

|  | BRITISH LIBRARY <br> $28 F E R S O G 7$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Volume LXXV No. 2 | ECONOMIC $\quad$ |

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Price $5 s$. net
Annual Subscription $£ 37$ s. Od. including postage

February 1967

Summary of the Monthly Statistics
Employment, Unemployment, Vacancies
Index of Average Earnings, Wages and Hours of Work
Index of Retail Prices

## Sidiknad Span

OFFICES give a good start to the day
Start each day in a bright and cheerful office that's had the 'spick and span' treatment of Office Cleaning Services.

Many of the ministries and countless

commercial organisations find that it pays to unload the complete burden of office cleaning on to the responsible shoulders of Office Cleaning Services Limited. | For | $\begin{array}{l}\text { FLOORS, METALWORK, } \\ \text { ENTRANCES, TELEPHONES, }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| DOLIVETS, |  |



OFFICE CLEANING SERVICES LTD



## The Industrial <br> Relations Handbook

Contains chapters dealing with the organisation of employers and workpeople in Great Britain, collective bargaining and joint negotiating machinery, conciliation and arbitration, statutory wage negotiation, joint consultation and personnel
management, holidays with pay, hours of labour and overtime management, holidays with pay, hours of labour and overtime
rates, systems of wage payment and incentive schemes, and the International Labour Organisation.

5s 6d (by post 6s 3d)
HMSO $\begin{aligned} & \text { Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to } \\ & \text { P O Box } 569, \text { S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardiff Belfast, Manchester Birsing }\end{aligned}$ P O Box 569, S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardi
and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

Workshops for the Blind
report of a working party
Reviews the employment facilities currently provided in
hem, and considers their role under modern conditions and them, and considers sheir rile uncer modern conditions and
how it can be fulfilled effcieently and economically. It also conideras the extent to whicich provisions of shealtered
emploment for the linind should be combined with employment for the blind should be combined with similar
provision for othes seriously disabled persons, and makes
8s. 6 d blished by HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE


Statistics on Incomes, Prices,
Employment and Production
repared in collaboration with other Government Departments, principally the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, this quarterly bulletin supplies up-to-date actual information in a comprehensive and convenient form especially suitable for reference by those engaged in negotiation or arbitration. The tables cover wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work, manpower,
prices, production, profits and other relevant
subjects. Much of the statistical information
given in the Ministry of Labour Gazette is
collated in summary form in time series and the publication also contains statistical analyses not published elsewhere.
Quarterly, price 20s. (by post 20s. 10d.)
Published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE and obtainable from the Government bookshops in London
(post orders to P.O. Box 569 , SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller
february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 9
The day they ask you
to help sort out the overalls problem is the day you should contact the Sketchley 0verall Service!


The Sketchley Overall Service represents the solution to problems of overall supply, maintenance and replacement. Sketchley provide overalls for men and women in a variety of styles and colours. These are cleaned weekly (or fortnightly) repaired as necessary and replaced without charge when worn out after two years.
A Sketchley Overall Service representative lives locally. His close supervision by regular visits ensures a reliable service at all times with satisfaction to both management and wearers.


Slestolaley
OVERALL SERVICE
FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM Telephone: Nottingham 7937I

## Safety Health and Welfare Booklets

A series of handbooks which provide guidance on acciden provide guidance on accidenten prevention and on devices available for reducing accident risks<br>\section*{A Selection of Recent Titles}<br>No. 4 Safety in the Use of Abrasive Wheels $4 s(4 s 6 d)$<br>10 Fire Fighting in Factories $2 s(2 s 6 d)$<br>11 Guarding of hand-fed Platen machines $1 s(1 s 4 d)$<br>12 Drop forging hammers: props and catches $1 s(1 s 4 d)$<br>16 Structural requirements of the Factories Act $2 s(2 s 5 d)$<br>17 Improving the foundry environment $4 s$ ( $4 s 6 d$ )<br>24 Electrical Limit Switches and their application<br>$\quad 2 s 6 d(2 s 10 d)$<br>27 Precautions in the use of nitrate salt baths $2 s(2 s 5 d)$<br>30 Bulk storage of liquefied petroleum at factories<br>31 Safety in Electrical Testing $1 s 6 d$ ( $1 s$ 11d)<br>34 Guide to the use of flame arresters and explosion reliefs $2 s 3 d(2 s 8 d)$

HMSO
Goverument publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Car
Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

February 1967

## Contents

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

PAGB 100 Annual and Quarterly Employment Statistics, Great Britain, June 1966
110 Earnings and Hours, October 1966
121 Industrial Rehabilitation and the Employed Worker
122 Family Expenditure Survey, year ended June 1966
124 Accidents at Work-fourth quarter 1966
126 Labour Turnover
127 Productivity Bargaining
128 Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries
NEWS AND NOTES
130 Redundancy Payments Act-Training Research Grants-Industrial Fatalities Redundancy Payments Act-Training Rese
and Diseases-Disabled Persons Register

## MONTHLY STATISTICS

131 Summary
132 Employees in employment-industrial analysis
136 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
137 Unemployment
146 Placing work of employment exchanges
147 Stoppages of work
148 Changes of rates of wages and hours of work
149 Retail prices
STATISTICAL SERIES
150 Introduction
151 Employment-Unemployment-Vacancies-Overtime and Short-timeHours of Work-Earnings and Hours-Wages and Hours-Retail PricesStoppages of Work

| SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES | advertisements | reprints of articles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual subscription 5375 \% od. | Applications concerning the insertion of | Reprints from the Gezrriz, which should |
| All communications concerning subseripitions and | ents in thi Cozurre should be addressed |  |
| Majestys Stationery office at any of the following addram | Ltd., 16 Farringdon Street, London E.C. 4 | paze (or part) |
|  |  | raders |
| 2; 35 Smallbrok, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mar | cept $n$ |  |
| Cardiff; 50 Fairarax Street, Bristol 1 1880 Chichaster Street, Beliast 1 . | of the statemenss in the adiveriseme | (e.tec), Her Majestys Stationery onice, |
|  | guurante that the gods or services advertised | London E.C.1. Cheques stould be made |

## Annual and Quarterly Employment

 Statistics: Great Britain, June 1966It is estimated that there were $25,620,000$ persons in the working population of Great Britain in June 1966 including $16,640,000$ males and $8,980,000$ females. Of
the total, nearly 25 million were in civil employment, the total, nearly 25 million were in civil employment,
420,000 in H.M. Forces and 250,000 registered as wholly unemployed.
The totals in the working population and in employment were higher than in previous years. The increase
in the working population between June in the working population between June 1965 and June
1966 was however much less than in recent years. This 1966 was however much less than in recent years. This
is mainly due to the lower inflow of young persons, for demographic and educational reasons, and possibly to some extent to net losses from migration. The increase in the total working population of about 110,000 was the
result of increases of less than 10,000 men and 210,000 women aged 18 and over offset by decreases of about 50,000 boys and 60,000 girls. These decreases reflect th fact that the post war "bulge" has now passed out of the under 18 age-group.
The June 1966 est
The June 1966 estimates and changes from June 196
in the main categories of the working population are, in in thousands:

|  | June 1966 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chan } \\ \text { Shas } \\ \hline 186 \\ \hline 865 \text { to June } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Working Population: Total <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,993 \\ & 8,953 \\ & 8,641 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,621 \\ & \text { 21, } 17 \\ & 2 ; 531 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $+108$ |
| Adulst 18 and over | ${ }_{\text {14, } 694}^{195}$ | 7.721 | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{22,115}$ | $\pm{ }_{-4}$ | ${ }^{+214}$ | ${ }^{+223}$ |
| Wholly Unemploved | 16.936 |  | ${ }^{2,453}$ | ${ }^{-8}$ | - 9 |  |
| inees in emplomment employmen: |  |  | 24,550 | 32 | +162 | +130 |
| Oalumatiring indussiries : | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{14,090}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{23,873}$ |  | + 15 | $+16$ |
| Oteres | $\xrightarrow{8.541}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{\substack{\text { 3.022 }}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,1,735}$ | -17 | +122 | $\stackrel{+126}{ }$ |

Between June 1965 and June 1966, there were reduc tions of 6,000 in H.M. Forces and 17,000 in the wholly unemployed and an increase of about 130,000 in employment. There were decreases of 48,000 boys and 60,000
girls in employment and increases of 17,000 men and girls in employment and increases of $17,000 \mathrm{men}$ and
222,000 women, probably as a result of a substantial increase of married women in employment.
The overall increase of 130,000 in employment was the result of an increase of $5,000 \mathrm{in}$ Index of Production industries (SIC Orders II to XVIII), a decrease o
20,000 in agriculture, forestry and fishing and an increas 20,000 in agriculture, forestry and fishing and an increase
of 145,000 (mainly females) in service industries (SIC Orders XIX to XXIV).

The total in manufacturing industries (SIC Order 17,000 in increased by 16,000 . There was an increase of goods, a decrease of 13,000 in metal manufacture and decrease of 12,000 in textiles. Employment fell by 48,000 in mining and quarrying and increased by 25,000 i construction and 13,000 in gas, electricity and wate supply.
In the
107,000 in profe industries, there were increases of public administrational and scientific services, 43,000 in and a decrease of $37,000,000$ in the distributive trade Employment increased by 51,000 in the South Employment increased by 51,000 in the South East
Region, 18,000 in the West Midlands, 13,000 in each of the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and South Western Regions and 12,000 in the East Anglia Region. There were smaller increases in the Norther
and North Western Regions, Scotland and wales and North Western Regions, Scotland and Wales.
These June 1966 estimates form part of the n quarterly employment series which were introduced in May 1966. Between March and June 1966 there was an increase of about 30,000 in the working population; the number of registered wholly unemployed fell by 54,000 and the number in civil employment increased
83,000 . This increase was largely seasonal. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the working population increased by about 39,000 , entirely among females, and the number in employment by about 11,000 . An increase of about 32,000 fema
a decrease of about 21,000 males
These national estimates have been compiled by the methods described in the May 1966 issue of the MINISTRY of Labour Gazette (pages 207-214) and the regional
estimates by the methods described in the July 1966 issue (pages 389 to 391). They are based mainly on issuue (pages national insurance cards due for exchange in June 1966 and exchanged before the first Monday in December 1966. The analyses by industry also take account of voluntary returns (C.F.205) made by a large beginning of June 1966
The national and regional estimates of employers and self employed have been kept unchanged but are subject oo revision when the results of the 1966 Census of
More detailed June 1966
in this issue of the Gazette-
Total employees in Great Kingdom analysed by industry (SII Mine United Headings) in Table 1 on pages 102-103 and by Standard Regions within Great Britain in Table 2 on pages
$104-106$

Employees in Employment in Great Britain analysed by industry in Table 36 on pages 132-135. Regiona estimates will be published in a subsequent issue. Th the provisional estimates published in the August 1966 issue of the Gazette.
The United Kingdom estimates include estimates for Northern Ireland provided by the Ministry of Health
and Social Services, Northern Ireland. Although estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. The sampling errors of the estimates may become relatively important particularly for estimates of under 10,000 . Estimates o and so, except for SIC Order totals, such estimates ar omitted from the Tables.
The normal analyses of changes in the quarterly estimates, including the given in Table 4.
Consequential
to the time series given in Tables 101, 102 and 103.

