 17	0	+ 4.4
men	. 43	5 11	466	1 + 30	2	+ 6.9
neworkers	. 40	0 0	420	2 +20	2	+ 5.0
-by-result workers	Service Annual		a series of	the state of the state		
al workers	. 41	1 2	419	3 + 8	Sel Pres	+ 2.0
men	. 44	9 8	482	5 + 32	9	+ 7.3
yment-by-result workers	. 41	9 4	432	8   + 13	4	+ 3.2
ral workers	. 39	9 3	412	2   + 12	. 11	+ 3.3
smen	. 44	1 9	472	10 +31		+ 7.0
STORE DATE BUILDER AND PROVIDE THE PARTY OF	10	0 (	125	6 1 117	0	+ 4.2

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

Fimeworkers General workers Craftsmen	d. 90.7 103.0	d. 96·7 109·1	$\begin{vmatrix} d. \\ + 6.0 \\ + 6.1 \\ + 6.0 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 6.6 + 5.9 + 6.5	
All timeworkers	105.7 114.7	111·0 120·4	+ 5.3 + 5.7 + 5.4	+ 5.0 + 4.9 + 5.0	
All gapment-by-result workers . All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	97.3 108.1 99.6	102.8 113.7 105.2	+ 5.5 + 5.6 + 5.6	+5.7 +5.2 +5.6	

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 46.2 in January 1966 compared with 46.9 in June 1965.

### Iron and Steel Manufacture

In the enquiry, timeworkers numbered 34,755, made up of 7,984 process workers, 7,572 skilled maintenance workers, 3,584 semi-skilled maintenance workers, 7,358 service workers and 8,257 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 147,333 of

	June 1965	January 1966	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including o	overtime p	remium:	na 310-00	
Timeworkers Process workers	s.         d.           386         11           442         8           390         9           364         3           324         3           378         0           424         4           472         6           403         10           387         1           347         10           419         4           421         3           465         0           401         4           379         3           337         10           411         7	s. d. 396 6 447 0 386 6 370 0 324 9 383 10 428 2 477 6 406 8 392 11 347 6 423 0 423 0 425 6 469 5 402 8 385 0 338 4 415 7	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. } 9 & \text{7. } 4 \\ + & 9 & 7 \\ + & 4 & 3 \\ + & 5 & 9 \\ + & 5 & 10 \\ + & $	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.5 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 1.6 \\ \end{array}$
Average hourly earnings excluding	overtime	premium:	an na Où	
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled)	d. 93·1 101·7	d. 99.0 107.8	d. + 5.9 + 6.1	+ 6.

85·7 75·0 87·9

107.8 117.5 100.2 93.2 81.5 104.8 106.6 113.4 97.2 90.7 78.7 101.5

90·9 80·3 94·0

114.1 124.3 105.6 99.4 85.9 110.9 112.8 119.8 102.7 96.4 83.6 107.6

+ 5.2 + 5.3 + 6.1

 $\begin{array}{r} + 6 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 4 \\ + 6 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 4 \\ + 6 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 5 \\ + 5 \cdot 7 \\ + 4 \cdot 9 \\ + 6 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ 

+ 7.1 + 7.0

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers, the absolute increases

ranging from 4.4d. to 6.8d. and the percentage increases varying between 5.4 and 7.2

Table 15 Summary by skill for Great Britain

service workers and 12,242 labourers.

district.

Normal weekly hours of work of employees in the iron and steel manufacturing industries were reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay, during the period under review.

	Average earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked includ- ing over- time	Average hours of over- time worked	Average earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		Average earning including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked includ- ing over- time	Average hours of over- time worked	Average earnings including overtime premium	excludir overtime premiur
LL ENGINEERIN		TRIES CO	OVERED*	100	. hereit	CONTRACT Video Antonio	SUMMARY FOR	PARTICU	LAR ENG	SINEERIN		ISTRY O	ROUR
neworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	s. d. 444 6 384 9 315 7	s. d. 416 0 357 7 291 9	46·0 46·4 46·7	7·1 7·6 8·3	d. 115·9 99·5 81·1	d. 108·5 92·5 74·9	Mechanical engineer	ing					into or s
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	458 11 415 11 329 10	440 I 400 I 307 8	44 · 1 43 · 7 46 · 3	5·4 5·2 8·0	124·9 114·1 85·6	119·8 109·8 79·8	Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	s. d. 424 I 355 4 303 8	s. d. 394 8 327 0 280 1	46·3 46·9 46·6	7·5 8·4 8·4	d. 109·9 91·0 78·2	d. 102·3 83·7 72·2
HIPBUILDING AN	ND SHIP	REPAIRI	NG*	1.046 State alog	-	nov 8-5-9	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	443 9 383 7 322 0	422 4 364 3 299 1	44·8 45·0 46·1	6·0 6·4 8·0	118·9 102·3	113·1 97·1
killed emi-skilled abourers	441 8 346 3 320 2	391 I 308 0 280 6	49.6 48.2 49.0	10·8 10·5 10·8	106·8 86·3 78·4	94·6 76·7 68·7	Electrical engineerin	E influence interes	1.50			03.0	11.3
killed emi-skilled abourers	454 0 354 2 359 3	416 8 319 1 315 11	45 · 1 46 · 4 48 · 6	7·8 9·8 11·6	120·8 91·5 88·8	110·8 82·5 78·0	Timeworkerst Skilled . Semi-skilled .	429 I 344 6	402 7 321 1	45·8 46·2	6·7 7·4	112·5 89·5	105·5 83·4
EMICAL MANU	FACTUR	E*	100	16	German	er Sinder	P-B-R workers Skilled .	442 8 384 2	422 9 367 2	45·9 44·2	7·7 5·4	78·1	72·2
eneral workers . Fraftsmen -R workers	406 I0 466 I	383 5 429 10	47·6 47·3	8·4 8·3	102·6 118·3	96·7 109·0	Labourers	332 4	313 4	45.3	7.2	88.0	83.0
raftsmen	419 3 482 5	407 7 455 7	44·1 45·4	5·1 6·6	114·2 127·4	110·9 120·4	Motor vehicle manuf	acturing					
ON AND STEEL	MANUF	ACTURE*	- 18 A. 2	1948 T	£112	nenda i	Timeworkers <del>†</del> Skilled Semi-skilled .	511 0	483 1	45.4	6.5	135 • 1	127.7
rocess workers§ .	396 6	374 0	45.4	6.5	104.9	99.0	Labourers P-B-R workers	360 7	339 I	46.6	7.8	92.8	87.2
workers (skilled)§ aintenance workers	447_0	411 0	45.8	7.8	117.2	107.8	Semi-skilled	504 8 488 10 340 7	496 I 481 2 327 0	42·0 41·2 45·8	3·1 3·0 7·1	44·   42·5 89·2	141.7 140.3 85.6
(semi-skilled)§ .	386 6	353 11	46.3	8.5	100.1	91.7							
abourers R workerst	324 9	346 2 300 11	45·7 45·0	6·4 6·9	97·2 86·6	90·9 80·3	Aircraft manufacturi	ng and rep	airing				
aintenance	428 2	413 10	43.5	4.2	118.1	114.1	Timeworkers†	ALC 5	10 7				1-1-3-
workers (skilled)§ aintenance workers	477 6	453 5	43.8.	5.1	130.9	124.3	Semi-skilled Labourers	372 3 331 11	346 7 305 9	44·4 46·5 47·3	5·4 7·7 8·7	126·0 96·2 84·1	119.5 89.5 77.5
(semi-skilled)§ .	406 8	384 9	43.7	4.8	111.6	105.6	P-B-R workers	476 0	455				
abourers	392 11 347 6	372 I0 323 7	45·0 45·2	5·5 6·5	104·7 92·2	99·4 85·9	Semi-skilled Labourers	393 4 333 2	455 6 370 4 304 5	44·3 45·2 47·6	5.5 6.5 9.1	129·2 104·5 84·1	123·5 98·4 76·8

All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1. Chemical manufacture: 271–272; 276. Iron and steel manufacture: 311–312.

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whom 85,782 were process workers, 20,879 skilled maintenance workers, 14,586 semi-skilled maintenance workers, 13,844

There were no increases in the minimum basic rates during the period under review, but there were increases in the fluctuating flat rate addition of about 1s. to 2s. 4d. per week according to

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the individual classes of workers shown in table 14 except for maintenance workers (semi-skilled) on timework and payment-by-result labourers which decreased by 4s. 3d. and 4d. respectively. The increases ranged from 6d. for labourers on timework to 9s. 7d. for process workers on timework.

Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received averaged 44.2 in January 1966, as against 46.1 in June 1965, a fall of 1.9 hours.

### Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-byoccupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of the Ministry of Labour GAZETTE. These covered weekly earnings and hours worked, overtime premium, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked, and not to normal weekly hours of work.

The definitions given referred to the engineering industries, but they also apply to shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture for which additional definitions were given in subsequent articles, for example the October 1965 issue of the GAZETTE.

t manufacturing: 381–382. t manufacturing and repairing: 383. es lieu workers. es pieceworkers.

bieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers

Contraction of the second s		Average earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked includ- ing	Average hours of over- time worked	Average earnings including overtime premium	hourly excluding overtime premium	reales daning the " main fraction the main fraction for the seconding for	Average earnings including overtime premium	weekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked includ- ing	Average hours of over- time worked	Average earnings including overtime premium	hourly excluding overtime premium
	-	dan off	crimite.	over- time	the second	d-andy	ubsideer.		smillion	o galac	over- time			
Contraction of the second	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		Tana Ti	thoda I		NA SEL	to stress	Yorkshire and Hum	berside	lide dese	112 2322	1048 00	e constant	
London and Sout	h Ea	stern						Timeworkerst Skilled	s. d. 412 1	s. d. 380 9	47.1	8.5	d. 105·0	d. 97.0
Timeworkers† Skilled	.	s. d. 444 1	s. d. 415 1	45.8	6.9	d. 116·4	d. 108·8	Labourers P-B-R workers	294 8	271 1	46.9	9.1	75.4	69.4
Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:	404 7 320 I	373 11 297 1	46·4 46·3	7·6 8·1	104·6 83·0	96·7 77·0	Skilled Semi-skilled	428 0 382 4	404 11 361 9	45 · 5 45 · 1	6·5 6·6	113·0 101·8	106·9 96·3
Skilled Semi-skilled .	•	461 6	445 0 378 5	43·7 43·8	4·9 5·2	126·7 108·1	122·2 103·7	Labourers North Western	313 5	288 8	45.8	8.4	82.1	/5.6
Labourers .	.	344 5	325 6	44.6	6.1	92.6	87.6	Timeworkers† Skilled	422 7	394 0	46.3	7.5	109.4	102.0
Eastern and Sout	hern	eO unth						Semi-skilled Labourers	378 I 295 6	347 11 272 7	48·2 46·5	8·7 8·0	94·1 76·2	86·6 70·3
Timeworkers†	1	155 3	424 9	46.3	7.4	118.0	110.1	P-B-R workers Skilled	428 2	407 9	44·9 45·1	6·2	114.4	108·9 94·8
Semi-skilled . Labourers	÷	406 3 345 2	380 7 317 3	45.1	6.5	108 · 1 87 · 2	101·3 80·2	Labourers .	311 4	292 2	46.6	8.0	80.2	75.3
P-B-R workers Skilled .		470 2	447 7	45.4	6.4	124.3	118.4	Timeworkers†	421 2	200 1	47.5	7.9	109.0	100.8
Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:,	468 8 336 4	454 9 318 3	43·4 45·7	4·6 7·4	129·6 88·3	83.6	Semi-skilled Labourers	362 7 312 2	327 6 284 0	48·3 48·0	9·5 9·3	90·1 78·1	81.4
South Western								P-B-R workers Skilled .	452 3	426 11	45.2	6.7	120.1	113.4
Timeworkerst			Anno States	Property of the	and a second sec		- Starse	Semi-skilled Labourers	382 10 327 6	356 6 295 6	47·0 48·4	8·0 10·2	81.1	73.2
Skilled Semi-skilled	:	438 8 360 3	406 6 334 10	46·0 46·7	6·8 7·7	114·5 92·5	106·1 86·0	Scotland Timeworkers†	1	atter			1	1
P-B-R workers	•	299 8	276 6	46.1	7.8	114.2	108.3	Skilled Semi-skilled	433 5 372 4	398 I 347 5	46·4 45·4	7.9	98·5	103·0 91·9 73.8
Semi-skilled . Labourers	:	392 9 291 6	378 3 273 11	42·9 45·0	5·1 6·8	109·7 77·7	105·7 73·0	P-B-R workers Skilled	440 5	417 9	47.3	5.7	120.5	114.3
			tar in					Semi-skilled Labourers	378 0 328 0	359 0 302 9	43·9 46·4	5·5 8·2	103·4 84·9	98·2 78·4
Midlands				d'artes	1 454	1499 National State	- trafficial	Wales	15	1 52	1 055	1 835   1 845	1 390	Section 1
Skilled	•	463 3	440 4	45·4 46·7	6·4 8·0	122·3 97·9	116·3 91·8	Skilled Semi-skilled	426 4 338 1	396 7 315 3	44·8 44·8	6·4 6·8	114·1 90·6	106·1 84·5
Labourers . P-B-R workers	•	321 1	299 9	46.5	8.2	82.9	77.3	Labourers P-B-R workers	310 10	289 7	45.6	6.1	81.7	76.1
Skilled Semi-skilled .	:	493 3 444 2 354 4	479 4 432 0 333 8	42·8 42·8 46·2	4·1 4·2 7·9	138·2 124·6 92·1	134·3 121·2 86·7	Semi-skilled Labourers	369 6 303 3	356 9 286 6	41.9	4.1	105.9 84.8	102·2 80·1
								and the second second		13.22	- 35	1	1000	
Table 17 I	Reg	ional A	nalysis b	y skill:	Shipbuil	ding and	Ship Rep	airing*					tinte ( and	
London and Sout	h Ea	stern	Side 1	R MEN P	d. Oak	2920	and the	North Western§				unserere	1963.09 .18	31118740
Timeworkers Skilled	.	s. d. 524 0	s. d.	58.7	19.7	d. 107·2	d. 84·8	Timeworkers Skilled	s. d.	s. d.	1.000	1	d	d
Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:	349 11 389 8	305 3 312 2	48·3 54·9	9·1 14·3	86·9 85·2	75·8 68·3	Semi-skilled Labourers	_	=	-	-		
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled .		516 6	452 2	51.4	11.7	120.5	105.5	P-B-K workers‡ Skilled	461 8	427 3	45·9 46·4	8·2 9·8	120·8 91·5	111·8 83·4
Labourers .	:	467 5	381 7	55.5	17.7	101.1	82.5	Labourers	349 5	308 7	49.4	11.8	84.8	74.9
Eastern and Sout	herr	٦	2.24	ele l	7 992	2 107.5	resubdill From R-8.19	Northern§	- Carlor - Carlor	9-40- 1	9 .XXE- ()		- Benerican	
Skilled		404 9	382 6	45.1	5.9	107.7	101.8	Skilled	334 8	299 9	47.8	10.2	83.9	75.2
Labourers . P-B-R workerst		306 9	284 0	46.3	7.8	79.5	73.6	Labourers P-B-R- workers‡	289 1	256 2	47.3	9.4	73.3	65.0
Skilled Semi-skilled .	•	456 4 434 I	422 I 391 8	47·0 50·7	8·4 13·1	116·6 102·8	107·9 92·7	Skilled Semi-skilled	443 2 336 6	413 3 303 1	42·7 45·4	5.9 8.7	124.6	80·0
Labourers .	•	432 2	382 9	52.4	15.4	99.0	87.7	Labourers	1 316 6	1 288 0	40.1	1 0.7	02.2	1 73.0
Timeworkers			12-22	1 200		1	-	Timeworkers	1	S SAL	452 5	1 472 1	af balletain	
Skilled . Semi-skilled .	:	464 8 370 9	413 7 331 5	50·1 50·5	12·0 12·0	111·3 88·0	99·1 78·7	Skilled Semi-skilled	355 5	334 3	43.6	4.8	97·8 88·1	92·0 78·2
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled	•	370 7	401 10	52.1	7.6	85.3	108.1	P-B-R workers‡ Skilled	448 8	407 10	45.2	8.6	119.1	108.2
Semi-skilled . Labourers		-	-		-			Semi-skilled Labourers	344 6 303 10	308 II 270 II	46·1 45·6	9·3 9·9	89·8 80·0	80·5 71·3
Yankahing and H				. OBR. S.	as a verticity	instanting and I	E E Scurrey	Malas	the sur					

Timeworkers Skilled . . Semi-skilled . Labourers . P-B-R workers‡ Skilled . Semi-skilled .

Labourers

106-8 82-1 82-9

119·5 80·2 76·0

112·7 74·8 72·6

10-2 9-8 13-1

7·6 7·8 4·4

# Table 16 Regional Analysis by skill: All Engineering Industries Covered\*

\* † ‡ See footnotes under Table 15.

439739993267299136543197

 457
 2
 430
 11

 308
 11
 288
 0

 265
 5
 253
 7

49·4 47·7 52·9

45·9 46·2 41·9

Timeworkers Skilled . . Semi-skilled .

P-B-R workers‡ Skilled . Semi-skilled .

Labourers

§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

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414 0

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504 I

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46 . 1

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Timeworkers General wo Craftsmen P-B-R worker General wo Craftsmen

### South West

Timeworkers General wo Craftsmen P-B-R worker General wo Craftsmen

# Table 19

Midlan

Timewor Proces Mainte wor ( Service Labour P-B-R wo Proces Mainte wor

Servic Labou

# Yorksh

Timewo Proce Maint woi Servic Labou P-B-R w Proce Maint wor Servic Labou

North

Timewo Proce Maint wor

Servic Labou P-B-R w Proce Maint wor

107.7

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131-1

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10.8

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Servia

(94142)

R 11

Table 18

# Regional Analysis by skill: Chemical Manufacture\*

8.9     96.9       8.6     112.4       7.1     116.2       6.6     121.8	d. 90·7 104·2 110·0 115·6	Yorkshire and Humberside         Timeworkers†       s. d.       s. d.       d.         General workers       376       9       355       4       47.6       8.7       95.0         Craftsmen       .       414       5       380       4       47.0       7.7       105.9         P-B-R workers       .       403       9       398       9       43.4       5.0       111.5         Craftsmen       .       445       8       431       5       43.1       5.1       124.1	d. 89·6 97·1 110·3 120·1
8·9     96·9       8·6     112·4       7·1     116·2       6·6     121·8	d. 90·7 104·2 110·0 115·6	Timeworkers†       s. d.       s. d.       s. d.       d.         General workers       376 9       355 4       47.6       8.7       95.0         Craftsmen       .       414 5       380 4       47.0       7.7       105.9         P-B-R workers       .       403 9       398 9       43.4       5.0       111.5         Craftsmen       .       .       445 8       431 5       43.1       5.1       124.1	d. 89·6 97·1 110·3 120·1
8.9         d.           8.6         96.9           112.4           7.1         116.2           6.6         121.8	d. 90·7 104·2 110·0 115·6	General workers       376       9       355       4       47.6       8.7       95.0         Craftsmen       .       414       5       380       4       47.0       7.7       105.9         P-B-R workers       .       .       403       9       398       9       43.4       5.0       111.5         Craftsmen       .       .       445       8       431       5       43.1       5.1       124.1	89.6 97.1 110.3 120.1
8.6         112.4           7.1         116.2           6.6         121.8	104·2 110·0 115·6	General workers         403         9         398         9         43·4         5·0         111·5           Craftsmen         .         445         8         431         5         43·1         5·1         124·1           North Western	110·3 120·1
6.6   121.8	115.6	North Western	
		Timeworkers†         434         405         7         49·1         9·4         106·2           General workers         .         .         .         498         0         452         10         48·5         9·7         123·1	99·1 112·0
7·8 100·0 8·9 117·8	94·9 109·2	P-B-R workers         420 II         406 II         44.5         5.1         113.5           General workers         .         484 2         455 I         46.0         6.4         126.3	109·7 118·7
10.3 112.6	104.8	Northern	
2.5   125.7	123.3	Timeworkers†         388         373         2         45.6         5.3         102.2           General workers         .         .         .         480         2         443         8         47.0         7.8         122.6	98·2 113·3
		P-B-R workers General workers . 413 8 406 6 42.9 4.0 115.7	113.7
10·7 114·9 8·6 141·4	105·9 137·8	Craftsmen   491 8   465 5   44·8   6·6   131·7   Scotland	124.7
6·9 112·2 10·9 124·6	106·0 113·3	Timeworkers†         391         365         45·2         7·0         103·9           General workers         .         .         .         516         7         462         10         46·9         8·7         132·2	97·1 118·4
		P-B-R workers         409         4         402         8         42.9         3.9         114.4           General workers         .         .         457         I         423         11         45.5         6.8         120.6	112·6 111·8
1	1	Waless	
8·9 103·3 7·4 110·2	98·4 104·0	Timeworkerst General workers . 442 3 417 3 45.5 7.2 116.6	110.0
5.7 114.8	111.4	Craftsmen         .         436         2         412         3         43·4         4·9         120·7           P-B-R workers	114-0
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10.3 $112.6$ $104.8$ Northern $2.5$ $125.7$ $123.3$ Timeworkers‡ General workers $388$ $3$ $373$ $2$ $45.6$ $5.3$ $102.2$ $7.8$ $10.7$ $114.9$ $105.9$ Craftsmen. $480$ $2$ $443$ $8$ $47.0$ $7.8$ $122.6$ $8.6$ $141.4$ $137.8$ General workers. $491$ $8$ $465$ $5$ $44.8$ $6.6$ $131.7$ $10.7$ $114.9$ $105.9$ ScotlandTimeworkers‡ General workers. $391$ $9$ $365$ $9$ $45.2$ $7.0$ $103.9$ $8.6$ $141.4$ $137.8$ ScotlandTimeworkers‡ General workers. $391$ $9$ $365$ $9$ $45.2$ $7.0$ $103.9$ $10.9$ $124.6$ $113.3$ Timeworkers‡ General workers. $391$ $9$ $365$ $9$ $45.2$ $7.0$ $103.9$ $10.9$ $124.6$ $113.3$ Timeworkers‡ General workers. $409$ $4$ $402$ $8$ $42.9$ $3.9$ $114.4$ $Craftsmen$ . $457$ $1$ $423$ $11$ $45.5$ $7.2$ $116.6$ $8.9$ $103.3$ $98.4$ $71.4$ $104.0$ Timeworkers‡ General workers $442$ $417$ $45.5$ $7.2$ $116.6$ $5.7$ $114.8$ $111.4$ $111.4$ $6.436$ $412$ $417$ $45.5$ $7.2$ $116.6$ $5.7$ $-14.8$ $-14.8$

# Regional Analysis by skill: Iron and Steel Manufacture\*

ds								Northern					
rkers ss workers‡ .	s. 417	d.	s. d. 390 7	47.4	8.3	d. 105 · 8	d. 99•0	Timeworkers Process workers‡ .	s. d. 344 11	s. d. 320 5	46.0	7.6	d. 90·0
enance rkers (skilled)‡	452	1	415 6	46.7	8.5	116.1	106.7	workers (skilled)‡	434 8	385 10	46.6	11.1	112.0
(semi-skilled)‡	411	0	370 7	49.6	10.6	99.5	89.7	(semi-skilled)‡	401 1	343 5	49.5	6.2	88.7
rers .	338	5	309 11	47.5	10.9	85.3	78.1	Labourers	309 2	282 0	45.7	7.6	81.2
orkers†								P-B-R workerst	204 0	275 0	12.0	2.0	107.3
ss workers‡ .	427		413 11	43.0	4.8	119.2	115.5	Maintenance	384 0	375 0	43.0	2.0	107.3
rkers (skilled)‡	482	4	448 0	45.5	7.7	127.3	118.2	workers (skilled)‡	444 4	423 8	44.0	4.6	121.1
(semi-skilled)‡	423	9	388 4	46.6	7.9	109.1	100.0	(semi-skilled)‡	390 3	364 2	45.6	6.2	102.7
te workers‡ .	403	8	380 9	4/.4	8.4	90.4	96·5 84·7	Labourers	345 11	326 2	44.5	4.9	93.2
ire and Humb	erside						716 1 1	Scotland§					
-1								Timoworkers				100	
ss workerst	418	8	398 1	45.7	7.4	110.0	104.6	Process workerst .	275 6	257 6	42.5	4.5	77.8
enance	haller !!		-	203 2 0				Maintenance	2. 1923.	5. 35 K			
rkers (skilled)	434	9	412 11	43.0	4.9	121.3	97.2	(semi-skilled)	_	_			_
e workerst	366	5	345 6	47.2	7.2	93.1	87.8	Service workers‡ .	302 5	285 11	44.5	4.6	81.6
irers	307	11	290 6	44.9	6.4	82.3	77.7	Labourers	276 3	248 7	45.3	7.8	73.1
vorkerst	433	4	416 11	44.7	5.3	117.6	113.1	Process workerst	413 8	394 1	44.1	5.0	112.6
enance	155		ine ii				0.011 0.0	Maintenance		100 0	45.0	7.0	122.1
rkers (skilled)‡	463	8	433 0	44.8	6.9	124.1	115.9	workers (skilled)‡	467 0	428 2	45.9	9.2	103.6
(semi-skilled)	391	6	362 3	45.5	7.5	103.1	95.4	Service workerst .	389 8	369 6	44.1	4.8	106-0
arers	335	ĭ	309 5	46.0	8.0	87.4	80.7	Labourers	353 7	325 2	45.4	7.1	93.4
Western§								Wales					
orkers 1				1 March 1	1	in the second	1 500 1 0	Timeworkers	ANS AN	a line in	2012-0	See Million Co	
ss workerst .	- 142					-		Process workerst .	384 5	367 3	42.3	2.7	109.1
enance	449	0	397 5	50.2	11.7	107.6	95-1	Maintenance workers (skilled)	452 8	405 11	45-8	8.2	118.
(semi-skilled)		hard		-				(semi-skilled)‡	382 4	337 10	47.1	9.7	97.
ce workers‡ .					-	7.0	10.1	Service workers‡ .	373 6	349 2	42.6	3.9	95
vorkerst	286	11	258 1	45.3	9.7	10.0	68.4	P-B-R workerst	575 /	521 10	-13 1		
ess workers‡ .	409	10	383 11	47.2	8.9	104.3	97.7	Process workers‡ .	459 1	447 8	42.4	2.1	130.1
tenance	457	11	413 5	49.9	12.0	110.0	99.3	workers (skilled)	513 9	501 1	41.3	2.1	149.
(semi-skilled)				-	-		-	(semi-skilled)‡	416 5	402 4	41.6	2.3	120.
ce workers‡ .	424	11	375 4	52.8	14.5	96.5	85.3	Service Workers‡ .	417 0	402 0	42.7	4.1	100.
urers	-	1.5.	-	-	-	-		Labourers	501 0	511 5	10 2		

\* † See footnotes under Table 15. ‡ Excludes labourers.

§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

d. 83·6

99·4 83·2 82·6 74·0

104.8

115.5 95.8 90.9 87.9

72.7

\_\_\_\_\_ 77·2 65·8

107.2

111.9 93.3 100.5 85.9

104.3

106-3 86-1 98-4 89-6

126-8

145.5 116.0 113.0 94.9

Table 20 Occupationa	Analysis for all Industries	Covered:	Great Britain
----------------------	-----------------------------	----------	---------------

Classes of workers	Timewo	rkers (ind	luding lie	u workers	)		Present and	Payment	-by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average earnings including overtime premium	weekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average H earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average v earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average h earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
All engineering industries co	overed∥													
	Lange St.	s. d.	1 s. d.	1	Land Stan 2	d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.	1 1018 105 6	and the second	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	45,170	425 7	398 11	46.3	7.3	110.3	103 · 4	65,769	457 6	438 8	44.3	5.6	123.8	118.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	31.633	424 5	398 11	45.2	6.3	112.6	105.8	71,254	456 0	437 3	44.0	5.2	124.3	119.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate.	8,953 34,757	353 I 481 9	328 8 456 1	44·7 45·0	6·6 6·1	94·7 128·3	88·2 121·5	66,601 9,686	413 5 467 8	399 4 447 6	43·3 44·2	4·6 5·2	114·6 126·9	110·7 121·4
Maintenance men (skilled)	17 715	477 5	435 1	48.6	9.8	117.9	107.5	3,976	475 3	436 10	48.3	9.5	118.0	108.4
Skilled maintenance elec-	11,530	497 7	451 11	49.2	10.3	121.3	110.2	2,440	488 6	448 4	48.7	9.7	120.5	110.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	12,678 3,268 7,004	458 8 445 4 439 3	420 0 424 1 410 1	47 · 7 44 · 5 46 · 2	8·9 5·4 7·3	115·5 120·1 114·2	105·7 114·4 106·6	2,609 2,499 12,940	463 3 424 6 480 3	427 2 411 6 465 2	47 · 7 42 · 9 42 · 9	8·8 3·9 4·3	116·5 118·7 134·5	107·4 115·1 130·2
Sheet metal workers (skilled) . Moulders (loose pattern- skilled) . Platers, riveters and caulkers .	1,487 5,092	372 I 417 2	356 7 387 5 410 2	44·0 45·9 45·5	5·3 7·5 6·6	101·6 109·1 115·0	97·4 101·3 108·1	4,374 8,935 78,793	425 10 449 3 460 4	416 1 425 8 443 0	42·0 44·6 43·7	3·4 6·3 5·1	121.7 120.8 126.3	19·0  14·4  21·6
All other adult skilled grades . All other adult semi-skilled grades . Labourers .	226,826	386 Q 315 7	358 9 291 9	46·5 46·7	7·7 8·3	99·6 81·1	92·6 74·9	211,341 22,142	416 8 329 10	400 4 307 8	43·9 46·3	5·3 8·0	114·0 85·6	109·5 79·8

on and steel manufacture*‡§																
											1	. d	and the second	and the second s	d.	
rocess workers excluding	and the second second	s.	d.	s.	d.			d.	d.		s, u.	s. u.				
labourers							192		Contraction of the		ANY BEEF		MP AL			
Blast furnaces and sintering								Carlo Martin	Sec. and the sec.	Successive Marries	and the second second		41.0	REAL FOR	116.3	
plants (Inc. crushing and	719	376	2	359	10	40.5	3.0	111.5	106.7	5,477	406 4	402 1	41.9	1.2	110.3	
Steel melting furnaces and	and the second	and the second	Castores		Read .	Constanting of the second second	and the second states of	annapasa.co com	Cargon de Lord Million et	a second second second second second			We have the second			
ancillary processes (exc.							and some of the								and the second	
melting for mfr. of steel	F (0	107		206	0	43.4	4.1	112.7	106.9	13.789	449 1	440 7	42.5	2.7	126.9	
castings)	548	407	0	300	~	TT T	a instant						Sale and		TRANSING IN	
Rolling mills and ancillary	num P					. Smissins/	Station States			Park Contract					A SAME	
iron sheet and tinplate						Approx 10 250	發展目的中心。	1.1.1.1	signa 1	1.00	all and a second	34- 33	ZSE SEL	1.63	attestation and	
rolling but inc. bright	Sector 1							107.6	101.4	30 587	431 1	416 3	43.9	3.9	117.7	
steel bars)	1,443	408	7	385	3	45.6	5.9	107.0	101.4	50,507				The second second	AND SHOULD BE SH	
Sheet mills (inc. hot con-		1. 8 20	S. Cali				in the contract	1	1984 1989	NR ST		1919	1005 A 18	CICC.	ann der	
tinuous wide strip mills,						(and)	State State	- William	a harde hard	Carlos Carlos		and the second	S.C.	Adam Barl	Section of 1	
annealing, picking,		C 25	1. I.I.	01-269		a statistica				0.054	450 4	142 0	42.2	3.0	128.6	
re-shearing, etc.)	1,364	389	7	373	4	43.7	4.3	107.0	102.6	8,856	452 4	442 0	72 2			
Tinplate manufacture (rolling		10 62		a an	1201					420	15		Sec. S			
mills and finishing		15		S - Ma		State Street	California (Cal			- 60 <u>-</u> - 62	18 -				-	
processes)	-			Star 20		. In the second			A State of the sta		Men and	TR. A.F.		1		
Forges and ancillary				1.0.1				1 States and the			110 7	204 7	46.0	8.7	107.2	
forges)	331	427	7	411	1	47 · 1	9.6	108-9	104.7	2,946	410 /	384 /	40.0	0,	107 2	
Steel foundries and				1.11		1		-	a de la companya de l	and the second		A STATE OF STATE		Section States	27352	
ancillary processes (inc.		3		1		Canadatta				C. TARLEY		AND AND	ALC: NO			
steel melting for mfr. of	700	271	2	334	2	51.4	13.9	86.6	78.0	8,721	425 9	405 I	44.9	6.5	113.8	
Steel castings)	107	371	-								200 2	270 1	44.1	6.6	106.8	
fittings manufacture	2,856	399	9 6	375	6	46.0	7.0	104.3	98.1	13,294	392 3	370 1	11.1			
Maintenance workers ex-				12		a state and a state		and the second		133		18. 5				
cluding labourers		150		111	2	16.2	9.4	116.9	107.4	7.569	469 10	444 2	44.0	5.4	128.2	l
Fitters and turners	3,365	450	11	414	- 2	40.3	0'T	110 -							122.0	l
Other mechanical crafts-	855	441	1 3	410	8	44.5	5.9	119.0	110.8	3,104	482 10	461 0	43.6	4.7	130.0	I
Flectricians	1.537	455	5 8	418	0	46.0	7.8	118.9	109.1	3,517	4/8 1	453 5	41.9	3.0	151.8	l
Bricklayers	590	465	5 0	422	. 0	46.5	9.1	119.9	108.8	2,037	530 5	514 0	1.00	all	1287831045	l
Other skilled maintenance	1.005	1		200		11.6	6.9	113.3	104.5	4.052	452 11	424 10	44.4	6.0	122.4	1
workers.	1,225	420	0 11	388	5 3	44.0	0.9	113 5		.,			10.7	4.0	111.6	I
Semi-skilled maintenance	3 584	38	6 6	353	3 11	46.3	8.5	100.1	91.7	14,586	406 8	384 9	43.1	4.9	111.0	1
Service workers excluding	0,001								00.0	12.044	392 11	372 10	45.0	5.5	104.7	1
labourers	7,358	370	0 0	346	5 2	45.7	6.4	97.2	90.9	12 242	347 6	323 7	45.2	6.5	92.2	1
Labourers	8,257	324	4 9	300	) 11	45.0	6.9	00.0	00.3	12,212					1 Sea Barrier	1

Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industral Classification as follows: Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1; Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276; Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312; Mechanical engineering, 331-349; Electrical engineering, 361, 363-369.

† Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.
§ Payment-by-result workers in iron and steel manufacture include lieu workers.

Table 20

Classes of w

Shipbuildin

Platers . Welders Other boiler caulkers, b Shipwrights Joiners. Plumbers Electricians Fitters. Turners

Chemical m

General worl productio Day worker Continuous Non-contin Non-contin workers. 2-shift work Others i workers Craftsmen Fitters Other eng men Electricians Building cra

# Table 21

d.

115.0

124.5

113.7

125.8

-

100.4

108.2

100.7

121.2

127·0 123·3 147·3

114.8 105.6

99·4 85·9

# Mechanical

Fitters (skille Toolroom a Turners and (other than Maintenance (a) rated fitters (b) rated

Toolroom fitt Maintenance Skilled mai Skilled mai tricians . Other skil classes . Patternmaker Sheet metal Moulders ( skilled) Platers, rivete All other adu All other ad grades Labourers

### Electrical en

Fitters (skille Toolroom a Turners and (other than Maintenance (a) rated fitters' (b) rated rate . Toolroom fitt Maintenance Skilled main Skilled ma

tricians Other skill classes Patternmakers Sheet metal Moulders (I skilled) Platers, rivete All other adu All other ad

grades Labourers

(continued)	Occup	ational a	analysis	tor all Ir	ndustries	Covered	d: Great	Britain	·李建《清阳日》	rdentekke	and a second		erano i entre	
orkers	Timewo	rkers (inc	luding lieu	u workers)	)			Payment	t-by-result	workers	THREE T		anakara	in engant?
A setting a second seco	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average earnings including overtime premium	weekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average l earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average of earnings including overtime premium	veekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average H earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
g and ship repair	'ing*†													
	10 SK						1. 100 ( ) 6. 101	4,295 6,495	s. d. 469 3 501 7	s. d. 430 9 462 2	43 · 8 43 · 8	6·8 6·9	d. 128·6 137·3	d. 118·0 126·5
makers (riveters, urners, etc.)	(De time skill Tabl	tailed info eworkers i led worker le I2.)	rmation by n shipbuild rs and lab	v occupatic ding. Figu ourers on	on was no res for ski time worl	t obtained lled and s c are give	for emi- n in	4,577 6,249 5,039 2,621 2,950 4,058 468	468       5         436       3         405       5         448       8         456       8         457       4         461       9	427 5 404 5 378 1 410 1 411 9 416 11 416 5	44 · 6 44 · 9 44 · 2 46 · 2 47 · 1 46 · 5 48 · 1	7.7 7.1 6.7 9.4 10.4 9.2 10.7	126 · 1 116 · 6 110 · 0 116 · 5 116 · 4 118 · 0 115 · 2	115 · 1 108 · 1 102 · 6 106 · 5 104 · 9 107 · 5 103 · 9
anufacture*														
kers engaged in		s. d.	s. d.	144		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		annuare l	d.	d.
rs	15,454 13,715	356 6 456 6	329 7 437 4	47·2 46·6	8·5 7·0	90·7 117·5	83·8 112·6	7,595 13,884	393 7 429 10	372 4 423 9	46·2 42·5	7·2 3·5	102 · 1 121 · 3	96·7 119·6
kers	1,721 2,481	421 6 433 I	395 I 394 2	49 · 1 53 · 7	9.9 13.9	103·0 96·8	96-6 88-1	2,565 927	450 3 404 4	429 10 378 4	45·3 45·9	6·7 6·9	119·3 105·7	113·9 98·9
· · · ·	370	426 6	398 3	51.4	11+4	99.5	93.0	443	381 5	363 4	43·7	5.2	104.8	99.8
ineering crafts	4,757	462 9	426 10	47.8	8.9	116.3	107.2	3,302	478 I	453 4	45.2	6.6	126.9	120.4
aftsmen	2,344 1,380 1,302	494   470 3 423 3	452 0 435 8 394 6	47·4 46·3 46·3	8·5 7·5 6·8	125 · 1 122 · 8 109 · 7	114·4 112·9 102·2	1,832 968 745	498   487 9 456 6	465 5 461 9 432 0	46·2 45·2 44·7	7·3 6·7 5·2	129·2 129·5 122·7	120·9 122·6 116·0
													and the second	and the second se

JUNE 1966 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 301

Occupational analysis for Particular Industry Groups: Great Britain

engineering*	Contraster in					- * 2X	d	1 4 1		e d 1	e d l			А	l d
led—other than and Maintenance) id machinemen n Toolroom and	21,402	406	I 379	9 I	46.5	7.6	u. 104·7	u. 97∙8	24,731	437 5	416 9	45·0	6.2	u. 116∙7	111.2
at or above s'rate	19,005	409 1	0 38	3 1	45.6	6.8	107.7	100.7	35,178	444 4	423 9	44.5	5.7	119.7	114.2
below fitters'	5,493	357 464	B 33	1 2	44·9 45·4	7·1 6·8	95·7	88·6	28,711	392 5 460 5	375 4 438 0	43·9 44·6	5·3 5·9	107·3 123·8	102·7 117·8
men (skilled) intenance fitters	5,932	456	7 41	7	48.7	9.9	112.4	102.7	1,778	462 5	423 0	48.6	9.8	114.1	104.4
led maintenance	3,666	479	0 43	5 7	49.0	10.1	117.3	106.6	1,176	482 8	439 10	49.0	10.1	118.3	107.8
s workers (skilled)	3,532 1,685 3,131	425 I 407 432 I	0 389 9 390 1 402	9 11 0 0 2 11	47·8 43·9 46·1	8.9 5.0 7.6	106·9 111·4 112·7	97.9 106.5 104.9	1,226 3,833	463 10 409 4 453 0	423 4 395 0 434 4	48.3 43.3 43.9	9.5 4.4 5.5	113·2 113·4 123·9	105·2 109·5 118·8
ers and caulkers ult skilled grades	1,234 4,058 39,522	373 419 421	8 354 1 389 2 39	B   9 9 1 10	44·2 45·9 46·2	5·6 7·3 7·3	101 · 4 109 · 5 109 · 4	97·1 101·8 101·7	2,929 6,307 22,648	418 2 453 9 443 5	409 I 430 3 421 9	41 · 6 44 · 7 45 · 0	3·1 6·3 6·2	120·7 121·8 118·3	18 · 1   15 · 5   12 · 5
dult semi-skilled	69,452 28,522	355 303	2 32 8 28	6 8 0 1	47·0 46·6	8·5 8·4	90∙6 78∙2	83·3 72·2	63,507 10,057	379 7 322 0	359 3 299 1	45 · 5 46 · 1	6·8 8·0	100 · 1 83 · 8	94·7 77·9
1. 1															
ngineering*‡		s. d	l.   s	. d.		alesta 1	d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.		California (Pro	d.	d.
led—other than and Maintenance) ad machinemen n Toolroom and	7,081	4211	1 39	73	46.6	6.9	108.6	102.3	9,257	443 5	424 8	44·1	5.4	120.6	115.5
e) at or above	6-84				23.019	1.03		1.1.1			S ACE		ana ana ana		an a
s' rate	3,330	420	8 40	02	44.5	5.7	113.5	108.0	8,506	441 11	421 11	44.0	5.2	120.6	115.1
ters and turners	993 7,017	328 456	7 31 1 43	0 7 5 5	44·3 44·2	6·0 5·1	89·0 123·9	84·1 118·3	9,936 1,817	379 9 482 10	363 7 460 8	43 · 4 44 · 8	5·0 5·8	105 · 1 129 · 3	100·6 123·3
ntenance fitters .	3,732	462	9 42	2 4	47.9	9.3	115.9	105.8	647	475 4	439 3	47.9	9.0	119.0	110.0
aintenance elec-	3,311	470	1 42	2 2	49.5	10.7	114.2	102.3	453	473 0	436 5	47 · 4	8.8	119.7	110.5
lled maintenance	3,010 183	431 415 404	2 39 0 39 2 38	6 9 5 8	46·9 45·4	7.9 6.3	110·4 109·6 107·7	101 · 6 104 · 5 102 · 1	324 396	440 10 421 3 441 6	409 2 414 11 416 8	47·4 41·4 44·5	8·2 2·3 6·0	111.6 122.1 119.2	103·6 120·2 112·5
loose pattern-	1,125	TUT	2 30		15.			104	467	449 10	437 0	42.8	3.8	126.1	122.5
ters and caulkers ult skilled grades	201 21,756	408 I 413	0 37 6 39	3     0	47·8 45·2	8·4 6·2	102·6 109·8	93·9 103·6	295 11,973	433 6 434 4	419 5 415 5	41.9 44.1	4·0 5·4	124·2 118·3	120·2 113·1
duit semi-skilled	Contraction of the second		Start Ball Balling	AND AND		States and the second			10.050		2/0 0	44.1		1010	100 1
	39,048 12,208	344 I 298	1 32 6 27	6 0	46·2 45·9	7·5 7·7	89·5 78·1	83·4 72·2	43,250 2,615	385 3 332 4	368 U 313 4	44·1 45·3	5.3	88.0	83.0

\*†‡ See footnotes to Table 15 (page 296).

Table 21 (continued) Occupational analysis for Particular Industry Groups: Great Britain

Table 21 (continued)													and an area	C. Sector State
Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lieu	workers)				Payment	-by-result	workers	Auguran	Average	Average	ourly
Averate Average houring	Numbers	Average v	veekly	Average	Average hours of	Average h earnings	nourly	Numbers of men	Average w earnings	eekly	hours	hours of	earnings	ouriy
and the second s	(21 years	including	excluding	actually worked	overtime worked	including	excluding	(21 years and over)	including	excluding	worked	worked	including	excluding
entimenti sontarenti boarren	covered by the	overtime	overtime	including	Astronomeron a	overtime premium	overtime premium	covered by the	premium	premium	overtime		premium	premium
Contract Statistics	survey			And Sec.				survey						
Motor vohiele menufacturing	*+												is time sold	
Motor venicle manufacturing		s. d. 1	s. d. 1			d.	d.	1 1	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled-other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	5,595	495 7	472 10	45.6	6.6	130.5	124.5	10,195	525 3	516 11	42.0	3.0	150.2	147.8
Turners and machinemen	0,010			752.0						and the second		1.1.1	a stational	
Maintenance)	1.19	7 2-00-			no? Are	possientes e trans laid	idan adalar a Uda mada ala		101 0	475 0	42.1	4.0	135.4	132.5
fitters' rate	2,787	477 4	455 2	44.2	5.0	129.5	123.5	12,182	486 2	4/3 0	42.2	3.4	131.6	129.6
rate	785	366 3 552 5	337 5 527 7	44·4 45·0	5·9 5·8	99·0 147·2	91·2 140·6	20,958	464 1 472 2	457 1 465 0	41.8	2.1	135.7	133.6
Maintenance men (skilled)	3 577	550 4	503 7	48.7	10.1	135.7	124.2	498	503 I	471 3	48.0	8.8	125.8	117.8
Skilled maintenance elec-	2,429	568 4	524 4	48.5	9.6	140.6	129.7	337	510 10	483 2	47 · 5	7.8	129.1	122.2
Other skilled maintenance	3 281	538 0	490 2	47.9	9.7	134.9	122.9	375	473 9	448 1	46.6	7.4	122.1	115.5
Patternmakers	815	535 9 490 I	506 5 463 5	45·3 45·3	6·0 6·7	142·0 129·8	134·2 122·8	3,937	459 2 532 0	525 10	42.3	2.1	157.8	156.0
Moulders (loose pattern-				*		10-00	d	289	438 3	430 8	46.1	6.5	114.0	112.0
Platers, riveters and caulkers	103	445 5	415 9	44·9 44·3	6.5	119-1	111.2	20,116	408 11 504 11	400 3 498 0	43.1	2.5	146.5	144.5
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	01 122	443 8	416 10	45.6	6.6	116.7	109.7	57,936	497 10	489 10	40.7	2.8	146.6	144.3
Labourers	12,127	360 7	339 1	46.6	7.8	92.8	87.2	3,371	340 7	327 0	45.8	1 7.1	89.7	03.0
Aircroft manufacturing and	renairing	k <b>4</b>												
Aircrait manufacturing and		, s. d.	1 s. d.	1	1	d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.		1	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled-other than Toolroom and Mainten-		-						12.441	460 0	450 0	44.4	5.6	126.9	121.6
ance)	5,809	445 4	420 4	44.7	5.7	119.5	112.7	13,401	407 7	430 0	epicana in	androger	10	13. 5160
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance)									1					
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,910	460 11	438 5	43.7	4.7	126.6	120.4	8,129	470 7	451 0	43.0	4.5	131.3	125.8
(b) rated below fitters'	645	344 10	333 0	43.0	3.8	96.3	93.0	3,827	387 1	370 1	42.5	4.4	109·2 130·7	104·4 125·3
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,404	492 7	472 11	43.7	4.7	135-3	129.9	1,254		463 10	48.3	9.6	125.4	115.2
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,105	474 6	440 0	47.2	8.0	120.6	111.8	493	109 2	457 10	47.6	9.3	125.7	115.5
tricians	748	508 5	469 8	48.4	9.7	126.0	116.4	2/3	470 2	457 10	46.9	7.6	127.8	119.7
classes	1,030	465 2 519 3	437 9 494 5	46·1 46·0	7.2	121.2	114.0	243	497 0	476 6	45-6	6.0	130.8	125.4
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	299	462 2	438 2	44.3	5.3	125-1	118.6	2,021	487 10	4/3 0			_	_
skilled)	0.00	0 10		801			_	-	407 6	462.10	45.2	6.5	129.4	122.9
All other adult skilled grades	10,752	469 4	447 5	44.0	4.9	128-1	122-1	7,135	487 0	270 5	46.1	7.3	102.9	96.4
grades	11,988	373 9 331 11	347 4	46·6 47·3	7·9 8·7	96-2 84-1	89·4 77·5	10,813	333 2	304 5	47.6	9.1	84.1	76.8
	T.B.										n martina a satat pa			
Marine engineering*†	1	1	1 5 4	. 1	1 ditte	ı d.	d.	1 200	s. d	.   s. d	. 1	1 and	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled-other than	1.88	3. 0		120,23	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Section of	100	-						104.2
ance)	2,60	9 411 2	2 374 1	46.6	8.0	105.9	96.6	5,51	0 423	4 397	45.7	7.8	ad resolution	101.2
(other than Toolroom and	i	1 6 a	35 - 10		1			-			- Same	energy -	1912-198	A DA BARRA
(a) rated at or above	e	7 426	9 394	0 46.1	7.5	111.2	100-5	2,41	7 426 1	1 401	3 44.2	6-2	115.8	108.9
(b) rated below fitters		2 252	2 319	9 44.5	7.3	94.9	86.2	1,01	0 401	6 372	0 45.6	6.7	105.7	97.9
Toolroom fitters and turner	s 16	5 382	8 363	5 42.1	4.6	109.2	103.7	26	1 461	9 430	0 46.4	7.4	119.3	101.4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitter	s 19	0 437	3 395 1	1 47.2	9.7	111.1	100.0	5 16	484 1	0 434	0 51.3	12-6	113.5	101-0
Skilled maintenance elec	. 16	1 457	0 413	6 49.5	9.9	110-9	100.3	3 -		-		Chel	inter para	(CALLARD SUPPORT
Other skilled maintenance classes	e			Nec.	0-20	1 2 2		33	394	4 379	42.6	3.6	111-2	107.1
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled	i) =		a In	- KON-	=	x 14		25	3 434	7 403	4 45.5	8.0	114.6	106.3
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled)			2 252	F 10.9	5.1	110-5	8 103.	6 1.26	3 349 0 466	5 344 1 433	6 39·5 2 46·2		106.0	112.6
Platers, riveters and caulker All other adult skilled grade	s 14 2,55	9 419 1	1 385	7 47.4	8-5	106-3	3 97.	6 4,54	422 1	1 395 1	45.2	2 7.0	112.3	105-1
All other adult semi-skille grades	. 5,27	2 335	8 301 1	0 47.9	9.0	84.	7 68.	6 4,74	6 343 4 320	4 318 8 284	7 47.	4 8·8 9 10·9	87.0	69.9
Labourers	. 2,31	1 295	207	1 40.3	0.1			Sugar	1 1 222	S LA L	- 02 W.L.	1 9 9 5 5 %	Parts par alt	a series and a series of the series of

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383. Marine engineering: 370.2.