## Regional estimates

The regional estimates relate to the Standard Region for Statistical Purposes and have been compiled by th methods described on pages 389 to 391 of the July 196 issue of the GAZETTE when the estimates for June 1965 were
published. It was then explained that the method of compilation used hitherto and described on page 111 o the March 1966 issue of the Gazetie had been modifie to avoid pro-rata allocation between regions of som employeses included in the Great Britain estimates.
The estimates for June 1966 are comparable those for June 1965 and, subject to the qualificatio mentioned below, with those for September and Decembe 1965 (also published in the July 1966 GAzette) and March 1966 (published in the October 1966 issue, page 650-1).
To an increasing extent, national insurance cards of employees of larger firms are being exchanged centrally irrespective of the area in which they are actually
employed. This does not affect the national employed. This does not affect the national estimate
but reduces the reliability of the regional estimates fo but reduces the reliability of the regional estimates for
September, December and March. For June estimates, the preliminary estimates based on counts of exchange of national insurance cards are adjusted, so far as possible for those cards exchanged in a region different from that in which the employees are employed. For the three intervening quarters, the adjustments were applied unchanged. The June 1966 net adjustments for cards exchanged in a region other than that in which the employee was employed differed from those made i
June 1965 by as much as 20,000 .
february 1967 ministry of labour gazette le For those regions for which the difference between the 1965 and 1966 adjustments was large in relation to the estimates for the intervening quarters are thus les reliable than had been hoped when these series were introduced in July 1966. Although the June 1965 and June 1966 figures are comparable with each other, they are quarters. Consequently quarterly changes are not given in Table 4.

## Analyses by industry

As a consequence of the above-mentioned modification o the method of compiling regional estimates, the nethod of compilation of analyses by industry described
in the March 1966 issue of the GAZETTE has been changed sightly. There are relatively small numbers of employes with cards included in the regional estimates whos dustrial distributions are not know. Wihin eac pro-rata on the assumption that they are distributed in precisely the same way as those employees with cards whose industrial distribution is known. (For the June 965 estimates the corresponding pro-rata distributio Consequently the estimates for industries are to a small extent not comparable, either nationally or regionally, with those for 1965.
Monthly estimates
For months other than June, monthly estimates are now ublished only for industries covered by the Index of visional estimates from July 1965 to November 1966 have been published in earlier issues of the Gazette. These are now being revised but the revisions are slight. The revision to the totalin enployment in manuacturing he revision to the total in all Index of Production Industries is a reduction of under 13,000 (i.e. $0 \cdot 11$ per
cent.).
Revis
Revised estimated totals for SIC Orders are given in
Table 103 . Revised estimates for males females and Table 103. Revised estimates for males females and
totals analysed by industry (Minimum List Headings) otals analysed by industry (Minimum List Headings)
re given in Table 36 for the months from June 1966 nwards, together with estimates on the revised basis or December 1966. Those for July 1966 onwards are abject to further revision in twelve months time when
he results of the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in 1967 become available. Revised estimates by Minimum List Headings for the months July 1965 to May 1966 are available, on request, from the Director
of Statistics, Stats C1, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

| Industry | great britain |  |  |  |  | United kingdom |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mid{ }_{\text {latal }}^{\text {Totages }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Females } \\ & \text { Under } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total }}$ ail |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Til atal }} ^{\text {Toses }}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Females }} ^{\text {Under }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { aldes } \\ & \text { ases }\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Totat } \\ \text { manes } \\ \text { andes } \\ \text { Females }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total, all industries and services $\dagger$ Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries | $\begin{gathered} 364909 \\ 364 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 721: 0 \\ & 2067 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{23,53510 \\ 8,9350}}{\substack{0 \\ 3}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75: 0 \\ 2727 \\ 27 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{15,2006}$ |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing <br> Agriculture and horticulture <br> Fishing <br> Mining and quarrying <br> Stone and slate quarrying and mining Other mining and quarrying |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 8 \\ & 5: 8 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & \hline: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.7 \\ & 80.5 \\ & 27.8 \\ & 27.8 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 2: 1.7 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6: 1 \\ 5: 9 \\ \vdots: 3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products. Milk pr Sugar Sugar chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods rood industries not elsewhere specified Other drink industries |  |  |  |  |  | 22.4 <br> 6.3 <br> 3.6 <br> $3: 6$ <br> $1: 6$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $1: 6$ <br> 1.6 <br> $3: 6$ |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries Mineral oil refining <br> Chemicating oils and greases Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture . Steel tubes . ron castings, et Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 2 \\ & 2: 2 \\ & i=3 \\ & i \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 2: \frac{2}{2} \\ & 1 ; 3 \\ & 1: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Office m $\qquad$ <br> Industrial plant and steelwork <br> Ordnance and small arms <br> Scientific, surgical and photing not elsewhere specified $\qquad$ Vatches and clocks <br> Insulated wires and cables $\qquad$ <br> Radio and other electronic apparatus <br> Domestic electrical appl Other electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering. | $\begin{gathered} 9: 6 \\ 2: 2 \\ \hline, 2 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ | $0: 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 7 \\ & 8: 7 \\ & 8: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | ciol | ( | $1: 0$ | 12.3 | cis |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing vehicle and pedal cycle manuAircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons an Perambulators, hand trucks, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 4 \\ & 11: 1 \\ & 140 \\ & i: 0 \\ & 1: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 18.6 $1: 1$ 10.0 401 $1: 3$ |  | c. 8.5 |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Cutlery $\qquad$ Bolts, Wire $\qquad$ Fire and wire manufactures Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals ecified $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 3 \\ & 1: / 2 \\ & 1: 7 \\ & 1: \\ & 16: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 5 \\ & \vdots: 1 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & : 8 \\ & 8: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 20.20 .0 \\ 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres. <br> Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Wollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Narrow <br> fabrics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & 9: 1 \\ & 13: 0 \\ & 13.0 \\ & 2: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 103


february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 10

| Hous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \| Sustern | $\mathrm{M}_{\text {Mestands }}^{\text {Med }}$ | Midastands | Yorks. and Humber- side | North | Northern | Scotand | Wales | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Gratat } \\ \text { Britain }}}^{\text {chen }}$ |
| Textiles Produc <br> Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and manmeaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres ute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 8 \\ & \text { i:3 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Leather (tannin Leather goods | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 2 \\ & 5: 2 \\ & 5: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & i: 3 \\ & i: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }^{3,9}$ | ${ }^{2,1}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 14: 1 \\ 2: 6 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 1: 2 \\ 8: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26: 5 \\ & 265 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 6: 1 \\ & 11.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 78.2 <br> 5.8 <br> 5.4 <br> 154 <br> 150 <br> 4.7 <br> 47.3 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 88.4 \\ & \hline 4.2 \\ & \hline 1.3 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | \% 7.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 4 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 14: 6 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 6.4 \\ & \text { at. } \\ & 25 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 17.6 3.9 $6 \% 0$ | 24.0 8.1 4.4 10.1 | 11.4 $3 ; 8$ $2: 2$ $1: 2$ 1.2 | 1.7 |
| imber, furniture, etc. <br> Furniture and uphoistery Bedding, etc. <br> Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscell <br> Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacture |  | $\begin{gathered} 9.5 \\ 3: 0 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 1: .5 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 4: 5 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 9 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 203.6 <br> ang <br> 10.0 |
| Paper, prinititg and publishing | 312.88 | 15:8 | ${ }_{7}^{37.4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{34.5}$ | ${ }^{24.8}$ | 39.3 4.7 | ¢ | (18.3 | 59.2 18.3 | 4.2 | ${ }_{6}^{649} 9$ |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases. | 21.5 20.5 | 1.4 | 5.0 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2} 7$ | 5.4 | 4.0 | 14.3 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 1.7 |  |
| Manulactures of paper and board not elsewhere | ${ }^{36 \cdot 1}$ | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.0 |  | 3.9 | 16.8 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 1.0 |  |
|  | ${ }^{83.4}$ | 2.5 | 4.4 | 6.0 | ${ }^{3.7}$ | 6.3 | 17.8 | 3.6 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 2.7 |  |
|  | ${ }^{131.8}$ | 8.5 | 17.1 | 17.1 | ${ }^{14.4}$ | 20.4 | $24 \cdot 2$ | 7.0 | 19.1 | 2.7 | ${ }^{262}$ |
| Linoleum, leather cloth, etc <br> Toys, games and sports equipment <br> Plastics moulding and fabricating |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6: 4 \\ & \div 4 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 3: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 7 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & 3: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | ciel | $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & 8,2 \\ & 3,3 \\ & 1,5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Construction | 558.6 | 53.3 | 1150 | 152.6 | 97.0 | 147.0 | 191.6 | 116.1 | 201.6 | , | 1,717. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 1 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 8: 4 \\ & 0: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot \\ \begin{array}{l} 6!7 \\ \text { an } \\ 3: 4 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { in : } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 4 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $25: 4$ S. IS: $2: 5$ 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 4.5 \\ & \hline .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 151 \\ \text { In } \\ \text { an } \\ 5: 8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s.:3 } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline .3 \end{aligned}$ | cis | 45. |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting <br> Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport <br> Air transport Postal services and telecommunications <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 10.6 \\ 47.6 \\ 1: 7 \\ 12.7 \\ 12: 2 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Retail distribution Dealing in coull builderss materials, zrain and <br>  | $\begin{gathered} 1,149 \cdot 9 \\ \substack{199: 9 \\ 777.9 \\ 61.1 \\ 60.9 \\ 60.9} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 2 \\ 53 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | (168.7 | 2si.7 |  |  |  |  | 3,000.7 a, 12717 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 336.2 | 12.8 | 27.9 | 38.1 | 20.4 | 38.0 | 69.1 | 20.8 | 45.1 | 16.6 | 645 |
| Edcounanciry sevicess Legal services Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services |  |  | $171 \cdot 9$ <br> si:7 <br> si: <br> 61.5 <br> $11: 6$ <br> $11:$ | 214.6 16.7 14,4 $71: 4$ $1: 2$ 11.6 |  |  |  |  |  | (18.2 ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | (2,521:8 |




QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT;
GREAT BRITAIN AND STANDARD REGIONS
Table 4 Civilian Labour Force, June 1966: By Standard Region

TRAINING GRANTS FOR SANDWICH COURSES Any frm which provides facilities for a student during the
industrial parts of a sandwich course for certain technical industrial parts of a sandwich course for certain technical
qualifcations will qualify for a grant from the Ministry of qualifications will qualify for a grant from the Ministry of
Labour
The object of these grants is to help to relieve the acute The grants for sandwich courses are offered to all industries, whether they are covered by training boards at present or not. There are two kinds of grants:-
(I) $£ 40$ for each of the first two six-monthly industrial perio of sandwich courses leading to a degree of a technoloogical
university or an award of the Council for Nationol Academic University or an award of
Awards.
 Where the indusstrial part of the course lasts for 12 months, one payment of $£ 80$ or 660 as appropriate will be made, and pro
rata, based on completed weeks, where the period is less than six months.

Grants will be paid in respect of students who started courses within the three academic years 1965/ 1966 to
1967/ 1968. Application for grants should be made after the 1967] I968. Application for grants should be made after the
relevant training period has been completed.
 employed by that firm, another firm or is not a ctuall
ment for the appropriate parts of such courses, may
anply for apply for srants.
Where a firm is co
Where a firm is covered by an industrial training board,
the Ministry will pay the grant throush the board who will pas the Ministry wil pay the grant hrough the board who whil pass
it to the frmm together with any additiol sum to whic it
might be entited under the board scheme. Such a firm should might be entitited under the board's scheme. Such a firm should
get advice from the appropriate training board on how to apply for
these and other grants available through the board's own grants these and other grants available through the board's own grants
sheme. Any frm not covered by a board should apply for grants
on forms T.C.1 obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2) on forms T.C. 1 obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C. 2 )
32 St. Jamess Square, London, S.W. 1 or from any Regional
Office of the Ministy Office of the Ministry.


## Earnings and Hours in October 1966




 oorresponding figure was 1995 . 5 d. for both all industries coverect
ond in manuacturing industies only. and The manuuacurring industies shiny . vas maintained. In October 1966 men worked on average 46.
lours compared with $46-4$ six months earier, and in manufae
 figures for women working full-time were $38 \cdot 1$ and 38.5 hours
respectively, in all industries covered, and $38 \cdot 0$ and $38 \cdot 3$


 persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The info-



 siven about part-time workers, ie.,
for not more than 30 hours a week.
Weekly Earnings
Table 6 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings each group have been calaculated by weiehthing the averageses in
each indivivual industry by the estimated total numbers of manaul workers employed in tho ses indudstied ion on octubers of of
This liminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of This eliminates the
Average earninss in individual industries are given in the tables
on pages 14 and 116, and $\begin{aligned} & \text { receional analys }\end{aligned}$ for men on All earnings in this articice are general averages covering al classes of manual workers, including unskilied workers and
general labourers as
well as ap operatives in skiled occuptions.