<sup>†</sup> Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Classes of

London and

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Fitters (ski Toolroom ance) Turners al (other tha Maintenand (a) rated fitter fitter (b) rated Toolroom fit Maintenance Skilled ma Skilled ma tricians Other ski classes Patternmake Sheet metal Moulders ( skilled) skilled)

Platers, rivet All other adu All other ad grades Labourers

Eastern and

Fitters (skill Toolroom ance) Turners and (other thar Maintenance (a) rated fitters (b) rated rate Toolroom fitt Maintenance Skilled mai Skilled mai tricians. Other skill classes Patternmaker: Sheet metal Moulders (In skilled) Platers, rivete All other adu All other adu All other ac grades Labourers

# South Weste

Fitters (skille Toolroom ance) Turners and (other than Maintenance (a) rated fitters' (b) rated rate Toolroom fitte Maintenance Maintenance

Toolroom fitte Maintenance m Skilled main Skilled main tricians. Other skilled classes Patternmakers Sheet metal w Moulders (lo skilled) Platers, rivete All other adul grades Labourers

JUNE 1966 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 303

# Table 21 Regional Analysis by Occupation: All Engineering Industries\*

			-				00			Section Street	and the second			. Although a
workers	Timewo	rkers (ind	luding lie	u workers	)			Paymen	t-by-resul	t workers			and and	
	Numbers	Average	weekly	Average	Average	Average	hourly	Numbers	Average	weekly	Average	Average	Average I	ourly
	(21 years	including	rl avaludina	actually	overtime	earnings		of men (21 years	earnings	anistings.	hours	hours of overtime	earnings	,
	covered	overtime	overtime	including	worked	overtime	overtime	covered	overtime	excluding overtime	worked	worked	including	excluding
	survey	prennum	premium	overtime		premium	premium	survey	premium	premium	overtime		premium	premium
South Easternt			<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		1			and the second state	<u> </u>				
lled—other than		s. d.	s. d.	-		d.	d. j		s. d.	s. d. j			d.	d.
and Mainten-	7,305	422 4	396 9	46.4	7.2	109.2	102.6	7 154	100 11	442 0		monte mon	and the base	e inega
nd machinemen an Toolroom and ce)	.,				, 1	107 2	102.0	7,130	10011	770 9	44.2	5.4	125+9	121-0
s'rate	5,243	435 5	413 1	44.9	5-9	116-3	110.3	6,458	457 2	440 8	43.7	4.6	125.6	121.0
tters and turners	1,489	360 6 477 0	335 10	44·8	6.8	96.6	90·0	5,363	383 4	371 1	42.5	3.8	108.1	104.7
men (skilled) aintenance fitters	2,929	477 5	430 4	48.3	9.3	118.6	106-9	459	498 2	464 4	42.4	3.1	132-2	129-2
naintenance elec-	1,734	495 6	- 448 10	48.9	9.7	121.7	110.3	263	509 8	476 2	47.2	8.5	120.0	121.2
illed maintenance	2,315	479 4	430 0	47.9	9.9	120-1	107.7	325	490 3	461 3	46.5	7.9	126.6	119.1
workers (skilled)	622 2,223	491 5 439 3	454 6 414 11	46·4 45·4	7·7 6·5	127·2 116·2	117·6 109·8	3,043	482 6	468 8	43.0	4.1	134.6	130.7
loose pattern-	209	377 0	365 9	40.8	3.7	140.8	107.5	196	499 I	477 10	44.7	5.4	133.9	128.2
ult skilled grades	21,977	430 0	438 8 403 4	48.1	9.0	148.5	109·3 106·4	438 10,777	464 4 449 11	446 0 435 0	43·8 43·1	5·0 4·7	127·1 125·2	122·1 121·1
·····	43,198	406 2 320 1	375 3 297 I	46.5	7.6	104.9	96·9	19,628	397 7	380 5	44.1	5.6	108 - 1	103.4
				10 5 1	0.1	1 03-0	11.0	1,177	344 5	325 6	44.6	6.1	92.6	87.6
Southern+														
ooutilering														
lled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d		s. d.	s. d.	1	a a fait a month of	d.	ı d.
and Mainten-	8,224	447 5	416 0	46.6	7.5	115.1	107.0	7,396	472 2	447 9	46.1	7.1	122.0	116 7
nd machinemen in Toolroom and	Unde			1912 A		Configure 1	Car		0			in an	123.0	110.4
at or above	E 492	440 7	412 4		7.0		1.07 7					Sena anazar	han Tooli (ign)	jache) Maintenn
below fitters'	1 764	440 7 376 A	413 4	40.1	7.0	114.8	107.7	6,273	460 8	436 11	44.9	6.1	123.0	116.7
ters and turners men (skilled)	4,443	491 11	461 4	46.6	7.4	126-7	118.8	4,663 408	394 / 480 2	377 JI 443 10	44·3 46·9	5·9 7·9	106·9 123·0	102·4 113·7
aintenance fitters	2,469	491 8	450 6	48.4	9.3	J22.0	8-111	344	501 7	46J I	49.6	10.2	121.4	111-6
lled maintenance	I,584	508 6	464 7	49.2	9.9	124.1	113.4	232	497 7	467 3	47 · 4	7.4	125.8	118.2
solitie :	2,053	476 2 481 5	440 4 461 0	46.6	7.7	122.6	113.4	241	458 3	432 2	48.0	8.2	114.6	108.1
workers (skilled) loose pattern-	1,151	421 0	395 11	46.1	7.3	109.5	103.0	1,385	518 5	502 2	43.7	4·9 5·0	113·8 141·7	109·8 137·3
ers and caulkers	325	344 11	320 8	43.8	6.5	94.4	87.8	348 396	441 8	432 2 441 6	41.9	3.6	126.4	123.7
dult skilled grades dult semi-skilled	18,505	446 2	417 5	45.7	7.0	117-1	109.6	8,087	467 6	447 5	45.2	6.1	124.1	118.8
	7,971	407 4 345 2	381 9 317 3	45·1 47·5	6·5 8·9	108·4 87·2	J0J.6 80.2	32,231	479 5 336 4	465 10 318 3	43·3 45·7	4·4 7·4	133-0 88-3	129.2
										,				
ern†														
-	1	و ط ا	e d 1											
ed—other than and Mainten-		3. 0.	3. U.			a.	a.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	ď.
d machinemen Toolroom and	3,586	418 4	391 0	45.3	6.2	110.7	103.5	4,701	424 2	402 7	45 · 4	6.8	112-1	106-4
e) at or above												basi men	kapit sadi	
below fitters'	2,231	417 11	383 0	45.2	5.9	110.9	101.7	3,446	437 5	412 8	44.4	5.6	118.3	111.6
ters and turners	2,298	505 4	328 3 479 4	43·5 45·7	5·3 6·3	95·9 132·7	90·5 125·9	3,252	373 IO 412 0	355 IO 395 3	43·7 42·6	5·5 4·6	102.6	97·7
intenance fitters	846	461 11	423 6	47.8	8.9	116.0	106.3	_	103	0 128				
d maintenance	546	506 0	459 9	49.4	10.4	122.9	111.7	-	_	-	-		1960 97 4.8 2 <sup>1</sup> 9 195	
s	461	447 9	413 3 463 10	47.7	8.5	112.8	104.1	-		_	_	000-02	-	
workers (skilled)	271	454 10	423 7	44.3	6.0	123.2	114.8	267	419 1	398 11	44.8	5.6	112.4	107.0
ers and caulkers	157 143	366 9 401 11	348 3 376 9	47·5 46·3	7·8 7·1	92·6 104·2	87·9 97·7	123	339 8	328 11	43.2	3.3	94.3	91.3
lult semi-skilled	6,215	423 6	388 7	46.0	6.7	110.4	101.3	2,892	425 2	405 10	44.9	5.9	113-6	108-5
ee : :: :	2,435	360 8 299 8	276 6	46·8 46·1	7.8	92·4 78·0	85·8 72·0	9,998 504	398 II 291 6	385 6 273 11	42.7 45.0	5·0 6·8	112·1 77·7	108.4
New Contraction of the		1	The state of the	all the second	and a second	and a strength of the	h Callena and h	1. 40 A 30	1. Sector a	THE RECTOR	1 111222		and the second second	and the second se

\*Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† See footnote on previous page.

Table 21 (continued) Regional Analysis by Occupation: All Engineering Industries\*

Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (inclu	ding lieu	workers)	and the second second			Payment	-by-result	workers	- LANTANT			11-42-10
A start A start hard	Numbers	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average hours of	Average h earnings	ourly	Numbers of men	Average w earnings	veekly	Average hours	Average hours of overtime	Average h earnings	nourly
aver no menters	(21 years and over)	including	excluding	actually worked	overtime worked	including	excluding	(21 years and over) covered	including	excluding overtime	worked	worked	including overtime	excluding overtime
examena provinent	by the survey	premium	premium	overtime		premium	premium	by the survey	premium	premium	overtime		premium	premium
Midlands			an a		ana	an a				s d		internet internet	. d.	ı d.
Fitters (skilled-other than		s. d.	s. d.	45.1	6.1	d.	a.	18,586	498 7	486 8	42.6	3.7	140.3	136-9
Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	9,662	441 5	422 6	45.1		117 5						Anto Maria		
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	6,983	445 10	424 6	44.8	5.9	119.4	113.6	24,397	489 11	475 7	43.1	4.2	136.5	132.5
(b) rated below fitters rate	1,626	359 8 493 5	336 11 474 4	44·8 44·2	6·3 5·1	96·2 133·9	90·2 128·7	26,902 3,482	453 4 492 5	444 3 474 1	42.0	5.0	134.6	129.6
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters .	5,441	497 3	457 2	49 · 1	10.2	121.6	111.8	1,049	493 8	455 2	47.7	8.8	124.1	114.4
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,575	521 5	482 0	49.2	10.0	127.2	117.6	591	520 8	478 3	48.6	9.6	128.7	118.2
Classes	3,881 756	470 I 443 I0	433 7 429 3	48·5 42·9	9·4 4·1	116.4	107·3 120·2	668	489 8	450 6	43·0 41·2	4.5	127.2	123·1 146·0
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern-	871	451 4	432 6	44.8	3.7	120.8	102.0	1,084	452 9	441 8	41.4	3.1	131.1	127.9
skilled) . Platers, riveters and caulkers .	376 878 32 936	440 3 451 8	403 2	48.6	9·2 5·7	108·7 121·0	99·5 115·7	1,431 27,969	437 9 494 4	419 11 481 10	44·0 42·4	5.3	140.0	136.5
All other adult skilled grades . All other adult semi-skilled grades .	51,862	381 6	357 9	46.8	8.0	97.9	91.8	72,255	440 10	427 6 333 8	43·1 46·2	4·6 7·9	122.7 92.1	119·0 86·7
Labourers	21,925	321 1	299 9	40.2	1 0.7		1 11 2	,						
Yorkshire and Humberside		As 2. 2.	.base		1				ısd.	ı s. d.	1		1 d.	d.
Fitters (skilled-other than	2 508	s. d.	s. d.	48.0	9.1	99.2	91.8	4,214	417 1	390 8	46.0	7.4	108.7	101.8
Turners and machinemen	2,500	570 0										bas and		
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above		107 5	277 5	46.2	7.7	105.6	97.8	7,892	441 7	420 0	45.4	6.1	116.8	111+1
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	3,589	407 5	307 2	45.1	6.8	87.9	81.8	6,716	391 4	369 1	45.0	6.1	104.3	98·3
Toolroom fitters and turners . Maintenance men (skilled)	1,861	439 1	407 0	47.4	8.2	111-1	103.0	836	436 1	409 9	43.2	11.4	109.1	98.2
Skilled maintenance fitters . Skilled maintenance elec-	1,321	443 3	400 6	48.8	10.8	109.0	100.4	236	460 5	417 4	49.6	11.2	111.3	100.9
tricians Other skilled maintenance	719	458 0	374 0	47.3	9.1	104.0	94.9	225	425 11	390 2	48.2	9.5	106.1	97·2
Classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	280	391 7 430 8	378 9 392 0	43·9 48·3	4·3 10·0	107·0 107·1	103·5 97·5	1,037	401 10	400 1	42.9	4.2	115.4	111.9
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled)	215	351 8	325 11	46.7	7.8	90·3 88·0	83·7 81·4	545 878	386 IO 423 9	377 4 400 9	6 40·7 9 45·1	3.0	114·0 112·7	111.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers. All other adult skilled grades.	6,068	411 9	382 1	46.6	8.1	105.9	98.5	5,558	421 9	398	7 45·7	6.7	110.8	95.4
grades	12,102 7,018	345 I 294 8	314 271	48·0 46·9	9·3 9·1	86·4 75·4	78·6 69·4	2,390	3/8 3	288	8 45.8	8.4	82.1	75.6
									N-					
North Western	1		1	4 1	1	ı d.	ı d.	1	s. c	1.   S. (	d.		d.	d.
Fitters (skilled-other that	6 10	9 423 0	396	2 47.2	8.0	0 107.6	5 100.1	B 13,86	9 423	2 403	7 44.	B 6.	1 113-4	4 108-2
Turners and machinemer (other than Toolroom and	n   d			a desi		1 12 12 12 12		1. 18.90				ereda		
Maintenance) (a) rated at or abov	e	1 202 3	362	2 44.	5.	6 104.1	98.	6 12,59	12 421	9 401	6 45.	1 6.	3 112.3	2 106.9
(b) rated below fitters	· 4,14	7 333 10	318	9 43.0	4.	8 93.2	2 89.	0 13,34	41 381	4 365	7 44.	7 5.	9 102.	5 98·2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,53	6 452 0	423	7 45.7	7 7.			2 2,83	30 449 )3 446	2 413	6 47.	7 8.	8 112.	3 104.0
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec	. 1,91	6 457	417	3 48.	3 9.	5 117.	7 107.	1 5	4 454	8 415	1 48.	6 9.	7 112.	2 102.
tricians Other skilled maintenanc	. 1,1/	4/3	5 392	7 46.1	B 8.	1 109.	6 100.	7 60	439	402	4 46.	4 7.	5 113.	7 104.0
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled	. 40 1) 54	4 399 4 424	4 383 3 393	7 44· 0 45·	3 5· 8 6·	2 108· 5 111·:	2 103.	0 1,6	424 435	9 417	4 43.	8 5.	ī ii9.	3 114
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled)	. 21	3 376	0 359	9 44.	3 5.	8 101.0	9 97· 2 103·	5 1,1 5 1,3	63 430 38 467	4 421 5 435	2 43· 10 46·	0 4· 9 8·	2 119· 4 119·	9 117· 5 111·
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	. 9,84	47 419	7 391	0 46.	5 7.	6 108	2 100.	8 10,7	23 427	4 407	0 44·	3 6	6 99.	0 93.
grades	27,76	52 379 I 295 295	1 349 6 272	2 48· 7 46·	4 8· 5 8·	8 94· 0 76·	2 86.	3 28,6	88 311	4 292	2 46.	6 8	0 80.	2 75.

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

# Northern

Turners and Maintenance) rate tricians . classes . Patternmakers skilled)

### Scotland

grades

Labourers .

Maintenance) rate .

Patternmakers skilled) grades

# Wales<sup>†</sup>

Turners and Maintenance) fitters' rate rate tricians Other skilled maintenance classes . tternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern-skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled

Labourers .

. . . . . . . .

the the extenses

grades

Table 21 (continued)

Regional Analysis by Occupation: All Engineering Industries\*

Classes of workers Timeworkers (including lieu workers) Payment-by-result workers | Average | Average | Average hourly Numbers Average weekly Numbers Average weekly Average | Average | Average hourly hours | hours of | earnings of men earnings hours actually hours of earnings of men earnings (21 years overtime (21 years and over) including excluding worked covered overtime overtime including including excluding and over) including excluding overtime overtim actually overtin worked premium premium overtime by the premium premium by the premium premium overtime premium premium survey survey s. d. | s. d. d. d. s. d. | s. d. Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) d. d. 1,778 442 1 409 3 49.5 8.8 107.1 99.2 3,771 450 10 427 6 44.4 5.9 122.0 115.7 machinemen (other than Toolroom and (a) rated at or above fitters' rate . 409 8 791 380 2 45.8 6.3 107.4 99.7 2,899 425 6 404 1 43.9 5.6 116.3 110.4 (b) rated below fitters' 333 439 302 IO 410 2 90·5 112·2 264 7·6 7·1 44.2 82.2 3.354 403 480 377 11 45·0 46·1 107·6 125·2 100.8 6·4 7·2 Toolroom fitters and turners 432 47.0 2 104.8 698 451 7 117.7 Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters 573 447 11 405 6 48.5 9.7 110.9 100.4 485 472 2 425 3 50.3 11.7 112.6 101.4 Skilled maintenance elec-259 448 8 404 1 48·1 9.9 111.8 100.7 345 466 7 425 11 49.1 10.5 114.1 104.1 Other skilled maintenance 445 395 437 081 401 11 50.0 106.9 457 413 96.5 259 416 50.2 10.8 109.4 99.7 381 6 381 0 110·3 107·0 105 3·5 10·6 106·5 93·3 43·0 49·0 277 404 3 458 11 41 · 5 45 · 1 2·5 6·8 119·5 128·4 116.9 Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern-331 3 447 482 10 122.0 381 5 518 2 401 5 116 360 99.1 46.2 6.6 93.7 402 405 394 10 42.2 3·2 7·0 7·2 115.1 112.1 Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled 580 2,174 498 8 372 2 139·4 102·8 44.6 4·6 8·0 134·2 95·3 460 3 461 8 433 0 435 6 121·9 121·0 2,113 4,934 45.3 114.7 46.9 45.8 114.1 
 6,531
 363
 9
 328
 6

 3,535
 312
 2
 284
 0
 9·6 9·3 48 · 4 48 · 0 90. 81.4 9,297 375 5 327 6 348 87·8 73·2 47.7 8.6 10.2 78.1 71.1 2,679 295 6 48.4 81.1 s. d. | s. d. d. s. d. 1 s. d. Fitters (skilled-other than d. Toolroom and Maintenance) 4,322 394 7 362 6 46.0 7.7 103.0 94.6 4,770 443 3 419 3 44.5 6.3 119.4 113.0 Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and (a) rated at or above fitters' rate 2,769 415 0 384 I 45.6 6.6 109.2 101.1 5,685 431 0 410 3 43.1 5.0 119.9 114.1 (b) rated below fitters' 989 340 310 3 7·5 7·0 46.1 88.88 2,074 384 43 · 1 44 · 8 102·6 113·1 Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) 368 106.9 4.7 2,789 472 0 438 10 45.7 124.0 115.3 452 445 11 421 10 6.0 119.5 Skilled maintenance fitters . Skilled maintenance elec-1,569 472 7 425 3 49.0 10.7 115.8 104.2 272 472 0 433 10 9.5 48.4 117.1 107.6 tricians . Other skilled maintenance 1,633 478 5 418 2 50.6 12.2 113.6 99.3 169 517 9 467 8 50.5 11.1 123.1 111.2 classes . . . 450 5 407 11 466 2 718 411 47.8 492 || 402 7 459 2 113.1 103.3 447 5 384 9 429 2 153 50.0 11.1 118.3 107.4 384 11 429 5 360 800 110.9 104·7 108·8 44·1 47·4 5·2 8·6 376 43·5 44·5 Sheet metal workers (skilled) 4·5 7·0 111·1 123·8 106·2 115·7 939 Moulders (loose pattern-370 6 386 0 433 3 105 357 97·2 97·6 104·4 363 || 470 || 437 4 100.6 4.7 410 358 10 40.9 105·4 121·1 1.8 106.9 Platers, riveters and caulkers 356 8 400 4 945 43.9 7·0 7·4 105.6 1,798 5,768 44·2 43·4 127·9 120·8 445 10 6·2 5·3 All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled 7,619 46.0 113.0 416 4 115.0 373 10 20,582 349 2 45·3 47·3 6·9 9·0 377 2 328 0 98.9 92·4 73·8 357 9 302 9 15,678 44.0 5.6 8.2 102.9 Labourers . . . . 97.6 7,105 319 8 290 8 81.2 2,220 46.4 84.9 78.4 s. d. s. d. Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) d. d. s. d. | s. d. d. d. 373 11 586 347 0 43.8 102.5 6.1 95 . 1 1,025 425 4 407 I 42.6 4.8 119.9 114.8 urners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and (a) rated at or above 183 352 6 336 2 43.5 4.1 97.1 92.6 1,349 439 3 413 3 43.8 6.4 120.4 113.2 (b) rated below fitters' 333 3 469 8 256 1,193 304 44. 7·2 6·5 90.6 82.8 876 389 372 9 42.2 4.7 110.9 106.0 Toolroom fitters and turners 433 44.5 126.6 116.7 Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters 599 444 4 402 6 47.8 9.1 111.5 101.0 Skilled maintenance elec----------279 483 10 429 1 48.8 10.8 118.9

105.4

97.7

\_\_\_\_

1

107.7

84·5 76·1

107.9

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113.6

90·6 81·7

8.7

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5.2

6·8 6·1

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\*Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

338 3 310 10

425 5

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2,520 415 8 394 2

385 2

-

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315 7

289 7

47.3

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43.9

44·8 45·6

349

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6,967 2,716

<sup>†</sup>Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

-

440 2

334 0

398 2 375 8

 367
 3
 355
 0

 303
 3
 286
 6

-

39.6

39·1 42·9

41.9

42.9

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1.4

----

1·4 5·0

4.0

5.5

-

135.1

104·3 111·4

105·3 84·8

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133.5

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102·4 105·1

101·8 80·1

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445 4

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340 I

146

420

1,531

8,143

822

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# **Earnings in Construction**

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

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

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

Of the 4,000 forms sent out more than 3,580 were returned suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 22.

### Table 22

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Constructional engineering: Firms with 100 or more employees. Firms with 25-99 employees Firms with 24 or less employees	36 22 2	10,396 1,043 9
Construction (other than constructional engineering): Firms with 100 or more employees Firms with 25-99 employees Firms with 24 or less employees	1,083 1,073 1,372	293,604 38,909 12,374

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 13,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 495,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 26th January, 1966. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately 45 per cent. of all men in the occupations concerned in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, for example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc.

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

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 27 on page 309. Building trade craftsmen, other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen, were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plusrated" men who receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers".

The results of the enquiry are given in tables 23-26. In this series a comparison is usually made with the previous enquiry to show the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries. Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, the comparison given in table 23 has been extended to show not only the changes in earnings between June 1965 and January 1966, but also between January 1965 and January 1966.

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

The categories of workers shown in the table are the same as in table 24 relating to all construction industries covered, where the numbers of workers concerned are given.

Between June 1965 and January 1966 there were increases in standard wage rates of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . or  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for skilled and qualified men, and of 1d. or 2d. an hour for other workers. These increases affected all the construction industries covered, except heating and ventilating and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities in Scotland. They are reflected in the rises in average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium during the period which varied from 1.6d. for lorry drivers to 3.9d. for skilled and qualified workers. Average weekly earnings including overtime premium fell slightly during the period, however, because of the drop in average hours worked mentioned later, the decreases varying from 2s. for skilled and qualified workers to 12s. 10d. for labourers.

When comparison is made between January 1965 and January 1966, there is an overall increase in the average weekly earnings of all categories of workers, varying from 9s. 8d. for labourers to 22s. 5d. for skilled and qualified workers. The percentage increases varied from 3.2 per cent. to 6.3 per cent. Increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium over the whole year varied from 3.2d. for labourers to 6.0d. for skilled and qualified workers, percentage increases varying from 4.3 per cent. to 6.8 per cent.

Normal weekly hours of work in constructional engineering were reduced from 41 to 40 during the period under review. In the same period normal hours were reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay, in thermal insulation in England and Wales and for building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities in England and Wales. The average hours actually worked by the workers included in the enquiry dropped from 48.6 in June 1965 to 46.2 in January 1966, compared with 46.5 in January 1965. The decreases varied from 2.1 hours for skilled and qualified workers to 3.0 hours for the "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen group.

### Definitions

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

Arte di ante ante ante ante ante ante ante ante	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1965—Ja Absolute change	nuary 1966 Percentage change	January 1965 Absolute change	-January 1966 Percentage change
verage weekly earnings including overtime premium:	stail eve	and and a final section of the	and the set				<u>.</u>
Skilled and qualified workers . 'Plus-rated'' men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers	s. d. 354 10 376 10 299 9 341 10 341 5	s. d. 379 3 410 9 322 3 366 1 366 6	s. d. 377 3 398 8 309 5 353 11 361 0	s. d. - 2 0 - 12 1 - 12 10 - 12 2 - 5 6	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	s. d. + 22 5 + 21 10 + 9 8 + 12 1 + 19 7	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 3 \\ + & 5 \cdot 8 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 5 \cdot 7 \end{array} $
verage hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers . 'Plus-rated'' men, helpers, mates and handymen	d. 88:5 83:3 74:4 75:3 83:4	d. 90:6 85:4 75:7 77:2 85:1	d. 94.5 88.7 77.6 78.8 88.6	$ \begin{array}{r}                                     $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.3 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 4.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}                                     $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 8 \\ + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ + & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 6 \\ + & 6 \cdot 2 \end{array} $

### Table 24 Great Britain—Summary by Skill

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average w earnings including overtime premium	eekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average h earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERE	D		i di h	in the second se					Line gener
Skilled and qualified workers "Plus rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers	283,880 69,970 138,496 15,388	s. d. 377 3 398 8 309 5 353 11	s. d. 360 4 365 8 293 4 329 0	45 · 7 49 · 4 45 · 3 50 · 1	4·8 9·0 5·2 7·3		s. d. 0 1 0 2 0 2	d. 98·9 96·7 81·9 84·7	d. 94·5 88·7 77·6 78·8
Constructional engineering									Casa an transfer Anna an transfer
Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers	8,862 2,725 880 105	s. d. 562 2 458 0 341 5 400 5	s. d. 511 0 412 1 308 3 348 11	49 · 2 49 · 1 47 · 4 52 · 6	10.8 11.5 9.1 14.2		s. d.	d. 137·2 111·9 86·2 91·3	d. 124·7 100·7 77·8 79·6
Construction—other than constructional engineer	ring								
Skilled workers	275,018 67,245 137,616 15,283	s. d. 371 4 396 3 309 2 353 7	s. d. 355 6 363 10 293 2 328 10	45 · 6 49 · 4 45 · 2 50 · 1	4.6 8.9 5.2 7.3		s. d. 0 1 0 2 0 2 —	d. 97·6 96·1 81·9 84·7	d. 93·4 88·2 77·6 78·8

### Occupational Analysis by Size of Firm-Construction (Other than Constructional Engineering) Great Britain Table 25

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average we earnings including overtime premium	eekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average ho earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Firms with 24 or less manual employees		2.02		4-201	MER			TRANSIC IS LOD	Buddhag tra
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	75,060 12,130 1,710 420	s. d. 326 11 363 1 365 9 316 2	s. d. 320 5 347 6 355 2 300 0	44.5 44.2 47.0 46.0	1.9 3.9 2.9 4.6		s. d. 	d. 88·1 98·7 93·4 82·4	d. 86·3 94·4 90·7 78·2
mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering	420 3,990	310 6 344 9	300 6 330 9	47.3 46.0	4·5 3·7	=	=	78·7 89·9	76·2 86·2
operatives	25,630 4,380	273 5 301 10	267 7 293 6	43·7 45·6	1.8 2.1	=	_	75 · 1 79 · 4	73·5 77·2
Firms with 25-99 manual employees									the Approxim
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates	41,074 5,246 1,208 426	s. d. 351 6 407 6 414 0 402 8	s. d. 340 1 378 10 376 8 346 10	45 · 4 47 · 1 50 · 5 54 · 7	3.7 6.9 10.0 15.4		s. d. 	d. 92·9 103·8 98·4 88·4	d. 89·9 96·5 89·5 76·2
Building labourers and general civil engineering	468 5,912	358 2 357 0	316 4 338 3	51·3 48·3	12·1 5·5	12.00 M		83 · 8 88 · 7	74·0 84·0
operatives Lorry drivers	20,574 2,910	286 0 332 6	276 5 317 0	44·3 49·1	3·5 5·1	0.1	0.1	77·4 81·2	74·8 77·4
Firms with 100 or more manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	121,697 11,947 4,946 4,489	s. d. 394 6 440 0 446 9 357 1	s. d. 375 4 402 4 404 8 324 5	45 · 8 49 · 3 51 · 8 50 · 0	5.7 9.5 12.3 10.3	0·1	s. d. 0 2 — — —	d. 103·2 107·0 103·5 85·7	d. 98·2 97·8 93·7 77·9
mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering	3,099 48,021	360 I 413 I	325 3 377 7	51.8 49.6	12.0 9.4		0 2	83·5 99·7	75·4 91·1
operatives	91,412 7,993	324 5 389 7	304 2 352 6	45.9 52.9	6.5 L0.9	0·1 0·1	0_3	84·7 88·4	79·4 80·0

### Table 23 All Construction Industries covered: Changes in Earnings

 Table 26
 Occupational Analysis by Region—Construction (other than Constructional Engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey	Average we earnings including overtime premium	eekly excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average he earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern	1	s. d.	s. d.	1	1	and the	s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	57,240 8,509 2,985	384 4 429 6 434 4	370 5 398 6 398 2	46.6 49.0 52.8	8·2 12·2		=	105·3 98·6 86·5	97.7 90.4 78.0
Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,597	373 9 357 11	336 10 323 8	53.0	12.6	-		81.1	73.3
Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	8,676 30,638	450 6 334 1	414 9	50·8 46·9	9·3	-		85·4 86·2	80·7 81·1
Lorry drivers	2,542	367 2	345 /	51.1	1 0.0	Carl Carlos			in and
Eastern and Southern	1	s. d.	s. d.	45.3	3.3		sd.	d. 91.9	d. 89·1
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	28,093 2,136 438	346 9 375 6 377 10	355 I 355 I0	45.3 45.7 45.6	5.3			98.7 99.4 78.1	93·3 93·6 72·2
Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	355	298 7	276 3	45·9 45·3	5.8	_		90.5	84.4
Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering	5,953	379 6	346 I	48·6	8.6	0.1	0 1	93·6 77·9	74.8
operatives	14,540   1,745	348 6	321 3	50.0	6.9	-	-	83.7	77.2
South Western		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	16,042 1,721	323 8 360 4 337 0	316 5 342 11 328 10	44·0 44·3 46·4	2.6 4.3 2.6			97.7 87.2	93·0 85·1
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	257	288 6	269 0	44.7	5.6			77.5	72.3
mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men	2,615	275 2 338 8	321 6	46.0	5.2	0.1	-	87.7	83·2
operatives	8,216 981	275 0 318 9	267 11 306 2	43·8 47·1	2·8 4·1			81.2	78.0
Midlands							s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	29,131	s. d. 365 5 410 3	353 8 384 I	44·8 46·6	3.5	0.1	0 1	97·7 105·6 98.9	94·6 98·9 90·6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates	1,025 480	411 0 357 I	376 8 320 9	49·9 49·9	9.1	—		85.9	77.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craitsmens mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men	627 9,489	342 IO 405 4	309 0 369 5	50·6 49·1	10-8 8-6	0.1	0 1	81·3 99·1	90.3
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	8 16,772 2,222	297 8 359 10	284 9 333 1	44·3 50·6	4·3 7·8	0.1	0 1	80·5 85·3	77.0 78.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	20.059	s. d. 362 2	s. d. 348 0	45.5	4.1		s. d.	d. 95·4	d. 91.7 93.3
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	3,289	389 6 472 8	358 5 430 5 316 2	46 · 1 50 · 8 50 · 1	6·9 10·4 11·6	=		111.6 87.2	101·6 75·7
Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen'	. 312 s 495	383 10	347 1	51.5	11.7	-	_	89·4 90·6	80·9 85·0
Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineerin	. 3,763 g 9,878	369 9	346 10	49·0 44·3	4.4	0.1	0 1	80.4	76.7
operatives	. 1,393	335 8	314 6	48.2	6.3	1 -	an and a state	83.6	1 10.3
North Western	1	s. d.	s. d.	14.7	4.0		s. d.	d. 96·3	d. 92.7
Building trades craftsmen Electricians	27,440 4,019	358 8 409 2 429 1	345 / 384 2 394 10	47·0 50·0	7.0			104·4 102·9	98·0 94·7 83·4
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	. 652 's	374 10	348 8	50·1	10.3	the state		83.0	75.8
mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineerin	. 5,203	373 11	347 8	49.1	8.6	-	0 1	91·3 80·4	84·9 76·7
operatives	.   15,040 .   1,669	300 0 352 9	286 0 329 1	50.7	7.9	-		83.6	78.0
Northern		1 5 4	s. d.			1	s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen	· 12,664 · 1,426	341 3 378 3	331 4 354 7	43·2 44·4	3·1 4·9	0.1		102·3 104·6	95·9 91·7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates	. 620 . 133	443 3 337 5	388 8	46.4	6.2	in the second in	an entertaite a	87.3	80.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men	: 113 3,512	337 II 357 7	301 11 334 2	49·6 46·1	13.0	0.1	0 1	93.0	86.9
Building labourers and general civil engineerin operatives	ng 8,394 712	288 I 330 5	276 9 311 1	42·7 48·3	3·4 6·2	0.1	=	80·8 82·1	77.3

Classes of

Scotland

Wales

Multi-Regi

operati Lorry driv

# Table 27

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Table 26 (continued) Occupational Analysis by Region-Construction (other than Constructional Engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered	Average w earnings	reekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of overtime	Average hours	Average "make-up"	Average he earnings	ourly
and which for the action in the mean anter o and which had not heath affaored by the inter effect in April 1963.	by survey	including overtime premium premium overtime premium		worked worked including overtime		available	week	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland	tern neorra Terns Jest	nings pints Ningson Vita	92) (50 II.c	i core e son los itratenia	ANT COLORED	ALLAND ALLAND	Stands I	at to en	Trend sons
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	28,539 2,828 604 101	s. d. 357 10 376 8 397 9 346 6	s. d. 338 10 350 6 364 4 307 9	44·3 44·6 46·9 48·9	4.6 5.3 6.9 8.9	0·1 	s. d. 0 2 	d. 96·7 101·4 101·8 85·1	d. 91.6 94.4 93.2 75.5
mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering	216 5,881	374 0 386 10	330 9 351 2	51·5 48·1	12.0 8.6	0.3	0 3	87 · 1 96 · 2	77·0 87·4
operatives	16,557 2,034	299 0 332 11	280 7 306 2	44·4 49·5	4·9 7·6	0.2	0 2	80·6 80·7	75·6 74·3
Wales									
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates *Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	8,131 817 288 229	s. d. 346 9 363 5 391 6 295 1	s. d. 335 9 348 3 381 1 278 10	44·1 44·8 49·2 45·2	3·2 4·7 2·6 6·4	0·1	s. d. 0 4 — — —	d. 94·2 97·3 95·5 78·3	d. 91·2 93·2 92·9 74·0
mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering	2,005	349 7	332 3	45.5	5.0	0.7	1 8	91.1	86.6
operatives	5,205 645	273 6 340 6	262 6 318 5	42·2 49·6	3·1 6·4	0.8	1 5	76·6 82·3	73·5 77·0
Multi-Regional Firms†									
Building trades craftsmen Electricians. *Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	10,492 918	s. d. 471 5 428 3	s. d. 438    391 5	49·2 48·8	9·2 9·1	0·2 0·1	s d. 0 5 —	d. 114·7 105·2	d. 106·8 96·1
Electricians' mates *Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's	219	363 11	328 3	49.4	9.7	appent - in		88.4	79.7
Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering	10,826	448 6	409 1	51.6	10.8	0.4	0 2	103.9	94.8
operatives	12,376 1,340	366 3 419 1	335 4 380 0	48.5 52.8	9·2 11·3	0·3 0·4	0 4	90·3 94·9	82·6 86·1

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

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

# Great Britain-Summary by Occupation

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average w earnings including overtime premium	eekly   excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average he earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Constructional engineering	A TALANA A TANAN A TALANA A TANAN A TALANA A TANAN		1		Printer EST.S.	1	ALC: NOT THE OWNER	postmenipoze	
Timeworkers* Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry driverst	4,592 1,122 583	s. d. 523 0 441 6 324 3	s. d. 469 0 397 4 291 0	50·0 49·9 47·2	11·4 11·4 8·5	— — —	s. d. 	d. 125.5 106.2 82.2	d. 112.5 95.6 73.8
Other than timeworkers‡ Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers†	4,270 1,603 297 —	604 3 469 7 375 2	556 2 422 4 342 0	48·2 48·6 47·9	10·1 11·5 10·4		Ē	150·3 116·1 94·0	138·3 104·4 85·7
Construction—other than constructional engineer	ing	h s l	l s d	1		1	1	Champoon .	
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	237,831 29,323 7,864 5,335 3,987 57,923 137,616 15,283	365 9 402 4 424 1 357 6 354 7 402 8 309 2 353 7	351 11 375 5 389 7 324 4 321 7 370 4 293 2 328 10	45.3 46.8 50.6 50.0 51.2 49.2 45.2 50.1	4·2 6·7 9·9 10·2 11·3 8·6 5·2 7·3		s. d. 0 1   0 2 0 2 	d. 96.8 103.2 100.7 85.7 83.0 98.0 81.9 84.7	d. 93 · I 96 · 3 92 · 5 77 · 8 75 · 3 90 · I 77 · 6 78 · 8

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

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

# FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1965

First results of the Family Expenditure Survey for 1965 are analysed in table 28. The average weekly expenditure of all households which co-operated in the survey is given in column 5.

For comparison the table includes information about the expenditure of all households which co-operated in the 1964 survey, and also shows the average expenditure recorded in the surveys for the period 1963 to 1965.

The expenditure figures shown are as recorded by the households

concerned, and are not adjusted to take account of any underrecording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, or sweets which may occur in surveys of this type. The figures of rateable value shown in column 3 reflect the fact that households in England and Wales which co-operated in the first quarter of 1963 had rateable values which had not been affected by the revaluation which came into effect in April 1963.

Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded, and the sums of the separate items do not necessarily agree with the totals shown.

More extensive analyses of the 1965 results will be published in the Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1965 which will be published towards the end of 1966. The Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1964 was published by H.M.S.O., price 22s. 6d. net and is also obtainable through any bookseller.

Item Group		1963-65	1964	1965	ltem Group	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expendi- ture)	1963-65	1964	1965
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total number of households	10,051	3,244	3,392					
Tanan a	Number of persons per household: All persons	Average 3.02	Average 3:06	Average 2.96	Part 5	Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	23s. 10d.	25s. 2d.	25s. 2d.
	Males Females Children (under 16) Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over Persons working Persons classed as "retired"	1 · 45 1 · 57 0 · 83 1 · 86 0 · 33 1 · 35 0 · 17	1 · 49 1 · 58 0 · 86 1 · 89 0 · 32 1 · 37 0 · 16	1 · 41 1 · 55 0 · 80 1 · 81 0 · 35 1 · 33 0 · 18	4	All households living in their own dwellings: Number of households Payment as defined for dwellings in process of purchase Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	3,992 40s. 1d. 25s. 6d.	1,247 41s. 6d. 26s. 8d.	1,356 42s. 7d. 26s. 10d.
	Average weekly household income	468s. 6d.	472s. Id.	492s. 9d.		All above households taken together: All above payments, and rateable			
	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expendi- ture)	ends energy burst becau	national for 1 s sistema	official or activity	an in an	value of owner-occupied dwel- lings, spread over all the house- holds	36s. 6d.	37s. 0d.	39s. 10d.
Part	Housing Households renting unfurnished Local				6	Expenditure, by occupiers, on re- pairs, maintenance and decora- tions, spread over all the house- holds	8s. 2d.	6s. 9d.	9s. 10d.
<b>I</b>	Authority accommodation Number of households . Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any)	2,823	893	1,000		Total, Housing (two pre- ceding lines)	44s. 8d.	43s. 9d.	49s. 9d.
	from sub-letting	37s. Id.	37s. Id.	40s. 6d.	series and 1	First Links and Bainer	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Part I	Households renting other unfurnished accommodation: Number of households Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance	2,535	859	807	7 8 9 10	Gas, and hire of gas appliances . Electricity, and hire of electric appli- ances . Coal and manufactured fuels . Coke	5 0 9 7 8 7 1 3	4 9 9 4 7 11 1 4 1 2	5 8 10 3 8 2 1 8 1 2
	from sub-letting	32s. 7d.	32s. 10d.	36s. 0d.		Fuel oil, and other fuel and light . Total, Fuel, Light and Power	25 7	24 7	26 11
	accommodation: Number of households Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	5,358 35s. 0d.	1,752 35s. 0d.	1,807 38s. 6d.		Food Bread, rölls, etc Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc	6 4 0 8 6 9	6 6 0 8 6 10	6 6 0 8 6 9
2	Households renting furnished accom- modation: Number of households Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less re- ceipts (if any) from sub-letting	311 61s. 9d.	113 60s. 2d.	104 73s. 6d.	15 16 17 18 19 20	Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal Mutton and lamb Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham,cooked (including canned) Poultry: other and undefined meat	1 8 6 11 3 10 2 0 3 9 1 2 8 9	1 8 6 10 3 7 1 10 3 6 1 2 8 6	6  1 4 2 2 4 4 0 1 3 9 6
3	Households living rent-free: Number of households Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub- letting	390	/32	125	22 23 24 25 26 27	Fish Fish and chips Butter Margarine Lard, cooking fat and other fat Milk, fresh	3 2 0 10 3 11 1 1 0 10 9 2	3 0 0 10 3 10 1 1 0 9 9 1	3 3 0 10 3 11 1 1 0 10 9 6 1 0
Part 4	Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier: Number of households Payment, by these households for rates, water, ground rent, etc. and insurance of structure, to- gether with the weekly equiva	2,122	678	690	28 29 30 31 31 33 33 34 35	Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. Cheese Bggs Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables Fruit Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	1 0 1 11 4 0 3 7 6 4 6 0 2 6 0 11 3 11	1 11 3 7 3 6 6 2 5 11 2 6 0 11 3 11	2 1 4 0 3 7 6 7 6 4 2 5 0 11 4 0
Deret	lent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	41s. 11d.	43s. 4d.	. 44s. 3d.	. 36 37 38 39	Tea Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	3   0  0   0 4	3 0 0 10 0 3 2 2	3 1 1 0 0 4 2 3
Part 5	included in preceding payment	27s. 0d.	27s. 11d.	. 28s. 5d.	40 41 42	Soft drinks Ice cream Other foods; food not defined	0 9 4 2	0 9 4 3	0 8 4 2 13 3
4	Number of households . Payment as defined for dwellings in process of purchase	1,870 37s. 11d.	569 . 39s. 4d.	666 . 40s. 11d.	. 43	Total, Food	. 114 3	112 5	118 8

# Table 28Expenditure of all households 1964 and 1965 and for period 1963-65.

ltem Group	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expendi- ture)	1963-65	1964	1965	ltem Group	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expendi- ture)	196365	1964	1965
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
44 45 46	Alcoholic Drink Beer, cider, etc Wines, spirits, etc Drinks, not defined Total, Alcoholic Drink .	s. d. 10 8 4 6 0 8 15 10	s. d. 10 11 4 6 0 9 16 2	s. d. 11 2 5 0 0 5 16 6	77 78 79	Transport and vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	s. d. 16 4 17 3	s. d. 12 8 17 0	s. d. 20 2 19 1
47 48 49	Tobacco         Cigarettes         Pipe tobacco         Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers'         requisites         Total, Tobacco	20 7 I 5 0 5 22 6	20 4 1 6 0 5 22 3	21 7 1 5 0 6 23 6	80 81 82	prans, etc.       . <td< td=""><td>0 11 2 9 7 6 2 2 46 10</td><td>0 9 2 9 7 2 2 4 42 9</td><td>1 0 2 8 7 11 1 9 52 8</td></td<>	0 11 2 9 7 6 2 2 46 10	0 9 2 9 7 2 2 4 42 9	1 0 2 8 7 11 1 9 52 8
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	Clothing and Footwear Men's outer clothing and hosiery Women's underclothing and hosiery Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing Girls' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined Footwear Cothing and Footwear	6 0 2 9 8 7 4 1 1 6 1 9 1 4 3 1 1 1 7 3 <b>37 4</b>	5    2 9 8 6 4 0   2   6   4 2 9   0 6    35 9	6 8 2 10 9 7 4 4 1 10 1 11 1 4 3 2 1 2 7 11 40 10	83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93	Services Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting) Radio and television, licences and rental Domestic help, etc. Hairdressing Footwear and other repairs not allo- cated elsewhere Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	2 IO I 3 2 6 4 5 2 IO 3 2 I 8 2 3 2 2 I 3 I 3 I 3 8	2 9 1 3 2 6 4 6 3 1 3 0 1 8 2 3 2 1 1 4 14 7	3     4 2 7 4 7 2 6 3 6   7 2 4 2     3   3 2
60 61 62 63	Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor covering Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instru- ments, including repairs	5 4 3 0 2 7 3 5	5    3   2 2 3 4	6 2 3 7 2 II 3 6		Total, Services Miscellaneous	37 11	38 10	38 0
64 65 66 67	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron- mongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furni- ture etc	5 9 0 6 3 7	5 II 0 7 3 5 0 6	6 3 0 4 3 7	94	Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assingnable else- where Grand Total, all above Expenditure	1 7 399 3	I 6 390 0	1 9 425 1
	Total, Durable Household Goods	24 8	25 0	26 10	95	Other Payments Recorded Income tax and surtax. payments less	egi zike a		a sater
68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	Other Goods Leather, travel and sports goods; jewel- lery; fancy goods, etc. Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets Total, other Goods	3 3 5 11 2 11 2 3 4 0 1 4 4 7 1 7 2 2 <b>28</b> 0	3   5 9 2    2 4 3    1   4 6   8 2 0 <b>27 2</b>	3 5 6 5 3 4 2 1 4 3 1 6 4 9 1 9 2 3 29 9	96 97 98 99 100 101 102	refunds National Insurance contributions Mortage and other payments for pur- chase or alteration of dwellings Life assurance; contributions to pension funds Sickness and accident insurance; sub- scriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc. Betting payments less winnings	42 6 16 3 15 11 15 2 0 9 2 3 8 2 3 3	44 2 16 2 11 8 14 9 0 8 2 1 5 9 3 5	45 5 17 7 21 9 15 10 0 11 2 4 11 8 3 3
	Total, other Goods .	28 0	27 2	29 9	102	deposited in savings banks, etc Betting payments less winnings .	33	3 5	

# INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

The number of fatal accidents involving persons employed in places in Great Britain to which the Factories Act applies reported in May was 47 compared with 56 in April.

The total included 25 in processes covered by the Factories Act and 19 on building operations and works of engineering construction, compared with 21 in April. In docks and warehouses the total was three against four in April.

the previous month.

In May there was one fatal accident involving seamen employed

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# Table 28 (continued) Expenditure of all households 1964 and 1965 and for period 1963-1965.

Fatal accidents in mines and quarries reported in four weeks ended 28th May were nine compared with 24 in the previous month. These nine involved underground coal mineworkers and none in quarries, compared with 16 and six a month earlier. In the railway service the figures were three for May and three for

in ships registered in the United Kingdom, compared with 20 in April. The April figure included 13 in a vessel which foundered and five in a vessel from which five seamen were washed overboard.

## CORRECTION

In table 17 on page 228 of the May issue, the unemployment totals for the Index of Production Industries should have read 110,245: 18,444: 4,495: 697: 114,740: 19,141: 133,881: 126,241: 22,289: 148,530.

# ACCIDENTS AT WORK-FIRST QUARTER 1966

Between 1st January and 31st March this year 77,646 accidents at work, 157 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 63,515 (85 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processess, 11,485 (60 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction 2,298 (10 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding ,and 348 (2 fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 29 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 30 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

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

Analysis by division of inspectorate. Table 29

Division						Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	->	•	•	•		18	7,645
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leed Yorkshire and Humberside (Shefi	field)	)	:	:		8	6,109
Midlands (Birmingham)	•		•	·	1	10	5,825
Eastern and Southern			•		•	21	6,528
London (North)	:	:	:	:	:	io	5,223
SouthWestern	•	•	•	÷		6	5,417
North Western (Liverpool)						15	7,447
Worth Western (Manchester) Scotland	:	:	:		:	20	9,073
Total			- dialese		100.00	157	77,646

### Table 30 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes	The same services	
Cotton spinning processes	The second second	708
Cotton weaving processes		428
Weaving of narrow fabrics		78
Woollen spinning processes		280
Worsted spinning processes	-	4/9
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	-	184
Flax, hemp and jute processing	-	297
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		228
Carpet manufacture	1	121
Rope, twine and net making	-	100
Other textile manufacturing processes	-	170
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		70
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		277
Laundries	and the state of the state of the	211
Tatal	4	4.112
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	-	868
Pottery		395
Other clay products	and a second	26/
Stone and other minerals		282
Lime, cement, etc		941
Total	1	2,753
Metal processes	a Linkerson	w the state of the state of the
Iron extraction and refining	. 2	333
Iron Conversion	. 3	1,134
Aluminium extraction and refining	.	135
Magnesium extraction and refining		14
Other metals, extraction and refining	.	326
Metal rolling:-		1.405
Iron and steel	. 2	1,485
Non-ferrous metals	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	306
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture		727
Metal forging.	. 2	131
Metal drawing and extrusion		2 767
Iron founding	. 0	514
Steel founding	•	157
Die casting	•	376
Non-terrous metal casting	in a start of the	102
Metal plating	·	109
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	•	170
Enamelling and other metal finishing	•	
Total	. 19	9,386

# Table 30 (continued) Analysis by process

Pro

Ger

Cess	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
neral engineering		
ocomotive building and repairing .	1	366 703
allway and tramway plant manufacture and repair . ngine building and repairing .	-	737
oiler making and similar work	2 3	1,126
onstructional engineering	Ĩ	1,816
Ion-power vehicle manufacture	2	1,832
hipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	. 7	1 919
Work in shipyards and dry docks	/ <u>/</u>	202
Aircraft building and repairing		495
Archine tool manufacture	1	2,641
ools and implements		505
liscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineer-	1	1,535
ndustrial appliances manufacture	2	1,020
heet metal working	2	750
Other metal machining .	2	1,0/4
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	and the second	1.105
specified)	_	1,135
Railway running sheds		67
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver .	- Internet	30
Iron and steel wire manufacture	_	83
		22 112
Total	. 20	
ectrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear		
manufacture and repair	2	804
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and	_	118
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru-		667
ment manufacture and repair	e	387
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		524
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and		160
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	766
	5	3.426
Total.		
Saw milling Plywood manufacture Chip and other building board manufacture Wooden box and packing case making Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery Orber wood and cork manufacture and repair		652 34 72 157 65 435 12 45 1,014 348
	6	2,834
Total	-	
Chemical industries		and Barris Super-
Heavy chemicals	. 2	430
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	. 6	436
Synthetic dyestuffs	-	110
Oil refining	. 1	126
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	: -	411
Soap, etc.	·   -	212
Paint and varnish .	3	676
Coke oven operation		65
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	: -	72
	14	3.451
Total.	· · · ·	
Wearing apparel		
		310
Other clothing		310
Hatmaking and millinery	·	225
Footwear manufacture	: -	19
, ootmear ropan i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	and the sea	881
Total.	·	
Paper and printing trades		
Taper and principants	2	1.049
Paper making and coating	: _	174
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufact	ure	471
Bag making and stationery	: _	787
Engraving		17
Total	. 4	2,748
I Utal	and a block of the lot of the state	The second s

Table 30 (continued) Analysis by process Process Food and allied trades Food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats Sugar refining Slaughter houses Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink Total . . . Miscellaneous Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materi Tanning Manufacture and repair of articl (not otherwise specified) Manufacture and repair of arti materials (not otherwise spec Rubber Lippleum Linoleum Cloth coating Manufacture of articles from pla specified) Glass Fine instruments, jewellery, clock high precision work Upholstery, making up of carpe textiles Abrasives and synthetic industria General assembly and packing (no Processes associated with agricult Match and firelighter manufactur Water purification Linoleum Total Total, all factory proce

# TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

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

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

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	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
	_	189	Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961 Building operations		
piscuits	- -	35 1,154 644	Construction	16 2 3	2,333 360 129
	=	869 374 99 167	Commercial and public building:— Construction Maintenance	10	2,372
	-	221 1,260 900 176	Demolition	2	87
		( )()	Maintenance	-	62 6
· · · ·	3 723 700		Dwelling houses:	3 2	1,838 512 43
		874	Other building operations:— Construction Maintenance	1	321
als	=	31 9 128	Demolition	44	33 9,494
es made from leather cles mainly of textile	-	43	Works of engineering construction operations at— Tunnelling, shaft construction etc. Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	178
ified)  	-	96 1,065 65	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Docks, harbours and inland navigations	5	105 359 98
lastics (not otherwise	3	747 892	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures Sea defence and river works Work on roads or airfields	2  1 5	50 35 757
ets and of household	_	222	Other works         . <th< td=""><td>2 16</td><td>252 1,991</td></th<>	2 16	252 1,991
al jewels . ot otherwise specified) lture		56 135 80	Total, all construction processes Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961	60	11,485
specified	<u> </u>	21 21 530	works at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding) Work at inland warehouses	10 2	2,298 348
	3	5,444	Total	12	2,646
sses	85	63,515	Grand Total	157	77,646

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

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

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# **News and Notes**

### SHIPPING INDUSTRY INQUIRY

The first report of the court of inquiry into the seamen's dispute, which was published on 8th June (Cmnd 3025, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s 9d net), recommends an immediate reduction in hours of work at sea to 48 a week, and the introduction of a 40-hour week next year. If the proposals are accepted the 40-hour week will be achieved in one year rather than the two proposed in the shipowners' last offer.

The court, under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson, a Lord Justice of Appeal, was appointed by the Minister of Labour on 26th May to inquire into '(1) the immediate causes and circumstances of the dispute: (2) the terms and conditions of service of seamen, taking into account the national interest, technological change and the need for an efficient and competitive shipping industry; (3) relations between shipowners, officers and seamen; (4) the law including the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relevant to paragraphs (2) and (3): and to report.'

Other members of the court are Mr. A. J. S. Brown, vice-chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, Mr. H. A. Clegg, Fellow of Nuffield College, and Mr. J. O'Hagan, general secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Cokeworkers and Kindred Trades and chairman of the Trades Union Congress. They were asked, as a matter of urgency, to report on the first of the four subjects.

The court say it is important to note that, at the time of the breakdown of the negotiations, the National Union of Seamen made no counter offer to the shipowners' proposals which would have established the 40-hour week at sea in two years, with an immediate reduction to a 48-hour week. In their view the executive of the union were not justified in using the strike weapon without further attempts to resolve the position, because there was nothing to call for the use of this 'very drastic and dangerous weapon.'

There was no remaining issue of principle: there were only questions about the terms of the offer. The union members were not suffering hardship. There had been a major and costly improvement in seamen's wages in March 1965, and numerous minor benefits gained, and now in 1966 another major costly improvement was being offered

The court also consider that the owners' decision to stand firm on their final offer was, in the circumstances, not an unreasonable attitude, because they had already given and offered so much, and had also to bear in mind the national interest.

They found that there was a complete deadlock between the parties. The owners had made their last offer, and could not, consistently with what they had said make any advance on it. The executive of the union had rejected it and were waiting for a further offer. In the circumstances the court concluded that there was no way out of the impasse unless a third party made proposals. It is common ground between the parties that the 40-hour week should be introduced at sea. The court, therefore, SUPERVISORY TRAINING concerned themselves principally with the question of timing, and offered proposals The measures by which good supervision which in their view might resolve the deadlock.

They came to the conclusion that it would be possible for the industry to make a contribution towards the cost of the introduction of the 40-hour week at sea, both by reducing time on duty at sea during 'ordinary hours' at the week-end, and by reducing overtime outside 'ordinary hours.' A saving of an hour a week overall both at sea and in port would cut labour costs by about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

At present it is estimated about fourfifths of the seamen sail in foreign going ships, where the average weekly hours they worked are 66, and about one-fifth in the home trade where the average is 73.6. By any standards these figures were high.

The court suggest that a saving of two hours a week in overtime over the next 12 months was well within the capacity of the industry. Both sides of the the industry should commit themselves to this task: each company should prepare plans for rearranging work on its ships to make its contribution to the total, and a national joint committee should approve the plans, and if necessary assist over any difficulties that might arise in implementing it.

The attainment of this target would reduce the total cost of introducing the 40-hour week at sea in the next 12 months to a little under five per cent. in the first year and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the second—in total about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Given that the industry was prepared to work towards a reduction of hours, the court concluded that the owners' last offer could be made more acceptable without materially altering the cost of it. Accordingly they propose certain amendments to the final offer by the employers. These were:

The 40-hour week at sea to be introduced in two stages (48 now, 40 in a year) instead of three (48 now, 44 in 1967 and 40 in 1968):

Voyage leave to be increased from 36 to 39 days:

The offer of an increase of 12s 6d a month in efficiency pay after five years should be withdrawn to provide a small offset to the increased costs.

The consolidated basic rate provided in the 1965 agreement for eight hours work on Saturdays and Sundays at sea would be retained.

The new wages, hours and leave agreement should cover a period of two years from the date it came into operation, unless there was a dramatic change in circumstances, such as an extraordinary increase in the cost of living.

can be secured by every firm, whatever its size, organisation or industry, are outlined in a new booklet SUPERVISORY TRAINING: A NEW APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT, published recently by the Ministry of Labour (HMSO or through any bookseller, nrice 4s net).

Sir John Hunter, chairman of the Central Training Council which asked the Industrial Training Service to prepare the booklet, states in a foreword that the importance of the supervisor's role in increasing Britain's efficiency as an industrial nation cannot be emphasised enough.

"In a Britain geared to growth and progress," he writes, "the ever increasing pace of change accentuates the need for reliable links from top to bottom in every undertaking. Careful selection and adequate training of supervisors-the first line management in any firm-can make an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of efficiency and good relations.

"Good supervision is good business. That is a plain truth I want to bring home to every management in the country." He adds that the principles and practices advocated in the booklet have been tried and adopted by firms of varying sizes in a wide range of industries, including a number within the scope of industrial training boards. The rewards they had obtained had been remarkably rewarding in terms of increased efficiency.

During the past 20-30 years, the booklet points out, in all but the smallest firms, the supervisor's position in management has been steadily changing. This change in role, it adds, can be crudely described as a process of evolution from "boss" to diplomat", and several factors have helped to bring it about. They include - increased complexity of management

function and the introduction of new specialist departments in many firms: - changes in general social climate:

- the increased importance and influence of the trade unions:
- in some, but not all industries, a greater complexity in the production process itself.

The concept of supervisory training has **BULLETIN OF STATISTICS** evolved through three stages-that supervisors are born not made, that they can be trained, and that training must be based on analysis of the job. Supervisory jobs differ widely from industry to industry and from firm to firm. A programme of training based on careful assessment of the particular training needs of its own situation will involve job analysis, objective setting. appraisal and carefully planned training on an individual or small group basis.

The purpose of analysis is to identify the skills and knowledge supervisors need to learn. It can include interviewing, group discussion, supervisory diaries, or direct observation including activity sampling. Appraisal seeks to indentify the training needs of individuals or groups. It must be based on objective setting, not character wider implications of the decisions to be analysis, and should provide as much scope made. as possible for the supervisor to set his own targets.

Supervisory training is a responsibility of management and cannot be contracted out. Internal courses should be based on real training needs, and external courses, which can be a valuable supplement to company training, must be carefully chosen. Training on the job is a vital part of the process, and must be done by the supervisor's own manager. Modern supervisory training techniques must be acquired by those responsible for the training, and training for potential supervisors should be followed immediately by giving the individual actual supervisory responsibility.

All these aspects are dealt with in detail in the booklet, which states that the attitudes of the workers are influenced more by their relationship with the supervisor than by any other single factor. It suggests that more than reading about the method is necessary. At least one member of the company's staff should be trained in the techniques that are involved, and this training could be undertaken in three similar stages by means of three-day seminars at which the techniques described could be taught by a combination of the theoretical and practical, with the accent heavily on the latter.

### APPEALS AGAINST LEVY

By 29th April, 1,555 employers in the construction industry in England and Wales. and 206 in Scotland, had appealed against assessment to levy by the Construction Industry Training Board. Of these, 407 were settled out of court, 368 confirmed by tribunals, 208 rescinded, 207 reduced and five increased.

Of the 41 appeals made by employers in the shipbuilding industry in England and Wales and the 10 in Scotland, 25 have been confirmed by tribunals, 13 settled out of court, eight rescinded and three reduced.

Ten of the 207 appeals received from employers in the wool industry have been settled out of court. Of the remainder, tribunals have confirmed 136, rescinded 56 and reduced three.

Employers in the engineering industry in England and Wales have appealed in 512 cases. In Scotland the total is 30. Action is still outstanding on these. (94142)

The seventeenth (June 1966) edition of STATISTICS ON INCOMES. PRICES, EMPLOY-MENT AND PRODUCTION brings up to date the extensive range of statistics which this quarterly bulletin provides on wage rates, earnings-including salary earnings-hours of work, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects.

Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, principally the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office. the bulletin's purpose is to make available, in convenient form, factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration to examine the particular cases before them in relation to the

The present issue contains the results of the latest half-yearly enquiry into the average earnings and hours of manual workers, by occupation, in the engineering. shipbuilding, chemical and iron and steel industries.

The section on company profits, dividends and assets, prepared by the Board of Trade, includes detailed balance sheet summaries and separate statements of sources and uses of funds of quoted comnanies whose accounts for 1965 had been received by 31st March 1966, with comparable figures for the same companies for 1964, and of non-quoted companies for 1964 with comparable figures for 1963.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOY-MENT AND PRODUCTION, No. 17 is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).

### TRAINING BOARDS DEFINED

A draft definition outlining the activities which he proposes should be covered by an industrial training board for the hotel and catering industry, which it is planned to set up during the summer, has been circulated to interested organisations by the Minister of Labour.

It is proposed that the board should cover all the activities in the course of any business in hotels, public houses, boarding houses, guest houses, hostels, clubs, holiday camps, restaurants, cafes and similar establishments, catering contracting and industrial and staff canteens.

The provision of food, drink or living accommodation in educational establishments will also be within the scope of the board, which, when set up, is estimated to cover about one million workers.

The Minister has already announced that he is to appoint Mr. Julian Salmon, CBE, deputy chairman of J. Lyons, and Co. Ltd., as chairman of the board.

The Minister has also announced that he is to appoint Mr. Basil D. Neame, chief executive of Thomas Neame, Ltd., as chairman of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industrial Training Board, which it is proposed to set up during the summer. Consultations about the precise scope of the board are now proceeding.

This board, under Mr. Neame's direction, will give an impetus to training and education in the agricultural, horticultural and forestry industry. Mr. Neame has had a long association with agricultural training and education, and is currently chairman of the Agricultural Apprenticeship Council, and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education.

The Minister has also circulated to interested organisations a draft schedule of amendments which he proposes should be made to the Industrial Training (Engineering Board) Order which constituted the Engineering Industry Training Board under the Industrial Training Act 1964.

The effect of the principal amendments is to exclude from the scope of the engineering board the production of non-ferrous metals, other than aluminium, copper or copper alloys; the installation, testing, inspection or repair of radio or television receiving sets by any employer engaged in the sale or hiring of the sets, or in carrying on a broadcast relay station; the manufacture of nameplates and similar plates by printing processes; the manufacture of furnishing springs and the assembly of Venetian blinds.

Activities which the Minister proposes to bring within the scope of the board include the manufacture of piezo-electric devices: the manufacture of engineering models; the making-up of electric blankets; and the hiring out by an employer of individuals in his employment to engineering firms for the purposes of engineering employment. A number of other amendments are proposed with a view to clarification of the order.

Any organisation which considers that it has an interest in the draft schedule, and has not yet received a copy should apply to the Ministry of Labour (TC 1) 32 St. James's Square, London, SW1. Comments on the draft should be made by 8th July.

Under the Industrial Training Act the Minister of Labour is empowered to set up industrial training boards to improve the standards of training throughout the industry, and also to amend an industrial training order setting up a board and defining its scope. This is the second order to be so amended. The first extended the scope of the Wool Industry Training Board to include jute, flax and cordage industries.

### DUST AND FUMES IN FACTORIES

Guidance to firms on the protection of workers against dust and fumes in factory atmospheres is given in the latest edition of DUST AND FUMES IN FACTORY ATMOSPHERES, a booklet in the Safety, Health and Welfare series published by the Ministry of Labour (No. 8 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 2s. 0d. net).

Under the Factories Act, the occupier of a factory where any process is carried on which gives off dust fumes or other impurity likely to be injurious or offensive to the persons employed, or any substantial quantity of dust of any kind, is required to take all practicable measures to protect the persons employed against inhalation of the dust or fumes.

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This booklet, which is a revision of the one first published in 1960, has been brought up to date by the inclusion of the "Threshold Limit Values for 1965", which were adopted at the 27th annual meeting of the American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

The threshold limits refer to air-borne concentrations of substances, and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect. They are used as guides in the control of health hazards, and should not be regarded as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

The booklet also deals with basic principles of protection, total enclosure and related methods, partial enclosure with exhaust draught, local exhaust ventilation and air velocities.

It also indicates the need for simple and rapid tests to determine the concentrations of various contaminants in the factory atmosphere. Details of the tests for particular toxic substances are described in a series of booklets published by the Ministry of Labour. The latest in the series, ACRYLONITRILE (No. 16 HMSO, or any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net, postage 3d.) and a revised edition ORGANIC HALOGEN COMPOUNDS (No. 12 price 1s. 3d. net, postage 3d.) have recently been published

### TRAINING AID IN DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

July 1st sees the start of an important extension of the kind of assistance which the Ministry of Labour can give to firms in development districts. A new, imaginative scheme for providing direct training assistance free of charge is to be added to the financial grants scheme already available towards the cost of training labour.

The intention behind these new proposals is for the Ministry of Labour to be brought into consultation by a firm as soon as training needs can be identified. In this way firms in development districts will be able to negotiate a specially tailored training "package" phased to fit the firm's development programme.

The firms eligible for assistance will be districts, the weekly rates of grant are £5 the same as under the financial scheme, that is, those setting up new establishments or expanding their existing labour forces in development districts and any firm in these districts involved in substantial re-training to prevent a reduction in its labour force. The scheme will apply to existing development districts and to the new and wider development areas when the Industrial Development Bill becomes law.

The new direct training assistance comprises-the provision of a Ministry instructor to teach new workers semiskilled engineering operations on a firm's own premises, at the same time training instructors chosen by the firm to take over when they are able to carry on by themselves; the assessment of suitability for particular employment of persons at industrial rehabilitation units; the provision, for firms unable to release staff for the full instructor training courses at the Ministry's colleges, of modified instructor training courses for one week (or two weeks halftime) given locally by lecturers from one of the colleges; the more extensive biasing of syllabuses of training for skilled trades at government training centres, subject to local agreement with industry, to suit the special requirements of firms; and the provision of a new Training Within Industry programme for operator-instruc- At 19th April, 1965, the last date on which tors on assembly line work, processing, bottling, packaging, etc.

For half a century government training centres have provided intensive and highly regarded courses leading to skilled occupations and their training methods have been constantly improved in the light of the latest techniques. The extension of the Ministry's modern training methods to semi-skilled occupations on-the-job offers firms in development districts the opportunity of equipping workers with skills in much less time than is normally taken for their training by the old methods. Improved training methods greatly reduce the labour wastage which usually results from training by the old methods such as "sitting-by-Nelly".

Under the existing scheme for financial assistance towards the cost of training by new and expanding firms in development

and £3 10s. for male and female adult trainees respectively. The corresponding rates for those under 18 are £2 10s. and £2. Grants are not paid for training periods in excess of 52 weeks, or where training lasts less than 2 weeks, or where the total amount payable to a firm for all their approved training is less than £100.

A firm renting temporary accommodation for training before establishing a factory in a development district, may receive special grants of 50 per cent of the rent and rates and of the costs of reasonable adaptation but not for major structural work.

The Ministry may waive the fees for employees who train at government training centres and for those who attend Ministry courses for Training Within Industry (TWI) or instructor training. The Ministry may also pay half the tuition fees at other approved courses for managerial, supervisory and technical staff.

Further details of these special forms of assistance available to firms in development districts can be obtained from any employment exchange.

### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

a count was made there were 658,925 persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, compared with 655,878 at 20th April, 1964.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 18th April, 1966, was 45,192, of whom 39,650 were males and 5,542 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 38,337, 33,610 males and 4,727 females, while there were 6,855 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the five weeks ended 13th April, 7,303 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 6,077 men, 1,062 women and 164 young persons. In addition 146 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

# **Monthly Statistics**

### SUMMARY

### **Employment in Production Industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,532,000 in April 1966 (8,534,000 males 2,998,000 females). The total included 8,882,000 (6.049,000 males 2,833,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,635,000 (1,548,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 10,000 lower than that for March 1966 and 18,000 higher than in April 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 7,000 higher than in March 1966 and 54,000 higher than in April 1965. The number in construction was 13,000 lower than in March 1966 and 7,000 lower than in April 1965.

### Unemployment

The total number of registered unemployed on 16th May in Great Britain was 280,291 representing 1.2 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in May 1965. The total included 271,248 wholly unemployed (including 2,238 school-leavers) and 9,043 temporarily stopped. The number of unemployed school-leavers was 5,171 less than in April. Excluding school-leavers the number wholly unemployed was 269,010; adjusted for normal seasonal variations the figure was 277,000 compared with 279,000 in April.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 11th May was 438,647, 6,205 more than on 13th April. The number of unfilled vacancies for adults increased during the month by 6,480 to 295,547 compared with a normal seasonal increase of 8.800.

### Overtime and short time

In the week ended 23rd April 1966, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,183,000. This is about 36 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 81 hours overtime during the week. In the same week the estimated number on short time in these industries was 28,000 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 81 hours on average.

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st May 1966 (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 152.9 and 167.8, the same as at 30th April 1966.

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 185, involving approximately 80,000 workers. During the month approximately 85,200 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 340,000 working days were lost, including 25,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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### Rates of wages and hours of work

### **Index of Retail Prices**

At 17th May the official retail prices index was 116.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 116.0 at 19th April and 112.4 at 18th May 1965. The index figure for food was 118.0 compared with 115.2 at 19th April.

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

# INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 31 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-April 1966, and for the two preceding months and for April 1965.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at midyear which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

THOUSANDS

# Table 31 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

Industry	April 190	55		February	1966*		March 19	66*		April 196	6*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total. Index of Production industries	8,547.7	2,966 · 2	11,513.9	8,556 · I	3,000 · 3	11,556-4	8,547 · 6	2,994 · 3	11,541.9	8,533 · 5	2,998 · 0	11,531-5
Total, all manufacturing industries:	6,023 · 5	2,804 · 4	8,827 . 9	6,060.9	2,835 · 4	8,896 · 3	6,045 · 7	2,829 · 2	8,874 . 9	6,048 · 9	2,833 · 0	8,881 · 9
Mining and quarrying	611 · 0 550 · 7	<b>22 · 8</b> 17 · 8	<b>633 · 8</b> 568 · 5	<b>577 · 1</b> 516 · 8	22 · 8 17 · 8	<b>599 · 9</b> 534 · 6	<b>573 · 2</b> 512 · 9	22 · 8 17 · 8	<b>596 · 0</b> 530 · 7	<b>568 · 7</b> 508 · 4	22·8 17·8	591·5 526·2
Food, drink and tobacco	<b>459</b> •5 31•9 88-5 17•3 41•5 22•0 11•9 39•4 30•9 16•3 26•5 77•4 38•8 17•1	<b>335 · 8</b> 8 · 4 62 · 1 31 · 3 37 · 3 11 · 4 3 · 7 51 · 3 39 · 4 4 · 4 22 · 1 19 · 9 22 · 0 22 · 5	<b>795 · 3</b> 40 · 3 150 · 6 48 · 6 78 · 8 33 · 4 15 · 6 90 · 7 70 · 3 20 · 7 48 · 6 97 · 3 60 · 8 39 · 6	<b>463 · 7</b> 31 · 6 88 · 1 17 · 3 43 · 5 21 · 9 12 · 0 40 · 3 32 · 2 16 · 5 28 · 0 75 · 8 39 · 3 17 · 2	343 · 4 8 · 5 62 · 6 30 · 8 38 · 2 11 · 4 3 · 9 54 · 1 42 · 6 4 · 4 22 · 9 19 · 8 22 · 2 22 · 0	807 · 1 40 · 1 150 · 7 48 · 1 81 · 7 33 · 3 15 · 9 94 · 4 74 · 8 20 · 9 50 · 9 95 · 6 61 · 5 39 · 2	<b>462</b> · 8 31 · 6 88 · 0 17 · 0 43 · 4 22 · 4 11 · 9 40 · 1 31 · 9 16 · 4 27 · 6 75 · 7 39 · 5 17 · 3	341 · 7 8 · 4 63 · 1 30 · 4 38 · 0 11 · 8 3 · 9 52 · 8 41 · 8 4 · 4 4 · 22 · 2 19 · 9 22 · 7 22 · 3	804·5 40·0 151·1 47·4 81·4 34·2 15·8 92·9 73·7 20·8 49·8 95·6 62·2 39·6	464.8 31.2 88.4 17.3 43.4 23.2 11.9 40.1 32.0 16.2 27.7 76.0 40.1 17.3	340.7 8.3 63.5 30.5 37.9 12.1 3.9 52.6 40.5 4.3 21.7 19.8 23.2 22.4	805.5 39.5 151.9 47.8 81.3 35.3 15.8 92.7 72.5 20.5 49.4 95.8 63.3 39.7
Chemicals and allied industries	<b>371 · 9</b> 16 · 1 25 · 0 6 · 1 174 · 6 33 · 8 16 · 6 33 · 7 27 · 6 28 · 4 10 · 0	141-9 0-5 3-6 1-9 46-7 43-5 8-9 13-1 13-0 5-8 4-9	<b>513.8</b> 16.6 28.6 8.0 221.3 77.3 25.5 46.8 40.6 34.2 14.9	<b>374 · 3</b> 16 · 3 24 · 7 6 · 3 174 · 2 35 · 2 16 · 2 33 · 7 27 · 2 30 · 1 10 · 4	145.8 0.5 3.7 2.0 47.4 45.6 9.1 13.2 13.1 6.3 4.9	<b>520 · 1</b> 16 · 8 28 · 4 8 · 3 221 · 6 80 · 8 25 · 3 46 · 9 40 · 3 36 · 4 15 · 3	<b>374 · 1</b> 16 · 2 24 · 6 6 · 3 174 · 4 35 · 3 16 · 2 33 · 7 27 · 0 30 · 2 10 · 2	145.8 0.5 3.7 1.9 47.1 45.9 9.2 13.4 13.1 6.1 4.9	519.9 16.7 28.3 8.2 221.5 81.2 25.4 47.1 40.1 36.3 15.1	<b>373</b> · 3 16 · 2 24 · 6 6 · 2 173 · 8 35 · 3 16 · 2 33 · 7 26 · 9 30 · 2 10 · 2	146.6 0.5 3.7 2.0 47.1 46.4 9.3 13.4 13.3 6.1 4.8	519.9 16.7 28.3 8.2 220.9 81.7 25.5 47.1 40.2 36.3 15.0
Metal manufacture	<b>557</b> · I 279 · 3 48 · 4 109 · 0 48 · 7 71 · 7	76.6 25.1 9.0 14.0 11.2 17.3	633 · 7 304 · 4 57 · 4 123 · 0 59 · 9 89 · 0	<b>549 · 5</b> 272 · 9 48 · 8 107 · 9 48 · 6 71 · 3	77 · 7 25 · 8 9 · 4 14 · 3 11 · 1 17 · 1	627 · 2 298 · 7 58 · 2 122 · 2 59 · 7 88 · 4	546 · 9 271 · 4 48 · 6 107 · 5 48 · 4 71 · 0	77 · 6 25 · 7 9 · 4 14 · 4 11 · 0 17 · 1	624 · 5 297 · 1 58 · 0 121 · 9 59 · 4 88 · 1	544 · 4 269 · 9 48 · 5 107 · 0 48 · 2 70 · 8	77 · 4 25 · 7 9 · 4 14 · 4 10 · 9 17 · 0	621 · 8 295 · 6 57 · 9 121 · 4 59 · 1 87 · 8
Copper, brass and other base metals	<b>1,635 · 1</b> 33 · 2 78 · 9 50 · 0 39 · 4 43 · 8 27 · 6 50 · 3 42 · 8 - 29 · 7 - 133 · 5 - 38 · 7 - 48 · 7 - 38 ·	614.4 5.2 14.0 15.6 6.5 8 8.4 3 3.5 8 7.0 3 17.0 7 65.5 5 17.0 4 5.7 0 54.2 3 48.0 6 8.0 5 921.9 2 33.9 5 21.9 2 33.9 5 70.5 7	2,249 · 5 38 · 4 92 · 9 65 · 6 45 · 9 52 · 2 31 · 1 57 · 3 59 · 8 360 · 2 150 · 5 26 · 1 2 · 39 · 2 150 · 5 26 · 1 2 · 39 · 2 135 · 8 360 · 2 14 · 6 6 · 228 · 8 9 · 82 · 1 9 · 287 · 7 4 · 62 · 8 2 · 9 · 52 · 2 154 · 5 9 · 14 · 6 9 · 287 · 7 4 · 62 · 8 2 · 9 · 5 2 · 2 · 2 154 · 5 9 · 287 · 7 4 · 62 · 8 2 · 154 · 7 5 ·	1,677.0 33.2 82.4 52.1 39.2 44.2 28.2 28.2 51.9 44.9 301.3 138.6 138.6 19.9 301.3 138.6 19.9 189.5 30.8 77.1 3172.6 343.7 51.2 7163.6 336.8 43.7 51.2 7163.6 336.8 7	636 6 5 · 2 14 · 6 6 · 8 6 · 3 8 · 6 7 · 3 17 · 9 6 · 7 · 8 6 · 7 · 7 7 · 21 · 6 6 · 7 · 7 6 · 7 · 7 6 · 7 · 7 7 · 7 · 7 6 · 7 · 7 7 · 7 · 7 7 · 7 · 7 7 · 7 · 7 7 · 7 ·	2,313 · 6 38 · 2 97 · 0 468 · 2 552 · 6 5 · 52 · 6 5 · 52 · 6 6 · 59 · 5 6 · 62 · 6 8 · 369 · 6 4 · 156 · 6 5 · 245 · 6 6 · 6	i,673.6           33.2           b           b           c	636.0 5.2 14.7 16.7 6.2 8.6 7.3 17.8 67.7 17.4 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 8.5 5.5 8.5 5.5 8.5 60.1 7 4.135 5.2 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	2,309.6 38.4 97.3 68.2 45.1 52.9 31.7 59.1 62.7 368.3 4156.1 156.1 3.25.5 3.141.4 5.25.5 3.141.4 5.25.5 3.141.4 5.25.5 3.15.6 156.2 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 3.15.6 5.25.5 5.5.5 5.25.5	<b>1,676 · 3</b> 33 · 4 82 · 8 51 · 6 38 · 9 44 · 2 28 · 1 51 · 8 44 · 9 301 · 1 138 · 8 19 · 6 19 · 6 - 172 · 6 43 · - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	635 · 6 5 · 2 14 · 7 16 · 5 6 · 2 8 · 7 3 · 7 7 · 3 7 · 3 17 · 8 67 · 7 17 · 4 5 · 6 5 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 6 5 · 7 17 · 4 5 · 6 5 · 6 5 · 7 5 ·	2,311.9 38.6 97.5 68.1 45.1 52.9 31.8 59.1 4.59.1 52.9 31.8 59.1 4.59.1 52.9 25.4 4.156.2 5.25.4 5.25.4 4.244.4 244.4 5.15.7 3.22.6 6.4.6 6.1 15.7 3.22.4 4.244.4 2.24.4 4.244.4 2.24.4 4.244.4 6.15.7 3.22.9 2.22.6 6.6 6.6 6.7 1.57.5 3.22.9 2.22.6 6.6 6.7 1.57.5 3.22.9 2.22.4 6.6 6.7 1.57.5 3.22.9 2.22.4 6.6 6.7 1.57.5 3.22.9 2.22.4 6.6 6.7 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.22.9 1.6 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.6 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.6 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.29.5 1.57.5 3.20.5 1.57.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . Shipbuilding and ship repairing . Marine engineering .	. <b>197</b> . 147. 50.	7 11. 6 7. 1 3.	<b>2 208</b> · 9 9 155 · 9 3 53 · 4	<b>190</b> · 2 5 143 · 2 4 47 · 0	2 11 · 2 2 8· 0 3·2	<b>7 201</b> · 151 · 2 50 ·	9         189 · 2           7         142 · 2           2         46 · 2	2 11 · 5 8· 7 3·	<b>7 200</b> · 5 5 151 · 6 2 49 · 6	9 188 · 3 0 142 · 45 · 9 45 · 9		6 151·0 2 49·1
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	. <b>750</b> . 428. 18. 220. . 36. . 42. . 3.	I         I15·           0         62·           4         7·           1         38·           9         2·           9         2·           8         2·	9         866           8         490           1         25           1         258           9         39           5         45           5         6	0         746           8         435           5         18           2         213           8         34           4         41           3         3	4         115.           0         63.           7         7.           3         37.           9         2.           0         2.           5         2.	3         861           8         498           1         250           0         2500           6         37           5         43           3         5	7 745 8 435 8 18 3 212 5 34 5 41 8 3	6 115- 4 63- 7 7- 4 37- 6 2- 1 2- 4 2-	I         860           6         499           1         25           0         249           6         37           5         43           3         5	7 746 0 437 8 18 4 211 2 34 6 40 7 3	114·           63·           7·           6           37·           2           9           2·           9           2·           9           2·           9           2·           9           2·           9           2·	8         861.0           4         500.4           1         26.0           0         248.6           6         36.8           4         43.3           3         5.9

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards.

† Industries included in the Index of Production *i.e.* Order II (Mining and quarrying)—
 Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
 ‡ Order III–XVI.

Industry

# Metal goods not elsewhere sp Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious Other metal industries

Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made Weaving of cotton, man-made Woollen and worsted Jute. Rope, twine and net .

Hosiery and other knitted goo Lace 

Leather, leather goods and fu Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellr Leather goods Fur

- Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outer Women's and girls' tailored ou Overalls and men's shirts, und Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear Hats, caps, millinery . Other dress industries Footwear
- Bricks, pottery, glass, cement Bricks, fireclay and refractory Pottery Glass Abrasives and other building r

Timber, furniture, etc.

Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and basket Miscellaneous wood and cork r

Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper ar Printing, publishing of newspap Other printing, publishing, boo

Other manufacturing industr Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipme Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricatin Miscellaneous manufacturing in

Construction

Gas, electricity and water. Electricity

Water supply

# INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESEARCH

Research Council.

0.4 5.0 8.6 6.8

Grants for research in connection with industrial training falling solely within the scope of operations of a particular Industrial Training Board are made by the Board. Grants for projects which would fall within the scope of operations of a

# Table 31 (continued) Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

	April 19	65		Februar	y 1966*		March 1966*			April 19	56*	-
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
netals refining	384 · 5 15 · 4 7 · 1 29 · 1 34 · 6 16 · 9 15 · 9 265 · 5	<b>202</b> · <b>5</b> 8 · 3 6 · 7 18 · 4 11 · 1 21 · 1 11 · 9 125 · 0	<b>587 · 0</b> 23 · 7 13 · 8 47 · 5 45 · 7 38 · 0 27 · 8 390 · 5	<b>390</b> · 8 15 · 7 6 · 6 29 · 0 34 · 7 17 · 4 16 · 4 271 · 0	<b>202</b> · <b>6</b> 8 · 7 6 · 4 17 · 8 11 · 0 21 · 3 12 · 2 125 · 2	<b>593</b> · <b>4</b> 24 · 4 13 · 0 46 · 8 45 · 7 38 · 7 28 · 6 396 · 2	389·4 15·4 6·6 28·8 34·6 17·3 16·4 270·3	<b>202</b> · <b>I</b> 8 · 6 6 · 3 17 · 8 11 · 0 21 · 4 12 · 1 124 · 9	<b>591 · 5</b> 24·0 12·9 46·6 45·6 38·7 28·5 395·2	389 · 2 15 · 6 6 · 7 28 · 7 34 · 4 17 · 4 16 · 4 270 · 0	<b>201 · 8</b> 8 · 6 6 · 4 17 · 7 10 · 9 21 · 3 12 · 0 124 · 9	<b>591 · 0</b> 24·2 13·1 46·4 45·3 38·7 28·4 394·9
fibres, etc	364.7 36.4 40.4 41.5 85.5 8.9 4.6 39.3 3.7 23.3 8.0 9.0 45.6 18.5	407 · 1 9 · 3 62 · 8 53 · 0 93 · 7 8 · 5 6 · 4 89 · 6 4 · 4 17 · 2 13 · 6 19 · 0 21 · 6 8 · 0	<b>771 · 8</b> 45 · 7 103 · 2 94 · 5 179 · 2 17 · 4 11 · 0 128 · 9 8 · 1 40 · 5 21 · 6 28 · 0 67 · 2 26 · 5	364.6 36.8 41.0 40.5 84.2 8.9 4.8 40.3 3.8 24.2 8.0 9.3 44.1 18.7	<b>398 · 2</b>	<b>762 · 8</b> 45 · 2 100 · 6 91 · 1 175 · 2 17 · 4 11 · 6 130 · 1 8 · 0 41 · 5 21 · 2 28 · 5 65 · 6 26 · 8	364.0 36.9 40.8 83.7 9.0 4.8 40.4 3.8 24.2 8.0 9.4 44.1 18.6	<b>396.0</b> 8.4 59.6 50.3 89.8 8.5 6.8 89.2 4.3 17.2 13.2 13.2 19.2 21.3 8.2	<b>760 · 0</b> 45 · 3 100 · 4 90 · 6 173 · 5 17 · 5 11 · 6 129 · 6 8 · 1 41 · 4 21 · 2 28 · 6 65 · 4 26 · 8	364 · 3 37 · 0 40 · 6 40 · 3 83 · 6 9 · 0 4 · 9 40 · 8 3 · 9 24 · 3 8 · 0 9 · 5 43 · 7 18 · 7	<b>395 · 5</b> 8 · 4 59 · 0 50 · 2 89 · 8 8 · 5 6 · 8 89 · 8 4 · 3 17 · 1 13 · 1 19 · 3 21 · 2 8 · 0	<b>759 · 8</b> 45 · 4 99 · 6 90 · 5 173 · 4 17 · 5 11 · 7 130 · 6 8 · 2 41 · 4 21 · 1 28 · 8 64 · 9 26 · 7
r nongery 	35·3 21·7 8·9 4·7	<b>25 · 8</b> 6 · 4 15 · 2 4 · 2	61 · 1 28 · 1 24 · 1 8 · 9	<b>34·3</b> 20·9 8·8 4·6	<b>25 · 2</b> 6 · 0 15 · 1 4 · 1	<b>59</b> ·5 26·9 23·9 8·7	34·2 20·8 8·8 4·6	<b>25 · 1</b> 6 · 0 15 · 0 4 · 1	<b>59 · 3</b> 26 · 8 23 · 8 8 · 7	<b>34 · 4</b> 20 · 9 8 · 8 4 · 7	<b>25 · 4</b> 6 · 0 15 · 2 4 · 2	59·8 26·9 24·0 8·9
wear terwear erwear, etc etc	141 · 6 7 · 1 30 · 9 19 · 5 6 · 4 14 · 1 4 · 1 8 · 7 50 · 8	389 · 1 21 · 2 86 · 7 47 · 2 38 · 1 97 · 0 8 · 3 32 · 7 57 · 9	<b>530</b> · <b>7</b> 28 · 3 117 · 6 66 · 7 44 · 5 111 · 1 12 · 4 41 · 4 108 · 7	141 · 7 7 · 0 31 · 0 19 · 3 6 · 2 15 · 1 3 · 9 8 · 3 50 · 9	<b>389 · 4</b> 22 · 0 87 · 0 47 · 4 37 · 9 95 · 3 8 · 1 32 · 4 59 · 3	531 · 1 29 · 0 118 · 0 66 · 7 44 · 1 110 · 4 12 · 0 40 · 7 110 · 2	<b>142 · 0</b> 7 · 0 30 · 9 19 · 4 6 · 2 15 · 3 3 · 9 8 · 4 50 · 9	389.0 21.9 86.7 47.7 37.6 95.0 8.1 32.6 59.4	531 · 0 28 · 9 117 · 6 67 · 1 43 · 8 110 · 3 12 · 0 41 · 0 110 · 3	142 · 4 7 · 1 31 · 0 19 · 5 6 · 1 15 · 2 3 · 9 8 · 3 51 · 3	<b>392 · 5</b> 22 · 4 87 · 6 47 · 6 37 · 9 96 · 2 8 · 1 32 · 8 59 · 9	<b>534</b> · <b>9</b> 29·5 118·6 67·1 44·0 111·4 12·0 41·1 111·2
, etc	<b>274</b> · <b>9</b> 66 · 2 29 · 7 59 · 1 16 · 1 103 · 8	78 · 9 7 · 1 34 · 8 19 · 7 1 · 7 15 · 6	353 · 8 73 · 3 64 · 5 78 · 8 17 · 8 119 · 4	268 · 5 63 · 7 29 · 6 59 · 7 16 · 4 99 · 1	<b>79 · 2</b> 7 · 3 34 · 6 20 · 0 1 · 7 15 · 6	347 · 7 71 · 0 64 · 2 79 · 7 18 · 1 114 · 7	<b>266 · 9</b> 63 · 3 29 · 4 59 · 4 16 · 4 98 · 4	<b>79 · 5</b> 7 · 2 34 · 6 20 · 1 1 · 7 15 · 9	<b>346 · 4</b> 70 · 5 64 · 0 79 · 5 18 · 1 114 · 3	<b>266</b> · 6 63 · 4 29 · 5 59 · 3 16 · 4 98 · 0	<b>79</b> · <b>5</b> 7 · 2 34 · 9 19 · 9 1 · 7 15 · 8	346 · 1 70 · 6 64 · 4 79 · 2 18 · 1 113 · 8
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	235 · 3 84 · 8 79 · 5 9 · 8 27 · 9 18 · 4 14 · 9	58.7 13.2 21.2 8.6 4.6 5.5 5.6	<b>294</b> · <b>0</b> 98 · 0 100 · 7 18 · 4 32 · 5 23 · 9 20 · 5	<b>235 · 8</b> 83 · 8 80 · 0 9 · 9 28 · 6 18 · 0 15 · 5	<b>59 · 2</b> 13 · 6 21 · 5 8 · 4 4 · 8 5 · 5 5 · 4	<b>295 · 0</b> 97 · 4 101 · 5 18 · 3 33 · 4 23 · 5 20 · 9	234 · 3 83 · 0 79 · 7 9 · 8 28 · 7 17 · 7 15 · 4	58.9 13.5 21.5 8.4 4.8 5.3 5.4	<b>293 · 2</b> 96 · 5 101 · 2 18 · 2 33 · 5 23 · 0 20 · 8	<b>234 · 8</b> 83 · 0 79 · 7 9 · 9 28 · 8 17 · 8 15 · 6	<b>58 · 7</b> 13 · 5 21 · 2 8 · 4 4 · 7 5 · 4 5 · 5	<b>293 · 5</b> 96 · 5 100 · 9 18 · 3 33 · 5 23 · 2 21 · 1
d board ers, etc kbinding, etc	414 · 4 75 · 2 33 · 7 37 · 3 108 · 2 160 · 0	216.6 21.8 33.0 36.1 31.8 93.9	<b>631 · 0</b> 97 · 0 66 · 7 73 · 4 140 · 0 253 · 9	<b>419 · 4</b> 75 · 5 34 · 6 38 · 2 109 · 3 161 · 8	<b>221 · 0</b> 21 · 6 32 · 8 38 · 4 32 · 8 95 · 4	640 · 4 97 · 1 67 · 4 76 · 6 142 · 1 257 · 2	<b>418 · 4</b> 75 · 4 34 · 5 37 · 8 109 · 1 161 · 6	<b>220 · 1</b> 21 · 3 32 · 7 37 · 7 33 · 1 95 · 3	638 · 5 96 · 7 67 · 2 75 · 5 142 · 2 256 · 9	<b>419 · 0</b> 75 · 5 34 · 7 37 · 6 109 · 4 161 · 8	<b>221 · 4</b> 21 · 3 33 · 0 37 · 3 33 · 7 96 · 1	640 · 4 96 · 8 67 · 7 74 · 9 143 · 1 257 · 9
es  ent g dustries	<b>201</b> · <b>4</b> 94 · 6 9 · 9 7 · 3 12 · 8 5 · 0 50 · 6 21 · 2	129·9 38·4 2·9 7·2 22·9 6·0 37·7 14·8	331 · 3 133 · 0 12 · 8 14 · 5 35 · 7 11 · 0 88 · 3 36 · 0	204 · 7 95 · 6 9 · 5 7 · 2 12 · 7 5 · 2 52 · 8 21 · 7	<b>130</b> · <b>1</b> 37 · 8 2 · 7 7 · 0 23 · 8 5 · 8 38 · 4 14 · 6	<b>334</b> ·8 133·4 12·2 14·2 36·5 11·0 91·2 36·3	204 · 3 95 · 5 9 · 4 7 · 1 12 · 7 5 · 2 52 · 8 21 · 6	130.6 37.6 2.7 7.0 24.0 5.7 39.0 14.6	334·9 133·1 12·1 14·1 36·7 10·9 91·8 36·2	<b>204</b> · <b>9</b> 95 · 3 9 · 4 7 · 2 13 · 0 5 · 2 53 · 1 21 · 7	<b>131 · 3</b> 37 · 6 2 · 7 7 · 1 24 · 3 5 · 8 39 · 2 14 · 6	336·2  32·9  2·1  4·3 37·3  1·0 92·3 36·3
• • • • •	1,555.7	86.4	1,642 · 1	1,550.5	87 · 5	1,638.0	1,560 . 5	87.5	1,648.0	1,547 · 5	87·5	1,635 · 0
	357·5 104·9 211·4 41·2	52.6 17.5 31.7 3.4	410 · 1 122 · 4 243 · 1 44 · 6	367 · 6 105 · 0 220 · 9 41 · 7	54.6 18.3 32.9 3.4	<b>422 · 2</b> 123 · 3 253 · 8 45 · 1	368 · 2 105 · 3 221 · 1 41 · 8	54·8 18·4 33·0 3·4	<b>423 · 0</b> 123 · 7 254 · 1 45 · 2	<b>368 · 4</b> 105 · 4 221 · 3 41 · 7	54·7 18·3 33·0 3·4	<b>423 · 1</b> 123 · 7 254 · 3 45 · 1

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards.