 Also includeded in the averages are the proportionate weekly
anounts of on-octractual gitits and bounses spaid otherrise
and than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, hall-yearly or
monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known monthy; where the amount of the current toonus is not known
the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for
the ealucution In view of the wide variations, betwen different industries in
the proportions of skilled and unskiled workers, in the oppor-





| Industry rroup | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { monerners } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { onerent } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Women | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (18 years } \\ & \ddagger \\ & \text { Part-time } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} 48$ | ${ }^{204}$ \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{\text {B }}$ d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ion ${ }_{2}^{\text {d }}$ |  |
|  | 20, | ${ }_{212}^{212}$ | ${ }_{1} 1981$ | ${ }^{1031} 1$ |  |
|  |  | 175 | 208 | 1211 |  |
| vinimeemine | ${ }^{42595}$ | ${ }_{173} 7_{3} \frac{1}{8}$ | ${ }_{20}^{204}$ | ${ }_{10} 8$ |  |
| Smectied | ${ }_{308}^{408}$ | ${ }^{189} 5$ | ${ }_{198} 98$ | 1057 |  |
|  | ${ }_{355}^{35} 9$ | ${ }_{18}{ }_{87}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{1989}{ }^{19} 7$ | ${ }_{108}^{1068}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{17} 8$ | ${ }_{124}^{29} 5$ | ${ }^{194} 811{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{108} 8$ |  |
| Sols | 47 | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 20410 \end{aligned}$ | 2148 <br> 194 <br> 8 | 1110 1062 |  |
| All menotatarinins indus: | 415 . | 1925 | 2013 | 1085 |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ 188}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ay |  |
|  | 41 | 1233 | 2801 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{372} 11$ | ${ }_{175}^{15} 10$ | ${ }^{102}{ }_{20}^{20} 5$ | ${ }_{88}^{89}$ |  |
|  | 106 | 199 | 201 | 1064 |  |





 Weekly Hours Worked





 there were considierable variaitions in the a yerage hours worked in
different industres
dind the great majoritys of industries the averase hours worked by men
ranged between 4 and 49 th these worked by youths and boys
ranged between 0 and ranged between 40 and 45 , thoses worked by fuil-time women were
mostly between 36 and 40 , whilst those worked by girls were
mostly between $36 \frac{1}{2}$ and $40 \frac{1}{2}$; those worked by part-time women Table 7 Average hours worked: second pay-week, October 1966

| Indututry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { and arr } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { averat t } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{\text {Hours }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Hours }}^{\text {H2, }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Hen }}^{\text {Hours }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Hours }}^{\text {H2, }}$ | ${ }_{38,9}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{451}$ | 410:8 | ${ }^{38} 37.6$ | ${ }_{21}^{21: 4}$ |  |
| Mand | $45 \cdot 2$ | 41.1 | 38.1 | 21.2 | 38.3 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4519}$ | 先: 4.1 | cors$38 \cdot 4$ <br> 36.8 | 20.4 | 5.7 |
| fods not elsewh | ${ }_{4}^{45} 4$ | 41:2 | ck$37 \cdot 3$ <br> $38 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{21}^{21: 4}$ | - |
| Sther, ieather goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| ctiol | 41:5 |  | 377.6 | - 23.5 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{47} 5$ | 43: 42 420 | ${ }^{377.7}$ | 21:0 22 | - 9.1 |
| Paper prin | ${ }_{45} 5$ | 42.2 | 39.0 | 21.7 | 39.7 |
| Other manduraturing | 45.1 | 41.8 | 38.2 | 21.5 | 38.7 |
| All manutaturing indus: | 45.0 | 41.4 | 8.0 | 21.7 | ${ }^{38}$ |
| Mining zad auw |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{43}^{48.8}$ | 4:5 | -37:4 | ${ }^{18.5}$ |  |
| cete) | ${ }^{50} 3$ | 44.0 | 43.0 | 21.2 | 38.6 |
| Cortaid misclianeous | ${ }_{4}^{46.7}$ |  | 39.1. $39 \cdot 8$ | 220: | 39.1 <br> 39.8 |
| All the above, induding | 46.0 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 38. | 21.5 |  |

## Hourly Earnings

Table 8 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the forogosoing group, the ave average hourage weekly earnings
and working
and
hours hours worked. Corresponding particulars for indivivual industries
are given on pagas 116 and 117 , and a regional analysis for men on
page 120 . are iviven
page 120.
ate
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Table } 8 & \text { Average hourly earnings: second pay-week, October } \\ \text { 1966 }\end{array}$ $\xrightarrow[\text { Industry group }]{ }$

|  | $\substack{\text { al y yars } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { avert }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and boys } \\ & \text { (under } \\ & 21 \text { years) } \end{aligned}$ | and over) | Partetime |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco . | 100. 1 | 5\%:5 | 60.7 |  | 43:0 |
| Chemicisis and alied in- | ${ }_{113}^{1148}$ | 62, $\begin{gathered}62.4 \\ 62\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{6}^{61.0} \mathbf{6 3}$ | ¢ | 42:10 |
| Engineering and electrical | 109.3 | 51.3 | 65.7 | 63.9 | 42.0 |
|  | 11173 | 51.0. | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{63} 9$ | ${ }_{\substack{50.6 \\ 63.3}}$ | $4{ }^{5} .9$ |
|  | 977.3 | - 5 57.6 | 62:0 | 59.5.9 | ${ }_{4}^{41.7}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and <br> Clothing and footwear | ${ }^{96} 109$ | ¢56.1. | ${ }_{64}^{60.5}$ | 56.9 <br> 59 <br> 9.6 | 40.0 40 |
|  | ${ }^{104.7} 103$ |  | ${ }_{68}^{62 .}$ | 59.0. |  |
| Piperioprining and | 125.8 | 60.1 | 66.1 | 61.8 | 40.0 |
| Otiestremenuatur | 108.2 | 58.8 | 60.9 | 59.3 | 42.3 |
| All menenfacturing indus: | $110 \cdot 8$ | 55.8 | 63.6 | 60.0 | 42.3 |
| Mining and quarrying (ex: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction Gas, electricity and water. | ${ }^{104.7} 1$ |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{57}$ | ${ }_{\substack{55 \\ 65 \cdot 5}}^{\text {che }}$ |  |
| tion | 996 | 60.9 | 78.2 | 56.0 | 36.4 |
| vices $\|\mid$. |  |  | 53:8, | ${ }_{5}^{52} 5 \cdot 8$ |  |
| All the atove, indusing | 105.9 | 54.5 | 63.4 | 59.3 | 42.1 | tillif sea for

february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 111 Earnings and hours, compared with earlier years Table 9 shows the average weekly earnings in the industries
covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 195

Table 9 Average weekly earnings

| Date | Men | Youths | women Full-time |  | Girs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958 Standarc | Classificat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 901 <br> 98 <br> 90 <br> 102 <br> 102 <br> 104 <br> 105 <br> 109 <br> 116 <br> 116 <br> 126 <br> 135 <br> 135 |

Table $10 \begin{aligned} & \text { Average weekly earnings: Percentage increase since } \\ & \text { April } 1956\end{aligned}$

| Date | Men per cent | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Youths } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { bops } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ | Women Full-time per cent. | Part-time per cent. | Girls <br> per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 enquiries and by 67.8 per cent. for all full-time women. During
the half-year April 1966 to October 1966 the rise was 0.3 per cent. for men and 1.0 per cent. for full-time women. The changes in ayerage weekly earnings over the period
covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a covered by the precceding table represent the combined effect of a
number of factors, incluting (a) increases in hourly or weekly
rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end etc. work rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working;
rate
(b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week
and in the eroportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-
end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment
 by results and increased output by workers so paid, and (d
changes in the erlative numbers of workers employed in different
industris. The changes in average hourly earnings given in industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in
table 13 also erffect most of these factors. As regaro the the firstof these factors, an en estimate of the effect of
increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available increases in minimum, or stand ard, rates of wages is availiave
from the eindex of rates of wages which measures theaverage move from the index of rates of wages which measurestheaverage move-
ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of

112 february 1967 ministry of labour gazette wages in the principal industries and services (see page 185 of
this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for
which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings
given in the main part of this article, the most important of which given in the main part of thins articiele,the most important of which
are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive
and catering trades. are agriculture, coas
and catering trades.
It is estimated It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services
were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result
would show that betwe would show that between April 11556 and Octobber wages, the resulult
level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in
the industries ocvered by these hall-yearly earnings enquiries
had risen by 44.3 per cent had risen by 44.3 per cent. for men and and 52.3 per cent. for wormen.
The difference between these figures and the rise of 72.3 per
cent. for men and 67.8 per cent. for full-time women in actual cent. for men and $67 \cdot 8$ per cent. for full-time women in actual
weekly earnings over the same priod repesentst sthe ene efect of
the other factors referred to in the preceding paragaph Between weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of
the other factors seferred to in the preceding paragapah. Between
April 1966 and October 1966 there was a rise of 1.1 per cent. the other factors referrec to it the preceding paragrap.1. Betweent
April 1966 and .ctober 1966 there was a rise of 1.1 per cent.
for men and 1.9 per cent for women in weekly rate of wages,
compared with 0.3 per cent. for men and 1.0 per cent. for fullfor men and 1.9 per cent for women in weeky rates
compared with 0.3 per cent. for men and 1.0 per cent.
time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

Table 11 Average weekly hours worked

| Date | Men | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Youths } \\ \text { and bors }}]{ }$ | Women Full-time | Parctime | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12 Average hourly earnings
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|l}\hline \text { Date } & \text { Men } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Youths } \\
\text { and bors }\end{array}
$$ \& \begin{array}{l}Women <br>

Fullteime\end{array} Parttime\end{array}\right]\)| Girls |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  | di: aj: and and and and 30.7 31.4 |  | $13: 2$ ant and and and and 38.2 | areme |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ars |

Table 11 shows the average weekly hours worked by the
operatives covered by the half-yearly earings enquiries from operatives covered by the half-yearly earinins worked by the the
April 1956 . Table 12 gives average hourly earnings at the same
date. dates. Between April 1956 and October 1966, the averase level of Between April 1956 and October 1966, the arerage level of
hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries
rose by 82.0 per cent. for men and 82.2 per rone by 8.0 per cent. for men and $82 \cdot 2$ per cent.f or fullirime
rowe
women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of 58.8 per women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of $58 \cdot 8$ per
cent. for men and $67 \cdot 1$ per cent. for women.
Table 13
Average hourly earnings: Percentage increase since
April 1956 .

| Date | Men <br> per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { boys } \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Wulltime } \\ & \text { Fer cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Part-time per cent. | Girls <br> per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 <br> 5 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 17 <br> 17 <br> 22 <br> 26 <br> 32 <br> 37 <br> 37 <br> 43 <br> 48 <br> 48 <br> 58 <br> 62 <br> 71 <br> 79 <br> 82 |  |  |  |

Manufacturing Industries
At October 1966 the average level of weekly earnings in manu-
facturing industries was 69.8 per cent. higher for men and 68.0 facturing industries was 69.8 per cent. higher for men and 68.0
per cent.
igher for full-time women than in April 1956 ; the
increast . per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the
increase in the vaeraee level of weekly rates in these industries
over the same period was 41.9 per cent for men and 55.4
 1966 the earnings of men decreased by 0 pri per cent. acto the
earning of tulltime women increased by 0.9 per cent. Over the
same period rates increased by 1.4 per earnings of full-time women increased by 0.9 per cent. Over the
same period rates increased by 1.4 per cent. and 2.1 per cent.
respectively.
The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing indus-
tries in October 1966 was 81.7 per cent. higher for men and $82 \cdot 3$
per cent higher for fult tries in October 1966 wats $81 \cdot 7$ per cent. higher for men and $82 \cdot 3$
per cent. higher for full-time women than in Aproil 1955, compared
with incrases in hoully rates of wages of $55 \cdot 5$ per cent. for men
and $67 \cdot 6$ per cent for women.

| Table 14 | Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing Industries) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Youths } \\ \text { and bove }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


abbe 15 Average weekly hours (Manufacturing Industries)

| Date | Men | $\underset{\substack{\text { Youths } \\ \text { and bors }}}{ }$ | Wormen Full-time | Part-time | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table $16 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing Industries) } \\ & \text { Percentage increase since April } 1956\end{aligned}$

| Date | Men <br> per cent. | Youtheand <br> boys$\qquad$ | Women Full-time per cent. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Paratime } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ | per cont. | All |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 7 11 11 15 15 23 23 33 33 33 33 38 38 68 64 641 72 |  |

Table 17 Average hourly earnings (Manufacturing Industries)


| 1948 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1956 April <br> 1957 April October <br> 1958 April <br> 1959 April |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955 Standard Industrial Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 Acrober |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 196 A Aroril ${ }^{\text {der }}$ |  | cis | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \\ & 66.7 \\ & 63.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56.4 \\ 56: 20 \\ 50.0 \end{gathered}$ | - 12.6 |

ferruary 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 113 Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since mid-October 1966 Since the enquiry was made in mid-October 1966, there have
been few changes in weekly rates of wages or reductions in bormal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time
veekly and hourly wage rates by just under 1 per cent. The weekly and hourly wage rates by just under 1 per cent. The
rincipal changes affected workers in baking, engineering, brass Table 18 Average hourly earnings: Percentage increase since

| Men | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { boys } \end{aligned}$ | Women <br> Full-time \| Part-time | Girls | rs* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 <br> 7 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 15 <br> 15 <br> 25 <br> 35 <br> 35 <br> 38 <br> 38 <br> 45 <br> 45 <br> 50 <br> 70 <br> 75 <br> 88 <br> 88 <br> 8 |  |

Industries not covered by the enquiry
The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the
distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industdistrivaite trades,
ries, comerece and banking, and domestic service. For manual
workers in agriculture and coal mining, and for dock workers in
 the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.
Similar fifaures for British R Rail and London Transport are given
on page 120 of this GAZETTE.

Agriculture
Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for
Scotland. The average weekly earnins of hired regular wholetime workers in Great Britain are in table 21.
They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work,
bonuses, premiums and dercuistes valued, where applicable, in bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in
accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures
(continued on page 118)

COURSES FOR TRAINING OFFICERS
Certain institutions of higher education have organised, or are
making plans to making plans to organise, full-time introductory training courses
for training officers. Courses of this kind are intended to give for training officers. Courses of this kind are intended to give
people new to traininduties an apprceiation of the ecope of the
job and an introduction to the most important aspects of the work.
Employers in industries covered by industrial training boards Employers in indusstries covered by industrial training boards
should apply to the Secretary of the Board for information about
financial assistance. In industries not covered by industrial shoula aptly io the Screctary of the Board for information
financial assitance. In industris not covere by industral
training boards, the Ministry of Labour will make urants.
training boards, he Min made on completion of the course to the
Applicitions should be
Ministry of Labour (TB2), 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.I. Ministry of Labour (TB2), 32 St. James's Square, London,
A list of institutions which are providing courses in the near $A$ list of inssititutions which are
future is available on request.
february 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 115 Table 19 (continued) Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1966

| Industry | Numbers of workers covered by the |  |  |  |  | A Averago earringstin the second pay-week |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Youths } \\ \text { ands } \\ \text { bos }}}_{\text {Y }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Wom } \\ 18 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ <br> Full-ti |  | Sirls |  |  | Women (18 and ov Full-time |  | Girls |
| Textiles <br> of man-made fibres $\qquad$ <br> Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Rope, twine and net <br> losiery and other knitted goods <br> Carpets <br> Narrow fabrics <br> Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning Leather goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 12,651 \\ & \text { 1,351 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,891 \\ & \hline 965 \\ & \hline 66 \end{aligned}$ | , | ¢, 1.193 | (1.075 |  | ${ }_{178}^{203}$ |  | $109710$ | 13510 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Oomen's and girls' tailored outerwear <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. . <br> Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Bricks, Pottery Glass <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 650$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.618 \\ & \hline .610 \\ & 178 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & \hline 1097 \\ & \hline 10801010 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{125}^{132}{ }_{10} 0^{8}$ |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and basket Miscellaneous wood |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1991 \\ & \substack{391 \\ 5 \\ 512 \\ \hline 220 \\ \hline 62 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 214 218 208 2081 110 194 194 1 |  |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15210 <br> 135 <br> 13517 <br> 127 <br> 127 |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. <br> Brushes and brooms. Toys, games and sports equipment <br> Miscellaneous stationers' goods. <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1128 108 1045 1040 108 108 103 103 |  |
| Construction . | 499,805 | 55,350 | ${ }^{2}, 233$ | 1.533 | 159 | 4112 | 2026 |  |  |  |
| Gas, electricity and water Eas ectricity Water supply | $\begin{gathered} 59,664 \\ \substack{18,264 \\ 28,272} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\underbrace{1.539}_{\substack{1,9778 \\ \hline, 592}}$ | ! |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{193 \\ 23 \\ \hline 10}}$ | (120 | - |
| Transport and communication (except railways and sea <br> Road passenger transport (except London Transport) <br> Road haulage contracting, <br> Air transport Other transport and communication§ |  |  |  |  | 13 76 16 382 382 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10610 \\ & 884 \\ & \hline 840 \\ & \hline 040 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,710 \\ \hline \\ \hline, 674 \\ \hline 6531 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.074 \\ & \hline .845 \\ & 415 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 168 \\ 153 \\ 159 \\ 159 \end{array} 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 191010 \\ \hline 080 \\ 89 \\ 89 \end{gathered} \frac{10}{2}$ | (128 |
| Public administration, etc. <br> National government service (except where included above) National health servicesी ${ }^{\text {d }}$. ocal government service* |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,99 \\ \hline, 0153 \\ 10,535 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,4,41 \\ & 14,4,45 \end{aligned}$ | (1.435 |  |  | (19010 | (18480 | ${ }_{154}^{125}$ |
| * + Soe footnotes on provious page. <br> FT The figures include permanent employes of dock, harbour and canal authorities; (they do not cover workers paid by tho day or hall-day. for storage Theso figures relate to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majionity have obeen incluaded in the fifgures ofor othere industries and sesvicess such as shipbuid ding, enginooring, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, ransport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

116 february 1967 ministry of labour gazette
Table 20 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay－week in October 1966

| Industry | Average number of hours worked＊in thesecond pay－week in October 1965 by the second pay－week in October 1965 by theworkers covered by the returns received |  |  |  |  |  workers covered by the returns received |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Youths }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { women } \\ \text { cis and } \\ \text { fulludim } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Girl | ${ }_{\text {man }}^{\substack{\text { Men } \\ \text { ovend } \\ \text { over）}}}$ |  |  |  | iris |
| Mining and quarrying（except coal） Chalk，clay，sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying ther mining and quarrying |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 4 \\ & 422: 8 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{=}{40.0}$ | $\frac{\overline{18 \cdot 6}}{}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { adin } \\ & \text { gat } \\ & 111: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do: } \\ & 60.5 \\ & 66.7 \\ & \hline 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | 60.5 | 58．8 | d． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 37.6 38,6 and an and and 38,7 $37 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $41 / 8$ 41： 53 40.4 40.2 |
|  |  | $40: 6$ an： 40.7 40.8 40.8 | $37 \cdot 0$ <br> 37， <br> an <br> 37,7 <br> 37 <br> 6 |  | $\underset{\substack{33 \cdot 8 \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 37 \cdot 3}}{\substack{3}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 48: 4 \\ & 109: 5 \\ & 10919: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $65 \cdot 3$ $\substack{55 \\ 56 \\ 59.7 \\ 59.5}$ |  |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Mricultural machinery（except tractors） <br> Engineers＇small tools and gauges Industrial engines <br> Textile machinery and accessories <br> Contractors＇plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment． <br> Other machinery <br> Industrial plant and steelwork <br> Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Watches and clocks． <br> Insulated wires and cables <br> elegraph and telephone apparatus <br> Domestic electric appl Other electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering ． | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }^{40} 419$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{38 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |  | 112：109 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{49.6}$ | 65：3 | 519：7 |  |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle，three－wheel vehicle and pedal cycle $m$ facturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing ． ocomotives and railway track equipment $\$$ Perambulators，hand－trucks，etc． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 9 \\ & 38 \cdot 3 \\ & 387.7 \\ & 37 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { 35:0 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 2 \\ & 21 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 21: } \\ & \text { In : } \\ & 23 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | 36.0 39.6 $=$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 131 \cdot 2 \\ 117: 9 \\ 1207 \\ 107 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.0 \\ & \text { S52.1. } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { si. } \\ & 56.0 \end{aligned}$ | 76.8 68．9 685 65.4 64.4 | $66 \cdot 3$ 63.8 59.9 57.1 $62 \cdot 9$ | 47.5 46.0 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery． $\qquad$ Vire and wire manufactures lewellery，plate and refining of precious metals difed ． |  |  | $37 \cdot 3$ <br> an： <br> an： <br> an： <br> 37.7 <br> $37 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 98.1 <br> 10.6 <br> 10.6 <br> $100: 8$ <br> 10.5 <br> 108.5 <br> 108.2 |  |  |  |  |
| －Whero no figure is given，the number of workers covered by the returns was too <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 20 （continued）Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay－week in October 1966

| Industry | Average number of hours worked＊＊in the Second pay－week in October 1966 by theworkers covered by the returns received |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | （ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { bors }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { comene } \\ \text { Hond } \\ \text { Fulltime }} \end{array}$ |  | Girs |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{\text { rouths } \\ \text { bors }}}$ |  |  | Sirs |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and doubling of cotton，flax and man－made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Hose，twine and net Carpets Carpets Textile finishin Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather，leather goods and fur Leather（tanning Leather goods． Fur． |  | 4 |  |  | 40.1 | 94．3．3 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{50.5}$ |  |  | 40.6 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Meatherproof outerwear ． <br> Oomen＇s and girls＇tailored outerwear <br> Dresses，lingerie，infants＇wear，etc． <br> Dress industries not elsewhere specified <br> Footwear |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an:5. } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 23.9 \\ & 23,5 \end{aligned}$ | $38 \cdot 3$ <br> 38： <br> and <br> 3n <br> 3n．5． <br> 37.7 <br> 37.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． <br> Pottery <br> Pottery Gass <br> Cement Abrasives and building materials，etc．，not elsewhere specified | $46 \cdot 9$ $\substack{45 \\ \text { s5：} \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 49}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 37 \cdot 0 \\ 389.9 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ | 39．1． |  | 64.1 55.4 56.7 65.8 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 7 \\ & 60.8 \\ & 634.8 \\ & 64.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \cdot 7 \\ 50.7 \\ 56.9 \\ 66 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 6.4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{3}^{40.7}$ |
| Timber，furniture，etc Furniture and upholstery Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets scellaneous wood and cork manufactures |  | $42: 2$ 4t： it an： 42.5 42.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { 22: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \overline{33.1} \\ 39.3 \\ 37 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 60.9 \\ & \hline 0.5 \\ & 66.7 \\ & 61.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 39.8 <br> 38.8 <br> 37.7 |
|  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 9 \\ & 419 \\ & 41: 3 \\ & 41: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 0 \\ 38,6 \\ 39.4 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { 2n: } \\ & \text { a1: } \\ & 21 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 69: 9 \\ \hline 9.9 \\ \hline 7.9 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | 62.1 si： 60.7 63.6 63.6 |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Linoleum，leather cloth，etc． Toys，games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 38 \cdot 5 \\ \text { 30.4. } \\ \text { sh: } \\ 38.0 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 9 \\ & 38 \cdot 2 \\ & 38.9 \\ & 389.9 \\ & 38 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 43.1 41.1 41.6 41.0 43.8 |
| Construction | 8.5 | 4.8 | ${ }^{37.4}$ | 18.5 | － | 101.7 | 54.2 | 57.4 | 55.1 |  |
| Gas，electricity and water Electricity Wler Water supply |  |  | ${ }^{37 \cdot 7} 3$ |  | モ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 9095 \\ & 995 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{717}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}56 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 56.1\end{gathered}$ | 三 |
| Transport and communication（except railways and sea <br> Road passenger transport（except London Transport） <br> Road haulage contracting， Port and inland water transport $\ddagger$ <br> Air transport． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 8.5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 41: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \cdot 9 \\ 375 \\ 37: 5 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 21 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{39.4}}{\overline{\text { B9.4 }}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 58.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\text { ¢ }}{\overline{\text { ¢ }}}$ |
| Certain miscellaneous services Dry cleaning，etc． Motor repairers，garages，etc． Repair of boots and shoes． Repair of ooots and shoos | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 467 \\ \hline 5.7 \\ 41.7 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 43:4} \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 0 \\ 389.8 \\ 34!2 \\ 44 \end{gathered}$ | $22 \cdot 0$ <br> 22：9 <br> an： <br> 22.5 <br> 10.5 | $\begin{gathered} 38 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50.7 \\ \text { s.7. } \\ \text { si, } \\ \hline 7.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50.1 \\ 54: 8 \\ 57: 6 \\ 47: 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Public administration，etc <br> nal government service（except where included above） Local government service＊＊ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,5 \\ & 43,6 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 8,8: 8 \\ & 41: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \cdot 2 \\ \text { ab: } \\ 190 \end{gathered}$ | 30．8 |  |  |  |  | 37.8 $46: 0$ |
|  <br>  storaze <br>  and communication． <br> TH Hositit omployeyses．only，（Part－1imo workers in this service are defined as thos <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