The Ministry of Labour and Industrial Training Boards will make grants for approved research projects of an applied nature into problems connected with industrial training. Grants for projects of more fundamental research into the nature and acquisition of skill are the responsibility of the Social Science

Board not yet set up, or where the subject is of a general nature and not proper to a single board, are made by the Ministry.

In deciding whether to approve projects for grant aid the Minister is guided by the recommendations of the Research Committee of the Central Training Council.

Forms of application for grant and an explanatory memorandum may be obtained on application from the Ministry of Labour (T.B. 3) 32 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

# OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 23rd April, 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 2,182,600, or about 35.6 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 81 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short time in these establishments was 28,300 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each

losing about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 32.

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

8.6

Industry	OPERA"	TIVES W	ORKING		OPERAT	IVES OF	N SHORT	TIME					
Jugasci y	OVERTI	IME	Hours of time wo	f over- rked	Stood of whole w	f for eek	Working	part of w	veek 7	Total			
	Number of opera-	Percent- age of all opera-	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours los	t Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lost	Average
	tives	tives	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	<u></u>
	(000 s)	per cent.	(000 3)			0.9	0.4	4.8	11.3	0.7	0.1	14.6	22.2
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	186·1 37·1	33·5 34·1	1,695 324	8.7	-	-	-	0.2	12.5	-	_	0.3	14.0
Chemicals and allied industries.	82·0 36·6	28·1 29·6	826 400	10·1 10·9	_	_	_	=	=	-	-	- 64.4	 8·3
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	143·3 36·0 42·8	<b>30·9</b> 16·5 44·7	<b>1,361</b> 377 402	9·5 10·5 9·4		1·3 1·3 —	7·7 7·5 0·2	60.9 2.0	8·2 8·2 8·5	7.5 0.2	3·4 0·2	62·2 2·0	8·3 8·5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non electrical engineering	709.0 505.8 203.2	<b>46</b> · <b>4</b> 53·5 34·8	<b>5,891</b> 4,293 1,598	8·3 8·5 7·9	=	0·9 0·2 0·7	0·3 0·2 —	3.0 2.0 0.9	10·0 10·0	0·4 0·2 —		3·9 2·3 1·7	9.8
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	<b>268 · 6</b> 175 · 5 69 · 2	44 · 1 44 · 9 50 · 0	<b>2,064</b> 1,309 564	7·7 7·5 8·1			6·2 6·1	35·9 35·0 0·9	5·8 5·7 22·7	6·2 6·1 —		35.9 35.0 0.9	5.8 5.7 22.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing .	175.1	39.9	1,441	8.2	0.2	7.9	0.9	7.6	8.2	1.1	0.3	15.4	13.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified : Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	138·9 20·6 45·0 14·2	22 · 2  2 · 3 31 · 0  3 · 1	<b>1,109</b> 157 410 76	8·0 7·6 9·1 5·4	0·4  0·3	17·2 1·0 0·9 13·7	2.8 0.2 0.1 1.9	22.8 2.5 1.2 12.5	8·1 14·6 11·4 6·8	3·2 0·2 0·1 2·2 0·2	0·5 0·1 2·0 0·4	40.0 3.5 2.1 26.2 1.5	12·3 17·8 16·3 12·0 8·9
Leather, leather goods and fur .	11.2	26.6	85	7.6	-	0.1	0.2	25.1	5.6	6.3	1.5	38.9	6.2
Clothing and footwear	44·9 10·1	10·4 10·7	217 45	4·8 4·4	0.1	3.8	5.2	26.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	26.5	5.1
Footwear	85.5	33.0	842	9.8	-	0.1	0.6	4.5	7.5	0.6	0.2	4.0	11.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	82·4 31·0 26·1	<b>38·9</b> 43·2 34·5	664 252 169	8·1 8·1 6·5	$\frac{0 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 1}$	4.6 2.3	1.6 	15·8 0·1 13·4	9·8 11·1 10·3	$\frac{1\cdot7}{1\cdot4}$	0·8 1·8	0·1 15·7	11.1
Furniture and upholstery	173.0	40.9	1,452	8.4	-	0.1	0.1	2.1	18.5	0.1	-	2.2	14.1
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers and	35.7	48.2	294	8.3	-	-	-	100 C - 0		-	-	-	_
Other printing, publishing, book- binding, engraving, etc.	68.8	41.9	539	7.8	-	-	-	-	-		- States		_
Other manufacturing industries	82·7 35·1	33·7 35·1	<b>721</b> 307	8·7 8·7							-	242.2	8.6
Total all manufacturing industries*	2,182.6	35.6	18,368	8.4	1.1	45.7	27.2	196.5	7.2	28.3	0.5	141.1	00

# Table 32 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 23rd April, 1966

Note: Because of rounding of figures independently, s differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Ext Do Lo Ni Par Sat Su

EMPLOYMENT	OF	WOMEN	AND	YOUNG	PERSONS:
SPECIAL EXEM	PTI	ON ORDE	RS		

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

# Girls over 16 but under 18 years Total Boys over 16 but under 18 years Type of employment permitted by the Orders 18 years and over

			the second se	
ended hourst uble day shiftst ng spells ht shifts t time work§ urday afternoon work day work reellaneous	20,259 28,645 8,489 5,187 11,323 1,245 7,684 4,195	1,278 1,642 346 1,432 	3,009 2,195 1,086 	24,546 32,482 9,921 6,619 11,324 1,397 8,279 4,534
Fotal	87,027	5,501	6,574	99,102

\* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may vary from time to time. † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime. † Includes 8,857 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AT 16TH MAY 1966

The total number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th May 1966, was 280,291. This was 27,193 less than at 18th April 1966, and represented an unemployment rate of 1.2 per cent., against 1.3 per cent., for the previous month.

The total included 271,248 wholly unemployed and 9,043 temporarily stopped. Men 18 years and over registered as wholly unemployed numbered 203,819; boys under 18 years 8,140; women 18 years and over 54,453 and girls under 18 years 4,836. The numbers temporarily stopped were 7,746 men, 244 boys, 974 women and 79 girls.

On 16th May 29,090 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 269,010, consisting of 210,526 males and 58,484 females. The seasonally adjusted figure was 277,000 to the nearest thousand.

The statistics in Table 35 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

And And	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 unemplo	oyed															
Total Men Boys Women Married women Girls	60,144 47,910 1,747 9,561  926	<b>31,564</b> 25,311 913 4,932 2,212 408	7,114 5,668 149 1,155  142	18,356 14,248 377 3,478 1,620 253	17,075 12,762 502 3,492 1,984 319	12,001 9,339 323 2,169 1,018 170	<b>19,803</b> 14,961 604 3,766 1,904 472	38,127 28,622 1,150 7,812 4,577 543	<b>23,903</b> 22,335 1,030 5,055 2,584 483	54,989 38,481 1,589 14,038 8,179 881	23,779 17,239 913 4,901 2,480 726	280,291 211,565 8,384 55,427 29,090 4,915	28,391 20,420 624 7,146 4,464 201	<b>308,682</b> 231,985 9,008 62,573 33,554 5,116	<b>43,759</b> 35,037 1,263 6,822 2,966 637	<b>23,499</b> 18,541 633 3,894 1,778 431
Percentage Rates Total		0.7		1.4	0.7	0.9	0.0									
Males Females		0·9 0·3		1.7 0.8	0.9	1.0 0.5	1·1 0·6	1.6 0.7	2.6	2·9 1·8	2·4 2·7	1·2 1·5 0·7	5·6 6·7 3.9		0.7	0.8
Temporarily stoppe	ed								5						0.3 [	0.4
<b>Total</b> Men Boys Women Girls	538 447 6 75 10	<b>344</b> 297 1 45 1	83 50 1 27 5	97 65 2 26 4	2,999 2,746 6 231 16	<b>397</b> 309 3 83 2	1,028 891 7 113 17	<b>409</b> 272 3 134	865 774 49 40 2	2,481 2,064 159 235 23	146 128 8 10	<b>9,043</b> 7,746 244 974 79	<b>552</b> 345	9,595 8,091 244 1,170	<b>392</b> 328 2 60	229 169 5 42
Wholly unemployed	3													1 30 I	2	13
Total Males Females	<b>59,606</b> 49,204 10,402	31,220 25,926 5,294	<b>7,031</b> 5,766 1,265	18,259 14,558 3,701	14,076 10,512 3,564	11,604 9,350 2,254	18,775 14,667 4,108	37,718 29,497 8,221	28,038 22,542 5,496	<b>52,508</b> 37,847 14,661	23,633 18,016 5,617	271,248 211,959 59,289	<b>27,839</b> 20,699 7 140	<b>299,087</b> 232,658 66,429	<b>43,367</b> 35,970	<b>23,270</b> 19,000
Males wholly unem	ployed									Real Providence			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	00,427	7,377	4,270
Men Boys Under 2 weeks 2–5 weeks 5–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	47,463 1,741   	25,014 912 8,935 4,596 2,169 10,226	5,618 148   	14,183 375 2,550 1,832 1,023 9,153	10,016 496 2,796 1,633 864 5,219	9,030 320 1,888 1,340 647 5,475	14,070 597 3,375 2,261 1,118 7,913	28,350 1,147 6,882 4,490 2,084 16,041	21,561 981 3,555 2,861 1,564 14,562	36,417 1,430 6,424 4,809 2,883 23,731	17,111 905 2,919 2,312 1,367 11,418	203,819 8,140 45,625 30,048 15,744 120,542	20,075 624 2,885 } 4,932	223,894 8,764 48,510 50,724	34,709 1,261 10,899 5,828 2,847	18,372 628 4,337 2,682 1,347
Females wholly une	mployed										,	120,512 1	12,002	133,424	10,396	10,634
Women Girls Under 2 weeks 2–5 weeks 5–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	9,486 916  	4,887 407 2,428 1,168 409 1,289	I,128 137  	3,452 249 895 651 309 1,846	3,261 303 1,139 743 403 1,279	2,086 168 598 415 215 1.026	3,653 455 1,299 818 382 1,609	7,678 543 2,207 1,668 726 3,620	5,015 481 1,097 924 446 3,029	13,803 858 2,349 1,982 1,319 9,011	4,891 726 932 909 468 3 308	54,453 4,836 14,815 10,505 5,257 28,712	6,950 190 968 } 1,823	61,403 5,026 15,783 17,585 {	6,762 635 3,108 1,585 587	3,852 418 1,191 810 402
School-leavers uner	nployed			100				-, ,	0,020 1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5,500 1	20,712	7,377	55,001 [	2,117	1,867
Boys Girls	198 127	92 60	36 40	58 33	92 55	69 40	142 84	114 77	239 63	249   143	236  43	1,433 805	133 35	1,566 840	145	89 81
Wholly unemployed	d excludi	ng school	-leavers	10.145										A.S. A.S.		
Wholly unsered	59,281	31,068	6,955	18,168	13,929	11,495	18,549	37,527	27,736	52,116	23,254	269,010	27,671	296,681	43,136	23,100
(seasonally adjusted)	• excludi	ng school	-ieavers	19,500	13,900	11,700	18,800	37,400	28,400	54,200	24,100	276,900	28,400		45,100	24,000

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 33
 Duration: Wholly Unemployed—Great Britain

Duration in wee	ks		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less . Over I, up to 2	:	:	26,483 15,017	2,546 1,579	7,573 4,956	1,397 889	37,999 22,441
Up to 2.		•	41,500	4,125	12,529	2,286	60,440
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5			11,060 8,558 8,507	809 618 496	3,587 3,112 2,755	464 328 259	15,920 12,616 12,017
Over 2, up to 5			28,125	1,923	9,454	1,051	40,553
Over 5, up to 8	•		14,920	824	4,755	502	21,001
Over 8		•	119,274	1,268	27,715	997	149,254
Total	•	•	203,819	8,140	54,453	4,836	271,248
Per cent. over 8			58.5	15.6	50.9	20.6	55.0

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Table 35	Industrial	Analysis o	f Unemp	oloyment:	16th N	Aay, 1	966	
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Industry	GREAT I		Tempora	rily	Total			UNITED Total	KINGD	ОМ
	(including Males	g casuals) Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	211,959 100,524 54,083	59,289 17,842 17,181	7,990 6,097 6,030	1,053 781 781	219,949 106,621 60,113	60,342 18,623 17,962	280,291 125,244 78,075	240,993 117,310 63,215	67,689 21,705 20,961	308,682 139,015 84,176
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	<b>7,581</b> 5,722 245 1,614	<b>1,014</b> 978 20 16	<b>1,522</b> 105 1 1,416	74 73 	<b>9,103</b> 5,827 246 3,030	<b>1,088</b> 1,051 20 17	10,191 6,878 266 3,047	11,916 8,420 267 3,229	<b>1,172</b> 1,133 20 19	<b>13,088</b> 9,553 287 3,248
Mining and quarrying	<b>5,913</b> 5,281 303 127 202	124 104 7 2 11	-   -   -		<b>5,914</b> 5,281 304 127 202	124 104 7 2 11	6,038 5,385 311 129 213	6,098 5,284 449 150 215	104 13 2 12	<b>6,229</b> 5,388 462 152 227
Food, drink and tobacco	<b>5,962</b> 313 1,240 249 600 277 211 406 460 302 248 750 564 342	2,996 40 398 223 409 105 37 421 586 54 186 126 328 83	121 5 81 1 - 30 - 3 1 -	<b>233</b> I I 35 - 2 42 - 13 I 39 -	6,083 313 1,245 249 681 278 211 406 490 302 248 753 565 342	3,229 41 398 224 444 105 37 423 628 628 628 54 199 126 467 83	9,312 354 1,643 473 1,125 383 248 829 1,118 356 447 879 1,032 425	6,634 355 1,347 259 774 337 213 424 596 323 260 776 607 363	3,832 52 449 233 491 150 37 434 834 56 205 136 479 276	10,466 407 1,796 492 1,265 487 250 858 1,430 379 465 912 1,086 639
Chemicals and allied industries	3,990 136 656 63 1,750 226 222 331 317 179 110	877 I 28 6 239 200 223 53 87 26 I4	5 3 -1  - 1		3,995 136 659 63 1,751 226 222 331 317 179 111	877 1 28 6 239 200 223 53 87 26 14	<b>4,872</b> 137 687 69 1,990 426 445 384 404 205 125	4,078 136 662 64 1,812 227 223 336 319 187 112	901 1 30 6 247 203 225 56 89 29 15	4,979 137 692 70 2,059 430 448 392 408 216 127
Metal manufacture       ·        ·	<b>4,418</b> 2,178 291 1,172 259 518	<b>420</b> 127 25 138 65 65	<b>2,132</b> 1,962 7 163 —	3 2 - 1 -	<b>6,550</b> 4,140 298 1,335 259 518	<b>423</b> 129 25 139 65 65	6,973 4,269 323 1,474 324 583	<b>6,634</b> 4,193 302 1,352 261 526	427 130 25 140 66 66	7,061 4,323 327 1,492 327 592
Engineering and electrical goods	11,311           210           507           265           204           246           136           317           188           2,676           977           153           1,199           466           53           733           374           381           7 1082           7 605           7 539	3,322 26 99 55 26 35 23 19 109 390 57 31 213 224 74 295 118 213 724 260 331	44 - 1 - 1 - 4 - 22 - 3 - 11 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2		11,355 210 508 265 205 250 136 317 188 2,698 980 153 1,210 466 53 733 374 381 1,084 605 539	3,335 26 99 55 26 38 23 19 109 395 57 31 213 224 74 296 118 213 725 2622 332	14,690 236 607 320 231 288 159 336 297 3,093 1,037 1,84 1,423 690 127 1,029 492 594 1,809 867 871	11,819           215           513           274           208           343           142           317           189           2,758           987           158           1,268           751           384           400           1,210           7           552	3,721 26 101 58 26 59 25 20 118 406 58 32 230 250 75 314 120 253 930 275 314	15,540 241 614 332 234 402 167 337 307 3,164 1,045 190 1,498 725 133 1,065 504 653 2,140 892 897 5,421
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	. <b>4,877</b> . 4,413 . 464	130 86 44	25 24 1		<b>4,902</b> 4,437 465	131 87 44	<b>5,03</b> 3 4,524 509	<b>5,281</b> 4 4,800 9 481	140 95 45	<b>5,421</b> 4,895 526
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	. 4,164 . 1,703 . 160 . 1,014 . 788 . 445	487 277 36 130	<b>2,453</b> 2,437 8 5 	63 67 	<b>6,617</b> 4,140 168 1,019 788 447 55	550 339 37 130 19	7,163           4,479           201           1,149           800           455           7	6,752           9         4,245           5         169           9         1,042           7         791           6         450           1         55	596 347 38 163 20 9	7,348           4,592           207           1,205           811           459           74
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.       ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	. 34 . 3,857 . 179 . 81 . 176 . 236 . 134 . 95 . 2,956	<b>1,314</b> 5: 50 100 70 15: 5 82	<b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>120</b> <b>1</b>		2 3,977 180 2 88 176 0 246 134 96 0 3,057	<b>1,34</b> 5: 10 8 15 5 83	5,31           3         23           2         14           8         28           6         33           5         28           2         14           4         3,89	7         4,065           3         185           0         91           4         177           2         257           19         141           8         99           1         3,115	1,375 54 109 155 85-	5,444           4         239           4         145           9         286           1         348           9         300           3         157           4         3,969           2         8,082
Textiles	. 3,575 . 147 . 603 . 329 . 711 . 299 . 100 . 299 . 100 . 299 . 100 . 299 . 100 . 336 . 479 . 136 . 355 . 479 . 137 . 137	2,26           7         5           3         29           9         29           9         53           9         7           0         8           2         36           0         2           5         12           9         55           9         17           1         4	9         39           07            73            32         8           33            66            91            200            77            91            92         18           77	9     22       4     2       0     4       9     9       7     3       6     1	5         3,974           147         6         603           6         603         333           8         791         299           -         100         100           0         163         191           -         40         163           1         91         3         159           9         665         192	2,49         5           30         32           58         58           7         8           45         5           1         15           5         15           5         15           5         15	4         6,46           0         19           3         90           0         65           0         1,37           3         37           6         18           9         85           1         6           6         31           1         14           0         36           7         23	4,000           07         171           06         858           53         467           71         818           72         300           36         111           50         433           51         44           19         19           42         103           39         200	3,42         60           3         59           5         51           3         62           5         10           5         10           5         53           4         17           5         52           3         26           0         4	0,0240           3         1,451           4         981           5         1,443           3         373           2         217           4         974           7         81           8         372           7         162           1         526           2         1,015           7         247

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Industry	GREAT Wholly	BRITAIN	Tempor	arily	Total			UNITE Total	D KINGD	OM
	unempl (includi Males	oyed ng casuals)   Females	stopped Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	<b>449</b> 266 138 45	<b>156</b> 43 93 20	14 11 2 1	3  	<b>463</b> 277 140 46	<b>159</b> 43 94 22	<b>622</b> 320 234 68	<b>474</b> 284 144 46	<b>176</b> 53 101 22	650 337 245 68
Clothing and footwear	<b>1,232</b> 66 218 255 63 148 37 84 361	<b>2,157</b> 111 480 196 244 607 38 229 252	125 8 3 62 3 4 41 1 3	<b>98</b> 1 4 23 14 25 24  7	<b>1,357</b> 74 221 317 66 152 78 85 364	<b>2,255</b> 112 484 219 258 632 62 229 259	<b>3,612</b> 186 705 536 324 784 140 314 623	<b>1,430</b> 79 231 319 85 169 87 92 368	<b>2,972</b> 130 559 227 535 832 86 295 308	<b>4,402</b> 209 790 546 620 1,001 173 387 676
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	<b>3,023</b> 894 461 700 53 915	<b>554</b> 102 169 217 4 62	92 10 75 — 7	<b>54</b> 54 —	<b>3,115</b> 904 536 700 53 922	<b>608</b> 102 223 217 4 62	<b>3,723</b> 1,006 759 917 57 984	<b>3,340</b> 1,020 550 706 60 1,004	635 105 237 222 4 67	<b>3,975</b> 1,125 787 928 64 1,071
Timber, furniture, etc.       .         Timber       .         Furniture and upholstery       .         Bedding, etc.       .         Shop and office fitting       .         Wooden containers and baskets       .         Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures       .	<b>2,664</b> 942 969 138 187 261 167	<b>376</b> 95 104 58 20 62 37	<b>463</b> 19 436 8 — —	49 	<b>3,127</b> 961 1,405 146 187 261 167	<b>425</b> 95 147 63 20 63 37	<b>3,552</b> 1,056 1,552 209 207 324 204	<b>3,290</b> 1,047 1,459 149 193 270 172	<b>446</b> 102 159 65 20 63 37	<b>3,736</b> 1,149 1,618 214 213 333 209
Paper, printing and publishing         Paper and board         Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases         Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified         Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals         Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	<b>2,229</b> 530 296 261 493 649	<b>1,211</b> 234 236 220 164 357	34 27 — 5 2	5 – I – 3 I	<b>2,263</b> 557 296 261 498 651	<b>1,216</b> 234 237 220 167 358	<b>3,479</b> 791 533 481 665 1,009	<b>2,342</b> 574 324 263 522 659	<b>1,295</b> 239 273 229 181 373	<b>3,637</b> 813 597 492 703 1,032
Other manufacturing industries	<b>2,332</b> 886 189 74 203 47 695 238	<b>908</b> 213 63 66 189 32 221 124	3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	12 3  7   2	<b>2,335</b> 886 189 74 203 47 696 240	<b>920</b> 216 63 73 189 32 221 126	3,255 1,102 252 147 392 79 917 366	<b>2,416</b> 932 190 77 213 47 712 245	<b>1,019</b> 245 64 76 226 33 246 129	<b>3,435</b> 1,177 254 153 439 80 958 374
Construction	38,209	368	57		38,266	368	38,634	45,459	432	45,891
Gas, electricity and water         . </td <td><b>2,319</b> 983 1,100 236</td> <td>169 63 101 5</td> <td>9 2 6 1</td> <td>=</td> <td><b>2,328</b> 985 1,106 237</td> <td>169 63 101 5</td> <td><b>2,497</b> 1,048 1,207 242</td> <td><b>2,538</b> 1,053 1,232 253</td> <td>181 67 109 5</td> <td><b>2,719</b> 1,120 1,341 258</td>	<b>2,319</b> 983 1,100 236	169 63 101 5	9 2 6 1	=	<b>2,328</b> 985 1,106 237	169 63 101 5	<b>2,497</b> 1,048 1,207 242	<b>2,538</b> 1,053 1,232 253	181 67 109 5	<b>2,719</b> 1,120 1,341 258
Transport and communication	<b>20,141</b> 5,802 1,694 2,623 4,425 1,543 285 2,715 1,054	<b>1,375</b> 181 458 69 71 17 36 359 184	158 1 8 6 33 89 2 6 13	12  -7 -2  1 -2  -1 -2         	<b>20,299</b> 5,803 1,702 2,629 4,458 1,632 287 2,721 1,067	<b>1,387</b> 181 465 69 73 17 37 361 184	21,686 5,984 2,167 2,698 4,531 1,649 324 3,082 1,251	22,542 6,025 2,424 2,871 4,844 1,987 291 2,972 1,128	1,478 186 491 72 79 18 42 402 188	<b>24,020</b> 6,211 2,915 2,943 4,923 2,005 333 3,374 1,316
Distributive trades	<b>21,012</b> 5,672 10,475	10,042 1,368 8,361	<b>61</b> 17 22	<b>50</b> 3 46	<b>21,073</b> 5,689 10,497	<b>10,092</b> 1,371 8,407	<b>31,165</b> 7,060 18,904	<b>22,651</b> 6,042 11,304	11,321 1,550 9,390	<b>33,972</b> 7,592 20,694
(wholesale or retail)	2,490 2,375	137 176	16 6		2,506 2,381	137 177	2,643 2,558	2,773 2,532	186 195	2,959 2,727
Insurance, banking and finance	5,929	709	6	-	5,935	709	6,644	6,130	946	7,076
Professional and scientific services	<b>4,211</b> 187 1,646 183 1,517 114 564	<b>4,069</b> 77 1,016 171 2,610 27 168	12   -7   -5   -	15  7  8  	<b>4,223</b> 187 1,653 183 1,522 114 564	<b>4,084</b> 77 1,023 171 2,618 27 168	8,307 264 2,676 354 4,140 141 732	<b>4,404</b> 206 1,706 187 1,605 131 569	<b>4,631</b> 85 1,158 196 2,971 38 183	9,035 291 2,864 383 4,576 169 752
Miscellaneous services         Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.         Sport and other recreations         Setting         Catering, hotels, etc.         Laundries         Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.         Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations         Repair of boots and shoes.         Hairdressing and manicure         Private domestic service         Other services	<b>20,622</b> 2,598 1,356 804 8,037 523 170 3,104 165 433 600 2,832	11,654 892 239 331 5,406 741 190 567 10 525 1,817 936	86 15 19 14 10 7 7 1 1 1 1 6	112 7 15 4 36 3 1  11 29 6	<b>20,708</b> 2,613 1,375 805 8,051 524 180 3,111 166 434 611 2,838	11,766 899 254 335 5,442 744 191 567 10 536 1,846 942	<b>32,474</b> 3,512 1,629 1,140 13,493 1,268 371 3,678 176 970 2,457 3,780	<b>21,819</b> 2,693 1,430 870 8,459 554 199 3,296 191 461 683 2,983	12,961 925 263 341 5,828 822 217 616 12 584 2,321 1,032	34,780 3,618 1,693 1,211 14,287 1,376 416 3,912 2,03 1,045 3,004 4,015
Public administration	<b>13,760</b> 5,560 8,200	<b>1,900</b> 987 913	<b>48</b> 13 35	<b>9</b> 3 6	<b>13,808</b> 5,573 8,235	<b>1,909</b> 990 919	<b>15,717</b> 6,563 9,154	<b>14,641</b> 5,901 8,740	<b>2,169</b> 1,168 1,001	<b>16,810</b> 7,069 9,741
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	843	68	_	-	843	68	911	913	72	985
Other persons not classified by industry	17,336 15,903 1,433	<b>10,616</b> 9,811 805	-		17,336 15,903 1,433	<b>10,616</b> 9,811 805	27,952 25,714 2,238	<b>18,667</b> 17,101 1,566	11,234 10,396 838	<b>29,901</b> 27,497 2,404

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,008 males and 162 females in Great Britain and 3,501 males and 195 females in the United Kingdom).

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Table 36 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.

## Table 36

	Numbe at lóth	rs of per May 1966	sons on r	egisters				Numbe at l6th	May 1966	sons on r	egisters		
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of em- ployees mid- 1965 (000's)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of em- ployees mid- 1965 (000's)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS (by	Region)	1 50	-				Eur an						
South East Greater London Bedford Brighton and Hove Chatham Luton Oxford Prortsmouth Reading Southampton Southend on Sea	25,311 232 1,263 1,285 479 489 409 1,502 417 395 1,178 908 209	4,932 37 180 199 209 52 75 334 120 59 266 159 40	1,321 17 39 34 95 30 24 77 33 19 77 33 25	31,564 286 1,482 1,518 783 571 508 1,913 570 473 1,521 1,100 274	4,687.0 50.0 103.8 90.3 71.2 82.3 96.6 145.4 80.8 102.6 144.4 58.0 63.9	0.7 0.6 1.4 1.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.3 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.9 0.4	Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley †Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby Halifax Huddersfield tLeeds Rotherham Scunthorpe †Sheffield	903 898 136 750 968 86 283 2,188 1,570 571 383 1,773 207	182 261 63 257 113 63 101 395 218 90 342 284 53	45 55 2 91 59 7 14 132 74 61 63 72 7	1,130 1,214 201 1,098 1,140 156 398 2,715 1,862 722 788 2,129 267	75.3 173.9 30.5 83.7 63.4 49.5 96.8 167.5 271.0 56.6 53.7 272.5 49.5	1.5 0.7 1.3 1.8 0.3 0.4 1.6 0.7 1.3 1.5 0.8 0.5
East Anglia Cambridge Ipswich Norwich Peterborough	224 435 1,033 282	34 122 113 139	6 12 43 27	264 569 1,189 448	67 · 5 64 · 4 94 · 6 53 · 1	0·4 0·9 1·3 0·8	York	503 125 230	140 39 19	32 3 7	675 167 256	64·4 23·3 31·1	1.0 0.7 0.8
South Western †Bristol Exeter Gloucester †Plymouth Swindon	2,424 431 337 1,229 520	363 65 173 413 171	55 3 26 51 52	2,842 499 536 1,693 743	266·4 47·8 56·8 93·7 67·5	1 · 1 1 · 0 0 · 9 1 · 8 1 · 1	Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe	456 1,256 676 205 133 347 3,582	158 472 136 106 36 104 421	5 31 21 10 2 39 223	619 1,759 833 321 171 490 4,226	55.0 53.5 80.8 40.7 30.8 29.8	1.1 3.3 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.6
East Midlands         †Chesterfield       .         †Derby       .         Leicester       .         Lincoln       .         †Mansfield       .         Northampton       .         †Nottingham       .	886 528 1,077 531 435 263 2,487	208 184 178 165 130 41 414	45 13 39 39 50 3 102	1,139 725 1,294 735 615 307 3,003	78.3 117.2 204.2 53.7 59.9 69.6 241.3	1.5 0.6 0.6 1.4 1.0 0.4 1.2	†Salford       -       -         †Oldham       -       -         Preston       -       -         Rochdale       -       -         St. Helens       -       -         Stockport       -       -         Warrington       -       -         Wigan       -       -	650 433 663 113 621 469 252 528	86 85 233 23 519 124 164 83	32 14 42 	768 532 938 136 1,167 633 457 617	95.3 95.3 83.7 49.6 58.5 82.3 61.7 45.4	0.9 0.6 1.1 0.3 2.0 0.8 0.7 1.4
West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	4,039 143	884 51	185 11	5,108	688·8 31·7	0·7 0·6	Northern †Carlisle	558	195	20	773	42.0	1.8
Coventry †Stoke-on-Trent ‡Walsall ‡Warley ±West Bromwich	956 1,197 276 371 244	460 359 55 39 49	137 53 40 13 20	1,553 1,609 371 423 313	197.0 152.5 111.4 91.4 98.1	0·8 1·1 0·3 0·5 0·3	Scotland †Edinburgh Wales	2,448	557	143	3,148	240.8	1.3
Wolverhampton Worcester	547 252	201 36	36	784 292	46.8	0.5	TCardin †Newport	643	110	117	870	68.0	Ī·3
DEVELOPMENT DISTRIC	СТЅ (by	Region)	-				Northern continued	1	- - -		1		1
South Western Bideford Camborne and Redruth Camelford	161 377 63	32 121 20	8 20 4	201 518 87	8·3 15·7 1·9 9·2	2·4 3·3 4·5	Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon. Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley	1,007	106 57	50 16	1,163 395	29·8 12·7	3.9 3.1
Falmouth Gunnislake Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe Newguay and Perranporth	319 33 154 128 165 212	42 12 48 50 44 85		45 203 183 214 304	0.6 4.0 3.5 4.9 8.1	7·4 5·1 5·2 4·4 3·7	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett Darlington and Aycliffe . Durham Guisborough	841 343 1,031 523 25	248 80 95 36 12	75 46 37 20	1,164 469 1,163 579 37	38·3 18·9 54·8 28·4 2·4 36·7	3·0 2·5 2·1 2·0 1·5 3·2
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's Wadebridge	394 72	90 33	4 6	488 111	13·2 2·7	3.7 4.1	Hartlepools Haswell and Horden . Loftus Millom	309 46 40	131 12 27		495 58 67 83	18·2 3·9 3·2	2·7 1·5 2·1 7·2
Yorkshire and Humberside Bridlington	288	30	15	333	9.2	3.6	Prudhoe Saltburn Seaham	78	33 112	- 10	111 255	3.6	3.1 1.5
North Western							Seaton Delaval Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester .	385 585	54 68	35	474 671	14·7 16·9	3·2 4·0
Dalton-in-Furness . Merseyside and Prescot . Ulverston Widnes	243 10,956 80 281	329 2,742 56 92	31 786 4 13	603 14,484 140 386	32·1 623·8 6·9 23·9	1.9 2.3 2.0 1.6	Sunderland, Pallion, South- wick and Washington Tyneside Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator	1,979 6,956 130	297 1,491 25	104 443 17	2,380 8,890 172	97·3 397·8 4·8	2·4 2·2 3·6
Northern Amble Ashington	68 282	46 63	13 46	127 391	2·9 18·9	4·3 2·1	Moor Wingate	620 176	219	43	201	8.3	2.4
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington Bedlington	887 255	337 31	91 24	1,315 310	28·3 11·6	4·6 2·7	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven. Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine,	1,203 113	401	41	1,645 139	100·2 2·4	1.6 5.8
brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	1,982	587	203	2,772	178.9	1.5	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Ayr and Troon	862 757	473 246	60 55	1,395 1,058	34·2 38·8	4·1 2.7

DEVELO Scotland

Bathgate the Ca Cumberr Cumnocl Dumbart and Ho Dundees Ferry Dunferm Cowde keithir Falkirk, bridge and Lin Girvan Glasgow Clydeb loch ar Greenocl gow Highland Kilmarno and Ste Kilsyth Lesmahag Newton 3 Lanark Lesmahag Newton 4 Renfree Peterhead Banff an Rothesay Sanquhar Stranraer Turriff

Table 37

GREAT BR of which M

Standard R definiti South Eas East Angli of which L South We West Midla East Midla Yorkshire North We Northern Scotland Wales

Standard R

London ar Eastern an Midland North Mid

East and V

Table 36 (continued)

JUNE 1966 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 325

	Number at 16th	ers of per May 1966	sons on a	registers				Numbe at lóth	ers of per May 1966	sons on i	registers	Strike	elevi.
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of em- ployees mid- 1965 (000's)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of em- ployees mid- 1965 (000's)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
PMENT DISTRIC	CTS (by	Region)	continued					te barren	10891 70	and the second			
-continued	1	1 1		1	ls i	1	Wales	, See .	103 2010				
, Broxburn and	E20	200	/5	000			Aberdare and Mountain		States 1		11221001		
nauld.	30	288	65	883	32.2	2.7	Ash	554	62	71	687	24.5	2.8
<	228	216	21	465	13.7	3.4	Anglesey	259	144	28	431	7.5	5.7
on, Alexandria					Start Lines		Bargoed, Blackwood.	407	75	33	615	14.3	4.3
and Broughty	488	266	74	828	25.8	3.2	Pontlottyn and						A State of the
and broughty	1.270	201	137	1 608	94.1	1.7	Ystrad Mynach	639	301	54	994	26.4	3.8
line, Burntisland,	.,		107	1,000	1 75	1.7	Bridgend and Ponty-	97	17	4	118	2.7	4.4
enbeath and Inver-						and the second second	cymmer	384	118	99	601	25.7	2.2
Bo'ness Bonny-	866	822	84	1,772	48.4	3.7	Caernarvon, Bangor, Beth-		(As) Lines	Martine States	001	15 /	2.3
Grangemouth					ALL STATES	STOLING ST	esda and Penygroes	576	110	29	715	18.4	3.9
lithgow	698	1,036	41	1,775	57.8	3.1	Ebbw Vale, Abertillery	345	19	81	505	10.3	4.9
line Baughard	116	47	15	178	3.6	5.0	Brynmawr, Newbridge						
ank. Kirkintil-							and Tredegar	549	382	120	1,051	40.0	2.6
d Rutherglen) .	13,297	2,409	531	16.237	591.3	2.7	Lianelly, Burry Port,		020.1033				111111
k and Port Glas-				,		- '	Pontardulais and Tumble	725	278	49	1.052	40.7	21
and Islanda	1,188	462	76	1,726	42.5	4.1	Maesteg and Cymmer .	252	88		340	9.4	3.6
ck. Newmilns	3,702	760	361	4,883	84.1	5.8	Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais						
ewarton	372	227	14	613	34.7	1.8	And Treharris Milford Haven	859	124	77	1,060	23.8	4.5
	68	20	2	90	3.5	2.6	Neath and Resolven	446	159	53	4/9	31.4	10.1
and Methil	1.056	1110	59	2 225	40.4	4.5	Pembroke Dock	105	35	14	154	5.2	2.9
	154	82	6	242	8.9	4.5	Pontyclun and Tonyrefail.	190	27		217	7.6	2.8
ow	104	34	1	139	2.5	5.7	Porthcawl	3/1	49	3/	457	31.2	1.5
narkshira	2 941	48	10	171	3.3	5.3	Port Talbot	415	158	120	693	33.6	2.1
chastone and	2,041	1,754	248	5,043	166.8	3.0	Pwllheli and Portmadoc .	204	33	8	245	9.3	2.6
w	853	479	41	1.373	78.7	1.7	Rhondda	895	283	66	1,244	26.0	4.8
, Fraserburgh,							Swansea, Morriston and	37/	71	18	486	15.4	3.2
a Buckle	929	294	74	1,297	25.4	5.1	Swansea Docks	1,204	227	65	1,496	63 . 1	2.4
	84	89	8	105	1.9	4.2	Ystalyfera and Pontardawe	221	99	18	338	8.9	3.8
	89	143	26	258	6.2	4.1							
• • •	229	100	36	365	5.8	6.3	Total, All Development		and the second		Macontener.		
	11	21	4	108	2.3	4.6	Districts	77,022	23,816	5,498	106,336	3,896.6	2.7
STATE OF THE OWNER			and and the second	A STATISTICS	All and a start of the	Particular State		Call States and States	The second second				Contraction of the

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1965. † Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 546 of the December 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. The table includes estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1965 which are used to calculate the percentage rate of unemployment. To permit their inclusion, for this month only, the numbers of temporarily stopped (which are included in the total unemployed) have not been separately identified.

‡ Following local government changes in the West Midlands which took effect on 1st April 1966, the entries for some principal towns in the table on page 324 now comprise statistics for more than one Employment Exchange area and are not comparable with figures which appeared in earlier tables. These entries are:
Walsall, includes Willenhall and Darlaston.
West Bromwich, includes Tipton and Wednesbury.
Wolverhampton, includes Bilston.
Warley (a new entry) comprises Oldbury. Smethwick and Cradley Heath

Warley (a new entry) comprises Oldbury, Smethwick and Cradley Heath.

# SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages 382 to 386), October 1965 (pages 444 to 447) and January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the GAZETTE.

	lóth May	1966*	Change A	pril/May*†
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
RITAIN‡	269	277	-23	- 2
Iles	211	219	-19	- 1
males	58	63	-4	+ 5
egions (Jan. 1966 ns) a	59 7 43 23 18 14 11 19 38 28 52 23	 45 24 20 14 12 19 37 28 54 24	- 6 - 4 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
egions (old definitions) d South Eastern d Southern land Vest Ridings	43 23 14 15 16	45 24 14 15 16	- 4 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 1	+ 1  - 1

Wholly Unemployed (excluding School-leavers): Males and Females Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

THOUSANDS

	Solar	lóth May Actual	1966* Adjusted	Change A Actual	pril/May*† Adjusted
Industry of previous em	ployment			alle genetan	St. Sale
	S.I.C.	Surger and	and the second second		
Industrias sourced by the	Orders		A COMPANY AND A		
industries covered by the		110	120	10	1
Manufacturing induction		110	120	-10	- 3
Construction industries		/1	/1	- 4	-
Construction industry .	XVII	39	43	- 6	- 1
Agriculture, forestry and	Sector Sector				
Tisning		9	9	- 1	
Iransport and communica-					C. La Contra Contra Contra
tion	XIX	22	22	- 1	-
Distributive trades	XX	31	31	- 3	
Catering, hotels, etc.	MLH 884	13	17	- 2	+ 1
All other industries and	State of the state of the		CAUNE TO BE		AND STORES
services	XXI-XXIV§	76	77	- 5	- 1
			Contract States and	A COMPANY OF THE OWNER	
		and the second	Stander States		State State State
Northern Ireland		28	28	- 2	-
		a series of the series of			

\* Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used.

† The sign — denotes "no change".

‡ Each series is adjusted separately and then rounded so that the sums of the regional, sex and industry figures may differ from the corresponding Great Britain overall figure. § Excluding M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hotels etc.) in Order XXIII.

# OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, MARCH 1966

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

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for March 1966\* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

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

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults March 1966\*: Great Britain Table 38

Men         4,195         2,165           Farm workers, fisherman, etc.         2,144         692           Ageular farm, market grede workers         124         692           Ageular farm, market grede workers, inters         126         532           Ageular farm, market grede workers, inters         126         532           Primer and quarymen         214         4371           Collient workers         120         229           Miner and quarymen         242         4371           Collient workers         310         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         141         544           Bottery workers         77         252           Parter, long, foundry, rolling mill workers         78         233           Pottery workers         76         53         76           Gas workers         120         120         712           Partace, forgo, foundry, rolling mill workers         120         123         712           Parter, workers         141         314         310         142           Gas workers         76         53         712         712         712           Partace, forgo, foundry, rolling mill workers         120         124         12	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Alt 195         2,165         Woodworkers         1,250         3,445           Bart warksman, etc.         1,26         1,171         Garpenters, Jones         1,160         3,445           Gardners, nursery workers, etc.         126         1,171         Garpenters, Jones         116         3,445           Garpenters, Jones         1,163         22         Pattern makers         116         3,445           Garpenters, Jones         1,163         23         Pattern makers         120         2279           Gallery workers         1,163         24         4,526         120         2279           Gallery workers         116         54         120         2299           Gallery workers         141         544         Bota and be makers, repairers         310         133           Gar, coke and chemicals makers         141         544         Bota and be makers, repairers         310         1111           Glass workers         79         252         Textile workers         403         1,111           Glass workers         123         2454         Cohing, ecc. workers         130         233           Potacy, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers         123         124         Cohing, ecc. workers         1	Man				2 1 1 7	4 796
Farm workers, fisherman, etc.         21/4         692         Carpenters, johrs         1/1/6         931           Regular fam, market gates workers         62         1/7         Carpenters, johrs         1/1/6         531           Prestry workers         62         1/7         Carpenters, marking states         42         779           Miners and quarrymen         342         424         426         779         Carpenters, market gates         43         179           Colliery workers         274         4371         Leacher workers         349         280           Colliery workers         64         154         Boot and shoe midster, repairers         310         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         14         544         164         142           Pottery workers         76         130         122         Textile spinners         430         1111           Gas workers         130         132         Recail bepoke tailoring workers         133         233           Pottery workers         130         132         Recail bepoke tailoring workers         133         132           Recail bepoke tailoring workers         133         132         Recail bepoke tailoring workers         133         333	Men	4 195	2.165	Woodworkers	2,117	3 445
Agguar farm, market garden workers       1/27       Cablert workers       1/17       Cablert workers       1/16       552         Gardenes, nuers       1/163       25       Cablert workers       1/10       277         Miners and quarrymen       1/163       25       Cablert workers       260       1/10         Galact workers       274       4,571       Leather workers       369       280         Glass workers       141       544       553       Tanners, fellmorgers, etc.       310       142         Gas, ock and chemicals makers       141       544       Bota singhness.       700       123         Pottery workers       79       252       Tanners, fellmorgers, etc.       310       143         Gas, ock and chemicals makers       114       544       Bota singhness.       700       213         Pottery workers       70       123       Texile workers       700       213         Pottery workers       1/24       1/24       Bota singhness.       100       1/25         Minders and coremakers       1/25       1/24       Bota singhness.       100       1/26         Minders and coremakers       1/26       1/24       Bota singhness.       100       1/26	Farm workers, fisherman, etc.	2 144	892	Carpenters, joiners	1,020	3,113
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.       2.62       771       Sawyers, wood outling machinists       716       2729         Miner and quarrymen       342       4274       4274       4274       120       279         Collery workers       272       4274       4274       4274       120       279         Collery workers       272       4274       4274       4274       120       279         Collery workers       272       4274       4274       4274       4274       120       279         Collery workers       279       252       Textile warkers       59       130       141       544       545       59       130       121         Gas, coke and chemicals makers       79       252       Textile warkers       503       228       00 ther workers       503       228         Pottery workers       76       53       126       1213       726       123       303         Chiew workers       130       131       1241       Geobard ablee makers       190       123       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303       303	Regular farm, market garden workers	2,144	1 177	Cabinet makers	116	571
Government         1,63         23         Partern makes         120         277           Miners and quarrymen         342         4,226         Cher workvers         329         237           Other miners and quarrymen         68         137         Tammeters         310         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         141         544         56         138         Tammeters         310         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         77         72         72         Textile spinners         73         233           Pottery workers         76         53         Other workers         320         660           Funnee, forse, foundry, rolling mill workers         218         1241         544         543         513         513         513         512         513<	Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	020	71	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	216	552
Fibermen       1/163       20       20         Miners and quarymen       274       4,371       1       20       20         Other woodworkers       324       4,321       1       20       20         Other woodworkers       369       280       280       280         Other woodworkers       369       280       280       280         Other woodworkers       310       141       544       544       513       213         Gas, coke and chemicals makers       141       544       54       53       223       75       70       121         Giass workers       76       53       213       75       322       660       1377         Moulders and coremakers       130       312       Retail bepoke tailoring workers       123       303         Other workers       2074       5,462       Wolesaale havy Clothing workers       123       303         Other workers       1091       1,900       Workers and oper products workers       513       236         Electronic guipment maiuteurne       20       5       53       463       531       235         Electronic guipment maiuteurne       1098       1,924       Workers and pape	Forestry workers	62	25	Pattern makers	45	1/9
Miners and quarrymen         342         4.26         Collery workers         369         280           Collery workers         68         155         Cather workers         99         130           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         141         544         142         Textile spinners, repairers         310         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         79         252         Textile spinners, repairers         331         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         76         53         Textile workers         332         233           Pottery workers         76         53         Other miners, fellmongers, etc.         733         213           Textile workers         142         123         Textile workers         320         660           Smiths, forgemen         142         312         Textile workers         105         123           Other workers         130         1242         5462         Upholstery workers         193         233           Electricial fitters, etc.         1301         1524         Workers         193         233           Pater workers         1,931         1524         Workers in drink and obacco workers         193         235           Electricia	Fishermen	1,163	23	Other woodworkers	120	2/9
Miners and quarrymen         447         4771         Lasther workers         369         220           Other miners and quarrymen         668         155         Tonnors, fillmongers, etc.         59         138           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         141         544         Tonnors, fillmongers, etc.         59         138           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         179         252         Textile workers         411         121           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         79         252         Textile workers         320         660           Pottery workers         76         53         Coher textile workers         320         660           Furnace, forse, foundry, rolling mill workers         120         Textile workers         100         172           Moulders and docemakers         123         316         Coher deching workers         192         226           Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance         227         1,448         Workers in food manufacture         513         647           Constructional fitters and reactors         775         914         190         Workers in food manufacture         513         627           Constructional fitters and reactors         775         914         914         929			4 526	Other woodworkers t		
Colling workers         2/4         ************************************	Miners and quarrymen	342	4,320		369	280
Other miners and quarymen         68         133         Tanners, fellmönger, etc.         310         142           Gas, coke and chemicals makers         141         544         544         543         1111           Glas workers         79         252         Trainers, fellmöngers, etc.         443         1,111           Glas workers         76         53         258         258         258           Pottery workers         76         53         218         Trainers, fellmöngers, etc.         53         228           Mulders and coremakers         130         312         Real bespoke talloring workers         160         1,377           Mulders and coremakers         130         312         Real bespoke talloring workers         160         1,377           Electrical and electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance         622         1,648         Workers in food manufacture         513         621           Electrical and electronic flaters and erectors         179         144         249         Workers in dink manufacture         513         621           Riveters and called trades workers         169         152         423         74         5462         74         74         5462         74         74         74         74<	Colliery workers	2/4	4,3/1	Leather workers	59	138
Construction         141         544         Boot and shoe makers, repairers         Construction         Construction workers         Construction workers	Other miners and quarrymen	68	155	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	310	142
Gas, coke and chemicals makers         141         344         441         1,111           Glass workers         79         252         Textile spinners         33         238           Pottery workers         76         33         141         544         1,111           Glass workers         79         252         Textile spinners         33         238           Pottery workers         76         33         141         77         253         238           Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers         218         1,241         Clothing, etc., workers         105         126           Moulers and committerue         142         316         Other textile workers         190         123           Potter workers         2,074         5,462         Other deshing workers         193         23           Electricia and electronic workers         1,091         1,890         Workers in food manufacture         36         51           Electriciang de trades workers         1,991         1,890         Workers in dom manufacture         36         21           Contructional fitters and erectors         793         142         216         Pape and printing workers         371         395           Riveters and caulike	Other miners and quarrymen		544	Boot and shoe makers, repairers .	0.0	
Ods. Code and otherworkers         77         252         Textile workers         73         213           Pottery workers         76         53         76         53         76	Gas soke and chemicals makers	4	544		440	1.111
Glass workers       79       252       Textile spinners       70       253         Pottery workers       76       53       Cher rextile workers       53       260         Furnace, forse, foundry, rolling mill workers       218       1,241       Textile spinners       105       1,377         Moulders and coremakers       142       316       Cher rextile workers       105       1,221         Smiths, forgenen       142       316       Cher rextile workers       103       123       303         Other verkers       192       1,648       Cher workers       192       226         Electronic workers       1921       1,648       Cher workers       192       226         Verkers       1991       1,890       Workers in food manufacture       36       21         Electronic workers       193       194       1992       194       Workers in tobacco workers       569       657         Paters       193       194       195       194       20       5       226         Phaters       109,877       35,644       Workers in tobacco workers       363       237         Phaters       194       195       194       195       196       114	das, coke and chemicaro manor	and the second second		Textile workers	443	1,111
Grass workers         76         53         Toxitie wavers         53         233         233           Pottery workers	Classificant	79	252	Textile spinners	/0	213
Pottery workers         76         53         Determination         320         660           Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers         490         1,869         Other workers         100         1,377           Molders and coremakers         130         312         Other workers         100         126           Smiths, forgemen         130         312         Other workers         190         712           Other workers         123         306         Other workers         190         712           Other workers         123         306         Other workers         190         712           Electrical and electronic workers         1091         1.890         Workers in tool manufacture         192         235           Electrical fitters, etc.         1091         1.890         Workers in doin manufacture         30         31           Privers and caulkers         1.921         Workers in doin manufacture         30         32         227           Paper and paper products workers         201         35         43         233         463           Other workers         159         13         14         Paper and paper products workers         271         356           Miscelaneous boilershop and shi	Glass workers	A AND A AND A AND A AND A	Provide State State	Textile weavers	53	238
Protectly workers         Other texture workers         Other texture workers         105         123           Furnace, forge, foundy, rolling mill workers         218         1,241         Retail bespoke tailoring workers         105         126           Smith, forges         142         316         Other workers         105         123           Smith, forges         142         316         Other workers         123         303           Electronic workers         2,074         5,462         Upholstery workers, etc.         123         303           Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance         622         1,648         Food, drink and tobacco workers         569         657           Electricians         1,924         Workers in food manufacture         33         21         21         643           Constructional fitters and erectors         753         962         Paper and printing workers         227         1         365           Platers         174         219         Fritting workers         271         375         924         313         314         227         245         235         143         271         365         3265         1266         Building materials workers         271         376         313         <	B. M.	76	53	Other textile workers	320	660
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers         490         1,869         Clothing, etc. workers         610         1,377           Moilders and coremakers         130         312         Retail bespoke tailoring workers         190         712           Other workers         130         312         Retail bespoke tailoring workers         190         712           Other workers         142         316         Wholesale heavy others         192         236           Electrician and electronic workers         2         1.648         Workers in dom anufacture         192         236           Electrician s         1.031         1.924         Workers in dom anufacture         36         2           Electrician fitters, etc.         1.924         Workers in dom anufacture         36         2           Electrician s         1.924         Paper and printing workers         36         2           Flaters         1.924         Paper and paper products workers         354         237           Paper and paper products workers         27.1         396         314           Paper and paper products workers         143         Printing workers         30         149           Weiders         1.053         3.808         Ruber workers         30<	Pottery workers .			Other textile workers		A STATE STATE
Furnace, forge, foundry,		490	1,869		610	1,377
Moulders and coremakers       130       312       Retail bespoke tailoring workers       123       303         Other workers       142       316       Wholesale heavy clothing workers       123       303         Electronic workers       142       316       Wholesale heavy clothing workers       123       303         Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance       622       1,648       Food, drink and tobacco workers       569       657         Workers       1,091       1,890       Workers in food manufacture       36       21         Electronic markers       10,987       35,644       Workers in food manufacture       36       21         Printering and allied trades workers       109,587       35,644       Workers in tobacco manufacture       36       23         Other vorkers       175       962       Paper and paper products workers       312       713       396         Shipwrights       174       219       143       Printing workers       124       143         Weiders       255       126       Building materials workers       124       130         Miscellaneous boliershop and shipbuilding workers       265       126       Building materials workers       12       133         Mould makers </td <td>Furnace, forge, toundry, rolling mill workers</td> <td>218</td> <td>1,241</td> <td>Clothing, etc. workers</td> <td>105</td> <td>126</td>	Furnace, forge, toundry, rolling mill workers	218	1,241	Clothing, etc. workers	105	126
Smiths, forgemen         112         316         Wholesale heavy clothing workers         123         303           Electrical and electronic workers         2,074         5,462         Other workers         192         236           Electrical and electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers         1,091         1,880         Workers in food manufacture         513         631           Electricians         361         1,924         Workers in food manufacture         36         21           Engineering and allied trades workers         10,587         35,644         Workers in food manufacture         36         21           Platers         175         962         Workers in drink manufacture         354         623           Platers         174         219         236         1664         Building materials workers         72         562           Sheet metal workers         923         1,664         Brick and tile production workers         30         149           Other volkers         133         308         Rubber workers         161         180           Weiders         133         3,088         Rubber workers         161         180           Mould makers         123         2,397         2,414         196	Moulders and coremakers	130	312	Retail bespoke tailoring workers .	190	712
Other workers         1/2         Other workers         1/2         236           Electroical and electronic workers         2,074         5,462         Other clothing workers         152         236           Electroical cauptenest manufacture and maintenance workers         622         1,648         Vehicles workers, etc.         569         657           Electricians         1,091         1,890         Workers in food manufacture         513         631           Electricians         1,091         1,890         Workers in drink and tobacco workers         513         631           Electricians         1,091         1,890         Workers in drink and tobacco manufacture         30         54         623           Constructional fitters and erectors         1,75         962         Paper and printing workers         93         396           Riveters and caulters         1,55         143         Printing workers         12         241           Yeiders         1,646         Brick and lie products workers         12         252         126           Mould makers         923         1,646         Brick and lie products workers         12         413           Press toolmakers         1,033         3,030         Rukers of products not elsewhere specified         <	Smiths, forgemen	142	316	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	123	303
Electrical and electronic workers         2,074         5,462         Upholstery workers, etc.         172         172           Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers         622         1,648         Food, drink and tobacco workers         569         657           Electriains         1.091         1,890         Workers in food manufacture         361         21           Electriains         1.091         1,924         Workers in domanufacture         361         21           Electriains         1.091         1,924         Workers in domanufacture         361         21           Constructional fitters and erectors         175         962         Paper and paper products workers         83         227           Platers         174         219         Printing workers         83         231         237           Sheet metal workers         923         1,664         Brick and tile production workers         41         413           Presion fitters, erectors         1,733         2,444         Paper and paper products not elsewhere specified         290         761           Mould makers         1003         3,808         Ruber workers         101         413           Precision fitters, erectors         1,324         4,196         0ther wo	Other workers	174		Other clothing workers	123	236
Electroic and electronic workers         2,004         1,648         Food, drink and tobacco workers         569         657           Electroical requipment manufacture and maintenance         622         1,648         Food, drink and tobacco workers         513         631           Electrical fitters, etc.         1,091         1,890         Workers in food manufacture         20         5           Engineering and allied trades workers         10,587         35,644         Workers in tobacco manufacture         20         5           Platers         175         942         Paper and paper products workers         271         366           Shipwrights         174         129         Printing workers         271         366           Shipwrights         174         129         Printing workers         271         366           Shipwrights         174         129         Printing workers         30         149           Orolmakers         59         466         Other building materials workers         30         149           Muld makers         1,053         3,083         Rubber workers         141         30           Toolmakers         1,053         3,083         Rubber workers         141         130           Muld ma	and the second	2 074	5.462	Upholstery workers, etc.	172	250
Electronic equipment manuferance workers         622         1,648         Food, drink and tobacco workers         559         631           Electricals         1,091         1,890         Workers in food manufacture         36         21           Electricals         361         1,924         Workers in food manufacture         36         21           Constructional fitters, etc.         361         1,924         Workers in frink manufacture         36         21           Constructional fitters and erectors         793         114         Paper and paper products workers         83         2237           Platers         159         143         Prestocolasco manufacture         364         271           Shippyrights         174         219         Paper and paper products workers         271         396           Shippyrights         593         466         Brick and tile production workers         30         149           Velders         1,053         3,808         Rubber workers         413         30         149           Mould makers         1,053         3,808         Rubber workers         101         380           Muld makers         1,244         4,196         Other workers         111         336           <	Electrical and electronic workers	2,074	5,102			(17
workers         622         1600         Workers in fried manufacture         513         631         21           Electrical fitters, etc.         361         1,924         Workers in fried manufacture         36         21           Engineering and allied trades workers         10,587         35,6444         Workers in fried manufacture         20         5           Engineering and allied trades workers         10,587         36,644         21         Workers in fried manufacture         20         5           Platers	Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance	(22	1 648	East drink and tobacco workers	569	05/
Electricians1,0911,092Workers in doit naturations3621Electrical fitters, etc.361,924Workers in doit naturations3621Engineering and allied trades workers793114Workers in tobacco manufacture3623Constructional fitters and erectors773114Paper and paper products workers354623Platers155143Paper and paper products workers271396Shipwrights174219Printing workers271396Miscellaneous bollershop and shipbuilding workers265126Building materials workers72662Sheet metal workers9231,664Orther building materials workers30149Velders3311Makers of products not elsewhere specified290761Mould makers1,0533,808Rubber workers101380Prestoolmakers10,533,608Platics workers101380Mathine-tool setters, setter operators2656,693Construction workers3,3684,007Turners2139Masons111135112112Platters of products and repairers2139Bricklayers111136Machine-tool setters, setter operators5251,3802,438Platterers366Machine-tool setters, setter operators2651,3959352,088Machine-tool setters, setter operators1,3802,438Platterers1	workers	622	1,010	Markens in food manufacture	513	631
Electrical fitters, etc.3611,324Workers in drink manufacture205Engineering and allied trades workers10,58735,644Workers in drink manufacture205Engineering and allied trades workers175962Paper and paper products workers354623Platers175962Paper and paper products workers217396Shipwrights174219Printing workers271396Sheet meal workers2651926Building materials workers72562Medders933466Other building materials workers72562Mould makers93466Other building materials workers72562Prest soolmakers1,0533,088Rubber workers101380Precision fitters, erectors1,2444,196Other workers101380Mathine-tool setters, setter operators5372,812Bricklayers111135Plumbers, pipe fitters13802,438Praters33,688A,277Machine-tool setters, setter operators322139Masons111135Miscellaneous and neering workers111135137137Plumbers, pipe fitters13802,438Platerers33,684,027Machine-tool setters, setter operators522139Masons111135Oddsmith, jewellers, etc.29683Platerers3862,088Miscellaneous angineering	Flectricians	1,091	1,074	Workers in doink manufacture	36	21
Workers in tobacco manufacture .Engineering and allied trades workers793114Constructional fitters and erectors793114Constructional fitters and erectors155962Platers159143Riveters and caukers .174219Shipwrights265126Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers265126Building materials workers72Constructional fitters and erectors72Shipwrights265126Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers2651926Building materials workers72Meders59466Other building materials workers727332,644Press toolmakers310133,808Precision fitters .1,0538732,134981,053991,053991,014911,014911,014921,014911,014921,014921,014932,014941,14951,014971,014971,014971,014971,014971,014971,014971,014981,014991,014991,014991,014991,0149111,015	Electrical fitters, etc.	361	1,724	vvorkers in drink manufacture	20	5
Engineering and allied trades workers         10,587         33,644           Constructional fitters and erectors         175         962           Platers         175         962           Paper and paper products workers         83         227           Shipwrights         174         219           Shipwrights         174         219           Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers         265         1,926           Building materials workers         42         413           Sheet metal workers         923         1,664         Other building materials workers         42         413           Welders         44         514         Brick and tile products not elsewhere specified         290         761           Mould makers         1,053         3,808         Rubber workers         101         380           Precision, mechanics         1,213         2,339         144         198         144         198           Turners         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .           Machine-tool setters, setter operators         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .	Electrical netero, etc.		25 /44	Workers in tobacco manufacture .		
Constructional fitters and erectors       793       114       Paper and paper products workers       33       227         Platers       159       143       Paper and paper products workers       271       396         Riveters and caulkers       159       143       Printing workers       271       396         Shipwrights       174       219       Paper and paper products workers       271       396         Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers       265       1,926       Brick and tile production workers       42       413         Sheet metal workers       203       1,664       Brick and tile production workers       30       149         Other building materials workers       30       149       380       149         Toolmakers       3       131       Makers of products not elsewhere specified       290       761         Mould makers       1,053       3,808       Rubber workers       161       183         Precision fitters, erectors       1,244       4,196       Other workers       915       2,088         Mathine-tool operators       522       1,33       2,348       Slaters       915       2,088         Machine-tool operators       522       1,33       6,693       Const	Engineering and allied trades workers .	10,587	35,044		254	623
Construction interest in the state of the	Constructional fitters and erectors	793	114	Paper and printing workers	02	227
Printers159143 174Printing workers271572Shipwrights174219Shipwrights265126Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers265126Building materials workers265126Sheet metal workers2651926Sheet metal workers2931,664Other building materials workers200Toolmakers44Press toolmakers3113Mould makers1,05312.2444,196Printing workers10113801,244Precision fitters, erectors1,24414.198Turners21313812,399Turners555138214419814419814419814511113514613801472,418148144144144144144144144144144144144144144144145145144144144145145146146147148148149149149149149141114111512152	Distort decional necess and er decis	175	962	Paper and paper products workers	271	396
Kiveters174219Shipwrights174219Shipwrights265126Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers2651926Sheet metal workers9231,664Welders9231,664Toolmakers13311Meters44Sile33,808Precision fitters10,53Again131Maintenance fitters, erectors133Litters (not precision), mechanics12,44Visiters, setter operators213Sile213Litters, setter operators52Sile139Bricklayers111Machine-tool setters, setter operators52Sile1380Plumbers, pipe fitters1380Lietors, erequirers1380Lietor platers1380Lietor platers1380Lietor platers1380Lietor platers173Soldamiths, jewellers, etc.174Soldamiths, jewellers, etc.179Other sold building201Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73 <t< td=""><td>Platers</td><td>159</td><td>143</td><td>Printing workers</td><td>2/1</td><td>510</td></t<>	Platers	159	143	Printing workers	2/1	510
ShipWights265126126Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers2651,926Sheet metal workers2231,664Welders9231,664Toolmakers93466Toolmakers3131Press toolmakers1,0533,808Precision fitters7332,444Press (not precision), mechanics1,2441,0533,808Machine-tool operators1231,0532,808Machine-tool operators1,2441,12130Beicklaneous engineering workers3368Machine-tool operators521,3802,438Electro platers1,3802,438SlatersMiscellaneous engineering workers1371,779738Miscellaneous engineering workers17973320174727557657656,637732,812Pinters, pip fitters1371,7791,3801,3802,438Slaters1,7991,307Miscellaneous engineering workers179773266Painters and repairers291779738Coldsmiths, jewellers, etc.291779733779731779733779731779733779733779738779738779 </td <td>Riveters and caulkers .</td> <td>174</td> <td>219</td> <td></td> <td>and the states</td> <td></td>	Riveters and caulkers .	174	219		and the states	
Miscellaneous bollershop and sinputning workers2651.926Building materials workers42413Sheet metal workers9231.664Brick and tile production workers30149Welders131311Makers of products not elsewhere specified290761Mould makers3131Makers of products not elsewhere specified290761Mould makers1,0533,808Rubber workers101380Precision fitters7332,444Plastics workers101380Maintenance fitters, erectors1,2444,196Other workers144198Turners2132,399Other workers33,6684,027Machine-tool setters, setter operators9372,812Bricklayers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Bricklayers131131Plumbers, pipe fitters8221,935Slaters137172Plumbers, pipe fitters13802,438Plasterers137172Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Platerers3,666325Miscellaneous engineering workers17973286Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chasis and body building73286Painters and decorators3,9991,822Aircraft body building73266Painters and decorators3,968452Miscellaneous metal goods workers179651Decorators (exclud	Shipwrights	265	126	D 111's - materials workers	72	562
Sheet metal workers9231,664Brick and the production workers30149Welders59466Toolmakers3131Mould makers3131Mould makers1,0533,808Precision fitters7332,444Maintenance fitters, erectors1,2441,2444,196Other workers1013802,13Machine-tool setters, setter operators5211132Machine-tool operators52121,3802,438PlastersMiscellaneous engineering workers13802,438PlastersMiscellaneous engineering workers1796373Painters and repairers2963651Painters and decorators38643852,274Aricraft body building73286Miscellaneous engineering workers1796510Welce and cycle chassis and body building73286Miscellaneous enging ental goods workers1796510Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Miscellaneous bollershop and shipbunding workers	265	1,926	Building materials workers	42	413
Welders59466Other building materials workers761Toolmakers44514Press toolmakers44Press toolmakers1,053Precision fitters1,053Precision fitters733Quid makers1,244Aline tool precision), mechanics2132,132,399Turners556693Construction workersMachine-tool setters, setter operators52132,399Machine-tool operators5214198Machine-tool operators5213139Plumbers, pipe fitters82213802,438Plumbers, pipe fitters13802,438Plastners137172Plumbers, pipe fitters17963201Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.2963651Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building73179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Sheet metal workers .	923	1,664	Brick and the production workers	30	149
Toolmakers44514Press toolmakers3131Mould makers1,0533,808Precision fitters1,0533,808Precision fitters7332,444Aintenance fitters, erectors1,244Fitters (not precision), mechanics2132,399213Turners2132,3990ther workersMachine-tool setters, setter operators9372,812139Electro platers1,3802,438Plastics workers9352,438Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Platters9353,8084,027Machine-tool operators1,3802,438Platters9353,8082,438Platters9353,8082,438Platters9353,8082,438Platters9353,8082,438Platters9353,8082,438Platters9371,3802,438Platters9371,3802,438Platters9371,370Others1,7991,307Instrument makers and repairers2963Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.294,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters937286Painters3864,227938206 <td>Welders</td> <td>59</td> <td>466</td> <td>Other building materials workers</td> <td>The second second second</td> <td>The Participant</td>	Welders	59	466	Other building materials workers	The second second second	The Participant
Press toolmakers3131Makers of products not elsewhere specified270183Mould makers1,0533,808Rubber workers101380Precision fitters7332,444Plastics workers101380Maintenance fitters, erectors1,2444,196Other workers144198Fitters (not precision), mechanics2132,399Other workers144198Turners2132,399Other workers3,3684,027Machine-tool setters, setter operators9372,812Bricklayers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Masons111135Electro platers8221,935Slaters137172Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasterers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Others1,7991,307Vatchmakers and repairers.201712Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Toolmakers	44	514		200	761
Mould makers1,0533,808Rubber workers45160Precision fitters7332,444Plastics workers101380Maintenance fitters, erectors1,2444,196Other workers101380Fitters (not precision), mechanics2132,399Other workers144198Turners5656,693Other workers3,3684,027Machine-tool operators52139Bricklayers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Masons111135Electro platers8221,935Slaters137172Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasterers336325Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Others1,7991,307Instrument makers and repairers296365Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Press toolmakers	3	131	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	290	103
Precision fitters1,2441,2444,196101300Maintenance fitters, erectors1,2444,196Other workers144198Fitters (not precision), mechanics2132,3990ther workers144198Turners2132,3993,3684,027Machine-tool setters, setter operators5556,693Construction workers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Bricklayers111135Electro platers8221,935Slaters137172Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasticers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Others1,7991,307Instrument makers and repairers2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chasis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building73286Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Mould makers	1 053	3,808	Rubber workers	45	200
Maintenance fitters, erectors1,2444,196Other workers144196Fitters (not precision), mechanics2132,399Other workers3,3684,027Turners2132,3993,3684,027Machine-tool setters, setter operators9372,812Bricklayers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Bricklayers111135Electro platers8221,935Slaters111135Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasterers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Others1,7991,307Vatchmakers and repairers2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,969452Mircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Precision fitters	733	2.444	Plastics workers	101	300
Fitters (not precision), mechanics1,111,2132,399Turners2132,399Turners5656,693Machine-tool operators9372,812Machine-tool operators9352,088Electro platersPlumbers, pipe fittersMiscellaneous engineering workersMatchine-tool operatorsPlumbers, pipe fittersMiscellaneous engineering workersMasonsMasonsWatchmakers and repairersGoldsmiths, jewellers, etcMiscellaneousmalers<	Maintenance fitters, erectors	1 244	4,196	Other workers	144	170
Turners2132132663Machine-tool setters, setter operators5656,6933,3684,027Machine-tool operators9372,812Bricklayers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Bricklayers111135Electro platers8221,935Slaters137172Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasterers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Others1,7991,307Unstrument makers and repairers2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.201712Painters and decorators3,9991,822Aircraft body building73286Painters386452Miscellaneous metal goods workers179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Fitters (not precision), mechanics	212	2 399	Other workers .	A State of the second sec	managements
Machine-tool setters, setter operators3630,012Construction workers9352,088Machine-tool operators52139Bricklayers.111135Electro platers521,935Slaters111137Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasterers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers6765Plasterers1,7991,307Watchmakers and repairers179738Others1,7991,307Instrument makers and repairers201712Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Turners	Z13 E45	6 693		3.368	4,027
Machine-tool operators9372,012Bricklayers.111135Electro platers52139Masons111135Plumbers, pipe fitters8221,935Slaters137172Plumbers, pipe fitters1,3802,438Plasterers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers179738Others1,7991,307Watchmakers and repairers2963Others1,7991,307Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Aircraft body building73286Painters3,9991,822Miscellaneous workers179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Machine-tool setters, setter operators	505	2,812	Construction workers	935	2.088
Electro platers32137172Plumbers, pipe fitters8221,935Slaters386325Miscellaneous engineering workers1,3802,438Plasterers386325Miscellaneous engineering workers6765Plasterers1,7991,307Watchmakers and repairers179738Others4,3852,274Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Machine-tool operators	937	139	Bricklayers	111	135
Plumbers, pipe fitters8221,753Slaters1386325Miscellaneous engineering workers1,3802,438Plasterers1386325Watchmakers and repairers6765Others1,7991,307Instrument makers and repairers179738Others4,3852,274Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.201712Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Electro platers	52	1 925	Masons	137	172
Miscellaneous engineering workers1,3802,435Plasterers300Watchmakers and repairers6765Others1,7991,307Instrument makers and repairers179738Others1,7991,307Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.29634,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Plumbers, pipe fitters	822	2,429	Slaters	386	325
Watchmakers and repairers6/63Others1,7771,507Instrument makers and repairers179738Others1,7771,507Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building73286Painters3,9991,822Aircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,380	2,450	Plasterers	1 799	1.307
Instrument makers and repairers179738Instrument makers and repairers2963Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.2963Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building201712Painters73286Painters3,999Aircraft body building179Miscellancous metal goods workers179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386	Watchmakers and repairers.	6/	720	Others	1,133	1,007
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.2963Painters and decorators4,3852,274Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building201712Painters and decorators3,9991,822Aircraft body building73286Painters3,9991,822Mircraft body building179651Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)386452	Instrument makers and repairers .	179	/38		and the second second second	
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building . 201 712 Painters and decorators 3,999 1,822 Aircraft body building . 179 651 Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators) 386 452	Goldsmiths jewellers etc.	29	63	Beinters and decorators	4,385	2,274
Aircraft body building 73 286 Painters Miscraft body building 0.179 651 Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators) 386 452	Vahicle and cycle chassis and hody building	201	/12	Painters and decorators	3,999	1,822
Micrate body smartal goods workers	Aircraft body building	73	286	Decembers (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	386	452
	Mineralleneous motal goods workers	179	651	Decorators (excluding potter) and slass decorators)	I.	a la ser a ser

### Table 38 (continued)

Occupation

Men —continued

Drivers, etc. of stationary en

ransport and communicati Railway workers. Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Harbours and docks worker

Other transport workers Communications workers Warehousemen, packers, et

Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers

Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers

Administrative, professional Laboratory assistants . . Draughtsmen . . . Nurses Other administrative, profe workers .

### Women

Farm workers, etc.

Gas, coke and chemicals ma

**Glass workers** 

Pottery workers

Furnace, forge, foundry, roll

Electrical and electronic wo

Engineering and allied trade Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods wo

Woodworkers

Leather workers . Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repair

## Textile workers

Textile workers Textile spinners . Textile weavers . Cotton and rayon staple prepa Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, e Other workers .

Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring work Wholesale heavy clothing wor Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc.

Food, drink and tobacco wo Workers in food manufactur Workers in drink manufactu Workers in tobacco manufac

Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products we Printing workers

**Building materials workers** 

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 327 **JUNE 1966**

	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
gines, cranes, etc	1,473	1,049	Shop assistants	4,306	4,183
on workers	<b>15,193</b> 289 11,468	<b>16,400</b> 1,180 4,574	Service, sport and recreation workers Police etc.	<b>11,019</b> 485	<b>9,544</b> 2,007
	319 2,457 96 242	9,168 95 79 608	Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff Waiters, etc.	1,585 987	1,486 517
	322 3,066	696 1,971	Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers	973 786 352 63	778 963 264 162
	495 26,336	1,462 509 7.406	Domestics	155 1,868 1,236	262 1,141 1,040
: : : :	23,978 2,168 190	5,863 1,317 226	Others	544	820
, technical workers	<b>14,712</b> 335 545 115	<b>17,755</b> 712 1,944 3,098	Labourers General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers	122,643 49,126 45,169 10,959 17,389	<b>23,317</b> 4,879 754 3,138 14,546
· · · ·	13,717	12,001	Grand total—Men	229,309	148,608
· · · · ·	314 142	457 139	Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers . Plastics workers .	143 19 32	<b>1,314</b> 205 492
· · ·	28	119	Painters and decorators	92	617
• • • •	47	654	Transport and communication workers	1 376	2 141
ng mill workers .	41	143	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	257 112	217
kers	38	506	Other transport workers	203 804	587 644
s workers	<b>1,413</b> 29 403 667	<b>7,390</b> 143 2,569	Warehouse workers, packers, etc. Warehouse workers	<b>1,452</b> 110 1,342	<b>3,016</b> 319 2,697
rkers	314 20	1,456 <b>238</b>	Clerical workers	<b>13,369</b> 8,595 1,519	<b>17,017</b> 6,003 2,462
•••••	<b>149</b> 48 101	<b>950</b> 457 493	Shorthand-typists	1,357 1,188 710	4,224 3,077 1,251
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	797	4,381	Shop assistants	7,820	8,913
arers	98 113 27	614 789 281	Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff	13,539 2 179	26,609
etc	141 129 289	686 493 1,518	Bar staff	1,655 1,674 1,797	4,273 3,376 3,822
ers -kers	<b>1,167</b> 52 326 330 166	<b>14,508</b> 532 4,925 5,504 1,401	Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Attendants. Entertainment workers Other workers	531 485 3,883 386 758	1,016 1,950 5,230 1,133 7
	28  13  52	258 1,067 821	Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants	2,685	16,999 260
kers	<b>466</b> 433	<b>1,604</b> 1,531	Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical	1,092	15,342
e ure	7 26	4 69	workers	1,292	1,250
rkers	<b>370</b> 176 194	<b>1,173</b> 771 402	Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers	16,828 11,233 2,840 2,755	7,103 7,739 2,460
	23	46	Grand total—Women	62,277	125,759
		1			

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 14th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 9th March. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No.17 (June 1966) issue of *Statistics on Incomes*, *Prices*, *Employment* 

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

# PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 11th May, 1966, 168,519 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 438,647 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 13th April, 1966 the figures were 185,541 and 432,442 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 39.

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 40.

Table 39

	Totil Apri		,	placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 11t	
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	May 1966 (23 weeks)
1en Nomen Total Adults	102,034 42,472 144,506	155,154 133,913 289,067	93,597 40,909 134,506	158,660 136,887 295,547	490,828 215,439 706,267
Boys	21,300 19,735 41,035	68,207 75,168 143,375	19,386 14,627 34,013	70,154 72,946 143,100	78,194 59,792 137,986
Total	185,541	432,442	168,519	438,647	844,253

Five weeks ended Four weeks ended Total

### Table 40

Industry group	Placings of Ilth May	Placings during four weeks ended 11th May 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th May 1966			
The support of the second seco	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	93,597	19,386	40,909	14,627	168,519	158,660	70,154	136,887	72,946	438,647
Total, Index of Production industries	61,509	11,796	16,345	7,032	96,682	92,593	38,466	53,665	33,423	218,147
Total, all manufacturing industries	35,802	8,105	15,835	6,836	66,578	65,872	30,307	52,457	32,125	180,761
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	926	519	1,177	50	2,672	1,931	2,246	759	452	5,388
Mining and quarrying	662 315	<b>504</b> 476	<b>53</b> 37	17 6	<b>1,236</b> 834	<b>6,615</b> 6,213	<b>1,367</b> 1,276	74 39	<b>66</b> 26	<b>8,122</b> 7,554
Food, drink and tobacco	3,239	753	2,671	689	7,352	3,034	1,439	5,234	2,310	12,017
Chemicals and allied industries	1,992	220	722	366	3,300	3,082	983	1,888	1,193	7,146
Metal manufacture	3,242	490	392	141	4,265	5,156	2,191	910	714	8,971
Engineering and electrical goods	<b>9,225</b> 6,701 2,524	<b>2,053</b> 1,458 595	<b>3,938</b> 1,594 2,344	<b>1,011</b> 400 611	<b>16,227</b> 10,153 6,074	<b>24,743</b> 17,139 7,604	8,515 6,362 2,153	10,643 4,232 6,411	<b>4,450</b> 2,127 2,323	<b>48,351</b> 29,860 18,491
Shishwilding and marine engineering	2,340	157	93	22	2,612	2,806	560	119	80	3,565
Vakieles	2.971	429	484	127	4,011	8,568	2,100	1,692	688	13,048
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,130	999	1,479	343	5,951	5,433	3,967	3,739	2,277	15,416
Textiles	1,953	541	1,336	983	4,813	2,780	2,367	6,741	5,658	17,546
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	493 606	125 99	349 256	128 152	1,095	716	695	1,623	1,278	4,312
Leather, leather goods and fur	258	144	122	78	602	295	420	748	043	2,100
Clothing and footwear	557	299	1,849	1,902	4,607	1,309	1,654	13,812	8,319	25,074
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,845	328	360	127	2,660	2,310	1,191	1,183	850	5,540
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,091	953	377	122	3,543	2,410	2,078	919	749	0,150
Paper, printing and publishing	<b>1,174</b> 830 344	424 177 247	926 615 311	553 220 333	3,077 1,842 1,235	<b>1,829</b> 1,049 780	<b>1,781</b> 654 1,127	2,151 1,396 755	1,188 1,601	4,287 4,263
Printing and publishing	1.785	315	1,086	372	3,558	2,117	1,061	2,678	1,399	7,255
Other manufacturing industries	24.182	3.126	327	144	27,779	18,771	5,929	861	912	26,473
Construction	863	61	130	35	1,089	1,335	863	273	320	2,791
Gas, electricity and water	4.746	479	681	301	6,207	18,318	2,357	2,252	1,046	23,973
Transport and communication	7,926	3.857	5,855	4,685	22,323	11,198	14,578	17,333	19,856	62,965
Distributive trades	384	71	517	332	1,304	2,023	1,744	1,534	2,748	8,049
Insurance, banking and finance	1 142	160	2.533	452	4,287	8,348	2,835	23,340	3,531	38,054
Professional and scientific services .	10.963	2.166	11.669	1.584	26,382	13,953	5,863	33,390	10,178	63,384
Miscellaneous services	604 6,939 446	104 284 268	389 7,982 854	63 373 275	1,160 15,578 1,843	756 5,703 441	369 989 411	1,310 18,955 2,168	1,559 1,393	27,206
Public administration     ·       National government service     ·       Local government service     ·	<b>6,001</b> 1,613 4,388	<b>338</b> 129 209	<b>2,132</b> 1,469 663	<b>191</b> 94 97	<b>8,662</b> 3,305 5,357	<b>10,296</b> 5,195 5,101	<b>2,065</b> 800 1,265	<b>4,614</b> 2,930 1,684	1,712 876 836	<b>18,687</b> 9,801 8,886

Table 40 (continued)

	Placings during four weeks ended 11th May 1966				Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th May 1966					
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	35,955 21,473 2,412 5,379 6,215 3,864 6,759 13,826 6,022 8,390 4,775	5,718 2,971 511 986 2,084 1,267 1,844 2,695 1,486 1,657 1,138	16,429 9,987 880 2,194 2,464 1,508 3,097 5,639 2,315 4,485 1,898	3,576 1,627 452 796 1,619 1,143 1,785 1,874 1,189 1,105 1,088	61,678 36,058 4,255 9,355 12,382 7,782 13,485 24,034 11,012 15,637 8,899	67,875 31,349 3,931 7,724 17,706 10,489 12,763 17,374 6,668 8,149 5,981	24,423 14,020 1,612 3,408 12,437 5,102 8,134 7,506 2,514 3,513 1,505	58,607 32,505 3,029 8,271 11,036 7,270 12,871 18,190 5,678 7,399 4,536	24,430 12,989 1,776 4,287 9,196 6,572 7,336 9,575 3,105 4,922 1,747	175,335 90,863 10,348 23,690 50,375 29,433 41,104 52,645 17,965 23,983 13,769
Great Britain	93,597	19,386	40,909	14,627	168,519	158,660	70,154	136,887	72,946	438,647
London and South Eastern	26,928 11,439	3,955 2,274	13,022 4,287	2,357 1,671	46,262 19,671	42,454 29,352	18,145 7,890	41,660 19,976	17,746 8,460	120,005 65,678

### STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 185. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May at the establishments where these 211 stoppages occurred is estimated at 85,200. This total includes 5,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 80,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 61,700 were directly involved and 18,300 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 340,000 working days lost during May includes 25,000 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 five months of 1966 and 1965:

Industry group	Januar 1966	y to May		Januar 1965	y to May	
	No. of stop- pages begin- ning in	Stoppage progress Workers	s in Working	No. of stop- pages begin- ning in	Stoppages progress Workers	s in Working
	period		- days lost	period	mvolved	uays lost
Coal mining	1 269	1,300 22,300	7,000 55,000	3 393	300 84,000	2,000 293,000
quarrying	2	100	+	1	400	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco.	13	2,400	5,000	17	2,600	10,000
Metal manufacture	13	12 400	61,000	57	3,100	66,000
Engineering	152	58,600	185,000	165	67,800	211,000
Shipbuilding and marine				Constrainty of Data Angel (	reconcurrent a service of the	and the second
engineering	59	5,900	18,000	67	20,300	112,000
Aircraft	100	89,700	38,000	90	130,900	527,000
Other vehicles	2	800	2,000	10	600	3,000
Other metal goods	31	3,500	12,000	38	10,100	18,000
Textiles	IJ	2,100	7,000	12	3,600	35,000
Clothing and footwear .	3	300	1 1 1 1 1	4	400	2,000
Timber furniture etc.	10	2,400	6,000	12	3,500	42,000
Paper and printing .	8	1,700	3,000	6	1,600	5.000
Remaining manufacturing				C. Desile Station		
industries	19	3,300	15,000	20	10,400	26,000
Construction	129	15,100	70,000	110	10,500	64,000
Port and inland water	4	800	1,000	0	1,300	3,000
transport	34	23,300	49,000	31	34,300	54,000
All other transport	46	29,000	173,000	58	58,600	167,000
Distributive trades	14	1,100	6,000	16	3,400	9,000
sional etc. services	12	4 400	33 000	16	2 300	6.000
Miscellaneous services	7	400	2,000	10	800	4.000
	- L'MOSSI (SA			1000 C 1000		
Total	1,016	295,700	945,000	1,185‡	478,200	1,681,000

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### Table 42 Causes of stoppages—beginning in May

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and discip Trade union status	ine	55 35 5 39 39 9 9	31,600 5,400 600 7,700 12,900 3,300 200
Total	•	185	61,700

### Table 43 Causes of stoppages—beginning in the first five months of 1966

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	287	76,300
-other wage disputes	247	39,700
Hours of work	13	3,100
Employment of particular classes or persons .	181	43,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	252	42,700
Trade union status	25	8,200
Sympathetic action	$\overline{\mathbf{n}}$	2,700
Total	1,016	216,300
	Charles - Charles - Charles - Charles	

Table 44 Duration of stoppages-ending in May

Duration of stoppage	Number o	Number of					
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than I day .	. 50	15,600	13,000				
2 days	. 31	5,200	15.000				
3 days	23	5,200	17.000				
4-6 days	39	8,400	28,000				
Over 6 days	. 30	3,100	67,000				
Total	. 173	37,600	140,000				

\* 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 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 tens may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
† Less than 500 working days.
\* Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

At 31st May 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 45		lst JAN	UARY	756 = 100		
Date	All indu services	stries and		Manufac	turing ind	lustries
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1966 April 1966 May	152·9 152·9	91 · 1 91 · 1	167·8 167·8	149·3 149·4	91·3 91·3	163·6 163·7

### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during May which have operative dates from January 1966 to July 1967, will, it is estimated, add £210,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 610,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 20,000 workers by an average of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

## Major settlements in May with operative dates were:

- Road haulage contracting (Wages Council): Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 3 per cent; normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 (15th June).
- Post Office (engineering grades): Increase of 5 per cent (1st January 1966).
- Sawmilling—England and Wales: Increase for labourers of 2d. an hour (1st June).
- Aerated waters manufacture (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. 6d. or 10s., according to occupation, for women (27th May).
- Prison services-England, Wales and Scotland: Conditioned hours of work reduced from 84 to 80 a fortnight (6th June).
- Cement manufacture: Increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour; normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40 (16th May).
- Ophthalmic optical industry: Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for men and 10s 6d. for women (13th June).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during May include those affecting furniture and allied industries, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester and iron and steel manufacture.

### Principal changes which came into operation in May were:

- Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Wages Council): Increases ranging from 11s. to 15s. a week for men, according to occupation and area, and 9s. 6d., 10s. or 10s. 6d. for women.
- Sawmilling—England and Wales: Increases of  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for qualified men,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for male labourers and 1d. for female labourers; normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
- *Laundering*: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 for workers employed by Co-operative laundries.

- Brewing—Scotland and one brewery in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Increase of 13s. 4d. a week for men and women.
- Pin, hook and eye and snap fastener manufacture (Wages Council): Increases of 9s., 10s. or 11s. a week for men, according to occupation; pay scales for women revised (now terminating at 21 years of age, previously 18).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture.

Estimates of changes which came into operation in May show that 425,000 workers received increases of £165,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 50,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1¼ hours. Of the total of £165,000 about £105,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £40,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £10,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

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

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-t weekly rat wages	ime es of	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing . Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco . Chemicals and allied industries .	470,000 15,000 265,000 70,000	£ 210,000 5,000 130,000 25,000	450,000 5,000 130,000 20,000	450,000 5,000 195,000 20,000	
The tai manufacture	2,845,000	995,000	115,000	190,000	
fied Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timbor furgiture etc	200,000 25,000 135,000 95,000 130,000	50,000 20,000 25,000 50,000 25,000	340,000 20,000 245,000 85,000 50,000	290,000 20,000 265,000 100,000 50,000	
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction	250,000 75,000 1,480,000 150,000 380,000	160,000 30,000 410,000 80,000 240,000	110,000 5,000 1,285,000 1,000 330,000	220,000 5,000 1,465,000 2,000 650,000	
Distributive trades	370,000 115,000 420,000	245,000 40,000 480,000	95,000 620,000 9,000	130,000 1,245,000 18,000	
Total	7,490,000	3,220,000	3,915,000	5,320,000	

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 2,280,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1965 about 6,060,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,360,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 2,490,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 3,940,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

### RETAIL PRICES, 17th May, 1966

At 17th May the official retail prices index was  $116\cdot 8$  (prices at 16th January, 1962=100), compared with  $116\cdot 0$  at 19th April and  $112\cdot 4$  at 18th May, 1965.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices for a number of items of food, particularly potatoes and tomatoes.

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  $124 \cdot 6$  for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb),  $121 \cdot 9$  for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and  $114 \cdot 8$  for other items. The principal changes in the month were:

### Food

There were marked increases in the average prices of potatoes and tomatoes and smaller increases in the prices of eggs, bacon, mutton and lamb, canned meat, carrots and some fresh fruit. There was a reduction in the average price of cauliflower. The index of foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by rather less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $124 \cdot 6$ , compared with  $115 \cdot 1$  in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $118 \cdot 0$ , compared with  $115 \cdot 2$ in April.

### Fuel and light

A seasonal reduction in the prices of household coal was largely offset by rises in pit-head prices. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. to 119.4, compared with 120.3 in April.

### Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing and laundering, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to 119.1, compared with 118.6 in April.

### Other groups

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

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### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

In the four weeks ended 18th April, 1966 897 persons (811 men and 86 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 1,701 persons (1,523 men and 178 women) were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and during the four weeks 772 persons (706 men and 66 women) completed courses.

In the period covered, there were 152 persons (136 men and 16 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical or other reasons.

Up to 18th April the total numbers of persons admitted to courses at the units and centres was 183,202, including 5,306 blind.

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Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

oup and sub-group	Index figure
Food:	test in state
Bread, flour, cereals biscuits and cakes	117
Meat and bacon	117
Fish	125
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	100
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	105
Sugar preserves and confectionery	110
Vegetables fresh dried and canned	110
Fruit fresh dried and canned	155
Other food	90
	112
TOTAL (Food)	118.0
Alcoholic drink	119.0
Товассо	120.8
Housing	129 · 2
Fuel and light:	
Cool and colve	110
Other fuel and light	119
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and Light)	119.4
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	Recent for the
Eurpiture floor coverings and soft furnishings	112
Padio talavision and other household	113
Radio, television and other nousehold	00
appliances Detterm also and the damage	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	109
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	106.5
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAD.	
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAK.	and the second second
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 footwage)	100.4
TOTAL (Clothing and Jootwear)	109.4
I TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	127
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	109.9
Miscritt ANDOLIS COOPE	
WISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	and the second
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 (Miscallancous goods)	112.2
101AL (Miscellaneous goods)	112.3
Services:	
Postage and telephones	114
Entertainment	115
Other services, including domestic help,	Steers Internet
hairdressing, boot and shoes repairing	
laundering and dry cleaning	124
Tomax (Services)	110.1
IOIAL (Services)	119.1
ALL ITEMS	116.8

# **Statistical Series**

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

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

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

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

**Employment.** As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates for other groups (table 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 into 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 schoolleavers, 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 halfyearly 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 analagous 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)
- not elsewhere specified n.e.s
- U.K. Standard Industrial Classifications (1958 S.I.C. 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 constitutent items and the total as shown.