For the weeks ended 23rd April, 1966 and 16th October, 1965
the corresponding cash earnings were 81s. 4d. and 80s. 5d., the corresponding cash carnings were 81 s . 4 d . and 80 s . 5 d .,
respectively. The average weekly cash earning of the same respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same
classes of work-people were 430 . 10 . . . the week ended 1 th
October, 1966, 419s. 4d. in the week ended 23 rrd April, 1966 and October, $1966,419 \mathrm{~s}$. 4 d . in the week ended 23 rd April, 1966 and
410. T. in the ended 1 tht October, 1965 . For adult male
workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly worker 21 yeera and over in the industry the average weekly
cash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at halfcash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at half-
yearly intervals since 1956 are shown in table 24 .

## Dock labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on
pages 115 and 117 cover only the wage earners in the regular pages 115 and 117 cover only the wage earners in the regular
employment of the firms and authorities concerned, excluding employment of the firms and authorities concerned, excluding
dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics
compied by the National Dock Labour Board show that the compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the
earnings of all classes of registered dock workers in Great earnings of all classes of registered dock wo
Britain on daily or half-daily engagements were:
february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 119 Table $25 \begin{gathered}\text { Dock labour: Average weekly earnings: Great } \\ \text { Britain }\end{gathered}$

Waek ended
1956 Apri 28 tit

| Woek en | 56 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1957 Aproil 13 2th 1 |  | 1957 Apribil-une -uecember | ${ }^{285}$ |
|  | (er |  | coick |
| (195 Movember 1 Ist | $\underbrace{265}_{295}{ }_{29}^{29} 111$ |  | ( |
|  |  |  | 边3071 <br> 307 <br> 300 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1962 Aprill June |  |
|  |  | 1963 April-June October-December |  |
| - |  | (1965 Aporilioune |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (406 ${ }^{406}$ | (1966 Adrililuneember |  |
|  | ${ }^{443} \times{ }_{4}^{47}{ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{473}{ }_{4}^{47}$ |

Table 26 Average weekly earnings (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1966 (Analysis by Region)

| Industry group | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { London } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Solto } \\ \text { Eastorn } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eastern } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Southern } \end{aligned}$ | Western | Midands |  | North | Northern | Scotland | Wale | Northern | United |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries | 436 | 428 | 336 | 420 | 389 | 405 | 4085 | 403 | 4300 | ${ }^{352} 6$ | 415 |
| Minin and gua |  |  |  | 412 |  |  | cois 3 |  | $\stackrel{\substack{397 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ 4}}{4}$ |  | 4182 |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}^{390}$ | ${ }_{367}^{33}$ | ${ }_{393}$ | ${ }_{366} 36$ | ${ }_{369} 36$ | 330 | ${ }_{367} 36$ | 3864 |  |  |
| railways, etc.) Certain miscellaneous services $\dagger$. Public administration | $\begin{aligned} & 4610 \\ & 3643 \\ & 34 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & \hline 3024 \\ & \hline 307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4300 \\ & 323 \\ & 323 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 398 398 376 3 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 4010 \\ & 30509 \\ & 307 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 386 \\ & 3806 \\ & 206 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39095 \\ 288 \\ 288 \end{gathered}$ | $392929.10$ |  |  |
| All the atoves, including manulacturing | 4292 | 40511 | 376 | 4137 | 3845 | 397 | 3917 | 3918 | 40110 | 3412 | 406 |

Table 27 Average hours worked (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1966 (Analysis by Region)


##  <br> 


Meataiso



Ather manuatcururing industries.
All manufacturing idustries
Mining and ouarrying (exceot coall)



$\xrightarrow[(95348)]{ }$

120 FEBRUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette
Table 28 Average hourly earnings (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1966 (Analysis by Region)

| Industry group |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eastern } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Southern } \end{aligned}$ | South | Midands |  | North | Northern | Scotland | Wales | Northern | ${ }_{\text {United }}^{\text {Ungdom }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manuácturing industries | 114.7 | 114.2 | 105.9 | 115.2 | 101. | 105 | 108 | 106.0 | 117.5 | 95.7 | $110 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (19:6 |
| All the aboves, including manuacturing | 110.8 | $105 \cdot 9$ | 99.1 | 110.8 | 99.4 | $102 \cdot 9$ | 103.5 | 102.0 | 107.2 | 90.8 |  |
|  information about tiduyidiual estabish hemens, <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  (No. 20) of the bulletin "Statisitic on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EARNINGS OF MANUA <br> For a number of years collected details of rates worked) by occupation ea results in their Annual issue of this Gazette, page <br> British Rail now provi |  | Transp earnings April an ed in th manua |  | mission <br> hours of the ber 1962 <br> rs each | March and September similar to those collected by the Ministry in its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings ond hours. Details for April 1966 were published on page 648 Table 29 gives separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Rail, respectively, with workshops gradesdifferentiated in each case. Figures are for the week ended 10th September 1966. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table 29 Earnings of Manual Workers-British Rail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wages staff ther than workshop |  |  |  | Workshop wages staff |  |  | All wages staff |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { Wourked } \end{array}$ |  |  | Average |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Averan } \\ \text { candings } \end{gathered}$ | Averse |
| Week ended 10th September 1966 Railways Male adults <br> Male adults Male juniors <br> Male juniors. <br> (a) full-time (b) part-time <br> Female juniors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 127 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $42.7$ |  |  |  |  |  | 234 <br> 238 <br> 198 <br> 146 <br> 164 |  |
| Ships and marine Male juniors (a) full-time |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 530 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 534 \\ 395 \\ 160 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{718}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{54}^{63 \cdot 6}$ |

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD
 workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

 and "females" as against men ( 21 and over), youth and boys,
women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry but the
numbers of iuniors employed by the board are small accounting women ( 18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry, but the
numbers of juniors employed by the board are smali, accounting
for only about one halt of one per cent. of the total numbers for only about one half of one per cent. of the total numbers
of manual workers concerned. of manual workers concerred.
Similar figures for April 1966
1966 issue of this GARETTE (page 648 ).
Average hours worked in October
9066 Average hours worked in October 1966 for all classes of full-
time manaul workers combined have been estimated as $45 \frac{1}{2}$ for
males and $44 \frac{\text { for females. }}{}$. time manual workers combs
males and $44 \frac{1}{2}$ for females.


## Industrial Rehabilitation and the Employed Worker

A recent report on developments in industrial relabiitation (MinsTry of Labour GAZETTE, May 1966, pages 202-205)
mentioned that an inter-departmental working party had found mentioned
that ant reabilitation within induntrty wars achieved madinly by
the selective placement of workers who had been sick or injured. the selective placement of workers who had been sick or injured.
Separate rehabilitation workshops were to be found in only a few Separate renabititus.
of the lattle use was made of the Ministry's s. Indus-
trial Rehabilitation Units by employers for their sick or injured
workpeople.
obviously, there are difficulties to be overcome by most
people returning to work after extended sick absence. On the one people returning to work after extended sick absence. On the one
hand, there are those who struggle back too early to a job for
hhich they are hande, there are those who stuyge back too arly to a job ror
which the are eprhaps no longer fifted, risking a further rake-
down in health. On the other hand, there are those whose return down in health. On the other hand, there are those whose return
to work is delyed, perraps unnecessarily because of uncertainty
about their working capacity or because of loss of contidence about their working capacity or because of loss of confidence
atter long basence. A course ot one of the Ministry's IRUS could
help many of these by speeding the return to working fitness. atter long absence. A course ad one or tetern
help many of these by speeding the returk to working fitness,
restoring their confidence and providing a clearer indication of restoring their
their abilities.
their abilities.
The working party found that many employers had a con-
siderate attitude towards their own workers returning after sick siderate attitude towards their own workers returning after sick
absence, especially when this resulted from a works accident or absence, especially when this resulted from a works accident or
an industrial disease, and assisted them in many ways, such as
modification of machines, time concessions and then transmodification of machines, time concessions and then trans-
ferring those no longer able to perform their more exacting jobs ferring those no longer abie to periorm their more exacting jobs
to work requiring less effort, skil or concentration. However,
the general effect of this was a tendency towards resettling in the general effect of this was a tendency towards resettling in
simple routine and less responsible work rather than re-training simple routine and less responsible work rather than re-training
for other skills and all too frequently downgrading and some

loss of expectations, if not reduction in actual earnings, was the | loss of ex |
| :---: |
| result. |
| Tw |

Two small surreys carried out in the south of England would
appear to confirm that many workers after a sick absence could appear to conirm
benefit by a course of industrial rehabilitation. The first survey was with the co-operation of an engineering
firm with a labour force of more than 4,000 , and covered all firm with a labour force of more than absent for a period of three months or more because of sickness or injury during the previous year. Of
the 78 cases so identified, 16 people
likely to benefit appeared on prom industrial relabilitation were interviewed the 78 cases so identified, 16 people who appeared on paper as
likely to benefif from industrial renabibitation were interviwed
by an experienced Group Disabbement Resettlement officer of by an experienced Group Disablement Resettlement Officer of
the Ministrof of Labour. Heconsidered that four probabably would
have benefited substantially from a full course at an IRU leading the Ministry of Labour. He considered that rour probably would
have benented substantially from a full course at an IRU leading
to a change of job and another six would have returned to their to a change of job and another six would have returned to their
old jobs in better shape, and permaps sooner if they had had a a
short course designed to tone them up and restore their confidence. short course designed totone them up and restore their confidence.
The second survey was undertaken at a firm manufacturing containers and materials for the engineering industry and employ
ing about 3,000 men and women. Out of 2 people who had been
sick for periods longer tho mh. sick for periods longer than three months 14 were interviewed,
three of whom probably would have benefited from a long course and three by a short period of toning up.
The most significant finding which emerged
surveys was
The most significant finding which emerged from these two
surveys was that none of the 30 people interviewed had had
industrial industrial rehabilitation suggested to him previously Several
worress had reurned to o obs of a lower grade, of which the
following are examples:
An engineering storekeeper went back to work after an
operation and a year's absence unable to lift his right arm operation and a year's absence unable to lift his right arm
above his shoulder. He described his frustration when after
his return he his return he spent most of his time ""ounting nuts and bolts",
Another man, a tool room grinder, made two false starts Another man, a tool room grinder, made two false start
before he was found a light job as a stores checker.
A disc grinder with injury to middle and index fingers was
away for three years; he finally returned with the hand still
bandaged. Because of his slowness he was taken off piece
work and
bandaged. Because of his slow
work and put back to time rate.

A song pipe fiturs smate had a spinal disis removera and
























 the suitabilitoo the cousser for any worker and toarangei

 ontees in Anrili, and at Killineworth (just north of Newceastle-
upon-Tyne) later in the summer.

## CORRECTIO

 In the article "Occupations of Employees in ManufacturingIndustries: Great Britain, May 1966", published in the January
issue of the GAzzTre, the table references within the text of issue of the GAZERTE, the table references within the text of
comments on "Enginerering and electrical goods" and "Ship
building and shin repairing" on
 respectively, 15 (not 4 and 18 (not 7 ). The firures in colum
(4) and (5) of tables 33 and 34 (pages 32 and 33 ) relating to the (4) and (5) of Tables 33 and 34 (pages 32 and 33 ) relating to the
timber, furniture, etc. group, $11-24$ employees, should have
read, respectively, 22.2 and 10.8 ;and 53.7 and 5.9 .

122 February 1967 ministry of Labour gazette
FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 1966
Latest results from the Family Expenditure Survey are published
in Table 31. They cover the twelve-month period ended June 1966 . Details include the average number of persons per household household income and householde expenditure. Separate analyses are provided for two special groups of house-
holds, as well as for all households in the survey. The main group is that of 2,738 "Index" households, representing about 86 per
cent. of all households in the sample. This group provides the cent. of all households in the sample. This group provides the
weigting patern for the inde of retain prices. The weight are
revised annually in January and are based on the expenditure revised annually in January and are based on the expenditure pattern of "Index" households for the thre years ended the
previous June. Details of the weights to o ue used in 1967 will be
given in the March 1967 issue of the Gatre
 The "Index" group excludes 278 "Pensioner" households in
which at least three quarter of the houshold income is derived
from national insurance retirement or similar pensions, including from national insurance retirement or similar pensions, including
supplementary state pensions. At the other end of the scale,
199 households the heads of which have incomes of $£ 40$ a week or more, are a also excluded from the "IIdex" group. No separate
figures are published for this upper income group which, taken in figures are published for this upper income group which, taken in
isolation, has relatively large s ampling variations. These house-
holds are, however, included in the column showing results for all hoids are, however, included in the column showing results for al
the 3,175 households co-operating in the survey.

Table $31 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Income and Expenditure in the year ended June } 1966 \\ & \text { of households grouped by type of household }\end{aligned}$


| Total number of households Totan number of past Total number of duts (I 6 and over) | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & \substack{208 \\ 400} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,738 \\ & \hline 8.508 \\ & 6.088 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average number of persons per house- hold: <br> All persons. <br> Males. <br> Children (under 16) Persons 16 and under 65 <br> Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over <br> Persons working* <br> All other persons. | 1.45 1.48 0.97 0.016 0.128 0.08 0.71 0.72 |  |  |  |
| Source of income (weekly household average) <br> Self-employment income <br> Income from non-State pensions and State Retirement, Old Age and Widows' Pensions Other State benefits Income from sub-letting and/or owner Income from other sources | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. o. } \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -8 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 104 \\ 123 & 6 \\ 23 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } 8 . \\ 389 \\ 398 \\ 19 & 11 \\ 10 & 9 \\ 10 & 8 \\ 29 & 0 \\ 12 & 10 \\ 12 & 2 \\ 12 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Tota, Income | 1374 | 514 | 526 |  |
| luding those who |  |  |  |  |
| COMMODITY OR SERVICEAVeraze(Averat <br> ture) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { upen- } \\ \text { sioner } \\ \text { siones. } \\ \text { holds } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|c\|} \substack{\text { Holdide }} \\ \text { holds } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Alluse } \\ & \text { hin } \\ & \text { holdse } \\ & \text { indrver } \\ & \text { Surve } \end{aligned}\right.$ | (tan- |
|  |  | $793$ | 889 |  |

In both periods the total number of households included was
smaller than usual because visiting was suspended for a few weeks smaller than usual because visiting was suspended for a few weeks
prior to the general elections. The average weekly expenditures prior to the general elections. The average weekly expenditures
are not tadiusted to take account of any under-recording of
expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco meals out chocolates expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacacc, meander-utrecording of
sweets and ice cream which is known to occur in surveys of this sweets and ice cream which is known to occur in survey of this
type. As they are obtained from a sample of households the
figures are subject to sampling variations. For all households figures are subject to sampling variationse. For all housenolds the
these are unlikely to exceed twice the standard errors shown in these are
the table.
The exc
The excess of expenditure ( 150 shillings a week) over income
(137 shillings a week) for the "Pensioner" group of households is mainly because some households in this group were not livin solely on current income, but were drawing on savings or receiving
occasional help from relatives. "Pensioner" households averaged under one and a half persons
per household. Of the weekly household expenditure 35 per cent. per household. Of the weckly household expenditure 35 per cent.
was incurred on the purchase of food, 18 per cent. on housing and
about 14 per cent. on fuel and light. was incurred on the purchase of food,
about 14 per cent. on fuel and light.
"Inde") Index households with just over three persons per household,
were on average more than twice as large as the "Pensioner"
households. Of the total outgoings of the "Index" "roup households. of the totaloutgoings of the "Index" "roup, 28 per
cent. was spent on food. About 12 per cent. of the total was cent. was spent on food. About 12 per cent. of the total was
disbursed on transport and vehicles, and about 11 per cent. on
housing Details of the two-stage expansion of the Family Expenditure
Survey which is taking place from 1967 onwards are contained in
 whole of the 1966 survey should be published during the second
half of 1967 . Preliminary results derived from the expanded 1967 survey should be available in 1968 .


| COMMODITY OR SERVICE Average weekly household expenditure) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { sioner" } \\ \text { house } \\ \text { holds } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alluse } \\ & \text { holose } \\ & \text { holst } \\ & \text { Survey } \end{aligned}$ | cand |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 275. 78. |  |  |  |
| Fuel, Light and Power <br> Gas, and hire of gas appliances Electricity, and hire of electric appliCoal and manufactured fuels Coke manufactured fuels Total, Fuel, Light and Power | 27\%. Id. | 50s. 4d. | 50s. od. | ls. Id. |
|  | 214 | 274 | , |  |
| Food <br> Bread, rolls, etc. <br> Biscuits, cakes, etc <br> Breakfast and other cereals <br> Mutton and lamb <br> Bacon and ham (uncooked) <br> Ham, cooked (including canned) <br> Fish Fish and chips <br> Butter Margarin <br> Margarine <br> Milk, fresh <br> Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. <br> Cheese <br> Potat <br> Other and undefined vegetables Fruit Sugar <br> Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc <br> Tea $\qquad$ drinks <br> Soft drinks Ice cream <br> Other foods; food not defined Meals bought Total, Food |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53 | 125 | 121 | 11 |
| Alcoholic Drink <br> Beer, cider, etc. Wines, spirits, <br> Drinks, not defined | 2 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ 0 0 | 12 | (1100 | 0 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 1 |
| TobaccoCigarettesPipe tobaccoCigars, snuff*Total, Tobacco* | 4 <br> 4 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | ${ }^{24}$ | 0 | \% 0 |
|  | 56 | 264 | 244 |  |
| Clothing and Footwear <br> Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing . Girls' clothing Infants' <br> Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, et Clothing charges; clothing not fully defined. footwear Total, Clothing and | $\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 6 6 3 10 10 4 4 4 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 8 8 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 429 |  |  |

February 1967 ministry of labour gazette 123


| Durable Household Goods <br> Floor covering Soft furnishings and household textiles <br> Radio, television and musical instru- <br> ments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including <br> repairs Appliances other than gas or electric <br> China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron- <br> mongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furni- ture, etc. | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & \begin{array}{c} \text { d } \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{array} \\ 2 & 17 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 \\ - \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \end{array} \\ 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{array} 10 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}50 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Durable Household | 51 | 285 | 282 | 17 |
| lery; fancy goods, etc.*. <br> Tooks, magazines and periodicals Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. [ Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. eeds, plants, flow Animals and pets | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 0 \end{array} 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & -1 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 6 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 411 \\ & 418 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ |  |
| Tota, other Goods* | 98 | 31 | 312 | $\bigcirc 8$ |
| Transport and vehicles <br> spares and accessories spares and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles prams, etc. Railway fares Ous, etc. fares . Total, Transport and Vehicles | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 205 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 17 20 20 0 0 3 3 3 1 14 | 2 8 <br> 08  <br> 0 8 <br>   |
|  | 34 | 540 | 524 |  |
| Services <br> Postage, <br> telephone, telegrams Theatres, sporting events, and other entertaind television, licences and renta Hairdress help, etc. Footwear and other repairs not allocaundry, cleaning and dyeing Medical, dental and nursing fense ubscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services Total, Services | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 2 5 2 2 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 3 \\ 1 & \\ 1 & 2\end{array}$ |
|  | 17 | 379 | 4 |  |
| Miscellaneous <br> expenditure to children and other not assignable else where $\underset{\substack{\text { Grand Total, al above } \\ \text { Expenditure }}}{\text { al }}$ |  | 19 | 17 |  |
|  | 1498 | 4330 | 4383 |  |
|  | 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 2 | 44 20 15 15 15 15 8 0 0 3 1 | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 $\vdots$ 0 3 |




124 FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE ACCIDENTS AT WORK-FOURTH QUARTER 1966



Table 33 Analysis by process

| Process | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Fatal }}$ acidents | $\xrightarrow{\text { Totala }}$ accidents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\square} \\ & \overline{1} \\ & \hline \frac{1}{1} \\ & \underline{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 4 | 3,841 |
|  | $\frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |
| Total. | 5 | 2,589 |
| ron extraction and refining <br> Aluminium extraction and refining <br> Other metals, extraction and refining <br> Metal rolling:- Iron and steel <br> Non-ferrous metals <br> Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture <br> Metal drawing and extrusion . <br> ron founding <br> Die casting <br> Non-ferrous metal casting <br> Galvanising, tinning, etc. Enamelling and other metal finishing | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \hline \frac{1}{5} \\ & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 15 | 8,871 |

Table 33 (continued) Analysis by process

| Procass | $\underset{\substack{\text { Fatal } \\ \text { accidents }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {acidents }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General engineering <br> Locomotive building and repairing, Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair <br> Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work <br> Constructional engineering <br> Non-power vehicle manufacture <br> Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:- Work in shipyards and dry <br> Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours <br> Aircraft building and repairing <br> Miscellaneous machine making <br> Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineer- <br> ing Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working <br> Sheet metal working <br> Other metal machining . <br> Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise <br> specified) Railway running sheds <br> Cutlery <br> Silverware and stainless substitution for silver <br> Wire rope manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{8} \\ & \frac{14}{1} \\ & \hline \vdots \\ & \frac{2}{1} \\ & \hline \frac{2}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total. | 33 | ${ }^{21,340}$ |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture Cable manufacture Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair Total. | $\bar{Z}$ |  |
| Wood and cork working processes <br> Saw milling <br> Chip and other building board manufacture Coopering . Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair Total | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\searrow} \\ & \bar{\vdots} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{10}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total. | 15 | 3,278 |
| Wearing apparel Tailoring Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery Footwear manufacture Footwear repair | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { I }} \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & 323 \\ & 214 \\ & 10 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | - | ${ }^{353}$ |
| Paper and printing trades <br> Paper making <br> Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery <br> Engraving | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Total | 2 | 2,810 |

february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 125
Table 33 (continued) Analysis by process


TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS
Many employers' organisations and joint bodies representative
of particular industries have found it helpful to appoint training of particular industries have found intprul to appoint training
development officers to develop and improve systematic training development officers to develop
schemes within their industry.
Government grants are available to help non-proft making
bodies with the initial expenditure in developing new
bodies with the initial expenditure in developing new
schemes or expanding existing ones. Amounts of up
schemes or expanding existing ones. Amounts of up to 50
per cent. of the cost of salary and expenses of new training
development per cent.0 of ine cost of salary and expenses of new training
deverotant appointents and associted
secretarial assistance, may be claimed for the time devoted secretatrial 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 toke over training board is set up for an industry, and is able to take over
responsibility for the expenditure or for a priod of three years,


The functions of a training development officer are to advise
the parent organisation on the planning of training arrangements the parent organisation on the planning of ofraiming a arrangements
at industry level, and to assist in their implementation at company at inaustry level, and io assis in their implemention 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 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 experience and training of training development officers are
contained in a booklet THE TRAINING SPECILLIST IN INDUSTRY (rrice Is 6 d net), which togethar with further
information about the grants, can be obtained from the Ministry information arout the grants can be otationed from the Mini
of Labour (T.C. 32 St. J. James's Square, London S.W.1
(WHItehall 6200 ext 89 .