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

### Working population: Great Britain

Table 101

Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	Forces	Working population	of which Males	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for season	al variations		1.11				Ex 1	Internet	
1960	March June September December	21,921 22,036 22,135 22,262	1,675 1,675 1,674 1,674	23,596 23,711 23,809 23,935	402 297 298 323	23,998 24,008 24,107 24,258	526 518 513 503	24,524 24,526 24,620 24,761	16,252 16,264 16,261 16,414	8,272 8,261 8,359 8,348
1961	March June September December	22,354 22,373 22,493 22,375	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,027 24,046 24,166 24,048	322 255 291 355	24,349 24,301 24,457 24,403	485 474 464 454	24,835 24,774 24,921 24,856	16,379 16,369 16,426 16,430	8,456 8,406 8,494 8,426
1962	March June September December	22,482 22,572 22,601 22,486	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,155 24,245 24,274 24,159	411 372 439 524	24,566 24,617 24,713 24,683	446 442 436 433	25,012 25,059 25,149 25,116	16,496 16,528 16,568 16,585	8,516 8,531 8,581 8,532
1963	March June September December	22,343 22,603 22,670 22,759	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,016 24,276 24,343 24,432	636 461 468 451	24,652 24,737 24,811 24,883	431 427 424 423	25,083 25,163 25,235 25,307	16,528 16,588 16,583 16,656	8,555 8,575 8,653 8,651
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,385 24,565 24,723 24,751	415 317 335 340	24,800 24,882 25,058 25,091	424 424 423 425	25,224 25,306 25,482 25,515	16,548 16,605 16,663 16,715	8,676 8,701 8,818 8,801
1965	March June September	23,017 23,147 23,209	1,673 1,673 1,673	24,690 24,820 24,882	343 270 304	25,033 25,090 25,186	424 423 421	25,457 25,513 25,607	16,603 16,682 16,659	8,854 8,831 8,947
Num	pers adjusted for seasonal	variations								
1960	March June September December	21,973 22,016 22,090 22,275		23,648 23,691 23,764 23,948	Singer a-		a draining and a second	24,533 24,545 24,593 24,759	16,280 16,271 16,257 16,382	8,253 8,273 8,336 8,377
1961	March June September December	22,406 22,353 22,448 22,388		24,079 24,026 24,121 24,061				24,844 24,793 24,894 24,854	16,407 16,376 16,422 16,398	8,437 8,418 8,471 8,455
1962	March June September December	22,534 22,552 22,556 22,499		24,207 24,225 24,229 24,172				25,021 25,078 25,122 25,114	16,524 16,535 16,564 16,553	8,497 8,543 8,558 8,561
1963	March June September December	22,395 22,583 22,625 22,772	a start	24,068 24,256 24,298 24,445				25,092 25,182 25,208 25,305	16,556 16,595 16,579 16,624	8,536 8,587 8,630 8,680
1964	March June September December	22,764 22,872 23,005 23,091		24,437 24,545 24,678 24,764				25,233 25,325 25,455 25,513	16,576 16,612 16,659 16,683	8,657 8,713 8,795 8,830
1965	March June September	23,069 23,127 23,164		24,742 24,800 24,837			aning an	25,466 25,532 25,580	16,631 16,689 16,656	8,835 8,843 8,925

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### EMPLOYMENT

THOUSANDS

JUNE 1966

# EMPLOYMENT

Table 102

# Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

THOUS	SANDS	Table I
Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
840 · 9	63·0	546·6
840 · 9	62·9	565·3
835 · 6	62·6	569·2
796 · 9	62·4	561·1
776 · 4	61·6	542·8
776 · 6	62·2	536·4
780·7	62·3	539·3
767·4	60·4	531·5
779 · 6	62·0	537·9
781 · 0	62·1	541·1
781 · 6	61·9	546·2
781 · 2	61 · 7	546·0
782 · 5	61 · 7	545·6
782 · 3	61 · 6	543·1
777 · 8	61 · 5	537 · 1
779 · 2	61 · 4	535 · 6
776 · 5	61 · 3	532 · 7
771·8 771·2 767·4	61 · 1 60 · 9 60 · 4	530·7 535·3
765·8	60 · 1	529·4
767·2	60 · 3	533·7
766·0	60 · 3	536·8
765·5	60·3	536·7
766·2	60·2	537·1
766·8	60·2	535·4
762·2 762·8 760·0	59·5 59·5 59·3	530·6 531·1
759·8	59.8	531.0

Mid-m	onth			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 1960 1961 1962 1963	June . June . June . June . June .	•	•	21,565 · 0 22,036 · 0 22,373 · 0 22,572 · 0 22,603 · 0	10,898 · 5 11,222 · 5 11,384 · 2 11,328 · 5 11,201 · 4 11,375 · 9	8,313 · 8 8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	642 · 2 620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5	830·8 766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	782 · 5 788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	515.6 528.6 529.5 516.1 511.2 506.3	573 · 5 616 · 6 632 · 6 595 · 5 591 · 4 620 · 2	1,909 · 0 2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	266 · 5 253 · 3 243 · 1 235 · 1 211 · 2 203 · 3	860 · 2 911 · 8 890 · 8 875 · 8 865 · 9 869 · 5	505 · 4 544 · 7 558 · 0 549 · 2 545 · 8 566 · 2	840 · 9 840 · 9 835 · 6 796 · 9 776 · 4 776 · 6	63 62 62 62 61 62
1965	(b)‡ . June .	:	•	22,892·0 23,147·0	11,408·3 11,537·8	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7	528·4 486·1	656·8 624·5	804·6 810·1	507·7 514·9	621 · 8 631 · 9	2,187·2 2,260·1	203·8 204·5	871 · 4 861 · 8	568 · 3 588 · 1	780·7 767·4	62 60
1964	July . August . September	:	:	23,050.0	11,435·8 11,488·0 11,544·1	8,752 · 8 8,792 · 9 8,842 · 2		654·0 653·2 651·7	818·2 822·9 817·2	509·6 512·2 513·8	624 · 1 625 · 4 629 · 6	2,189·1 2,201·5 2,220·2	204·0 203·9 206·7	868 · 9 868 · 8 872 · 3	570·0 573·0 577·6	779·6 781·0 781·6	62 62 61
	October . November December			23,078.0	11,572·2 11,599·2 11,600·2	8,866 · 3 8,886 · 5 8,894 · 3		649·5 647·9 645·2	820·6 822·2 817·4	514·4 513·8 513·9	630·9 633·2 635·6	2,229 · 9 2,240 · 1 2,249 · 0	206·5 207·8 207·6	872·3 871·5 872·2	581 · 4 584 · 8 586 · 6	781 · 2 782 · 5 782 · 3	61 61 61
1965	January . February March	÷	÷	23.017.0	11,513·0 11,533·9 11,523·5	8,839 · 2 8,849 · 6 8,841 · 0		642 · 6 640 · 2 637 · 5	797 · 2 794 · 9 793 · 2	511·2 513·8 514·0	634·0 634·7 635·1	2,244·8 2,251·3 2,251·6	207·2 208·2 208·9	869·0 869·2 866·7	584·5 585·6 586·9	777·8 779·2 776·5	61 61
	April . May . June .	:		23,147.0	11,513·9 11,548·3 11,537·8	8,827 · 9 8,852 · 7 8,846 · 7	486 · I	633·8 630·2 624·5	795·3 802·6 810·1	513·8 514·4 514·9	633 · 7 633 · 6 631 · 9	2,249 · 5 2,258 · 1 2,260 · 1	208·9 205·2 204·5	866·0 865·0 861·8	587·0 589·3 588·1	771·8 771·2 767·4	61 60 60
	July§ . August . September	:		23,209.0	11,555·5 11,600·7 11,658·1	8,865 · 4 8,904 · 9 8,932 · 4		620·6 618·0 615·1	828 · I 834 · 4 827 · I	517·1 520·7 520·4	631 · 4 632 · 1 634 · 5	2,263·0 2,274·4 2,292·6	203·3 204·0 206·6	860 · 5 859 · 7 862 · 1	590·0 591·5 594·8	765·8 767·2 766·0	60 60 60
	October . November December	:			11,658.7 11,664·8 11,639·0	8,946 · 3 8,960 · 4 8,963 · 7		611·6 608·5 606·4	830·6 832·8 829·6	520·9 521·3 521·3	633·7 634·4 635·2	2,299 · 1 2,305 · 7 2,312 · 7	206·9 206·5 208·1	862·3 863·1 863·2	597·0 598·8 599·8	765·5 766·2 766·8	61
1966	January . February		:		11,560·1 11,556·4 11,541·9	8,901 · 0 8,896 · 3 8,874 · 9		603 · 5 599 · 9 596 · 0	810·3 807·1 804·5	518·5 520·1 519·9	630·7 627·2 624·5	2,307·3 2,313·6 2,309·6	207·2 201·9 200·9	861 · 0 861 · 7 860 · 7	595 · 1 593 · 4 591 · 5	762·2 762·8 760·0	5 5 5
	April .		:		11,531.5	8,881.9		591.5	805 · 5	519.9	621.8	2,311.9	200·I	861.0	591.0	759.8	5

<sup>‡</sup> 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.

TIV

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# Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

# **EMPLOYMENT**

(continue	ed)												ТН	OUSANDS
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	
323 · 4 335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	280 · 0 288 · 5 287 · 3 284 · 7 280 · 8 288 · 0	569·0 597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	278 · 2 300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	1,379·5 1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	374 · 4 370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,684·8 1,677·6 1,702·4 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	2,696 · 6 2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	2,444 · 9 2,511 · 1 2,608 · 8 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	570 · 6 567 · 4 560 · 4 587 · 9 574 · 4 608 · 3	1,388-8 1,397-7 1,418-1 1,463-8 1,489-8 1,542-4	505 · 4 503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2	737·0 739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	June June June June June June(a)	1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
351 · 3 354 · 1	288·6 296·4	623·4 633·2	321·0 332·3	1,616·9 1,656·0	403·2 410·6	1,637·2 1,628·4	2,937·0 2,961·9	2,935·7 3,044·7	611·1 611·6	1,548·6 1,573·9	532·1 544·9	753·6 758·0	June(b) June	1964 1965
352·5 352·9 355·0	289·5 292·9 294·6	625·2 630·6 636·6	322·2 324·6 328·9	1,625·8 1,637·7 1,644·6	403 · 2 404 · 2 405 · 6		16 Mar						July August September	1964
356·0 357·0 357·0	295·6 296·9 297·3	637·2 635·2 636·5	332·6 334·2 334·2	1,648·5 1,656·4 1,651·3	407 · 9 408 · 4 409 · 4	atta Musita- Atta	alitication of the second s					indere Station	October November December	
354·5 355·0 353·9	295·2 295·0 294·7	633·9 633·2 632·2	331 · 3 332 · 5 333 · 3	1,621 · 3 1,634 · 3 1,635 · 2	409·9 409·8 409·8			1000 - 1000					January February March	1965
353·8 354·6 354·1	294·0 296·6 296·4	631 · 0 633 · 4 633 · 2	331 · 3 332 · 5 332 · 3	1,642 · 1 1,655 · 0 1,656 · 0	410·1 410·4 410·6	1,628-4	2,961 • 9	3,044 · 7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758·0	April May June	
353·4 354·6 354·5	295·9 297·9 298·7	634·3 640·0 643·1	333 · I 334 · 4 334 · 9	,659∙0  ,667∙0  ,697∙0	410·5 410·8 413·6	1	adalli sa	e Carpon	an cause		Nation -		July August September	
353·9 353·4 352·8	299 · 5 299 · 4 298 · 1	643 · 9 643 · 9 642 · 9	336·0 337·6 337·6	,685∙0  ,677∙0  ,649∙0	415-8 418-9 419-9	At set a							October November December	
350·0 347·7 346·4	295·7 295·0 293·2	640·2 640·4 638·5	332·7 334·8 334·9	1,634·0 1,638·0 1,648·0	421 · 6 422 · 2 423 · 0				1114.5			-148.4. (5.7.2)	January February March	1966
346 • 1	293.5	640 · 4	336-2	1,635.0	423 · 1								April	

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# EMPLOYMENT

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

Table 104

Table 103					and the second				-	TH	OUSAND
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 Reg	ions							1 1200	2 088	928	21,565
1959	.   5,447	2,286	1,206	2,132	1,485	1,824	2,901	1,200	2,000		22.024
10/0	5 557	2.377	1,230	2,217	1,525	1,856	2,941	1,270	2,106	948	22,036
1900	. 5,001	2 425	1.262	2 236	1.561	1,876	2,976	1,281	2,116	957	22,373
1961	. 5,6/4	2,425	1,202	2,250	1.576	1 892	2 959	1.276	2,134	958	22,572
1962	. 5,736	2,492	1,277	2,262	1,576	1,072	2,707	1.000	2.102	962	22 603
1063	5.757	2,531	1,296	2,265	1,583	1,897	2,939	1,260	2,102	702	11,005
1705	5 747	2,622	1,317	2,311	1,606	1,914	2,979	1,277	2,132	977	22,892

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Revised Standard Regions 1965 June September	ons ·	 	1,326	2,346	1,413* 1,422	2,081*	2,984* 3,017	1,301* 1,308	2,139* 2,166	985* 990	23,147

The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes. An explanatory article will be published in a subsequent issue of the GAZETTE. Estimates for South East and East Anglia will be published later; meanwhile the figures for the two Ministry of Labour Regions which together correspond to South East and East Anglia were:

1965 June	London and South Eastern 5,803*	Eastern and Souther 2,757*
September	5,720	2,810

\* Amended figure.

BOYS 1954 . 1955 . 1956 . 1957 . 1958 . 1959 . 1960 . 1961. 1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 .

GIRLS

1954 . 1955 . 1956 . 1957 . 1958 . 1959 . 1960 . 1961 .

1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 .

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

# EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of the state	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	
いたのである	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17
North Land				12250		AND STREET	1.20x0 tr					
	70,549	17,761	717	2,482	11,003	11,633			129,708	14,589	211,977	46,465
	78,077	18,634	759	2,448	10,750	10,909	*		124,467	13,576	214,053	45,567
	74,169	19,044	663	2,440	9,764	9,998			118,091	12,780	202,687	44,262
Distriction of	76,534	18,650	525	2,219	10,867	10,459			128,242	12,832	216,168	44,160
	73,344	19,868	715	2,252	11,493	12,304			135,059	14,770	220,611	49,194
	76,553	22,148	805	2,839	12,659	15,764			145,926	17,302	235,943	58,053
	76,649	26,355	880	3,390	12,500	17,906	4-112 m		129,816	18,815	219,845	66,466
	88,584	26,145	672	4,022	12,110	16,635	39,560	6,512	96,959	11,596	237,885	64,6 <b>40</b>
	95,678	25,817	730	3,534	13,212	16,983	38,064	6,452	122,299	13,156	269,983	65,942
	67,160	34,548	372	3,956	10,280	23,679	32,297	10,459	102,509	18,696	212,618	91,338
	77,047	37,445	334	4,909	9,259	24,699	35,502	11,443	96,356	17,819	218,498	96,315
	79,732	38,375	289	4,091	7,642	21,465	27,139	9,858	86,374	16,261	201,176	90,050

			A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC	A SHARE AND A REAL AND A SHARE AND		A STATE OF A	Contraction of the local sectors and the loc	and the second se			And the second se
								24			
11,896	2,978	718	1,861	51,422	27,691			137,487	12,575	201,523	45,105
12,652	2,962	790	1,873	54,964	28,402			134,166	12,316	202,572	45,553
13,028	2,873	732	1,825	54,629	27,091			124,369	10,947	192,758	42,736
14,137	2,714	762	1,644	58,937	26,420	1		128,951	10,486	202,787	41,264
14,393	2,959	863	1,788	59,556	29,336			133,931	10,935	208,743	45,018
17,183	3,448	907	2,192	63,232	35,243			142,484	12,829	223,806	53,712
16,247	3,704	792	2,313	61,816	37,970			125,202	13,472	204,057	57,459
17,105	3,442	740	2,590	68,538	38,725	28,719	4,026	112,013	9,035	227,115	57,818
18,035	3,230	879	2,629	73,914	39,581	28,444	3,589	140,647	10,400	261,919	59,42 <b>9</b>
12,039	3,322	489	3,523	52,612	55,003	26,474	5,408	107,579	13,973	199,193	81,229
13,464	3,399	411	4,551	55,969	58,921	31,699	6,093	105,688	13,295	207,231	86,259
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"

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Registered unemployed males and females: Great Britain

Table 106

1963

1964

1965

1966

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		TOTAL REGI	STER	Contrational 10		and the second	WHOLLY U		
		and the second					CACING ING SCIN	Seasonally adj	usted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages .	284.8 232.2 257.0 312.5 457.4 475.2 360.4 340.7 463.2 573.2 380.6 328.8	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4	271-6 213-2 229-6 294-5 410-1 444-5 345-8 312-1 431-9 520-6 372-2 317-0	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3
1963	june 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453·9	513-3	2.2
	July 15 August 12	449·2 502·0 485·6	1.9 2.2 2.1	436·0 491·5 468·0	12·4 61·0 38·1	13·2 10·5 17·6	423 · 6 430 · 5 429 · 9	497·9 490·0 480·4	2·2 2·1 2·1
	October 14 November 11 December 9	474·4 474·4 459·8	2·1 2·1 2·0	461 · 7 463 · 1 451 · 5	13·9 7·0 4·5	12.6 11.2 8.4	447 · 8 456 · I 447 · 0	462.6 444.3 431.2	2·0 1·9 1·9
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	500·7 464·1 425·4	2·2 2·0 1·8	478·0 455·8 415·4	6·9 4·5 2·5	22.7 8.3 10.0	471 · 2 451 · 2 412 · 9	406 · 9 383 · 0 369 · 3	·8  ·7  ·6
	April 13 May 11	411.6 369.1 321.9	1.8 1.6 1.4	405 · 1 360 · 9 316 · 9	10·9 3·7 2·1	6·5 8·2 5·0	394·2 357·2 314·9	377·0 366·8 359·8	1.6 1.6 1.6
	July 13 August 10	317·5 368·5 341·7	1·4 1·6 1·5	312·2 364·1 335·4	9·6 50·1 20·9	5·3 4·4 6·3	302·6 314·1 314·5	361 · 7 362 · 3 351 · 4	1.6 1.6 1.5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	347·8 350·0 348·8	1.5 1.5 1.5	340·3 342·1 339·6	8·1 3·6 2·3	7·5 7·9 9·2	332·2 338·4 337·3	340·3 327·0 323·6	1.5 1.4 1.4
1965	January II February 8 March 8	376·4 367·9 372·1	1.6 1.6 1.6	367 · I 358 · I 343 · 0	4·1 2·6 1·7	9·3 9·8 29·1	363·0 355·5 341·3	309·2 301·7 305·8	·3  ·3  ·3
	April 12 May 10	341·2 306·9 276·1	1.5 1.3 1.2	326·0 300·2 269·9	13·3 3·6 1·4	15·2 6·8 6·2	312·7 296·6 268·5	298·8 305·0 308·6	1.3 1.3 1.3
	July 12 August 9	280·6 339·1 345-3	1.2 1.4 4-3	275·0 317·9 <del>303-6</del>	10·7 38·9 <b>16·9</b>	5·6 21·2 11·7	264·2 278·9 286·7	318·4 323·7 320·5	1.4 1.4 1.4
	October II . November 8 .	. 317·0 . 321·2 . 332·0	1 · 4   · 4   · 4	309·2 315·1 319·3	6·0 2·6 1·7	7·8 6·1 12·7	303·2 312·5 317·6	309·4 301·1 304·3	1.3 1.3 1.3
1966	January 10 February 14 .	. 349·7 . 339·4	1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 3	339·0 328·2 306·5	3·1 1·8 1·2	10·7 11·1 7·7	335·9 326·5 305·3	284·7 277·0 273·9	1 · 2 1 · 2 1 · 2
	April 18 May 16	307·5 280·3	1·3 1·2	299·0 271·2	7·4 2·2	8·5 9·0	291.5 269.0	278·5 276·9	1·2 1·2

# Registered unemployed Males: Great Britain

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200 Contraction (1998)	TOTAL REG	ISTER				WHOLLY UN excluding school	EMPLOYED	
							Seasonally adjust	sted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
A STATE OF STATE OF STATE	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
hly averages . <	184·4 146·7 168·8 216·6 321·4 343·8 259·8 249·6 344·9 440·1 286·2 250·3	·3  ·1  ·2  ·5 2·3 2·4  ·8  ·7 2·3 3·0  ·9  ·7	176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 226.3 321.9 393.8 279.6 240.6	2.9 2.3 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.5 5.4 4.3 7.9 11.1 6.4 5.1	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7	173.6 135.1 148.9 201.3 288.8 315.1 242.9 222.0 314.0 382.8 273.2 235.5		· 2   · 0   ·     · 4 2 · 0 2 · 2   · 7   · 5 2 · 1 2 · 6   · 8   · 6
ne 10	359-9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341 · 1	389.8	2.6
y 15	337·2	2·3	327·9	7·4	9·3	320·5	377 · I	2.5
gust 12	369·0	2·5	362·0	35·4	7·0	326·5	370 · 6	2.5
otember 9	359·2	2·4	347·4	23·1	11·8	324·3	364 · 7	2.5
tober 14	352·0	2·4	341 · 7	8.6	10·3	333·1	349·3	2·4
vember 11	353·4	2·4	344 · 5	4.5	8·9	339·9	335·3	2·3
cember 9	346·2	2·3	339 · 8	3.0	6·3	336·8	325·1	2·2
uary 13	383 · 6	2.6	363·5	4·4	20·1	359 · 1	304·9	2·1
oruary 10	350 · 3	2.4	344·3	3·0	6·0	341 · 3	285·5	1·9
rch 16	321 · 5	2.2	313·6	1·6	7·9	312 · 0	277·1	1·9
rill3 yll	309·9 277·9 243·7	2·1 1·9 1·6	305·2 271·6 240·3	7·2 2·5 1·3	4·7 6·3 3·4	298·0 269·1 239·0	285-6 280-5 273-9	1.9 1.9 1.8
y 13	240·2	1.6	236·4	5·7	3·8	230·7	273 · I	1.8
gust 10	272·0	1.8	269·4	29·5	2·7	239·9	273 · 2	1.8
otember 14	253·7	1.7	248·9	12·6	4·8	236·3	266 · 0	1.8
tober 12	258·6	1.7	252.6	4·9	6·0	247·7	258 · 8	1.7
ovember 9	261·0	1.8	254.6	2·2	6·4	252·4	248 · 2	1.7
cember 7	261·5	1.8	254.5	1·4	6·9	253·1	243 · 2	1.6
uary II	285·8	.9	278 · 9	2·5	6·9	276·4	232·4	1.6
bruary 8	276·3	.9	269 · 9	1·6	6·4	268·3	225·0	1.5
.rch 8	283·3	.9	258 · 8	1·0	24·5	257·8	230·2	1.5
ril 12	256·4	1.7	243·4	7·6	12·9	235·8	225·9	1.5
19 10	231·5	1.6	226·5	2·3	5·1	224·1	233·6	1.6
19 14	212·3	1.4	207·4	0·9	4·9	206·5	237·0	1.6
y 12	215·7	1·4	211·3	6·2	4·4	205 · 1	243·4	1.6
gust 9	259·4	1·7	240·2	22·7	19·2	217 · 4	248·1	1.7
ptember 13	240·3	1·6	230·7	10·2	9·5	220 · 5	248·2	1.7
tober II	240·6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	·6
ovember 8 .	244·4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	·6
cember 6 .	258·0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	·6
nuary 10	274·8	1.8	265 · 6	1.9	9·2	263 · 7	221·2	· 5
bruary 14	267·1	1.8	257 · 2	1.1	9·9	256 · 1	214·9	· 4
urch 14	245·4	1.6	238 · 8	0.7	6·6	238 · 1	213·2	· 4
oril 18	241·4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229 · I	219·6	1 · 5
Ny 16	219·9		212·0	1·4	8·0	210 · 5	219·3	1 · 5

# UNEMPLOYMENT

### T-11- 107

# Registered unemployed Females: Great Britain

			TOTAL REGI	STER				WHOLLY UN excluding school	EMPLOYED	
									Seasonally adj	usted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	And the second sec		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	>Monthly averages .		100 · 4 85 · 5 88 · 2 95 · 9 136 · 0 131 · 4 100 · 6 91 · 1 118 · 3 133 · 1 94 · 4 78 · 5	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.8 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.6 1.1 0.9	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5	5.3 9.8 9.6 5.7 19.7 9.5 3.0 5.3 8.3 6.4 1.8 2.1	92-3 73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9		1.3 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9
1043	lune 10		119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
1705	July 15 August 12	•	112·0 133·0 126·4	1.4 1.6 1.5	108·1 129·6 120·6	5·0 25·6 15·0	3·9 3·4 5·8	103 · 1 104 · 0 105 · 6	122·3 121·6 115·0	1.5 1.5 1.4
	October 14 November 11 . December 9 .	•	122·4 121·0 113·7	1.5 1.5 1.4	120·0 118·7 111·6	5·3 2·4 1·4	2·4 2·3 2·0	114·7 116·2 110·2	112-8 108-7 106-4	·4  ·3  ·3
1964	January 13 February 10 . March 16		117·1 113·8 103·9	1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 2	114·5 111·5 101·8	2·4 1·6 0·9	2.6 2.3 2.1	112·1 109·9 100·9	100 · 1 95 · 8 90 · 4	·2  ·1  ·1
	April I3 May II June I5	:	101.7 91.2 78.2	1.2 1.1 0.9	99·9 89·3 76·6	3·7 1·3 0·7	1.8 1.8 1.6	96·3 88·1 75·8	91-4 88-9 88-3	+   +   +
	July 13 August 10 September 14		77·3 96·5 88·0	0·9 1·2 1·1	75-8 94-8 86-5	3.9 20.6 8.3	1.5 1.7 1.4	71-9 74-2 78-2	90.6 90.4 86.3	·   ·   ·0
	October 12 November 9 . December 7 .	:	89·2 89·1 87·4	· 1   · 1   · 0	87·7 87·5 85·1	3·2 1·4 0·9	1.5 1.6 2.3	84·5 86·0 84·2	82·0 79·1 79·3	1.0 0.9 0.9
1965	January II February 8 March 8		90-6 91-6 88-8	1·1 1·1 1·0	88 · 1 88 · 2 84 · 1	1.6 1.0 0.6	2·4 3·4 4·6	86·5 87·3 83·5	72·8 72·7 73·4	0.9 0.9 0.9
-	April 12 May 10 June 14	:	84·8 75·4 63·8	1.0 0.9 0.8	82.6 73.7 62.5	5·7 1·3 0·6	2·3 1·7 1·3	76-9 72-4 61-9	72·4 75·1 74·9	0·9 0·9 0·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13		64·8 79·7 75·1	0·8 0·9 0·9	63·6 77·7 72·9	4·5 16·2 6·6	1.2 2.0 2.2	59·1 61·5 66·2	77.5 77.1 73.7	0.9 0.9 0.9
	October 11 November 8 . December 6 .	•	76·4 76·9 74·0	0·9 0·9 0·9	75·4 75·9 71·9	2·4  ·  0·7	1.0 1.0 2.1	73·0 74·8 71·2	70·3 68·2 65·8	0·8 0·8 0·8
1966	5 January 10 February 14 . March 14		74·9 72·3 68·7	0·9 0·9 0·8	73·4 71·1 67·7	1·2 0·7 0·5	·4  ·2  ·0	72·2 70·3 67·3	57·6 55·4 57·7	0·7 0·7 0·7
	April 18 May 16		66·1 60·3	0·8 0·7	64·9 59·3	2·5 0·8		62·4 58·5	58·2 63·0	0·7 0·7

Registered unemployed— males and females London and South Eastern Region

Table 108

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		TOTAL REGI	STER				WHOLLY U excluding sch	INEMPLOYED	
		Charles and the second						Seasonally adjusted	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1957 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages .	52-1 38-4 43-8 55-6 72-2 68-7 52-6 54-3 72-7 85-7 57-4 50-5	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	50 · 3 35 · 8 40 · 2 52 · 9 70 · 5 67 · 5 51 · 7 52 · 6 71 · 8 81 · 1 57 · 0 49 · 9	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7	49.4 35.3 39.7 52.2 69.4 66.3 50.6 51.6 70.0 79.2 55.8 48.9		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1963	June 10	71.1		70 · 1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	A State State
	July 15 August 12 September 9	63·0 72·4 67·7	 	62·6 72·1 67·6	0·3 8·2 4·1	0·5 0·3 0·1	62·3 63·9 63·6	76·7 76·2 74·8	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	71·2 72·2 68·6	 	71.0 71.8 68.3	1.2 0.5 0.3	0·2 0·4 0·3	69·7 71·3 68·0	71 · 2 68 · 0 65 · 4	
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	77 · 3 73 · 1 65 · 0		75·9 72·8 64·6	0·4 0·3 0·2	1·4 0·3 0·4	75·4 72·5 64·4	62·3 59·0 56·6	
	April 13 May 11 June 15	63·6 55·8 47·5	::	63·2 55·4 46·9	1.0 0.3 0.1	0·4 0·4 0·6	62·2 55·2 46·7	59·1 57·0 55·6	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	45·2 54·2 49·7	 	44·8 54·0 49·5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44·7 46·4 47·2	57·0 56·9 55·8	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	52·2 53·2 51·7	::	52·0 52·9 51·3	0.8 0.3 0.2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51·2 52·6 51·2	50·7 48·7 48·6	
1965	January II February 8 March 8	57·4 56·2 54·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	57·0 55·8 53·9	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·5	56·7 55·6 53·8	45 · 6 45 · 5 47 · 0	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	51 · 4 48 · 5 43 · 2	0·9 0·8 0·7	51·2 48·3 42·8	1.8 0.4 0.1	0·2 0·2 0·4	49·4 47·9 42·7	46 · 9 49 · 8 51 · 3	0·8 0·9 0·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13	42 · 1 49 · 2 52 · 6	0·7 0·8 0·9	41 · 9 49 · 0 47 · 7	0·1 5·3 2·2	0·2 0·2 4·9	41 · 7 43 · 7 45 · 5	53·6 53·9 53·8	0·9 0·9 0·9
	October 11 November 8 December 6	50·5 51·1 50·0	0·9 0·9 0·9	50·1 50·9 49·8	0·9 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	49·3 50·6 49·6	48.6 46.7 47.0	0·8 0·8 0·8
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	55-3 54-3 50-1	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43 · 7 44 · 0 43 · 3	0·7 0·8 0·7
	April 18 May 16	48·5 43·8	0·8 0·7	48·1 43·4	0·9 0·2	0·4 0·4	47·2 43·1	44·8 45·1	0·8 0·8

TOTAL REGISTER

Number

(000's)

23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8

31.2

29·4 33·8 32·7

34·1 34·6 33·8

37·0 36·0 33·6

32·0 26·8 21·9

21·4 26·1 25·3

26·9 27·4 28·0

31.7 31.3 30.5

32.7 25.2 21.0

20·0 25·9 24·2

25·8 26·5 27·3

29·4 30.8 27·7

27·2 23·5

Percentage rate

per cent.

......

i:0

..

... ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

... ...

1.2 0.9 0.8

0.7 0.9 0.9

0·9 1·0 1·0

| · | | · | | · 0

1.0 0.8

# UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly averages

June 10 .

July 15 . August 12 . September 9

October 14. November 11 December 9

January 13 . February 10 March 16 .

April 13 May 11 June 15

July 13 . August 10 . September 14

October 12. November 9 December 7

January II . February 8 . March 8 .

July 12 . August 9 . September 13

October II November 8 December 6

January 10 . February 14 March 14 .

April 18 May 16

April 12 May 10 June 14

# Registered unemployedmales and females **Eastern and Southern Region**

Number

(000's)

38.7

38·2 36·9 35·6

34·1 33·0 31·6

29·0 27·1 27·1

28·1 27·3 27·7

29·2 28·8 28·5

27·1 26·0 25·5

24·7 23·3 23·9

24·0 25·7 26·5

27·7 27·8 27·5

25·7 25·1 25·1

22.8 23.1 22.2

23·8 24·0

Seasonally adjusted

As percentage of total employees

per cent.

0.9

..

··· ···

··· ···

::

··· ···

... ...

... ..

0.9 0.8 0.9

0.9 0.9 1.0

1.0 1.0 1.0

0.9 0.9 0.9

0.8 0.8 0.8

0·9 0·9

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers

Actual

(000's)

22.3 17.4 19.5 27.1 35.2 34.3 26.7 25.4 33.6 38.6 27.6 25.4

30.8

28·8 29·0 29·6

33·0 34·0 33·4

36·1 35·3 33·2

31.0 26.4 21.7

26·2 27·0 27·4

26·4 24·8 20·7

19·9 21·1 22·6

24·8 26·1 27·0

29·0 30·4 27·4

26·2 23·1

Temporarily stopped

(000's)

0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8

0.2

0·2 0·2 0·4

0·3 0·3 0·3

0.6 0.5 0.3

0·3 0·3 0·1

0·1 0·2 0·4

0·2 0·2 0·4

0·5 0 5 1·0

4·6 0·2 0·2

0·1 1·8 0·3

0·5 0·2 0·2

0·3 0·4 0·2

0·3 0·2

of which school leavers

(000's)

0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.6 1.0 1.2 0.7 0.6

0.3

0·3 4·7 2·6

0·8 0·3 0·2

0·3 0·2 0·1

0·7 0·2 0·1

0·1 3·9 1·5

0·5 0·2 0·1

0·2 0·1 0·1

1.7 0.3 0.1

0·1 3·0 1·3

0·4 0·2 0·1

0·2 0·1

0·7 0·2

Total wholly unemployed

(000's)

22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0

31.1

29·1 33·6 32·3

33·9 34·3 33·6

36·3 35·5 33·3

31.7 26.6 21.8

21.3 25.9 25.0

26.7 27.2 27.5

31·3 30·8 29·5

28·2 25·0 20·8

19·9 24·1 23·9

25·2 26·3 27·1

29·2 30·4 27·5

26·8 23·3

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

Table 110

TOTAL REGISTER		TER			22	WHOLLY UN excluding school	EMPLOYED of leavers		
	basspille silouverel							Seasonally adju	sted
	Internet and	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000°4) (000°	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages .	16.7 13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 20.5 20.9	1.4 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.1 1.5 1.6	16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 2.6 0.1 0.4	16-1 13-1 14-5 20-6 26-0 25-2 20-0 17-2 21-8 24-8 20-1 20-3	ergens	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5
1963	June 10	20.3	1.5	20-2	0.5	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	July 15	18·1	1.4	17-9	0·1	0·3	17·8	24·1	1.8
	August 12	20·6	1.6	20-4	1·8	0·2	18·6	23·6	1.8
	September 9	20·8	1.6	20-8	1·2	0·1	19·6	23·4	1.8
	October 14	24·2	1.8	24·1	0·4	0·1	23·7	23·4	1.8
	November 11	26·2	2.0	26·0	0·2	0·2	25·8	23·2	1.8
	December 9	26·0	2.0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25·7	22·7	1.7
1964	January 13	27.6	2·1	27·3	0·2	0·3	27·1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2·0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25·8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1·7	23·1	0·1	0·2	23·0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	21+7	1.6	21.6	0·4	0·2	21·2	20·3	1.5
	May II	18+5	1.4	18.4	0·1	0·2	18·3	19·6	1.5
	June 15	15+5	1.2	15.4	—	0·1	15·4	19·7	1.5
	July 13	14·6	+1	14°6	0·1	0·1	14·5	19·9	1.5
	August 10	17·1	+3	17°1	1·4	0·1	15·7	20·3	1.5
	September 14	17·4	+3	17°3	0·7	0·1	16·6	20·1	1.5
	October 12	20·5	1.5	20·4	0·3	0·2	20·1	19·8	1.5
	November 9	21·6	1.6	21·4	0·1	0·1	21·3	19·0	1.4
	December 7	22·5	1.7	22·3	0·1	0·2	22·2	19·5	1.5
1965	January II	24·3	`8	24·1	0·2	0·2	23·9	19·0	1.4
	February 8	24·3	`8	23·3	0·1	1·0	23·2	18·7	1.4
	March 8	23·4	`7	22·3	0·1	1·1	22·2	19·2	1.4
	April 12	20-5	1.5	20·3	0·5	0·2	19·8	19·0	1.4
	May 10	18-3	1.4	18·1	0·1	0·2	18·0	19·3	1.4
	June 14	16-4	1.2	16·2	0·1	0·1	16·2	20·7	1.5
	July 12	16-5	1.2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.7
	August 9	19-1	1.4	18·3	1·2	0·8	17·1	21·9	1.6
	September 13	18-9	1.4	18·8	0·6	0·1	18·2	21·9	1.6
	October II	21.7	1.6	21.6	0·2	0·1	21·4	21 · 1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0·1	0·1	23·9	21 · 4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0·1	0·1	23·4	20 · 6	1.5
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	1.9 1.9 1.7	25.6 24.8 22.5	0·2 0·1	0-3 0-2 0-1	25.5 24.7 22.4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1.5 1.5 1.4
	April 18 May 16	21 · 1 18 · 4	1.6 1.4	20·9 18·3	0·3 0·1	0-2 0-1	20-6 18·2	19·7 19·5	1.5

Table 109

1963

1964

1965

1966

Excluding Dorset other than Poole

Including Dorset other than Poole.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Registered unemployed males and females West Midlands Region

# Registered unemployed— males and females East Midlands Region

Table 112

	ALCO ALCO CAMERIA	TOTAL REGI	STER			8	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
							- "	Seasonally adj	usted	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	1 197 <u>1</u> 197 1	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages .	6.4 5.8 6.9 10.8 19.7 18.6 13.1 13.0 17.9 24.7 13.6 13.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0.7 0.9 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 19.6 19.6 11.9		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
1963	June 10 .	20.2		18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	01.000	
	July 15 August 12 September 9	18·3 21·1 19·7	::	16·8 20·5 18·8	0·2 3·3 2·0	1.5 0.6 0.9	16·6 17·2 16·8	19·1 18·8 18·3		
	October 14 November 11 December 9	17·4 17·1 16·7	::	16·8 16·4 16·3	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.6 0.7 0.4	16·1 16·1 16·1	17·2 16·7 16·0		
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	17-8 16-9 15-8	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	17·2 16·4 14·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·4 I·I	17·0 16·3 14·6	14·8 13·8 13·0		
	April 13 May 11 June 15	15+1 13+1 11+5		14·7 12·8 11·3	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	14·1 12·7 11·2	13·5 13·0 12·3		
	July 13 August 10 September 14	10·8 14·0 12·4	::	10·5 14·0 12·2	0·1 2·7 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	10.5 11.3 11.2	2·1  2·3  2·2		
	October 12 November 9 December 7	12·0 11·8 11·9	::	11.6 11.5 11.6	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·3	11.3 11.4 11.5	12·2 11·8 11·4		
1965	January II February 8 March 8	13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12·7 12·8 12·7	0·1 0·1	0.8 1.2 2.3	12.6 12.8 12.6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8	
	April 12 May 10 June 14	14·3 12·7 11·8	1.0 0.9 0.8	12·8 11·5 10·9	· 2 0 · 1 0 · 1	1.5 1.2 0.9	11.6 11.4 10.8	·    ·6   ·9	0·8 0·8 0·8	
	July 12 August 9 September 13	11 · 3 13 · 9 13 · 3	0·8 1·0 0·9	10·8 13·3 12·7	0·1 1·8 0·8	0.5 0.5 0.6	10-8 11-5 11-8	12·5 12·5 12·9	0·9 0·9 0·9	
	October 11 November 8 December 6	13·1 12·7 13·3	0·9 0·9 0·9	12.6 12.3 12.8	0·3 0·1 0·1	0.5 0.4 0.5	12·3 12·2 12·7	13·2 12·7 12·6	0·9 0·9 0·9	
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	14.8 14·5 13·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 0·1	0.8 0.9 0.7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0.8 0.8 0.8	
	April 18 May 16	13·5 12·0	0·9 0·8	12·9 11·6	0·4 0·1	0.6 0.4	12·5 11·5	12·0 11·7	0.8 0.8	

			TOTAL REGIS	TER			1973 1973	WHOLLY UN excluding school	EMPLOYED leavers	
		an a				1			Seasonally adju	isted
		anosta e	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		100	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 1958 959 960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages		12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 31.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9	11-7 9-6 14-7 23-0 29-5 28-6 17-8 21-1 34-2 38-3 20-3 16-3	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3	0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1	11-3 9-4 14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1	-	0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6
10/2	lune 10		37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
1963	July 15 August 12	:	34·3 41·8 40·3	1.5 1.8 1.8	32 · 1 39 · 5 35 · 6	0·5 6·5 3·5	2·3 2·3 4·7	31.6 33.0 32.2	35·7 35·4 33·9	1.6 1.5 1.5
	October 14 . November 11 . December 9 .		35·8 32·7 30·4	1.6 1.4 1.3	31 · 3 30 · 1 28 · 0	0·9 0·4 0·2	4·5 2·6 2·4	30·4 29·7 27·8	31 · 5 30 · 1 28 · 5	·4  ·3  ·2
1964	January 13 February 10 .	:	30·0 27·0 23·3	1.3 1.2 1.0	28·6 25·9 22·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	·4  ·2  ·1	28·4 25·7 22·2	25·3 22·4 20·6	1·1 1·0 0·9
	April 13 May 11	33	22.6 21.8 18.3	1.0 0.9 0.8	21 · 9 19 · 4 17 · 4	0·8 0·2 0·1	0.6 2.4 0.9	21·2 19·2 17·3	20·9 19·5 18·8	0.9 0.8 0.8
	July 13 August 10		16·7 23·7 19·2	0·7 1·0 0·8	16:4 23:1 18:7	0·3 5·6 1·8	0·3 0·6 0·6	16·1 17·5 16·8	18·0 18·4 17·1	0·8 0·8 0·7
	October 12 . November 9 . December 7 .		19·5 18·7 18·1	0·8 0·8 0·8	17.5 16.2 15.9	0·5 0·1 0·1	2.0 2.5 2.2	17·0 16·0 15·8	17·1 16·0 16·4	0·7 0·7 0·7
1965	January II . February 8 March 8		17·8 17·2 32·9	0.8 0.7 1.4	16-8 16-3 15-8	0·1 0·1 0·1	1.0 0.9 17.0	16·7 16·2 15·8	15·2 14·7 15·0	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 12 May 10		21.6 15.4 15.0	0·9 0·7 0·6	17·2 14·5 13·7	2·9 0·3 0·1	4·4 0·9 1·4	14·3 14·2 13·6	14·2 14·3 14·6	0.6 0.6 0.6
	July 12 August 9		18·4 33·9 19·4	0·8 1·4 0·8	17·0 20·5 17·4	3·4 5·7 2·0	1.4 13.4 1.9	13·6 14·9 15·5	15·1 15·6 15·7	0.6 0.7 0.7
	October 11 November 8 December 6		19·7 17·0 16·4	0·8 0·7 0·7	16·2 15·6 14·9	0·5 0·1 0·1	3·5 1·4 1·5	15.7 15.5 14.8	15.7 15.5 15.4	0.7 0.7 0.7
1966	January 10 February 14 . March 14 .	1	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18 . May 16 .		15·9 17·1	0·7 0·7	15·3 14·1	0·8 0·1	0·5 3·0	14·5 13·9	14·4 13·9	0·6 0·6

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Registered unemployed males and females Yorkshire and Humberside Region

# Registered unemployed males and females North Western Region

### Table 113

			TOTAL REGIS	TER	and the second se			WHOLLY UNE excluding school	MPLOYED leavers	
		230 March	a superpression and					1	Seasonally adj	usted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
			I (000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1955 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	fonthly averages	. {	19·1 14·8 15·7 19·6 38·5 38·2 24·5 21·0 34·3 42·5 26·4 22·8	······································	17-2 13-1 13-9 18-5 30-6 34-0 23-7 19-7 30-4 37-2 25-8 22-2	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 32.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4	-	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···
10/2	lune 10		35.1		33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	Di as et i teti
[903	July 15 . August 12 .	9-91 9-91 9-31	33·3 38·0 36·0		30·8 36·9 34·6	0·5 6·0 3·9	2·4  ·   ·4	30·3 30·9 30·6	35·3 34·5 33·3	
	October 14. November 11 December 9		34·1 33·3 32·3		32·7 32·3 31·7	1.4 0.6 0.3	1 · 4 1 · 0 0 · 6	31.2 31.7 31.4	32·2 30·8 30·0	;; ;;
1964	January 13 . February 10 March 16		34·4 32·2 29·8		33·3 31·4 29·0	0·4 0·3 0·1	1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 9	32.9 31.2 28.8	28.6 26.9 26.2	
	April 13 . May 11 .	::::	28·9 25·3 21·7		28·2 24·6 21·3	1+0 0+3 0+1	0·8 0·7 0·4	27·2 24·4 21·1	26·5 25·1 23·7	
	July 13 . August 10 .		21·3 26·9 24·5		20·8 26·7 23·9	0.6 5.5 2.4	0·5 0·2 0·6	20·3 21·2 21·5	24·0 24·1 23·5	
	October 12. November 9 December 7		24·3 24·2 23·8		23·5 23·5 23·3	0·9 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·7 0·5	22.6 23.2 23.1	23·2 22·4 22·1	
(965	January II . February 8 .	1.0 	. 25·6 . 25·2 . 24·3	·2  ·2  ·2	24·9 24·2 23·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·7 1·0 0·9	24·6 24·0 23·3	21·3 20·7 21·2	
	April 12 . May 10 .		23·1 21·8 19·7	+   *0 0*9	22+5 21+3 19+1	0~8 0~4 0~1	0.6 0.5 0.6	21-7 20-9 19-0	21·0 21·3 21·3	1.0 1.0
	July 12 . August 9 . September 13		. 19·0 . 23·9 . 22·1	0·9  ·1  ·1	18·8 23·7 21·8	0~6 4~0 1~8	0·2 0·2 0·3	18·2 19·7 20·0	21.6 22.5 21.9	1.0
	October 11. November 8 December 6	1	22.5 22.3 23.9	2   24  21	22-0 21-8 22-8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.5 0.5 1.1	21 · 3 21 · 5 22 · 6	20·7 21·7	1.0
1966	January 10 . February 14 March 14		· 24-5 · 23-8 · 21-9	-2  -1  ⊀0	23·3 22·4 20·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	1.·2 1.·4 1.∘0	23·2 22·3 20·8	20·1 19·3 19·0	1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9
	April 18 .	12.21	. 22.2	1.1 0.9	20·9 18·8	0.9 0.2	1.4	18.5	18.8	0.9

	RLOTED Parter	TOTAL REG	ISTER				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
		and the second second		And	anan	Summersup.	Manuel	Seasonally ad	justed	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	na test in an ar artista	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000!s)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
954 955 955 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965	Monthly averages .	44-2 40-8 40-0 47-3 80-8 82-1 57-8 49-3 76-8 93-6 62-5 48-4	1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 6 2 · 7 2 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 6 2 · 5 3 · 1 2 · 1 1 · 6	41 · 9 32 · 2 35 · 5 44 · 8 64 · 8 73 · 1 56 · 5 46 · 4 69 · 1 86 · 5 61 · 1 47 · 3	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2	2 · 3 8 · 6 4 · 4 2 · 5 16 · 0 8 · 9 1 · 4 2 · 9 7 · 7 7 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 4	41 · 0 31 · 4 34 · 8 63 · 3 71 · 2 55 · 2 45 · 3 66 · 8 83 · 1 59 · 4 46 · 1		1.4 1.0 1.2 2.1 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.0 1.5	
963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.2	1.4	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 · <del>4</del>	2·7	78.6	2·7	·8	75·9	77 · 2	2.6	
	November 11	78 · 1	2·6	76.7	1·1	·4	75·6	73 · 9	2.4	
	December 9	74 · 3	2·5	73.1	0·6	·2	72·5	72 · 2	2.4	
964	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 · B	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	·8	54·9	1·3	1.0	53.6	54·3	1.8	
	November 9 .	55·6	·8	54·3	0·5	1.3	53.8	52·4	1.7	
	December 7 .	53·7	·8	52·0	0·3	1.7	51.7	51·5	1.7	
965	January II	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·D	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 II	45·0	· 5	44·6	0·7	0·4	43·9	44-3	1.5	
	November 8	45·3	· 5	44·8	0·2	0·5	44·5	43-3	1.4	
	December 6	44·8	· 5	43·3	0·1	1·5	43·2	43-0	1.4	
966	January IO	45·3	1.5	44·6	0·2	0·7	44·4	40 · 1	1 · 3	
	February IA	43·4	1.4	42·6	0·1	0·8	42·5	38 · 0	1 · 3	
	March IA	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

# Registered unemployed males and females Scotland

Table 116

		TOTAL REC	GISTER	and an and the state	and the second	te provincente	WHOLLY U excluding sch	INEMPLOYED	
		Law: These		and the second	1	applored and	nel neder	Seasonally ad	justed
		Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	an Sushing a sushing the	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages .	59-5 51-1 52-2 56-3 81-1 94-9 78-7 68-4 83-1 104-8 80-3 65-5	2-8 2-4 2-4 3-8 4-4 3-6 3-1 3-8 4-8 3-6 3-0	56 · 5 48 · 4 47 · 8 53 · 2 74 · 4 88 · 6 74 · 8 64 · 6 78 · 0 98 · 2 78 · 1 63 · 4	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2		2 · 6 2 · 2 2 · 2 2 · 4 3 · 4 4 · 0 3 · 4 2 · 9 3 · 5 4 · 4 3 · 5 2 · 8
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 II	79·7	3.6	76·9	1.8	2·8	75 · 1	64·6	2·9
	February 8	77·9	3.5	75·8	1.1	2·0	74 · 8	64·4	2·9
	March 8	73·8	3.3	70·9	0.6	2·8	70 · 3	63·6	2·9
	April 12	67·7	3·1	65·8	1·1	1.9	64·7	62·2	2·8
	May 10	62·2	2·8	60·4	0·5	1.8	59·9	62·1	2·8
	June 14	56·1	2·5	54·7	0·4	1.4	54·3	61·3	2·8
	July 12	59·9	2·7	57·8	3·2	2·1	54·6	63·1	2·9
	August 9	63·0	2·9	59·6	2·9	3·4	56·7	63·5	2·9
	September 13	58·8	2·7	57·6	1·3	1·2	56·3	61·5	2·8
	October 11	59·6	2.7	58·3	0·7	1.2	57·7	60·9	2·8
	November 8	61·5	2.8	60·0	0·4	1.5	59·6	58·9	2·7
	December 6	66·5	3.0	62·8	0·4	3.7	62·5	59·6	2·7
1966	January 10	70·6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3·6	65·6	55·8	2·5
	February 14	64·7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3·1	60·9	52·1	2·4
	March 14	60·8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1·7	58·7	53·0	2·4
	April 18	58·5	2.6	56·2	0·8	2·2	55·4	53·3	2·4
	May 16	55·0	2.5	52·5	0·4	2·5	52·1	54·2	2·5

Та	h	-	L	15	

TOTAL REGISTER				A	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers					
			TOTAL REGI						Seasonally adju	sted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	net and the second	a 40%37	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages		28·3 22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 43·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 36 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2	1.2 1.0 0.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8	26·4 20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3		2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 4 2 · 2 3 · 0 2 · 7 2 · 3 3 · 3 3 · 3 3 · 2 2 · 4
1963	lune 10 .	A 188	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58-2	4.4
	July 15 . August 12 .	: [] :	51·8 58·6 58·2	3·9 4·5 4·4	50·5 57·8 57·5	2·0 8·6 6·6	1·3 0·8 0·8	48.6 49.2 50.9	56·9 56·8 56·8	4·3 4·3 4·3
	October 14. November 11 December 9		57·5 58·3 57·8	4·4 4·4 4·4	56·4 57·3 57·0	3·2 2·0 1·5	1.2 1.0 0.8	53·2 55·3 55·6	54·5 52·3 50·9	4·1 4·0 3·9
1964	January 13 . February 10 March 16	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	56·8 52·9 48·6	4·3 4·0 3·7	55·9 52·2 47·6	1.3 0.9 0.6	0·9 0·7 1·1	54·6 51·3 47·0	48·2 44·8 42·3	3.7 3.4 3.2
	April 13 . May 11 .	:8:	47·0 43·1 38·7	3.6 3.3 2.9	46.6 42.6 38.3	2·1 1·0 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·4	44·5 41·6 37·7	43·3 43·2 42·3	3·3 3·3 3·2
	July 13 . August 10 .	: :	36·5 44·6 40·4	2·8 3·4 3·1	36·2 44·4 40·1	0·8 7·8 3·5	0·4 0·3 0·3	35·4 36·6 36·6	41.8 42.4 40.8	3·2 3·2 3·1
	October 12. November 9 December 7		40 · 0 40 · 1 39 · 7	3.0 3.0 3.0	39·6 39·8 39·3	1.5 0.8 0.5	0·4 0·3 0·4	38·1 39·0 38·8	39-0 37-1 36-1	3·0 2·8 2·7
1965	January II . February 8 . March 8	12:	41 · 4 39 · 9 37 · 4	3·1 3·0 2·8	40·3 38·8 36·4	0.5 0.3 0.2	+   +   +0	39·9 38·5 36·2	34·6 33·5 32·8	2.6 2.5 2.5
	April 12 · May 10 ·	::::	34·7 31·2 28·3	2.6 2.3 2.1	34·3 30·9 28·0	1.5 0.6 0.3	0·4 0·4 0·3	32·8 30·3 27·7	31.6 31.2 31.3	2·4 2·3 2·3
	July 12 . August 9 .		27·8 35·1 32·4	2·1 2·6 2·4	27.5 34.9 32.1	0·5 6·0 2·5	0·3 0·2 0·3	27·0 28·9 29·6	32·2 33·5 32·9	2·4 2·5 2·5
	October 11. November 8 December 6	: :	32·3 32·9 37·8	2·4 2·5 2·8	32·0 32·0 34·5	0·9 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·9 3·2	31 · 1 31 · 6 34 · 3	31-8 30-1 32-1	2·4 2·3 2·4
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	:8:	36·6 36·6 32·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	34·9 34·4 31·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1.7 2.1 1.1	34·6 34·2 31·7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2
	April 18 . May 16 .	11	32.0 28.9	2·4 2·2	30·9 28·0	0·9 0·3	1·1 0·9	30·0 27·7	28·8 28·4	2·2 2·1

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Table 117

# Registered unemployedmales and females Wales

Table 118

S.I.C. Order

		TOTAL REG	ISTER				WHOLLY UI excluding scho	NEMPLOYED	
		HOLLY UNER				R	TAL REGIST	Seasonally adj	usted
	harright editions	Number	Percentage rate	Total wholly unemployed	of which school leavers	Temporarily stopped	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
anar	(100)s)	(1900)	(A TADAD	1000	La la provi	0.8	21.6		2.3
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965	Ionthly averages	22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9	2·4 1·8 2·0 2·6 3·8 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6	22·1 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8	0.5 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3	16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8		1.7 1.9 2.4 3.4 3.4 2.5 2.2 2.9 3.2 2.4 2.5
	lune 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
103	July 15 August 12	27.5	2·8 3·0 2·9	27 · 1 29 · 2 28 · 6	1 · 4 3 · 1 2 · 4	0·4 0·2 0·4	25·7 26·1 26·1	29·7 28·9 28·8	3·0 2·9 2·9
	October 14 November 11 . December 9 .	29·0 29·2 28·7	2·9 3·0 2·9	28.8 29.0 28.5	1.0 0.6 0.5	0·2 0·2 0·2	27-8 28-3 28-1	28·0 27·4 26·8	2·8 2·8 2·7
964	January 13 February 10 .	. 40·6 . 28·5 . 25·3	4·1 2·9 2·5	29·5 27·7 25·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	11·1 0·8 0·2	29·0 27·4 24·8	25·3 23·9 22·9	2.5 2.4 2.3
	April 13 May 11	. 25·3 . 22·7 . 20·3	2·5 2·3 2·0	25·1 22·5 20·2	1.0 0.4 0.2	0·2 0·1 0·1	24·2 22·1 20·0	23·2 22·9 22·8	2·3 2·3 2·3
	July 13 August 10	. 21·0 . 24·2 . 23·5	2·1 2·4 2·4	20·8 24·0 23·3	1.3 3.0 1.7	0·2 0·2 0·2	19·5 21·0 21·7	23·0 23·6 23·9	2·3 2·4 2·4
	September 14 . October 12 November 9 . December 7 .	. 25·3 . 25·9 . 26·1	2.5 2.6 2.6	25·1 25·6 25·9	0-8 0-5 0-3	0·2 0·2 0·2	24·3 25·2 25·6	24·3 24·1 24·4	2·4 2·4 2·4
965	January II February 8	. 28·0 . 27·6 . 27·1	2·8 2·8 2·7	27·6 27·4 26·6	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·4 0·2 0·5	27·3 27·1 26·4	23·7 23·7 24·3	2·4 2·4 2·4
	March 8   .     April 12   .     May 10   .	· 25·1 · 23·5 · 21·5	2·5 2·3 2·1	24·9 23·3 21·4	0·8 0·5 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	24·1 22·9 21·2	23·2 23·6 24·2	2·3 2·4 2·4
	June 14 July 12 August 9	· 22.7 · 26.1 25.8	2·3 2·6 2·6	22.6 25.7 25.6	1.2 2.7 1.6	0·1 0·4 0·2	21·4 23·0 24·0	25·0 25·7 26·4	2·5 2·6 2·6
	October 11 November 8 . December 6 .	26·8 27·7 28·4	2·7 2·8 2·8	26·6 27·5 27·8	0·7 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·6	25·9 27·1 27·5	26·0 26·2 26·3	2.6 2.6 2.6
966	January 10 February 14 .	: 30·4 : 29·4	3·0 2·9	29·7 29·1 26·8	0·3 0·2 0·2	0·7 0·3 1·0	29·4 28·9 26·6	25·6 25·2 24·5	2.6 2.5 2.4
	March 14 April 18 May 16	· 27·8 · 27·6 · 23·8	2·8 2·7 2·4	26·4 23·6	0.9 0.4	1.2 0.1	25.5 23.3	24·6 24·1	2·5 2·4

\*MLH 884 only

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

THOUSANDS

	Colores and Colores and Colores		All	Index of production industries			Other indust	ries			
			Industries	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
s.I.C.	Order		All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	1	XIX	xx	XXIII*	XXI-XXIV†
Actu	al numbers unadju	isted for	seasonal variat	tions		·	×				
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	>Monthly averages	{	209 226 289 402 433 337 305 419	88 100 131 196 209 152 135 199	61 69 86 133 133 96 85 124	24 28 40 55 65 47 43 66	9 9 12 15 17 13 10 12	17 17 22 28 30 24 22 28	23 24 30 42 49 39 35 47	18 19 22 28 28 21 18 22	54 57 72 92 101 88 85 109
1962 1963 1964 1965	1963	l	502 362 308	250 163 135	152 100 80	85 53 46	15 12 10	32 25 24	59 43 36	26 21 18	119 98 86
1964	April May June	· · ·	394 357 315	181 164 146	112 103 93	58 51 44	13 12 9	27 24 22	48 43 37	22 18 14	104 96 87
	July August September .	: :	303 314 315	139 144 140	87 91 88	42 44 43	9 10 9	21 21 23	35 38 38	14 14 16	85 87 89
	October . November . December .	: :	332 338 337	143 143 144	89 86 85	45 47 50	9     3	25 26 25	39 39 38	22 25 24	94 96 94
1965	January . February . March	: :	363 356 341	161 156 150	93 91 88	58 56 52	14 14 13	27 26 25	43 42 40	24 23 22	95 95 92
	April May June	: :	313 297 269	137 130 121	83 79 74	44 42 39	  0  8	23 23 21	37 35 31	18 15 12	88 84 76
	July August September .	: :	264 279 287	18  26  36	72 76 75	38 41 42	8 8 9	20 21 23	30 32 34	12 13 14	77 80 82
	October . November . December .	: :	303 312 318	128 131 126	77 77 75	42 45 53	8 10 12	25 26 25	35 35 34	20 22 22	87 89 88
1966	January . February . March	: :	336 326 305	148 143 132	81 81 77	57 53 46	13 12 10	26 26 24	39 38 36	22 21 19	89 87 84
	April May	: :	292 269	129 118	76 71	44 39	10 9	23 22	34 31	16	81 76
Num	bers adjusted for	normal s	easonal variat	ions							
1964	April May June	· · ·	377 367 360	172 167 162	105 100 99	58 58 54	12   13   12	26 25 25	44 43 42	22 21 21	98 97
	July August September .	: : : :	362 362 351	161 163 157	98 99 94	54 55 53	3  3  2	26 25 25	42 43 42	21 21 20	97 96 95
	October . November . December .	: :	340 327 324	153 145 142	93 89 87	52 47 46	2   1    1	24 24 24	40 39 39	19 19 19	92 90 90
1965	January . February . March	: : : :	309 302 306	136 132 135	84 81 81	42 41 44	10 10 10	23 22 23	37 35 35	19 18 19	88 86 86
	April May June	: :	299 305 309	130 132 133	78 78 79	44 47 47	10 11 11	22 24 24	34 35 35	18 18 18	84 85 86
	July August September .	: :	318 324 321	137 141 140	81 83 81	49 51 51	12    	25 25 25	37 37 37	18 19 18	88 88 88
	October . November . December .	: :	309 301 304	137 133 135	80 80 77	48 45 49	11 10 10	24 24 25	36 35 35	18 17 18	85 84 84
1966	January . February . March	: :	285 277 274	125 122 121	72 72 71	42 40 40	9 9 8	22 22 22 22	33 31 31	17 16 16	82 79 78
	April May	o: :	279 277	123 120	71 71	44 43	9	22 22	31 31	16 17	78 77

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



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

# VACANCIES

Table	119		CONTRACTOR AND AND A	NET A DESIGNATION OF THE	MARTING CO. STATES	NAL DEPERTURN DEPERTURN	
	in a second s	TOTAL	ADULTS Total		Men	Women	PERSONS
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Monthly averages	223           314           320           214           196           317           384	1! 2 2 14 1- 2 2	57 12 13 49 44 21 65	88 121 124 78 71 115 143	69 91 89 72 73 106 122	67 102 107 64 53 96 119
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted			
1963	June 5	. 215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10	. 233	160	3	79	81	73
	August 7	. 220	153	34	77	77	66
	September 4	. 214	158	46	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	23	130
	August 5	357	239	220	123	15	119
	September 9	335	239	226	125	14	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	311 326 358	221 229 249	248 250 260	118 124 137	103 105 112	90 96 109
	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	22	107
	November 3	. 355	253	269	138	15	102
	December 1	. 347	246	273	135	11	100
1966	January 5	- 346	245	272	32	113	101
	February 9	- 373	260	281	4	120	113
	March 9	- 405	274	285	49	126	131
	April 13	. 432	289	286 284	155	134 137	143 143

THOUSANDS



# OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Table 120

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

# Table 121

1963

1964

1965

1966

01 81

.

102.493.65	CUCH!	OPERATI	VES WORK	ING OVER	TIME	OPERATI	VES ON SI	HORT-TIME	≣§					
	YOUNG	-		Hours of o worked	vertime	Stood off whole we	for ek	Working	part of we	ekanol	Total	1 Percentage	Hours los	:t
w	eek Ended	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Total	Average	of opera- tives	of all opera- tives	Total	Avera
	591	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1959	May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	7 <u>1</u>	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960	May 28	1,773	31·4 29·4	14,027 12,776	8 71	1	54 151	30 30	250 277	9 9	31	0.9	428	12
1962 1963	May 26 May 18	1,824 1,824 1,771	29·3 29·6 29·7	13,376 14,260 13,945	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32  18  85	293 1,160 746	9 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	
1963	September 14	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
	October 19 . November 16 December 14.	1,953 2,004 2,004	32·3 33·1 33·0	15,697 16,169 16,391	8 8 8		59 63 65	45 34 23	404 271 172	9 8 8	46 35 24	0.8 0.6 0.4	463 334 237	
1964	January 18 . February 15 .	1,897 1,971 2,029	31·4 32·6 33·5	15,286 15,916 16,599	8 8 8	 2 3	67 88 101	23 24 20	180 219 173	8 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 26 23	0·4 0·4 0·4	247 307 274	
	April 18 . May 16	2,050 1,952 2,064	33·8 32·2 34·0	16,912 15,556 17,204	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	   2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	81 81 81 81 81 81	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	
	July 18 August 15 .	1,946 1,739 2,046	32·1 28·5 33·4	16,670 14,258 17,039	81/2 8 81/2		57 42 71	15 12 34	117 101 265	8 8 8	16 13 36	0·3 0·2 0·6	174 142 336	
	October 17 . November 14. December 12.	2,117 2,142 2,143	34·5 34·9 34·9	17,426 17,683 17,849	8 81/2 81/2		57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	1
1965	January 16 . February 13 .	2,027	33·2 34·2	16,785 17,391	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81/2 71/2 101/2	35 43 55	0.6 0.7 0.9	344 392 1,078	1
	March 13 . April 10 . May 15 .	2,128	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81 81 81 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	
	July 17 . August 14	2,063	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 81	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	
-	October 16 November 13 December 11	. 2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	812 812 812 812		32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	222
1966	January 15 February 19	2,107	34·2 35·3	17,698	812 812 81		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	
	March 19 April 23	. 2,205	35.6	18,368	81		46	27	197	7	28	0.2	242	
		and the second se		The state of the second	and the second second second	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Carl and a second	1 and party and a state of the		Statement of the local division of the			and the second second second	XODAC

\* 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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

turne i britte	TOTAL W	VEEKLY HO	OURS WO	RKED BY	ALL OPER	ATIVES	AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURS V	VORKED PI	ER OPERA	TIVE
a bill a	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
	104 · 6 103 · 9 100 · 4 100 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 98 · 4 100 · 7 99 · 9	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 99-1	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 8	103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0	103 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4 101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4	104.3 104.5 103.0 104.5 104.8 101.1 100.0 100.5 101.4 100.3	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.9 99.0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4
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	99·9	100·9	100 · 8	102 · 3	100·9
September 14 .	101·4	100 · 1	102·8	100 · 7	102·2	102·4	100·5	100·0	101·5	101 · 0	99 · 9	100·8
October 19 .	102·1	101·3	102·9	101 · 3	102·6	102·8	100·6	100·3	100 · 8	101 · 3	99·9	101 · 0
November 16 .	102·2	102·0	102·3	101 · 8	101·6	103·7	100·6	100·6	100 · 4	101 · 4	99·5	101 · 1
December 14 .	103·5	102·4	102·5	102 · 2	101·0	104·0	100·8	100·7	100 · 7	101 · 6	100·2	101 · 2
January 18 .	101 · 0	101 · 4	101 · 4	100·7	96·2	102.6	100·2	100·2	100·6	101 · 1	98·8	100·6
February 15 .	101 · 5	102 · 1	101 · 4	101·4	95·5	103.3	100·5	100·6	100·8	101 · 6	99·0	100·9
March 21	101 · 8	102 · 5	101 · 5	101·5	95·6	103.8	101·0	100·9	101·9	101 · 8	99·6	101·3
April 18 May 16	102·6 102·4 102·7	103·3 103·1 103·6	102·5 102·3 102·5	102 · 1 102 · 1 101 · 3	96·5 97·9 98·0	104·5 104·4 104·6	101 · 1 100 · 3 100 · 9	101·1 100·2 101·2	102·2 101·2 101·4	102·0 101·5 101·9	99.9 99.8 99.7	101·4 100·6 101·2
July 18*	97·3	99·5	87·7	92.5	98·9	100·0	101 · 1	101·2	101 · 4	101 · 9	100·9	101 · 5
August 15* .	84·6	84·6	87·4	80.2	90·1	85·7	101 · 0	100·8	100 · 8	101 · 2	101·5	101 · 5
September 19 .	103·5	104·9	101·0	101.3	99·8	105·9	100 · 6	100·7	99 · 8	101 · 0	99·9	101 · 2
October 17 .	103·6	105 · 1	100·7	101 · 1	99·9	106·0	100 · 5	100·5	99+9	100·8	99·8	101 · 1
November 14 .	103·7	105 · 7	100·8	100 · 9	100·0	106·1	100 · 8	101·2	99+9	100·9	99·6	101 · 4
December 12 .	103·5	105 · 1	99·9	100 · 8	99·1	106·4	100 · 1	99·5	99+1	101·2	100·0	101 · 2
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† .	101 · 9	104·8	97·3	97·7	99·6	104·5	98·7	98·2	96·9	100·0	98·3	99•9
December 11 .	101 · 6	104·7	97·7	97·1	99·0	103·9	98·8	98·3	97·5	100·1	98·9	99•8
January 15 .	99 · 1	102·7	96·2	94·8	93·5	101 · 3	97·6	97·3	96·4	98·8	96·3	98.6
February 19‡ .	99 · 1	103·1	95·7	95·0	92·9	101 · 4	97·4	97·3	95·7	98·6	95·8	98.4
March 19	99 · 6	103·4	96·0	95·2	93·5	101 · 6	97·9	97·9	96·1	98·8	96·4	98.9
April 23	100.1	103.9	96.8	95.7	94.7	102.3	97.9	97 · <b>9</b>	96.6	98.5	96.8	99 · 1

\* In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962-65 are less affected by holidays and the indices for August 1962-65 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962-65 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962-65 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher, the indices for August 1963-64 approximately 14 points higher, and the index for August 1965 approximately 13 points higher. points higher.

<sup>†</sup>Figures for dates after June 1965 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1966. The figures

from November 1965 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1966 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. Information obtained from employees in April 1966 showed that, compared with October 1965; the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries had fallen. The revised estimate of the total number of operatives in manu-facturing industries is, in consequence, approximately 32,000 lower than it was on the old basis. The index of total hours worked from November 1965 onwards has been revised to take account of this new information. been revised to take account of this new information. ‡ Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

Note

A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of this GAZETTE.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Other manufac-turing industries

47.7 47.6 47.4 47.4 47.0 47.8 47.9 47.7 47.0 47.0

d. 4·4 6·1 8·6 10·4 3·0 5·4 9·6 9·5 2 s.66666777788

Table 122 (continued)

Paper, printing and publishing

a. 3·4 7·8 10·1 1·6 2·9 4·9 8·7 4·5 9·8

08889999

Timber, furniture, etc.

 $\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s.} \\ 14 & 1 \\ 14 & 18 \\ 14 & 18 \\ 15 & 11 \\ 15 & 2 \\ 16 & 10 \\ 16 & 19 \\ 17 & 14 \\ 17 & 16 \\ 19 & 0 \\ \end{array}$ 

46.9 46.7 45.6 46.3 45.1 47.2 46.9 46.9 46.9 46.5

d. 11.8 4.6 6.3 8.6 8.3 0.0 3.4 6.5 9.0 2.0

able 122									MEN (2	TEAROA	
TWE Decore Second	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
verage W 961 Apri Oct 962 Apri Oct 963 Apri 964 Apri Oct 965 Apr Oct	feekly Earnings $£$ s.           1         13         19           .         14         10           1         14         17           .         15         1           .         15         1           .         15         18           .         15         18	£ s. 15 12 15 13 16 4 16 4 16 16 17 8 18 0 18 19 19 11 20 8	f s. 16 12 16 9 16 12 16 18 17 1 17 19 19 1 19 1 19 1 20 7 21 3	£ s. 16 0 16 2 16 4 16 5 16 18 17 18 17 18 17 9 2 19 16	£ s. 15 4 15 4 15 14 15 9 15 17 16 4 17 10 17 17 19 6 19 16	f s. 18 4 17 14 18 13 18 6 19 6 19 17 21 5 21 1 22 9 22 9	£         s.           15         10           15         13           15         14           16         0           16         3           16         18           17         19           18         5           19         2           19         16	£         s.           13         17           13         19           14         2           14         9           14         14           15         7           16         1           16         18           17         17	£ s. 13 11 13 15 13 18 14 7 14 7 15 7 15 8 16 4 16 8 17 7	£ s. 13 9 13 12 13 18 14 2 14 7 14 17 15 9 15 16 16 4 17 5	£       s.         15       5         15       12         15       18         16       6         17       4         18       0         18       12         19       5         20       1
Average         H           961         Apr           962         Apr           963         Apr           964         Apr           965         Apr           000         Octoor	Hours Worked           11         48.5           14         48.5           16         48.2           17.9         47.8           11         47.8           11         48.0           11         48.0           11         48.0           11         48.0           12         48.0           13         48.0           14         48.0	47.3 46.8 46.9 46.3 46.6 46.7 46.9 46.9 46.9 47.0 46.0	46.5 46.0 45.3 45.4 46.5 46.9 46.6 46.7 46.7	47 · 7 47 · 3 47 · 0 46 · 3 46 · 0 46 · 7 47 · 2 47 · 1 46 · 6 46 · 0	46.9 46.2 46.8 45.6 46.1 46.4 47.4 47.3 47.8 46.1	46·2 44·9 45·6 44·4 45·0 45·4 46·1 45·0 45·1 43·6	47 · 4 47 · 3 46 · 7 46 · 4 46 · 3 47 · 2 47 · 7 47 · 3 47 · 1 46 · 4	47.2 46.6 46.2 46.4 46.5 47.0 47.2 46.9 46.9 46.7	46 · 4 46 · 7 45 · 9 46 · 2 46 · 2 46 · 4 47 · 2 46 · 6 46 · 1	44·2 43·7 43·2 43·0 43·0 43·7 43·9 43·7 43·0 43·0	49.7 49.3 48.9 48.8 48.7 49.4 49.4 49.4 49.3 48.7
Average 1 1961 Ap 00 1962 Ap 00 1963 Ap 01 1964 Ap 01 1965 Ap	Hourly Earnings           s.         d.           'il         5         9.0           t.         5         11.7           ril         6         2.0           t.         6         3.4           ril         6         6.0           t.         6         7.2           ril         6         10.0           t.         7         1.6           ril         7         4.8           ct.         7         10.0	s. d. 6 7-2 6 8-3 6 10-9 6 11-9 7 2-4 7 5-5 7 8-2 8 0-8 8 3-9 8 10-3	s. d. 7 1-6 7 1-8 7 3-3 7 5-6 7 6-1 7 8-5 8 1-5 8 4-5 8 4-5 9 2-4	s. d. 6 8.4 6 9.7 6 10.6 7 0.4 7 0.9 7 2.8 7 7.1 7 7.1 7 8 2.4 8 7.3	s. d. 6 5.8 6 7.0 6 8.5 6 9.2 6 10.4 6 11.7 7 4.7 7 6.5 8 1.0 8 7.0	s. d. 7 10.6 7 10.6 8 2.0 8 2.9 8 6.8 8 8.8 8 8.8 9 2.7 9 4.2 9 11.4 10 3.4	s. d. 6 6·5 6 7·4 6 8·8 6 10·7 6 11·8 7 2·0 7 6·3 7 8·6 8 1·4 8 6·3	s. d. 5 10.4 6 0.0 6 1.3 6 2.6 6 3.8 6 6.4 6 9.5 6 11.8 7 2.6 7 7.8	s. d. 5 10-1 5 10-6 6 0-7 6 2-6 6 2-3 6 5-9 9 6 7-4 7 0-2 7 2-0 7 6-4	s. d. 6 1.0 6 2.7 6 5.2 6 6.7 6 8.0 6 8.0 6 9.6 7 0.3 7 2.7 7 6.4 8 0.2	s. d. 6 1.5 6 4.0 6 5.9 6 7.6 6 8.4 6 11.6 7 3.1 7 6.4 7 9.6 8 2.7

### Leather, leather goods and fur Clothi and footwo Shipbuild-ing and marine engineering Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Vehicles Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufac-ture Engineer-ing and electrical goods s. 239 13 14 227 Average Weekly Earnings 17777788888 7 4 7 5 7 11 7 12 7 15 8 9 8 11 9 0 £ s. 7 7 10 7 13 7 16 9 5 8 8 14 9 9 7 s. 4 5 £ 9 8 9 9 9 15 9 10 15 10 10 3 9 9 12 15 17 2 10 12 18 12 13 14 17 0 7 13 17 0 £ 7 17 17 19 1 3 6 18 9 9 9 11 s: 10 14 8 17 18 4 18 13 17 77778888 888888999 1961 April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. 7777888880 7 12 7 15 7 17 8 11 8 14 8 17 6 11 13 16 6 7 13 1962 11 16 1 5 9 14 0 8 1963 1964 1965 Average Hours Worked 38 · 8 38 · 5 38 · 4 38 · 1 38 · 2 38 · 4 38 · 9 38 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9 39·3 38·9 38·6 39·3 39·2 39·4 38·8 38·5 38·3 38·3 38·4 39.2 38.8 39.0 38.5 38.5 38.7 39.3 38.7 39.3 38.7 38.6 38.1 40.0 39.5 40.2 39.9 40.3 39.9 40.5 39.5 39.4 39.4 38.5 40.3 40.3 40.2 40.0 40.2 40.2 40.4 39.7 39.2 38.5 39.3 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.4 38.7 38.5 37.9 39.8 39.5 39.2 39.3 39.4 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.1 40.9 40.7 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.4 40.5 40.4 39.6 39.1 40·3 40·2 39·1 40·0 40·5 40·2 41·6 39·3 41·1 39·5 April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. 40·1 39·9 40·1 40·1 40·0 40·1 40·2 39·3 39·6 38·9 39.5 39.3 39.4 38.8 39.0 39.1 39.4 38.9 38.4 38.9 38.4 37.6 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 Earnings . d. 3 6.8 3 8.0 3 9.1 3 10.5 3 11.8 4 0.9 4 2.1 4 3.7 4 6.4 4 9.5 s. d. 3 7·5 3 8·2 3 10·2 3 10·2 3 10·2 3 11·1 4 1·3 4 2·0 4 4·1 4 6·2 4 9·1 d. 9.7 10.2 11.6 0.9 1.3 2.5 4.8 6.3 7.9 11.3 s. d. 4 6·2 4 6·1 4 7·8 4 8·8 4 10·1 4 11·8 5 3·9 5 7·8 5 9·9 s. d. 3 9·3 3 10·0 3 10·4 3 11·9 4 0·1 4 1·5 4 3·8 4 5·4 4 7·5 4 10·5 d. 9.7 10.3 11.1 0.0 0.7 2.3 3.9 5.9 7.1 10.1 d. 8·5 9·9 9·3 11·0 10·7 0·8 3·4 4·7 9·5 0·7 Average d. 11.5 11.9 0.5 1.7 2.1 3.0 6.2 7.6 9.7 0.8 s. d. 3 7·9 3 9·2 3 9·7 3 10·8 3 11·8 4 1·2 4 2·2 4 2·2 4 5·0 4 6·5 4 9·7 s.4444444445 d. 0·8 1·0 1·6 3·2 3·6 4·5 7·3 8·4 10·9 1·7 April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. \*\*\*\*\*\* 1961 34444444 1962 \*\*\*\* 344445 1963 1964 1965

\* Working full-time.

# WOMEN (18 YEAF

TH AL YEARS AND OVER

s A	ND OVER)*		
ng ar	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Pa pr an pu

limber, urniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscellan- eous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
		1 10. 0.2 0.2	CTARS OF A DEC RA	and the second	and the sec	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Surface of the state of the second		1 the second	Average W	eekly Earning
£ s. 7 18 8 6 8 15 8 16 9 5 9 10 9 15 9 18	£ s. 7 I5 8 2 8 6 8 I0 8 I4 8 I4 9 5 9 7 9 13	£ s. 7 5 7 8 7 12 7 16 7 19 8 4 8 11 8 14 8 17	£ s. 7 13 7 14 7 17 8 1 8 3 8 8 8 16 8 16 8 19 9 9	£ s. 7 10 7 16 7 17 7 9 8 7 8 11 8 8 9 1 8 12	£ s. 6 16 7 2 7 3 7 11 7 12 7 16 7 18 8 9	£ s. 7 12 7 11 8 1 8 9 9 2 8 15 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 13	£ s. 10 8 10 18 10 16 11 3 11 5 11 11 12 4 12 9 12 14	£ s. 6 13 6 13 6 18 7 1 7 5 7 4 7 11 7 14 8 2	£ s. 8 0 8 1 7 19 8 4 8 14 8 16 9 2 9 7 9 14	£ s. 7 13 7 15 7 17 8 1 8 4 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196
10 7	10 3	9 6	9 12	9 1	8 8	10 17	13 7	86	9 13	9 12 Average H	Oct.
39.1	1 40.9	1 39.6	1 39.8	40.5	1 40.2	38.6	1 44.1	40.6	40.8	39.9	April 19
39·4 38·6	40·4 39·9	39·8 39·9	39·6 39·4	40·5 40·2	39·4 39·0	37·9 38·6	43·9 43·8	40·3 40·2	40·7 40·2	39·7 39·6	Oct. April 196
38·9 38·8	39·6 39·7	39·8 39·6	39·3 39·4	38·1 40·6	39·1 39·3	39·1 38·0	43·7 43·5	40·0 40·5	40·0 40·7	39.4	April 196
39·7 39·5	39·5 39·9	40·3 40·1	39·6 39·8	40·1 39·9	38·8 37·7	38·0 38·3	44·0 43·6	39·8 40·3	40.8	39.9	April 196
39·0 38·6 38·4	39·8 39·5 39·4	39.6 39.0 39.0	39·3 38·9 38·6	40·7 39·5 38·9	38·2 37·9 37·7	38·2 38·0 37·6	43·8 43·9 43·7	40·0 39·2	40·8 41·5 40·3	39·1 38·7	April 196 Oct.
										Average H	ourly Earnin
s. d. 4 0.5	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 3 10.0	s. d. 3 8.5	s. d. 3 4.5	s. d. 3 11.3	s. d. 4 8.6	s. d. 3 3·2	s. d. 3 11.0	s. d. 3 9.9	April 19
4 2.6	4 0.2	3 8·5 3 9·8	3 10.7	3 10·3 3 10·8	3 7.4 3 7.9	3 11.7 4 1.9	4 11.7 4 11.1	3 3·7 3 5·0	3 11.5	3 10.7 3 11.6	Oct. April 19
4 5.9 4 6.3	4 3.6	3 10.9	4 1.0	3 10·8 4 1·2	3 10·3 3 10·3	4 3·8 4 9·5	5 1.3 5 2.0	3 6·2 3 7·1	4 1.3	4 1.0	April 19
4 7·8 4 9·8	4 5.6 4 7.6	4 0.9 4 3.0	4 3·0 4 5·2	4 3·0 4 2·5	4 0·4 4 2·1	4 7·2 4 8·3	5 3·1 5 7·2	3 7.5 3 8.9	4 3.9	4 2.9	April 19
5 0.1	4 8·5 4 10·7	4 4.6 4 6.4	4 6·6 4 8·8	4 5·5 4 4·3	4 2.6 4 5.6	5 0.7 5 3.2	5 8.1	3 10.4	4 8.2	4 8.5	April 19

Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

All manufac-turing industries

47.3 46.8 46.6 46.2 46.1 46.8 47.1 46.9 46.7 46.1

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

### MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscellan- eous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	Director Income
	1. ( )		3		114	Average We	ekly Earnings
£ s. 14 15 14 15 15 10 15 10 15 19 16 8 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1	£ s. 14 7 15 13 16 2 16 1 16 13 17 12 19 2 19 15	£ s. 13 19 14 2 14 17 15 0 15 13 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8	£ s, 14 11 14 19 14 18 15 5 16 2 16 12 17 5 16 12 17 5 18 15 19 15	£         s.           12         17           13         1           13         9           13         12           14         1           14         17           15         16           16         10	£ s. 11 11 11 15 11 15 12 5 12 16 12 18 13 11 13 19 14 7 15 1	f.         s.           15         1           15         7           15         13           15         17           16         3           16         15           17         12           18         18           19         12	April         1961           Oct.         April         1962           April         1963         Oct.           April         1963         Oct.           April         1964         Oct.           April         1965         Oct.
						Average H	ours Worked
51 · 4 50 · 2 50 · 1 50 · 8 51 · 3 51 · 4 51 · 6 51 · 2 51 · 8 50 · 8	50 · 1 49 · 4 49 · 5 48 · 9 49 · 8 49 · 8 49 · 7 49 · 8 49 · 5 49 · 8 49 · 5 49 · 8	47.8 47.9 48.4 48.5 48.4 49.2 48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8	50.4 50.3 49.7 49.4 49.6 50.5 50.6 50.5 50.7 50.6	46.5 45.9 46.1 45.8 46.2 46.0 46.2 45.9 45.9 45.4	44-7 44-4 44-6 44-9 44-8 44-9 44-8 44-9 44-8 45-1 44-9	47-9 47-4 47-3 47-0 46-9 47-6 47-6 47-8 47-7 47-5 47-0	April 1961 Oct. April 1962 Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct.
e d		ا ه ط	1	h 2 1	Is. d.	Average Ho	ourly Earnings
5 8.9 5 10.6 5 10.7 6 1.2 6 2.6 6 4.6 6 7.5 6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1	5. 8.8 6 2.1 6 4.1 6 6.0 6 6.7 6 8.1 7 1.1 7 3.7 7 8.7 7 11.3	5. 10.0 5. 10.5 6. 1.7 6. 2.3 6. 5.6 6. 7.4 6. 9.4 7. 3.0 7. 7.2 8. 4.8	5 9·3 5 11·4 6 0·0 6 2·1 6 6·0 6 6·9 6 9·9 6 11·9 7 4·7 7 9·8	5 6·2 5 8·1 5 10·0 5 11·1 6 2·3 6 5·1 6 7·0 6 10·6 7 3·2	5 2·1 5 3·4 5 3·7 5 5·9 5 8·4 6 0·3 6 2·6 6 4·5 6 8·3	6 3.5 6 5.7 6 7.4 6 9.0 6 10.7 7 0.4 7 4.5 7 7.1 7 11.5 8 4.0	April         1961           Oct.            April         1962           Oct.            April         1963           Oct.            April         1963           Oct.            April         1963           Oct.            April         1964           Oct.

### WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

Table 123

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

October	Fdt	ood, rink, obacc	and o	Che and ind	anic alli ustr	als ed ies	Met mai fact	al nu- ture		Eng ing elec goo	ine and trid ds	er- l cal	Shi bui and ine eer	p- Idir I m en; ing	ng ar- gin-	,	/ehi	cles	in the second	Me goo else spe	ds r wh cifie	not ere ed	Тех	tile	S	Clo and wea	thir foc	ng bt-	Brid pot glas cen etc.	cks, tery is, nen	7, t,	Tin furi etc	nber nitur	e,
Males 1960 1961 1962 1963	·	£ s. 19 12 20 13 21 15 22 17	d. 3 2 3 0	£ 21 22 23 25	s. 13 10 9	d.7064	£ 18 19 20 20	s. 14 11 7 19	d. 10 6 1 6 2	£ 18 19 20 21 23	s. 13 14 13 11 2	d. 54 - 119	18 18 19 20	s. 1 18 14 5	d. 10 8 7 8 4		£ 18 19 20 21 23	s. 0 12 16 13	d. 5   6 9 2	19 20 21 22 23	s. 16 14 9 6	d. 74 11 10 3	£ 20 21 20 22 22	s. 4 0 17 13 0	d.70666	19 20 21 22 23	s. 17 13 13 13 11	d. 9 4 0 10 0	£ 18 19 20 21 22	s. 15 13 13 11	d.32442	18 19 20 21 22	s. 19 19 19 19 9	d. 1 3 10 11 3
1964         .         .           1965         .         .           Females         .         .           1960         .         .           1961         .         .           1962         .         .           1963         .         .           1964         .         .	•	7 14 8 3 8 11 8 19 9 10	9 10 9 7 4		11 18 15 8	406057	24 7 8 8 8 9	10 17 10 18 12 7	6 10772	25 7 8 8 8 9	12191583	9 7271188		3 10 13 17 8 8	4 29254		25 7 8 8 9 10	17 15 12 15 11 7	0		4	5 627451	25	11 9 17 3 9 18	10 52210 68		8 17 17 14 2 12 10	2 6 7 1 6 10 1	24   7   7   8   9   9	6 11 18 15 4 19	3 5 3 5 8 4 3		0 12 18 6 12 13	2 070107
October		Paper printi and publis	, ng, shing	Of ma fac inc	ther anu- turi lust	ing ries	Allma	inu- turi lusti	ng ries	Mi and qui	nin d arr	g ying	Catio	onst	truc	-	Gas elec and	, trio wa	city	Alinby	l pr dust end	odu tries quir	ction cove y	red		Pu adi str and otl ser	blic min atic d ce her rvic	i- on rtair	Alse	ll in rvid	dust ces c	tries	and ed	
Males 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965		£ s 20   1 21   1 22   1 23   1 23   1 25   1 26   1	. d. 3   9   1   9 7 3    6 6 8  0		s. 7 0 13 1 10 2 12 3 15 5 10	d. 1 0 2 4 11 8		s. 77 55 15 15 13	d. 0   7 9 6 0		s 200 52 6	d. 4 2 0 8 5 4		£ \$ 90   3   4	s. d. 4 1 7 8 8 2 8 1 0 7 5 4		£ 18 19 21 22 24	s. 12 18 16 0 10 9	d. 5 6 10 5 2 3		£ s. 9 3 0 2 1 1 2 1 3 11 5 8	d. 7211 722 7311	No     	. co 293 331 345 375 373 434	vere 000 000 000 000 000 000	d   1 2 2 2 2	£ s 8 19 9 17 1 4 3 5 5 13	d. 4 3 4 9 9 0 4	12222222	£ s 9 0 1 2 3 10 5 10	. 0 9 8 1 7 8	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	, cov ,103, ,165, ,200, ,267, ,283, ,340,	rer 000 000 000 000 000
Females	:	8 I 9	2 2 2 5		7 14	10		7 16	7 4			0 3 2 9		7 I 8	0 4	4   7	10	6 8 15	905		7 19	9 5 B 0 5 0		618 629 631	,000 ,000		1 1	5 4 5 2 11		0 1	3 0 3 6 6 11		,452, ,500, ,529,	00,00

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and opera-tives 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<sup>†</sup>

1959 = 100

120 1 21 9	October		All employees	Males	Females	
AND REAL CORE	1955		79.2	Si01	2 41	
	1956 .		85.0	0.90		
	1957 .		90.9			
	1958 .		93.9	· · · · · · · · ·	1985	
	1959 .		100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1960 .		105.6	106.0	105 · 1	
	1961 .		110.8	111.2	110-6	
	1962 .	8-8	117.0	117.2	117.5	
	1963 .	1 1.1	123.4	123.5	123.9	
	1964 .	2.0	130.3	130.5	130.2	
	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<sup>†</sup> and all salaried employees in certain industries and services\* : United Kingdom

October	Clerical an	d analogous e	employees or	nly			All salaried	d employees				
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	863	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	897	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	958	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

# month in previous year Table 126

		1	
1952	April October	•	•
1953	April October	•	:
1954	April October	•	:
1955	April October	•	
1956	April October	÷	÷
1957	April October		
1958	April October	•	•
1959	April October	•	÷
1960	April October	•	:
1961	April October	•	÷
1962	April October	•	÷
1963	April October	•	•
1964	April October	•	:
1965	April October	•	•

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

EAR	NIN	GS	AN	D
		HC	DUR	S

\* 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: Percentage change over corresponding

				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)
	÷	:	:	+ 8·1 + 7·5	+ 9·7 + 7·6	+10.6 + 7.5	+ 9·1 + 8·0	+ 1.5 - 0.5
	•		:	+ 6.9 + 5.4	$\begin{array}{c} + 5.5 \\ + 5.0 \end{array}$	+ 4·7 + 4·8	+ 5·5 + 4·5	-0.8 + 0.3
	:			+ 5·8 + 7·4	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 4·7 + 6·0	+ 4·1 + 5·3	+ 0.6 + 0.7
	÷	•	÷	+ 9·5 + 9·0	+ 8.7 + 8.5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
÷	•	÷	•	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
÷	:	÷	•	+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3·8 + 6·6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1.3 + 1.0
	÷		•	+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5.5 + 3.1	+ 5.9 + 3.4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
	:	:	:	+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
:	•	•	:	+ 6.5 + 6.6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	$+ 4 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 5$	+ 2·0 + 1·8
•		:	•	+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	$+ \frac{6.5}{+ 6.9}$	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 2}{+ 6 \cdot 4}$	+ 0·3 + 0·5
:	:	:	:	$\begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 5·1 + 4·1	+ 5.2 + 4.4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1·1 + 0·2
:	:	:	•	+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
:	•	•	•	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
•	•	:	•	+ 7.5 + 8.5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8.0 + 9.5	+ 5·3 + 7:3	$\begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$

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:

2. Multiplying this difference by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (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

Table 127

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

Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Metal goods not elsewhere Ship-building Vehicles Textiles Bricks, Chemicals Metal Engineer-ing and electrical ship Marine Food drink engin-eering pottery, and allied manu-facture footwear glass, and tobacco cement, etc. repairing industries goods specified Employees paid weekly\* 110·7 110·2 106·8 106·8 100·9 101·6 107·6 107·9 109·7 110·7 110·0 109·6 109·0 108·7 106·9 108·2 113·7 117·1 107·4 109·7 110·0 110·9 105·9 104·7 August . September 1964 109·0 110·0 98·8 102·8 103·4 97·5 108·9 109·3 102·1 ||3·| ||2·4 |04·5 110·8 111·7 107·1 111 · 8 114 · 6 105 · 3 117·1 117·7 112·4 115·1 114·2 108·8 111.4 112.5 108.2 110·4 111·4 106·1 105·5 108·1 110·4 111.8 115.2 109.0 October November December 109·4 110·4 112·7 113·6 114·3 115·1 101 · 9 103 · 5 103 · 1 111.5 112.7 113.3 112.7 112.9 115.5 110·4 111·1 112·2 123·5 122·4 126·7 118·2 119·8 120·2 112·5 113·0 114·3 113·8 114·5 115·8 112.0 111.3 112.8 108·3 107·7 116·9 January February 1965 March 112·1 115·0 114·6 113·9 118·4 116·6 111.5 118.2 117.4 ||3·| ||8·| ||8·5 108 9 114·0 115·0 103·4 106·4 107·9 122·4 126·4 132·0 114·6 118·4 120·3 115·7 118·4 118·3 111.6 117.3 116.2 116.3 April May 110.7 122·0 125·5 112·4 113·0 June 115·6 113·6 114·0 110·5 108·2 106·8 117·7 112·6 115·4 ||9·2 ||7·8 ||8·4 117.0 116·6 113·8 114·3 118·9 118·1 120·5 115·4 114·3 116·4 139·3 125·5 130·4 124·3 121·0 123·4 115.6 112.0 115.5 111.8 112.0 112.7 luly 113·6 116·1 August September 117·1 116·6 110·7 109·2 108·5 101·0 120.9 120·4 121·5 113·5 117·3 117·9 110·6 130·2 132·1 122·3 125·4 124·8 118·2 116·7 116·2 113·6 118·9 119·6 114·6 118·0 117·4 114·7 121.7 122.4 118.6 113.9 118·3 110·9 October 116·2 117·6 November December 118·7 119·0 121·1 107·7 108·4 108·9 117·2 118·1 119·9 115·7 118·8 130·3 119·6 121·8 124·9 117·8 118·4 120·8 124·3 136·5 126·6 135·5 133·5 141·5 120·4 120·2 123·0 121 · 4 122 · 0 123 · 6 120.7 115·3 116·2 126·4 January 1966 121·8 124·3 February March 109.8 120.0 123.1 125.0 120.9 123.3 123.9 123.8 144.6 125.9 124.7 119.2 April May Employees paid monthly\* 101·9 104·1 102·8 102·8 100·4 100·3 106·0 107·5 97·3 97·2 103·6 103·8 103·7 103·3 101·6 100·1 101·1 106·3 102·7 102·5 102·4 101·9 100·4 100·0 August 1964 September 110·1 119·7 146·3 100 · 4 101 · 0 106 · 9 100·4 103·6 111·1 102·4 104·0 113·9 102·4 101·7 112·9 104·8 107·4 115·6 100·1 101·0 122·3 103·8 104·9 128·6 102·6 104·8 111·0 104·6 104·6 113·7 100·3 101·6 110·7 103·0 103·1 123·5 October November December 109·8 105·5 118·4 103·9 108·7 116·5 100·6 104·9 104·4 108·1 108·2 109·8 105·7 106·9 108·1 102·3 106·3 109·2 101 · 1 100 · 3 102 · 8 107·9 107·5 110·5 104·2 107·7 115·5 106·6 107·9 110·6 109·7 126·6 109·8 107.5 January . February . 1965 104·8 114·8 March 102·1 104·2 110·5 102·2 102·8 101·7 106·5 107·0 110·9 101 · 6 102 · 9 102 · 5 107·3 106·5 108·5 105·6 106·1 106·5 108·4 111·0 107·4 107·3 109·1 109·1 107·3 109·5 109·5 107·7 108·5 114·0 108·6 108·6 110·2 107.3 April 107·9 113·2 May June 106·3 103·4 101·3 104·3 103·5 106·3 110·8 106·0 106·5 111·3 108·2 106·6 103·8 104·7 106·3 109·7 109·1 109·9 114·7 106·7 108·4 110·7 108·9 109·9 109·2 107·3 107·5 110·9 107·9 107·4 112.9 110.1 July. August 111·8 114·1 107·7 108·8 September 108·1 107·4 138·2 105·6 107·9 114·9 101 · 7 103 · 6 113 · 7 107·5 115·1 116·5 110·4 110·4 121·5 106·7 107·5 117·3 111.4 109·5 111·8 118·0 108·2 108·9 117·8 112·5 112·6 116·7 114.9 108.2 October 114·7 128·1 113·2 120·0 111·1 125·2 November December 105·0 105·7 105·9 113·4 111·9 128·8 108·4 111·5 119·8 113·4 115·5 119·5 110·4 111·5 117·4 112·8 113·2 115·6 106·8 108·0 107·8 112·0 111·9 114·1 117·2 119·9 123·0 114·7 135·2 113·8 111.5 114.9 115.5 112·5 112·0 123·6 1966 January February March 105.2 116.1 116.5 114.6 112.4 117.2 121.1 109.3 112.5 113.0 112.7 113.8 April • May All employees¶ 108·6 109·8 106·8 107·1 106 · 1 106 · 0 101·4 102·1 109·6 109·2 108·4 108·2 109·2 108·7 108·7 110·2 106 · 1 107 · 1 113·1 116·3 104·9 106·3 105·3 104·2 August . September 1964 108·2 108·7 102·6 111·4 111·2 105·4 108·3 109·0 100·6 103·5 105·0 102·7 110·6 113·1 106·4 110·2 111·3 108·0 113·7 113·0 109·7 109·3 110·1 107·4 116·3 116·9 113·1 107·8 110·4 109·5 105·0 107·2 112·6 110.2 October 111·4 108·6 November December 102·6 103·6 104·6 109·0 110·3 113·0 109.9 110·2 110·8 112·0 |||·9 ||3·| ||4·2 122·3 121·3 125·6 |16·1 |17·5 |18·1 111.7 112.0 114.5 112·4 113·5 115·7 111.4 111.7 113.4 111.6 107·9 106·9 116·2 111·1 116·7 111·6 January February 1965 March 112·2 116·3 115·6 103·6 106·3 108·1 111·2 113·9 113·4 108·9 113·7 114·1 111.9 116.3 116.7 114·5 119·7 122·8 121 · 3 125 · 2 130 · 5 110.8 109·8 111·3 112·8 112·3 114·8 116·6 114·6 117·0 117·6 110·6 115·5 114·7 April 116·6 116·2 May June 115·4 112·1 113·9 110·5 108·1 106·7 116·5 111·8 114·6 115.1 121 · 9 119 · 0 121 · 3 115·6 113·0 113·7 118.4 137·6 124·5 129·3 117·7 116·8 118·9 114·0 112·8 114·5 113·8 110·5 112·5 111.2 116.2 112·7 113·1 July 110.9 August September 116·1 115·9 111·1 118·1 116·1 111·3 109·0 108·3 105·0 116·2 117·6 118·9 119·9 123·2 122·6 115·9 115·7 116·9 117·9 115·1 129·1 130·9 114·5 114·3 120·4 121·0 118·3 112·5 115·0 October 122.3 117.7 114.2 114.3 111.4 115.8 118.8 December 116·5 117·5 119·9 116.5 107.8 115·1 118·1 128·6 121·9 123·1 124·0 117.9 117.2 133.9 118·6 127·0 119·6 119·3 120·8 123·0 118.5 116·8 118·7 120·0 123·5 117·7 120·2 108·2 110·7 1966 January 132·2 140·0 118.2 115·0 125·4 February 121.0 March 120.2 109.9 119.7 120.1 122.2 122.8 123.6 142.7 122.2 121.3 117.8 119.8 April May

\* 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. <sup>±</sup> Provisional.