126 FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE LABOUR TURNOVER
Table 34 shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the
manuuacturing industrise during the period ended 1 1 h November, 1966, with separate fifures for males and females. The
geures are based on information obtained on returns from mployers, who everery third monthon obe asked to on ratete inn addition othe numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, were not on the pay roll at the earlier date
The figures in the last it
The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engage-
Tents during the period, and the figures of discharges and other
losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged duin the losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the
period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

| dustr | Number of per 100 employed period <br> Males \|Females| Total |  |  | Number of other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period <br> Males \|Females| Total |  |  | Indu |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling |  |  |  |  |  |  | Metal goods not elsewhere Tools and implements CutleryBolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxesJewellery and precious metalsOther metal industries |  | ${ }^{3.3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |  |  | :8 |  |  |
| proucs: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 |  |  | 近 | 4:2 |  |  |
| and vegeabie prouucts |  |  |  |  |  |  | Text | 2.5 | 3:6 | 2:8 | ${ }_{1 / 3}^{3 / 1}$ | 3.8 ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{\text {2, }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} .6$ |  |  |  | \% ${ }^{6}$ |
| Is and allied industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.7 | . 5 |  |  | \% 7 |  |
| Coke ovens Mineral oil refining | 0:9 | ${ }^{2 \cdot 8}$ | 0:0. | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |  | : 7 | - | -9 | . 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{1.9} 1.4$ | cien | +i.5 |  | 4.6 | 3.6 |  |  | [1:5 | - | 4.0 | . | 2.8 |  |
|  | 1,4 | coly | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {di, }}^{1.5}$ |  | 2.6 | etief finhim | ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 1:9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2:9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 |  |
| mable and animal | 1.9 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials | ${ }_{2}^{0.7}$ | 1:3 | 0.8. | 2.5 | ${ }_{4}^{2 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1: 0}$ |  |  |  | 2.62.6 <br> $3: 3$ <br> $3: 3$ <br> .3$\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.7 \\ \text { a. } \\ 2: 2 \\ \hline 2.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clothin and footwerWeastereroof utuerwerr |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufature | 1.1. | 2.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & 2: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Semen |  | cis | 2.8 | 5.2 | 3:5 |  |
|  | 2.1. | ${ }^{2} \times 1.2$ | 2, ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{1.8}$ | 3:2 |  | 3:29 |  |  | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.0 |  |
| peeris brass . and other |  | 2.5 | 1.9 |  | 3.6 | 2.3 | Sses., lingrerie, ininnts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ceips and milineiny | 2-2 | . 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical Eoods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \|i. | 2.: | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & : / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 2:9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1:6 | ${ }_{2}^{1.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2.4}$ | 2:4 |  | (180 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0. 8 | 2.9 2.1 |  |
|  | 1.8 |  | $1: 4$ |  | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3}$ |  | other building | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 |  | 4.5 |  |
|  | 1.9 | 3.3.1 <br> 3.1 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ormernaical |  | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | ${ }^{2} \cdot 3$ | 24 | pand office fitting | 2.0 | 2.1 |  | 良:8 |  |  |
| Phic instrimens, | 1:9 | 3.1 | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ | 2.6 | ${ }_{3}^{3.3}$ |  | asem neotainers an |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rical mistinery areal wimes | $1: \frac{4}{1 / 8}$ | 1:7 | 1.5 | ${ }_{2}^{1.6}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ | ${ }^{2} 2.5$ |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 2.7 |  |
|  | 1.8 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board | 1:4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | li.6 | le. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.4 } \\ & \text { 3:2 } \\ & 4.9\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 2:2 | 3.3 | ${ }_{2}^{2.7}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 4.6$ | 3.4 | board | 2.4 | 3.5 |  |  | 4.0 |  |
| rel |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other printing, etc | 10.8. | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voticless veticle minutaicuring | 1:0 | ${ }_{1}^{2: 4}$ | $1: 1$ | 2. 2.9 | ${ }^{3.4}$ | ${ }^{2.9} 4.9$ | s and brooms. | $1: 8$ | 2.6 | (1:8 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3:4 |  |
|  | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 2.7 | orts eq | ${ }^{3} 3$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{3.6}$ |
|  | 1.7 | ${ }^{3.0}$ | 1.9 | 1.1 | $2 \cdot 2$ | ${ }^{1.3}$ |  | ${ }_{3}$ | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | ${ }^{\text {4.7 }}$ |  |
|  | 1.4 0.9 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| way carriages, etc. mbulators, etc. . |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{0.1}$ | All the ahove industries | 1.9 |  | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.8 |  |

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers It must be borne in mind, howevere, that the figures of engage
ments obtained in the way indicated do not include persons ngaged during the period who weri do eft their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the able accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and
wastage during the period. astage during the period.
In spite of this limitation
Ins to be made betitation, however, the figures enable comparind also between the figures for different months for the san

Industry
been adisisteses to to preserverve comporarabe

128 FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE particular practice is a restrictive labour practice, but it is of the
essence of the problem that this should be so. Flagrant restrictive essence of the problem that this should be so. Fiagrant iectictive
practices oe oxist and are easily recognised, but this is because the practices do exist and are easily recognised,
economic and osisy to tal make. Very
often they are not so easm to miveolved are eake, and cases have to be judged often they are not so easy to make, and cases have to be judged
on their merits and in the light of particular circumstances. on their merits and in the light of particular circumstances.
After examining the nature of some restrictive labour practices, the paper analyses circumstances which give rise to them. Such
factors as workers desire for security, the desire to maintain or improve bargaining strength and management weakness are
examined. The importance of tradition and convention in proexamined. The importance of tradition and conv.
ducing inefficient use of manpower is pointed out. ducing inefficient use of manpower is pointed out.
The influene exercised by broups of workers who have shared
iterests they wish to preserve is stressed It is suggested that interests they wish to preserve is stressed. It is suggested that
popular belief exaggerates the resistance of trade unions to change popular beilief exaggerates the resistance of trade unions to change
while laraely inmoring the importance of work groups - though
where the interests of both coincide, change may encounter deeply where the interests of both coincide, change may encounter deeply
rooted resistance.
It is pointed out that there must be few restrictive practices which are not genuinely thought by at least one of the partie
concerned to be defensible in terms of their own interests. Three concerned to be defensible in terms of their own interests. Three (i) those that both the parties directly concerned see as justified
but outside observers do not (for example, excessive overtime working, unquestioning acceptance of use of mates on tradi-
tional lines); (ional lines);
(ii) those which one of the parties directly concerned sess as
justified but which the other considers should be discontinued (for example, many practices found in printing and ship(iii) those which simply amount to managerial inefficiency (for
example, bad time-keeping, excessive tea-breaks, "decayed" Obviously it is for management to correct the latter. But it is
also for managements to take the initiative with the others
since it is they who are primarily concerned with efficiency and since it is they who are primarily concerned with efficiency an
also have the right to introduce change in their establishments. also have the right to introduce change in their extablishments,
Trade unions and work roups can hardly be expected to co
operate with inititives by managent operate withs initiatives by manaanement undess thecter member
will benefit, or at least not be put at a disadvantage. However, will benefit, or at least not be put at a disadvantage. However
the short-ter and the long-term interests of workers may
conficict and reactions to pronosals for change may be besed med conflict and reactions to proposals for change may be based on a
limited or a wide conception of where workers' interests lie. limited or a wide conception of where workers interests in.
The removal of restrictive labour practices is primarily a
matter for industry itself, but there is also matter for industry itself, but there is also room for the Govern-
ment to act in the national interest. Various types of indirect ment to act in the national interest. Various types of indirec
action, such as the development of policies to assist redundan
workers, help More directly, action to improve management's workers, help. More directly, action to improve management's
handling of labour relations can help. If trade union structure can be modernised that may have an important effect. In additioo there are various ways in which the Government can intervene
directly (some of which are discussed in the paper on produc-
divity bagining directy
tivity bargaining).
The paper says
The paper says, finally, that no precise picture can be given of
the extent and seriousness of restrictive labour practices in the extent and seriousness of restrictive labour practices in
Britain today. Partly this is because it is the restrictive spirit which harms. more than restrictive rules. However an ansessment
by Professor Clegg to the effect that under-employment of labour is one of the majeor scandals of the the British ecoyonment is quoted
It is olso pointed It is also pointed out that the evidence the Royal Commission
has had shows that undertakings have often been able to make quite starting inproverentst ins labour ortoducectivity as a a result
of productivity bargaining. If it can be assumed, as surely it can of productivity bargaining. If it can be assumed, as surely it cat
be, that the undertakings concerned are among the more en-
lightened in the country, then it might be inferred that eve be,
lightened in the country, then ine it might be inforred that eve
greater scope for improvement exists in industry as a whole. greater scope for improvement exists in industry as a whole
It should be clearly understood that neither of these research papers should be taken as necessarily reppresenting or fore
shadowing the views of the Royal Commision.

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
For every job in industry, however simple, training is necessary.
Higher productivit, reduced wastage of manpower and materials Higher productivity, reucced wastage of manpower and materi
and lower labour turnever are some of the benefts of goo
training. All training costs monev, but efficient training is the
 too, need to obe trained and the quality of the instructor determine
the efficiency of the training he gives. Few instructors are born the efficiency of the training he hives. Few instructors are bon
teachers and the best of raftsmen may lack the ebbility to pas.
on their craft skill to others; this ability has to be accuured on their craft skill
through training.
Courses on Instructional Techniques are available to industry
at the Ministry of Labour's Instructor Training Colleges at at the Ministry of Lianour 's Instructors Training Colleges at
Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillingtot (Glason). The courses Letchworth (Herts.). and Hillington (Glasgow). The courses are
intensive, combining theory and practice. Each student has six
practice periods in which he gives:
(1) instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and
(2) a group, using an example taken from his own trade; (2) a trade talk, for example, describing a manufacturiiu
(3) two half-hour lessons to a class of learners.