Table 127 (contin

etc.

Timber, Pa

furniture, an

109·2 111·7 112·4 114·0 105·8 111.9 112.5 107·7 111·8 114·2 111.2 110.6 113.8 115.6 114·8 104·9 111.7 112.8 114.3 115.1 103·3 106·9 103.4 105·2 114·7 114.8 103·9 110·2 109·7 108·4 113·9 108.0 111·3 112·2 108·8 110·3 116·2 117·6 111·3 119·2 114.5 108·5 111·2 |||·4 ||3·| |06·8 ||2·| |||·4 ||4·3 107.9 111.4 110.8 110.6

||4·8 ||4·3 |06·|

112.6

114.9

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

EARNINGS

GE = 100	1963 AVERA											nued)
		All industries and services covered	Miscel- laneous services	Transport and commu- nication§	Gas, electri- city and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying	Agri- culture	All manu- facturing industries	Other manu- facturing industries	Printing and publishing	per d per oducts
id weekly* 1964	Employees pai	107·7	105 - 8	109.2	108.0	106.4	104-9	111.9	108·0	108.6	105·8	106·6 106·9
Hori	September October November	108·5 109·5 110·1	106·5 107·2 108·5	110·0 109·6 110·3	108 · 1 108 · 6 108 · 4	108-0 108-2 107-9	104·5 106·5 107·2	105·0 101·4	110-4 111-6 106-2	109 · 1 110 · 3 106 · 0	109·7 111·1 104·5	108·2 105·1 105·7
1965	December January February	104·6 110·5 111·7	104·9 108·2 109·5	108-5 111-8 113-6	109·2 109·9	93-8 105-5 109-9	107·5 108·0	105·1 104·3	112·1 112·6	111.6 112.4	110·8 111·1 114·0	110·4 115·7
	March April May	113·5 111·6 116·1	109·1 110·2 113·1	115·5 115·7 118·7	111.9 110.1 112.7	107·3 115·6	107-7 109-2 110-4	107-2 111-0 112-7	112·2 116·9	110·9 116·3	113·6 115·3	109·1
	June July August	116-0 115-5 113-9	110·2 109·0 108·4	120·6 120·0 119·3	112·0 110·1 109·9	114·0 113·3 110·4	109·4 109·6 112·3	118.0	116·4 114·3	117·6 114·0	113·0 111·2	116·3 113·5
	September October November	116·2 117·7 117·4	109·5 112·8 113·5	121·3 121·2 121·9	112·8 117·5 116·4	114·9 115·5 111·7	112·1 112·3 113·0	117·4 113·8	118·4 118·9	113 0 117·1 118·1	117·4 118·0 112·2	16·9 120·9
1966	December January February	113·6 117·5 118·5	109·5 115·5 117·7	123.7 123.0 123.6	114·5 117·0 118·2	109·9 112·0	113·2 113·2	112·2 110·4 112·1	119.0 119.9 124.2	120·0 120·4 121·7	119·7 120·5 124·6	21 · 5 23 · 2 22 · 6
	March April May	122·6 122·2	119·9 120·0	124·9 128·0	117-8	119.0	115-2	118-1‡	123.2	123 · 4	123 • 1	23.8
monthly*	mployees paid	E							102.0	102.2	101.0	102.0
1964	August September	102·1 102·4	98·5 95·2	106·0 110·6	104·2 103·3	101.9 102.3	102.5	=	102·0 102·3	103.3	101.2	02.6
	October November December	103·1 104·2 114·2	96.0 98.9 110.3	109·8 110·1 115·7	103·7 104·1 105·0	104·3 104·4 126·2	104.1 105.9 105.4		103-0 104-2 114-2	102.6 104.6 117.4	102-8 106-5 112-1	06·9 13·1
1965	January February March	106·7 108·5 110·5	96 · 1 95 · 6 106 · 0	2·2   3·4   4·9	107·0 107·9 108·1	104·7 105·8 113·2	105·8 107·4 105·7	E	107·3 109·4 110·7	109·3 104·1 110·2	110·2 103·1 109·8	08·3 08·7 13·3
	April May June	107·2 108·6 109·3	104·7 100·4 98·3	3·7  2 ·    7·4	107·8 108·8 108·0	107·6 112·0 111·0	108·8 108·8 108·2	=	106·9 107·8 109·4	101 · 5 105 · 4 104 · 4	104·6 105·4 109·0	12·7 06·9 08·6
	July August September	109·6 107·7 108·0	101 · 1 99 · 2 98 · 2	119·3 117·7 118·8	107·9 108·2 107·7	111·8 109·7 110·4	108·9 109·7 109·4	Ξ	109·5 107·3 107·6	103·0 102·9 104·2	107·2 107·5 105·3	10·4 07·3 07·6
	October November December	109·2 110·9 118·9	97·8 100·6 105·2	119·0 119·8 123·2	·4    ·3   2·0	111.7 112.0 137.0	109·6 109·4 110·0	×	108·7 110·8 118·2	105 · 4 107 · 3 115 · 5	105 · 4 108 · 2 113 · 7	08·7 12·4 13·4
1966	January February March	2·2   4·8   6·4	101 · 0 104 · 8 108 · 9	19·1  20·2  22·9†	15·4  14·7  16·9	112.9 113.6 121.5	112·6 114·0 112·1	11.1	112·2 115·4 116·0	112·4 110·2 115·2	110·4 109·5 115·4	10·3 09·8 20·2
	April May	113.7	106 · 1	122.7	7.	116.0	112.9		113+1	112-1	110.3	13.4
mployees¶	Aller	106.9	104.5	109.0	106.9	105-9	104-8	111.9	107·0 I	107·5 I	105.2	05.8
1964	September	107.6	104.5	110.0	106.7	107.4	104.5	111.2	107.7	107·7	107·6	06·I 07·7
	October November December	108-6 109-3 105-9	105·2 106·8 105·7	1109.8 110-3 109-0	107.1 105.3	107.5 96.6	108-3 107-1 108-2	101 · 4 101 · 9	110·3 107·4	109 · 1 107 · 9	110·3 105·6	05·4 06·9
1965	January February March	109·8 110·0 112·8	105·9 106·9 108·4	111.6 113.3 115.2	108+6 109+3 110+8	105·0 109·1 111·5	107·4 108·0 107·6	105 · 1 104 · 3 107 · 2	111.1 111.9 113.9	110.9 110.6 111.3	109.6 113.1	10.0 14.4 12.0
	April May June	110·7 114·8 114·9	109·0 110·6 107·9	115·2 118·7 120·0	109·4 111·6 110·8	106·9 114·8 113·3	109·2 110·3 109·3	·0   2·7   8·0	111.2 115.2 115.3	108·9 113·9 116·2	111.9 113.5 111.1	09·6 15·8 15·0
	July August September	114·4 112·8 114·8	107·4 106·6 107·3	119·6 118·8 120·8	109·5 109·4 111·3	112·7 109·9 114·0	109·6 112·1 112·0	5·5   6·5  23·	115·1 113·0 114·7	114·6 111·6 113·3	111-8 110-4 114-9	15·2 12·3 14·6
	October November December	116·2 116·2 114·1	110·0 111·1 108·5	120·7 121·4 123·4	115·7 114·9 113·8	114·7 111·3 106·9	2·    2·8   6·6	117·4 113·8 112·2	6·6   7·3   4·6	114·5 115·8 113·7	115·2 116·1 112·3	15·4 19·4 12·9
1966,	January February March	116·4 117·8† 121·4	112·7 115·2 117·7	122·2 122·9 124·4	116·6 117·1 117·5	109·7 111·7 118·7	113·2 113·3 113·9	110·4 112·1 117·6†	117·6 118·9 122·5	8·2   8·0  20·0	117·8 118·3 122·7	19·4 20·7 22·1
	April	120.6	117.3	127.2	118.9	117.1	115.1	118·1±	121.1	120.9	120.6	21.8

§ Except British Road Services, Sea transport, postal services. The indices from August, 1963 include London Transport. © Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shows.

¶ Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

May

of boots and shoes.

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



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Table 128

Summary

Engineering Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled

Labourers All timew ment-bykilled

emi-skilled Labourers All payment All skilled wor All semi-skilled All labourers All workers co

# Shipbuilding

Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timewo Payment-by-re Skilled Semi-skilled abourers All payment All skilled wor All semi-skilled All labourers All workers co

# Chemical ma

Timeworkers General wor Craftsmen All timewo Payment-by-re General wo Craftsmen All payment All general wo All craftsmen All workers co

# Iron and stee

Timeworkers Process wor Maintenance Maintenance Service w Labourers All timewo Payment-by-r Process wo Maintenan Maintenan Service wo

Labourers All paymen All process w All maintenar

All maintenand All service wo All labourers All workers co

# Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries

# EARNINGS

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					m	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
anen kanala arataka	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966
industries*		50	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	1			5 17					
	93 · 9 95 · 5 94 · 1 94 · 5	103·5 104·9 104·1 104·0	106·7 105·4 106·9 106·2	109·4 109·8 110·7 109·7	114·0 111·3 112·7 113·0	s. d. 444 6 384 9 315 7 404 3	95 · 1 95 · 7 94 · 7 95 · 1	102 · 5 102 · 6 101 · 0 102 · 1	106·7 106·1 106·6 106·3	110·0 108·4 109·6 109·2	16·2  12·9  14·2  14·8	d. 108·5 92·5 74·9 97·8
-by-result workers -kers -workers	93.9 94.1 93.2 94.0 93.9 94.8 93.9 94.3	103 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 4 103 · 8 103 · 6 104 · 4 103 · 7 103 · 9	107.6 106.3 104.2 106.8 107.1 105.9 106.3 106.5	110-7 109-7 109-7 110-0 100-0 109-8 110-6 109-9	114·3 111·8 111·0 112·8 114·1 111·7 112·4 112·9	458 11 415 11 329 10 432 7 451 6 401 7 318 10 418 2	96.0 94.9 95.2 95.4 95.6 95.4 94.9 95.5	102.6 102.6 100.6 102.5 102.6 102.7 100.9 102.5	107.6 107.3 103.7 107.2 107.2 106.9 106.0 107.0	110.8 110.3 108.2 110.2 110.4 109.6 109.4 110.1	116.8 114.9 112.6 115.5 116.5 114.2 114.1 115.4	119-8 109-8 79-8 113-2 113-9 101-6 76-1 105-1
and ship repairing†												
	100 · 1 99 · 8 93 · 7 97 · 2	108·5 102·2 99·3 104·1	114·6 114·9 109·9 114·0	120.9 119.6 112.5 119.4	130 · 1 124 · 2 120 · 3 125 · 5	s. d. 441 8 346 3 320 2 380 8	95·4 96·6 95·3 95·0	102·3 99·5 99·0 100·6	111.5 104.7 106.3 109.7	112.7 111.2 107.1 112.1	119-9 118-9 116-2 118-4	d. 94·6 76·7 68·7 82·2
-by-result workers	95 · 4 93 · 6 93 · 8 95 · 1 96 · 3 95 · 1 94 · 1 95 · 7	102 · 4 102 · 9 95 · 5 101 · 9 103 · 5 102 · 8 97 · 0 102 · 5	112.0 111.5 107.8 111.8 112.5 112.3 108.7 112.4	120·2 116·1 116·3 119·3 120·3 117·0 114·6 119·4	123.6 120.6 114.4 122.5 124.8 121.6 117.0 123.7	454 0 354 2 359 3 424 3 452 3 352 6 341 9 415 4	96·2 97·0 93·5 96·2 96·2 96·6 94·4 96·0	101 · 4 101 · 0 98 · 7 101 · 4 101 · 7 100 · 7 98 · 6 101 · 5	107 · 9 108 · 3 104 · 2 108 · 2 108 · 5 107 · 6 105 · 1 108 · 7	113.7 111.6 108.7 113.3 113.3 111.7 107.9 113.1	120·3 118·5 113·2 120·0 120·7 118·9 114·6 120·6	110-8 82-5 78-0 101-4 108-3 81-2 73-8 97-3
inufacture‡												
rkers	95·7 98·5 96·2	107·0 107·4 107·0	109·4 111·4 109·9	115-0 115-9 115-1	120·0 123·9 120·9	s. d. 406 10 466 1 420 2	98.0 98.8 98.3	105 · 7 105 · 7 105 · 7	109·4 107·9 109·0	113·9 114·1 114·0	121.5 120.8 121.4	d. 96·7 109·1 99·4
rkers	100 · 9 98 · 5 100 · 2 97 · 7 98 · 4 97 · 7	106·9 105·2 106·4 107·0 106·5 106·7	109.0 109.8 108.9 109.4 110.8 109.5	115.7 112.5 114.8 115.5 114.5 115.1	117.9 120.7 118.4 119.2 122.6 119.9	419 3 482 5 432 8 412 2 472 10 425 6	98.6 97.9 98.3 98.2 98.2 98.2 97.8	104.7 103.9 104.3 105.4 104.8 105.1	109.0 105.1 107.8 109.7 106.5 108.7	114.9 111.7 113.9 115.0 113.3 114.4	120.7 117.2 119.6 121.5 119.2 120.8	111.0 120.4 113.0 102.8 113.7 105.2
el manufacture§			3									
rkers		104·4 104·1 102·4 101·4 103·1 104·2	107·3 108·5 109·9 107·5 106·1 108·4	109.7 110.9 114.6 108.9 109.7 111.3	112.4 112.0 113.4 110.7 109.9 113.0	s. d. 396 6 447 0 386 6 370 0 324 9 383 10		102·0 104·3 101·3 100·6 101·5 102·6	106·5 110·6 107·5 106·1 105·8 107·7	109-8 112-3 108-4 108-2 109-6 110-3	116.7 118.9 116.0 114.8 117.4 118.0	d. 99.0 107.8 91.7 90.9 80.3 94.0
sult workers kers e workers (skilled) e workers (semi-skilled) kers t-by-result workers		102.7 104.1 103.0 103.1 102.9 102.9	103·3 107·7 104·8 104·2 106·1 104·3	106·4 110·2 106·2 107·6 109·7	107.4 111.3 107.0 109.3 109.6 108.2	428 2 477 6 406 8 392 11 347 6 423 0		102.0 103.7 103.0 102.4 101.5 102.4	103 · 1 109 · 2 105 · 7 103 · 1 106 · 5 104 · 5	106·0 110·8 107·6 104·8 108·7 106·9	112·2 117·3 113·5 111·7 114·4 113·2	114·1 124·3 105·6 99·4 85·9 110·9
orkers. ice workers (skilled) ce workers (semi-skilled) orkers. overed		103 · 0 103 · 6 102 · 8 102 · 3 103 · 1 103 · 1	104.0 107.6 106.0 105.4 106.4 105.3	107 · 1 110 · 0 107 · 8 108 · 3 110 · 0 108 · 3	108·2 111·1 108·2 109·9 110·2 109·4	425 6 469 5 402 8 385 0 338 4 415 7		102 · 1 102 · 8 102 · 6 101 · 4 101 · 7 102 · 3	103.9 108.9 106.5 104.4 106.6 105.5	107.0 110.5 107.8 106.3 109.5 108.1	113-2 116-7 113-9 113-1 116-2 114-5	112-8 119-8 102-7 96-4 83-6 107-6

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

Table 129

of work, earnings and salaries: United Kingdom

Table 130

All industr 1956]

1965

1955 AVERAGE = 100

	an kranne	nevila	anner 1	115	ALL MANUAL	WORKERS*	they premiore"				X tamping
					Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 957 957 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 89 · 8 93 · 7 100 · 0 107 · 9 113 · 4 117 · 5 120 · 6 123 · 7 128 · 8 133 · 6 138 · 4 144 · 9 151 · 2	73.0 79.2 85.7 89.7 93.6 100.0 108.0 113.6 117.9 121.1 126.3 134.3 140.5 145.7 153.2 162.9	100 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 ‡100 · 0 (44 · 6) 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 9	97.7 98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3 ‡100.0 (47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 85 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 0 108 · 0 113 · 0 116 · 9 122 · 2 130 · 1 138 · 0 142 · 9 148 · 9 161 · 8 174 · 8	69.7 76.1 82.8 87.1 92.2 100.0 108.4 114.0 118.9 123.2 132.5 141.9 148.4 154.3 166.1 181.6	
959	January . April . July . October				119·9 120·3 120·6 120·9	20·3  20·8  21·1  21·5	99.6 99.6 99.6 99.5	98·7 99·6	120·5 123·8	122·0 124·3	 126·3
1960	January . April . July . October				122.0 123.3 123.8 124.4	22.7  25.6  26.5  27.9	99·4 98·7 97·9 97·3	- 98·3 98·3	128·3 132·0	1 <u>30</u> ·6 1 <u>34</u> ·3	
1961	January . April . July . October		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		27·3  28·1  29·0  30·1	132-0 133-1 134-6 136-4	96·4 96·3 95·8 95·4	97·7 96·8	1 <u>36</u> .7 1 <u>39</u> .2	140·0 143·8	
1962	January . April . July . October		:		30·7  32·7  34·4  34·9	37·3  39·5  4 ·3  42·0	95 · 2 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147 · 1 149 · 6	
1963	January . April . July . October				36·3  37·8  38·6  38·9	143 · 4 145 · 0 145 · 8 146 · 2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152.6 155.9	 155·8
1964	January . February March . April . May . June . July . August . September October November December				142.5 142.7 143.1 143.7 144.2 145.0 145.6 145.8 146.1 146.2 146.7 147.4	150 · 3 150 · 5 151 · 0 151 · 6 152 · 3 153 · 2 153 · 9 154 · 1 154 · 5 154 · 7 155 · 5 156 · 9	94.9 94.8 94.8 94.7 94.7 94.7 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6				
1965	January . February March . April . June . July . August . September October . November December				148 · 4 148 · 6 149 · 0 149 · 4 149 · 9 150 · 8 152 · 2 152 · 4 152 · 6 153 · 1 153 · 9 154 · 2	158 · 2 158 · 4 159 · 3 160 · 1 160 · 8 162 · 1 164 · 5 164 · 9 165 · 2 166 · 1 167 · 1 167 · 7	93.8 93.8 93.6 93.3 93.2 93.1 92.5 92.5 92.4 92.4 92.2 92.1 92.0				
1966	January . February March . April . May .	• • • • •		• • • • •	155-9 156-0 157-4 157-6 157-6	170 · 2 170 · 7 172 · 6 173 · 0 173 · 1	91.6 91.4 91.2 91.1 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. and hours of manual workers.

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

Manufactur 1956]

> Jul Au Sep Oct Not Dec

Jan Feb Mar 1966

Ap

Notes .--

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



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
ustries and servic	es											
1onthly averages	104 · 8 110 · 0 113 · 8 116 · 8 119 · 7 124 · 6 129 · 1 133 · 6 139 · 8 145 · 7	104.2 109.7 114.0 117.0 120.8 125.3 130.3 135.7 142.6 149.4	105 · 5 111 · 3 115 · 8 119 · 0 123 · 2 130 · 3 135 · 6 141 · 0 147 · 6 155 · 1	104.7 110.0 114.0 117.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7	100.0 (44.4) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8	100 · 0 (45 · 2) 99 · 9 99 · 6 99 · 5 98 · 3 95 · 8 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 8 93 · 1	100 · 0 (44 · 7) 99 · 9 99 · 8 98 · 1 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 5 92 · 7	100.0 (44.6) 99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9	104-8 110-1 114-2 117-3 122-3 129-8 135-7 140-6 147-8 156-9	104.2 109.8 114.4 117.7 122.8 130.7 137.0 142.8 150.4 160.5	105 · 5 111 · 4 116 · 0 119 · 2 125 · 6 135 · 9 142 · 5 148 · 4 156 · 1 167 · 5	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3 148.6 157.9
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	157·4	148·0	92·4	92·5	92·2	92·4	159·0	163·3	170 · 8	160·2
October	47·3	151-8	157·7	148·5	92·2	92·3	92·0	92·2	159·8	164·5	171 · 4	161 · 1
November .	48·0	153-0	158·9	149·3	92·1	92·1	91·9	92·1	160·7	166·1	172 · 9	162 · 1
December .	48·3	153-6	159·3	149·6	92·0	92·1	91·8	92·0	161·2	166·9	173 · 4	162 · 6
January	149·9	155·2	161 · 4	151·2	91 · 6	91·7	91 · 5	91.6	163·5	169·3	176·5	165·0
February	150·0	155·2	161 · 5	151·3	91 · 4	91·5	91 · 4	91.4	164·0	169·7	176·7	165·5
March	151·3	156·4	163 · 1	152·7	91 · 1	91·4	91 · 2	91.2	166·0	171·1	178·8	167·4
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
May	151·5	156·8	163·5	152·9	91+1	91·2	91 · 1	91 · 1	166·4	171 · 9	179·5	167·8
acturing industrie	25											
Monthly averages	104.9 110.1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9	103.9 109.6 113.6 116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5	104.9 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4	104.7 110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3	100.0 (44.1) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7	100.0 (44.5) 100.0 99.9 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7	100.0 (44.3) 100.0 99.9 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.9 94.6 92.7	100.0 (44.2) 100.0 99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7	104.9 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 7 116 · 7 122 · 7 130 · 6 136 · 0 141 · 0 149 · 1 159 · 1	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4	104-7 110-1 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-5
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
January	145·5	153·0	158·6	47·4	91.6	91 · 6	91 · 6	91 · 6	158·8	67 ·	173·2	160·9
February	145·5	153·0	158·6	47·4	91.5	91 · 6	91 · 5	91 · 5	159·1	67 ·	173·3	161·0
March	147·3	154·6	160·4	49·	91.4	91 · 4	91 · 4	91 · 4	161·1	69 ·	175·4	163·1
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
May	147·5	155 · 1	160·8	149·4	91·3	91·2	91·2	91 · 3	161 · 5	170·2	176·4	163·7

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

the recognised rates of wages and normal hours of work fixed by voluntary collec-tive agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The indices do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time variations

 a contract of the end of the month.
 The figures relate to the end of the month.
 Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole must have a subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must have a subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must have a subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must have a subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must have a subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must have a subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be subject of the significant to more than the nearest whole must be significant to more than the nearest whole must be significant to more than the nearest whole must be significant to more the single to the significant to more the significant to the signif number.

These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960. The indices are based on

4. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

# WAGES AND HOURS

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

> Table 131 (con 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

New States and States	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	0.1461	1	1	1 112	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 112	8	8	115
1959 1960 1961 1962 - Monthly averages 1963 1964	117           120           127           132           138           143	118 119 126 129 135 139	119 123 128 132 138 144 150	112 115 118 124 131 139 144	119 125 127 130 136 140	116 121 124 128 133 139	121 122 126 131 135 142	123 124 132 135 144 151	120 126 131 138 146 155
1965 J 1965 April May June	. 152 . 152 . 152 . 152	142 142 148	149 149 149	143 143 143	138 138 138	138 138 138	138 138 144	151 151 151	155 155 155
July August September	· 152 · 152 · 152	148 148 148	150 150 151	144 144 144	141 141 141	140 140 140	144 144 144	153 153 154	157 157 157 158
October · · November · · December · ·	. 152 . 152 . 152	148 148 148	151 151 151	144 144 148	142 142 142	142 143 143	144 144 148	154 154 154	158 158 158
1966 January February March	. 158 . 158 . 158	148 148 148	155	148 148 148	144 146 146	143 144 144	148 148 148	154 155 157	158 160 161 162
April · · · May · · ·	: 159	148	156	149	146	44	148	137	1 102
Normal weekly hours* 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964 1965 1965 1965 1969 1960 1966 19	. { (47 · 5) 99 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 8 97 · 8 97 · 5 95 · 6	(39 · 1) 100 · 0 100 · 0 96 · 7 96 · 6 96 · 6 95 · 0	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9	(44 · 0) 99 · 6 96 · 4 95 · 6 95 · 4 95 · 4 95 · 3 97 · 4	(45.0) 100.0 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8	(45.0) 100.0 100.0 96.3 95.6 95.6 95.0 93.3	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 98 · 7 95 · 8 95 · 4 95 · 3 95 · 3 95 · 3 93 · 6	(44.7) 99.9 98.7 95.5 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 94.7
1965 J 1965 April May	95·5 . 95·5 . 95·5	94·1 94·2 94·2	91·1 91·3 91·0	93·9 92·0 92·0	93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	93·3 93·3 93·3	93·5 93·5 93·5	95·2 95·2 95·2
June July August	. 95·5 . 95·5 . 95·5	94·0 94·0 94·0	91.0 91.0 90.8	92.0 92.0 92.0	91 · 5 91 · 5 91 · 5	94·0 94·0 94·0	93·3 93·3 93·3	92.9 92.9 92.9	94·7 94·7 94·6
October · · November · · December · ·	· 95·5 · 95·5 · 95·5	94·0 94·0 94·0	90·4 90·4 90·4	92·0 92·0 92·0	91 · 5 91 · 5 91 · 5	93·4 93·2 93·2	93·3 93·3 93·3	92·9 92·9 92·9	93.7 93.7 93.7
1966 January February March	93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·5 89·5 89·4	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	91 · 4 91 · 3 91 · 3	92·3 92·3 92·2	93·3 93·3 93·3	92.9 92.9 92.3	93.7 93.7 93.0 92.8
April · · · May · · ·	: 93·4 : 93·4	94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8	91·3 91·3	92·2 92·2	92.1	91.1	92.8
Hourly rates of wages	ci 117	1 118	j 120	112	118	112	8	118	115
1959 1960 1961 1962 > Monthly averages . 1963 1964	. { 122 130 135 142 150	119 130 134 140 147 155	126 135 140 147 155 165	118 123 130 137 145 154	124 130 133 136 142 151	127 131 135 141 148	127 132 137 142 152	130 138 142 152 161	132 137 145 154 163
1965 April May	· 159 · 159 · 159	150 150 157	163 164 164	152 156 156	148 148 148	147 147 147	148 143 154	161 161 161	163 163 163
July August September	. 159 . 159 . 159	158 158 158	165 165 167	156 156 156	155 155 155	149 149 149	154 154 154	164 164 165	166 166
October November December	. 159 . 159 . 159	158 158 158	168 168 168	156 156 160	155 155 155	152 153 154	154	165	169 169 169
1966 January February March	. 169 . 169 . 169	158 158 158	173 173 174	162 162 162	157 157 160	155 155 157	159 159	165 167 172	169 172 174
April May	: 170 : 170	158 158	174 175	162 162	160	157	161	172	175

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

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

10 B C B

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

WAGES AND HOURS

Table 131 (con	Table 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100									
Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services		
Weekly rates	of wages		14% a		Presser 1	464				
8  22  26  34  38  43  49	118 122 126 133 137 143 152	112 115 120 128 135 142 146	120 122 125 133 138 144 148	112 115 120 125 132 141 156	115 121 125 129 135 144 153	117 121 128 132 138 143 150	119  23  29  34  40  48  56	118 120 125 132 137 143 147	Monthly averages .	. { 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965
147 147	148 153	146 146	148 148	154 154	151	148	155	144	April May	1965
151	154	146	148 148	159	154	150	156	147 149	July August	
152	154	147 147	148	159	154	151	159	149	September October	
152	154	14/	151	160	156	154	161	151	December	
153 153 153	159 159 159	151 151 151	151 151 154	160 164 164	157 157 157	156 156 158	161 161 161	159 159 159	January February March	1966
153 153	159 159	151 151	155 155	164 164	157 157	158 158	162 162	159 159	April May	
									Normal wee	kly hours*
(44.0) 100.0 98.0 96.1 95.5 95.5 94.5 92.8	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9	(45.1) 100.0 99.0 96.1 93.5 93.4 92.5 90.8	(44·2) 100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 93·2	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1	(45.6) 100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9	(45·1) 97·7 97·4 93·5 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·0	(45.9) 99.9 99.2 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4	Monthly averages .	. { 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965
93·5 93·5 92·2	93·2 93·2 93·2	92·2 92·2 92·2	90·7 90·7 90·7	95·1 95·1 95·1	92·3 92·3 92·3	93·8 92·9 92·2	93·2 93·2 93·2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	April May June	1965
92·2 92·2 92·2	93·2 93·2 93·2	92·2 91·8 91·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	92·8 92·8 91·0	92·1 92·1 92·1	92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	93·2 93·2 93·2	94·7 93·2 93·2	July August September	
92·2 92·2 92·2	93·2 93·2 93·2	91·8 91·8 89·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	91·4 91·4 91·1	92·1 91·4 91·4	92.6 92.4 92.4	92.8 92.8 92.8	October November December	
92·0 92·0 92·0	92·3 92·3 92·3	89·7 89·7 89·7	90·7 90·7 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	91 · 1 89 · 8 89 · 8	91 · 3 91 · 3 91 · 3	90.0 88.8 88.8	92.8 92.8 92.8	January February March	1966
92.0 91.5	92·3 92·3	89·7 89·7	88·8 88·8	90.6 90.6	89·4 89·4	91 · 2 91 · 2	88·8 88·8	92.8 92.8	April May	
									Hourly rate	es of wages
118 125 132 141 144 152 161	119 126 131 141 147 154 163	114 120 127 136 144 151 159	120 123 130 143 147 156 163	112 119 126 132 139 149 168	6  24  3   38  45  54  66	117 122 132 138 145 150 162	122   126   138   144   151   159   168	118 121 127 136 141 148 156	Monthly averages .	. { 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965
158 158 162	159 164 165	158 158 158	163 163 163	162 162 165	163 164 166	157 161 163	166 166 168	152 152 152	April May June	1965
164 165 165	165 165	158 160 160	163 163	171 171 175	167 167 167	163 163 164	168 168 171	155 160 160	July August September	
165 165	165	160 160	163 167 167	177 177	170 171 171	164 168 171	172 174 174	163 163 163	October November December	
166 166 166	172 172 172	168 168	167 167 174	177 181 181	173	171 171 174	179 181 181	171	January February March	1966
167 168	172 172	168	174 174	181	176	174 174	182 182	171 171	April May	

\* See footnote on previous page.

123 6.6%

1.1.1

12 A. 12

# **RETAIL PRICES**

# Index of retail prices: **United Kingdom**

Tobacco

80

123.6

100·0 100·0 100·0

100·0 100·0 100·0

100.0

100·0 100·0 100·0

100·0 107·2 107·2

107·2 109·5 109·5

109·5 109·5 109·5

109·5 109·5 109·5

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8

All items				FOOD			All items	Alcoholic	
		- Antisonal da	Fratmates	All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other	except food	drink
17th January 1956 = 10	00	and addition for	indication in consider indication and in president		and the second sec	and the second	and the second	dist.	1
Weights		1,000		350	92½-94½	47	210 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -208 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	650	71
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	. {	102-0 105-8 109-0 109-6 110-7 114-5		102 · 2 104 · 9 107 · 1 108 · 2 107 · 4 109 · 1	104·9 106·6 115·1 110·0 108·1 114·1	99.0 91.7 90.7 105.1 100.9 96.8	101.6 107.0 107.3 108.2 108.6 109.5	102-0 106-3 110-0 110-4 112-5 117-5	101-3 104-3 105-8 100-0 98-2 102-5
1962 January 16.	• 1995•	117.	5	110.7	119-3	97.1	110.0	121-2	108.2
l6th January 1962 =	100		H.			1		154	1
Weights 1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 . 1966 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000		319 319 314 311 298	831-853 831-853 76-78 731-753	37 <del>1</del> 37 <del>1</del> 40 4111 35음	198 <u>1</u> 198 <u>1</u> 198 <u>1</u> 198 —196 198 —196 196 <u>1</u> 194	681 681 686 689 702	64 63 63 65 67
4481	Contract Contractor	17th January 1956 = 100		102.2	102.6	101+2	102.4	101.2	100.3
1962 1963 1964 1965	• •	119-3	101.6 103.6 107.0	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6	102-8 105-2 101-4 107-5	107·6 116·5 118·0	104·2 109·0 112·3	103 · 1 106 · 6 112 · 3	102·3 107·9 117·1
1962 April 17 . July 17 .	: :	119·7 120·4	101·9 102·5	104·1 104·6	114·0 108·8 92·4	100·6 100·6 102·9	100·5 103·6 103·6	100·9 101·5 101·9	100·0 100·3 100·6
October 16. 1963 January 15 . April 9	· · ·	113-1	102.7 104.0	103·8 106·5	103·6 116·3	105·2 101·7	103·7 103·4	102·2 102·9 103·2	100·9 101·0 103·0
July 16 . October 15			103·3 103·7	103.7	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2
1964 January 14 . February 18 March 17	: :		104·7 104·8 105·2	105·4 105·4 105·8	99.6 98.0 98.8	113·9 115·4 114·8	106·3 106·7 107·2	104·3 104·5 104·8	103·2 103·5 103·5
April 14 . May 12 .			106 · 1 107 · 0 107 · 4	107·4 107·8 109·1	103·3 103·5 106·6	114·7 115·0 115·4	107·9 108·3 109·1	105·3 106·5 106·6	103·5 110·0 110·0
July 14 . August 18 .			107 · 4 107 · 8	108-9	103·2 100·6 98·8	117·2 118·2 117·4	109·8 110·2 110·3	106·7 107·4 107·6	110·2 110·2 110·2
September 15 October 13. November 17			107.8 107.9 108.8	108·0 109·4	98·8 102·0	117·5 118·6 120·1	110·2 110·8	107·7 108·4 108·9	110·0 110·1 110·1
December 15 1965 January 12 . February 16			109·2 109·5 109·5	110-3 109-9	103·1 102·1	119·7 118·3	111.7 111.7 111.8	109·2 109·3 109·6	110·9 111·8 111·3
March 16 . April 13 . May 18	• •		109·9 112·0 112·4	110.4	104·1 108·1 109·9	117·1 116·3	112·1 112·0 112·5	112·2 112·6 112·8	8·7   9·0   9·1
June 15 . July 13 .			112.7	112.5	108.6	117-1	112.6	112·9 113·2	119·0 119·0
August 17 . September 14			113.0	111.7	106-8	118-4	112·6 112·5	113-6	119.0
October 12. November 16 December 14			113·6 114·1	112.2	109·4 112·8	118·1 119·1	112.4	114·3 114·4	119-0
1966 January 18 . February 22 March 22	: :		4·3   4·4   4·6	3·0   2·8   3·	·6  09·8  09·1	118·5 118·8 119·7	112·7 113·1 113·6	115-0	119·0 119·0
April 19 . May 17			116·0 116·8	115·2 118·0	115·1 124·6	120·7 121·9	4·3   4·8	116.3	119.0

\* 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).

<sup>†</sup> 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)

Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services		
-							I7th Januar	y 1956 = 100
87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights
102-8 110-1 121-7 127-8 131-7 137-6	101 · 3 107 · 9 113 · 3 114 · 5 117 · 3 124 · 7	101 · 0 101 · 1 100 · 5 98 · 5 98 · 3 100 · 3	100 · 6 102 · 2 103 · 0 102 · 6 103 · 9 105 · 6	102 · 1 110 · 2 112 · 9 114 · 7 118 · 1 123 · 0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2	Monthly averag	es { 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
140.6	130.6	102 · 1	106.6	126.7	128-2	130 · 1	January 16	1962
					Survey Survey		lóth Januar	y 1962 = 100
102 104 107 109 113	62 63 66 65 64	64 64 62 59 57	98 98 95 92 91	92 93 100 105 116	64 63 63 63 61	56 56 55 55 56	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Weights
103-3 108-4 114-0 120-5	101 · 3 106 · 0 109 · 3 114 · 5	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8	102 · 0 103 · 5 104 · 9 107 · 0	100 · 5 100 · 5 102 · 1 106 · 7	100 · 6 101 · 9 105 · 0 ▼ 109 · 0	101 · 9 104 · 0 106 · 9 112 · 7	Anonthly average	es { 1962 1963 1964 1965
103·3 104·1 104·9	100 · 8 100 · 2 101 · 1	99-8 100-6 100-8	100 · 9 102 · 6 103 · 0	100·4 101·4 101·1	100·2 100·7 101·1	101 · 4 102 · 0 102 · 9	April 17 July 17 October 16	1962
105·5 107·7 109·1	106·5 106·8 104·2	99 · 8 99 · 8 100 · 1	103 · 2 103 · 5 103 · 5	99.6 100.4 101.0	101 · 0 101 · 7 101 · 8	102·4 103·5 104·1	January 15 April 9 July 16	1963
109-8	104-9	100-3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	October 15	1944
111-1 111-3	110-2	101-3	104·0 104·2 104·5	100.5	102·9 103·2 104·0	105·2 106·2	February 18 March 17	1704
113·8 114·1 114·3	110·1 106·1 106·5	102·2 102·2 102·2	104·5 104·7 104·7	101.7 101.8 101.7	104·4 104·6 104·8	106·7 106·3 106·5	April 14 May 12 June 16	
114·6 114·9 115·0	106·5 108·9 109·4	102·5 102·6 102·6	104·8 105·1 105·2	101 · 8 102 · 3 102 · 5	105·2 104·9 105·2	106·8 107·1 107·7	July 14 August 18 September 15	
115·7 115·8 115·9	109·7 110·2 114·4	102 · 9 102 · 9 103 · 0	105·5 105·8 105·9	102·4 104·0 104·1	105·3 107·4 107·9	108·0 108·4 108·5	October 13 November 17 December 15	
6·    6·2   6·5	114·8 115·1 115·7	104·0 104·2 104·4	106·0 106·4 106·6	103·9 104·2 104·6	109·0 107·4 107·9	108·3 108·5 109·6	January 12 February 16 March 16	1965
120·7 121·0 121·2	110·5 111·2 112·1	104·6 104·7 104·8	106·7 106·8 106·9	106·8 107·4 107·6	108-6 109-0 109-0	0·    1·9   2·4	April 13 May 18 June 15	
121.6 121.7 121.9	112·2 112·7 115·2	104·9 105·0 105·1	107·0 107·2 107·4	107·6 107·6 107·6	109·2 109·3 109·4	113·0 114·9 115·4	July 13 August 17 September 14	
122·5 122·8 123·6	115·4 119·6 119·6	105·4 105·4 105·4	107·6 107·7 107·9	107·6 107·7 107·8	109·6 109·7 109·7	115·6 116·2 116·5	October 12 November 16 December 14	
123·7 123·9 124·5	9·7  20·   20·	105 · 6 105 · 7 105 · 8	108 · 1 108 · 4 108 · 8	109·1 109·2 109·6	110·6 110·9 111·3	116·6 116·9 117·9	January 18 February 22 March 22	1966
129·0 129·2	120·3 119·4	106·4 106·5	109·1 109·4	110·1 109·9	112·2 112·3	118·6 119·1	April 19 May 17	



April May . June .

July . . August . September

October . November December.

January February March

July . . August . September

October . November December.

January February March

July . August September

October . November December.

January February March

July . August September

October . November December.

January February March

April May .

1966

1965

1964

1963

1962

April May . June .

April May . June .

April May . June .

# Stoppages of work-industrial disputes\*

NUMBER	OF	NUMBER WORKER INVOLVE STOPPAG	OF S D IN ES†	WORKIN IN PERIC	G DAYS LC	OST IN ALL	STOPPAGE	S IN PROG	RESS	
eginning period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	vehicles (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1,989 2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354	1,999 2,426 2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365	(000's) 448 659 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 774 4,420 590 871   869	(000's) 450 671 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883   876	(000's) 2,457 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925	(000's) 468 1,112 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413	(000's) 741 669 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763	(000's) 12 23 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52	(000's) 233 71 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135	(000's) 919 1,687 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305	(000's) 84 219 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257
223	251	68	72	241	22	168		9	29	12
259	304	62	68	213	40	119	3	21	19	11
195	231	32	41	108	26	53		15	9	3
144	172	28	31	69	10	29		18	4	7
214	240	52	58	33	20	54		19	32	4
209	236	44	54	45	27	70		9	7	19
237	264	371	376	600	31	283	2	21	243	22
147	177	30	40	135	23	84		14	3	9
72	92	23	25	82	7	66		4	3	1
150	163	22	24	54	15	25		3	3	6
143	162	32	33	56	18	24	6	4	2	
173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
174	186	30	33	92	22	60	_	5		3
192	212	64	73	187	29	145		5	5	2
173	189	49	55	144	76	51		4	7	5
151	174	29	35	125	21	76		15	2	10
147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287		30
217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	4	18
238	266	76	80	189	36	107		11	15	19
211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
192	203.	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	10
213	231	70	83	178	17	126		9	23	3
191	222	44	60	179	19	132		10	7	12
283	308	90	94	268	63	141	-4		35	18
219	262	66	84	204	29	145		9	8	10
238	261	67	71	172	13	97		8	26	17
167	200	154	157	249	8	67		14	136	22
180	203	56	58	100	15	54	6	6	7	10
227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
239	277	66	77	161	25	68	1	26	23	15
235	261	63	65	159	27	100		5	12	14
140	160	42	44 .	68	9	44		1	8	5
201	212	76	83	123	17	62		9	27	8
246	280	134	155	371	32	217		20	94	8
264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
265	301	124	30	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
187	229	74	22	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	_  3	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19
184	225	46	78	195	17	120		14	32	10
197	226	70	68	145	7	74		8	4	51
87	114	36	49	74	5	33		5	13	17
211 187 262	225 227 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 185 153	25 6 12	81 141 100	_1 _1	12 13 13	16 16 15	12 9 11
171	204	51	54	120	7	77		13	10	13
185	211	81	85	340	5	108	5	19	165	38

‡ 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 WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS 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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