The student receives constructive criticism of his efforts from
he instructor and from the other members of his class. he instructor and from the other members of his class. The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial
experience; they are familiar with the problems of instructing experience; ;hey are familiar with the problems of if
and have the ability to teach others how to instruct. More detailed information of the courses can be obtained
from Training Department (T.ET), Ministry of Labour, Ebur from Training Department (T.EI), Ministry of Labour, Ebury
Bridge House, Ebbur Bridge Road, London, S.W.I, or from any
Employment Exchange.
women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries
The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in $\begin{aligned} & \text { employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1966, } \\ & \text { are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard } \\ & \text { this GAZETTE (see pages }\end{aligned}$ 132-135 of this issue), include not only
and this GAzrrte (see pages $132-135$ of this issu), include not only
persons normaly in full-time employment, but also persons who $\begin{aligned} & \text { are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard } \\ & \text { Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the }\end{aligned}$ persons normally in full-t-time employment, but also persons who
normally take only part-time work. For manuacturing industries
semarate information about the number of women in part-time $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal } \\ & \text { ind } \\ & \text { not mores. Part-than } 30 \text { hoursployment is deferk }\end{aligned}$ separate information about the number of women in part-time
employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

| Industry | Estimated <br> (000's) |  | Industry | Estimated <br> Number <br> (000's) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco . <br> Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products. Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified* Brewing and malting Other drink industries* Tobacco. |  |  | Textiles <br> and doubling of cotton, flax and man Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Hosiery and other knitted goods Marrow fabrics Textile finishing <br> Leather, leather goods and fur Leather goods. | ${ }_{58} 5$ |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations <br> Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents |  |  | Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear. <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc <br> Dress industries not elsewhere <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Pottery Glass Cle <br> lass brasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified <br> Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Timber Furniture and upholstery <br> Paper, printing and publishing <br> Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing <br> Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere <br> Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav- <br> ing, etc.* . . . <br> Other $\qquad$ <br> oys, games and sports equipment <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries* <br> Total, all manufacturing industries | 3.339.34.010.110.6$4: 3$4.5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ennineering and electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13.5 |
| armachiner "\% ditelwork: |  |  |  |  |  |
| orifmedhanical eng ineoring not |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 23:8 | ${ }_{15}^{15.5}$ |
| Sted |  |  |  |  | 9.7 |
| Radio and other electronic apparat |  |  |  | li. ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {f. }}$ | ${ }_{19.8}^{19}$ |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering |  |  |  | 12.0 | 12.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals |  |  |  | 484.2 |  |

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

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER The Professional and Executive Register serves employers
wishing to fill professional, executive and tecknical posts and
 It operates through a network of 39 selected employment
exxhanges spread throughut the courtye Restrer has increased
The number of vacancies notifed to the Regist exchanges spread throughout the country.
The number of vacancies notified t the Register has increased
annually, as has the number of people for whom it has found jobs. Besides providing a placing service, the Register can give
and enquirers and registrants information about prospects and
opportunities in professions and business to enable them to
decide on the choice of career or the advisability of a change of employment. It also answers employers' enquiries about the
availability of people with specific ualifcitios. From time to time officers of the Resister are invited by
technical colleges and colleges of further education to ivive
the
 education establishments, and other young people with special
qualities who wish to further their careers, mav ynind suitable jabs through the Register which caters especially for people

## News and Notes

${ }_{1965}^{\text {REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT, }}$
From 1st January, 1966 to the 31 st December, 1966 red.
under the Redundancy Payments Act have amounted to $£ 22,488,0000$ of which
$£ 19,876,000$ was borne by the Fund and $f 19,876,000$ was borne by the Fund and
f6,612,000 paid directly by the employers.
During this period the number of payments E6,612,000 paid directly by the employers.
During this period the number of payments
totalled 137,208. Analysis of the figures for all payments
made in the period 1st January, 1966 to
31st December 1966 show the 31st December, 1966 show that industriies
in which the highest numbers were recorded
are (figures to the are (figures to the nearests hundred) con-
struction (19,200), enginering and elecstruction (19,200), engineering and elec-
trical goods
$(15,000)$, vehicleses $(11$, , distribut, misivellanaeous tres ( 15,000 ), vehicles ( 111,900$)$, miscellaneous
services $(8,400)$, transport and communicaservices, $(8,40$, transspor
tion (8,200), paper, printing
and publilishing $(6,100)$, food, drink and eap enals to industrial tribunals in the
Aparendin 31 year ending 311 ind Decermber, 1 1066 numburered
5,929 in England and Wales and 806 in Scotland. They were made almost exclu-
sivel by workers to establish their entitle-
ient sively by workers to establish their entitl
ment to a redundancy payment or th
correct amount payable. During 1966 correct amount payable. payment or oring the 1966
3.73, cases were heard in England and
Wales, 426 were abandoned or with-
dern Wales, 426 were abandoned or with-
drawn and 1,843 remained to be deceided
whist in cotland, 431 were heard 91,
were abandoned or withdrawn and 293 were abandoned or
remained for hearing.
training research grants
Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has
accepted the recommendations of the rearcepted the recommendations of the re-
search committee of the Central Training
Council that research grants should be Council that research grants should be
made: To Professor A. Rodger of Birkbeck
College, University of LLondon, fora two-
year survey of test and other methods of year survey of test and other methods of
ascertaining achievement. The survey will be carried out, not only. by searching the
biterature, but also by literature, but also by discussion, obser-
vation and correspondence, of existing fion and correspondence, of existing
informaten on tests and other methods
current use in this country and in current use in this country and
elsewhere.
To Dr. L. F. Thomas of Brunel University for a project, lasting one year in
he first instance, to develop and field test m industrial training device designed to measure speed and accuracy in the per-
formance of operations. This device is based on the use of the human being as an
"aeerial" for 200 K.c. signals. Touch pads
are conter are connected to various parts of a manual task and when these are touched
by a learner the sequence and speed
of his movements are automatically by a learner the sequence and speed
of his movements are automatically
recordec. To Professor G. C. Drew of University
College, London, for a one-vearextension College, London, for a one--year extensio
of the activities of the Research Unit into
the Problems of Industrial Retraining,
 ault trainees and the reduction of labour These activities have preveriously been
ointly financed by the Social Science Research Council and the Ford Foun-
dation.

HEALTH HAZARDS IN RUBBER
AND CABLE INDUSTRIES
A census of men employed in the rubber
and cable industries in Britain was taken by and cable industries in Britain was taken by
H.M. Factory Inspectorate t the beginning
of February y a prelininary step in a longof Februactory Inspectorate at the beginning
term survey of healininary hazarde in a longerrm survey of health hazards associated
with those industries. The census is confined
to men over 3 y years of to men over 35 years of age who have been
employed in the industries for a year or employed
longer.
The ob Ionger. object of the survey, which has been
Trranged by an advisory panel convened by
H.M. Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, H.M. Senior Medical Inspector of Faccories,
is to assess any hazard which might have
persisted in the rubber and cable ind ustries becaused of the earbilier und of cable industristries
benown to be carcinogenic and to determin known to be carcinogenic, and to determine
whether there are any risks from materials now in use. Much has been learned in
recent years about these risks. Both industries had abandoned the use
of all the materials known to be carcinoof all the materials known to be carcino-
genic about 10 years ago, and many em-
ployers have since taken action to ensure ployers have since taken action to ensure
that all workers who have at any time been
exposed to risk undergo a screening test by means of a cytological examination of the
urine so that early remedial action can be
taken if necessary. These arrangements fo taken if necessary. These arrangements for
testing have been made by the specialised
cytologgical centre which is part of the health cytological centre which is part of the headth
centre cur by the Rubber Mantacturing
Employers Association in Birmingham. Worning carsccatiation in in Birming pant and present
emploese of the hazard and of the availa-
bility of screening ted and bility of screening tests were supplied to
employers by the Ministry of Labour early
in 1965 for issue to formerly exposed workers. Facilisties for tersts, in and extition to to
those offered by the Rubber Manufacturing hose ofiered by the Rubber Manufacturing
Employers Association, have been uade
Evailable by the Ministry of Health available by the Ministry of Healtha at
designated hospitals in each region, and all general practititioners have heen advond alised of
these arrangements. these arrangements.
Carcinoma of the
Carcinoma of the bladder is the cause of
death of 2,40 men each year in England
and Wales. In general, the cause of the
disease is disease is not known, but it is presumed
that it is in the main, a naturally occurring disease. Some cases are known to be occupa-
tional in origin, but the proportion of others arising from out the proportion of
be defined. The survey in the rubber and cable
industries is a move towards clarifying the
position. Employers have been asked to co-operate in the survey by completing a
card for each man within the socope of the card for each man within the scope of the
inguiry who in their employment on the
date of the census. Broady, this will include date of the census. Broadly, this will include
all men of the defined age group who may all men of the defined age group who may
be on the shop floo where rubber manu-
facturing processes are carried out. The facturing processes are carried out. The
Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association is circularising all its memberss, ssking
them to coperate with the Ministry of
Labour in this survey Labour in this survey. INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES
AND DISEASES
In January, 58 fatalities were reported
under the Factories Act, compared with 47 inder the Factories Act, compared with 47
in December. This total included 41 arising
from factory processes from factory processes, 13 from building
operations and works of engineering con-
struction and fow struction and fow in iof doks and wareho cunses.
Fatalities in industries outside the scone Fatalities in industries outside the scope
of the Factories Act included 1 in mines
and quarries reported in the four weeks and quarries reported in the four weeks
ended 28 Jht January, compared with 20 in
the five weeks ended 31 st December These the five weeks ended 31 st December. These
11 included nine underground coal mineworkers and one in quarries compared
with 14 and three a month earlier. In the railway service there were ten
fatal accidents in January and nine in the previous month.
In Janaury 17 seamen employed in ships In January 17 seamen employed in ships
reasistered in the United Kingom were
fataly injured, compared with five in fatally injured, compared with five in
Deecmer.. These included 12 deaths in a
trawler which sank as the result of fire. trawler which sank as the result of fire.
In January, 34 cases of industrial diseases In January, 34 cases of industrial diseases
were reported under the Factories Act. No
fatal case were reported under the Factories Ach. No
fatal case was reported. 14 were of chrome
ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, nine of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of aniline
poisoning and one of mercurial poisoning. disabled persons register
At 18 th April, 1966 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled Persons (Emregistered A Ader the Disabled Persons (Em-
plomment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 , was 654,483
compared with 658.925 compared with 658,925 at 19 th April, 1965 .
Thise number of disabled persons on the
register who were unemployed at 9 th register who were unemployed at 9 th
JJanuary, was 55,79 of whon 48,972 were
males and 6,826 females ordinary employmentes. were 48, suita $41(42,525$
males and 5,96 for males and 5,926 females) while there were undikely to obtain employsonsent classified at an
under special conditions. These severely
und under special conditions. These severely
disabled persons are excluded from the
monthly yunemployment figures siven elsemonthly unemployment figures given else-
where in the GAEETE.
In the four weeks ended 4th January, Inere in the GAZETTE.
In tour weeks ended 4th January,
3,541 registered disabled persons were 3.541 registered disabled persons were
placed in ordinary employment. They incluplaced in ordinary employment. They inclu-
ded 2,960 men, 513 women and 68 young
persons. In addition 80 placing we mer pers rons. In addition 80 placings were made
of registered disabled persons in sheltered
employment.

## Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY
rount in Production Industries
The estimated total number of employees in employment in Britain was $11,381,400$ in December $(8,424,600$ males, $2,956,80$ sratales). The total included $8,760,900(5,976,200$ males, $2,784,700$
 males 9,500 emates) in construction. The total in these pro-
duction industries was 53,000 Hower than that for November
1966 and 253,000 lower than in December 1965 . The total in 966 and 253,000 lower than in December 1965. The total in
nanufacturing industry was 47,000 lower than in Novembe nanufacturing industry was 47,000 lower than in Novembe
966 and 201,000 lower than in December 1965 . The numbe in construction was 6,000 less tha
25,000 less than in December 1965 .
Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school djustment for normal seasonal vaitiations, the number in thi roup was about 454,000 representing 1.9 per cent. of employee Inpard with and here were 4,200 unemployed school leavers and
72,807 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total 2, 87 tenmorarily stopped workers, registered, so the total
egistered unemployed was 600,157 , representing 2.6 per cent registered unemployed was 600,157 , representing 2.6 per cent.
of employees. This was 34,954 higher than in December when
the percentage rate was $2 \cdot 4$. he percentage rate was $2 \cdot$
Among those wholly un
Among those wholly unemployed in January, $262,846(49 \cdot 8$
pr cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks com
 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, con
pared with
Bet.,608 (19:8 per cent.) in December.
Between December and January the number temporarily
stopped fell by 4,173 and the number of school leavers unem-
.
lopped fell by $24,173$.
Vacancies
The number of unfiled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th January 1967 , was 164,$081 ;$
9,241 less than on 7 Dh December. After adjustment for normal
seasonal variations, the number was about 191,000 , compared
with about 200,000 in December. Including 59,767 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the
total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th January was 223,848; total number of unfiled vacancies
10,355 less than on 7 th December.
Overtime and short-time
In the week ended 17th December 1966, the estimated number
of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime of operatives other than main more employees in manufacturing
in establishments with eleven or mover industries, excluting shiinbuilding and ship-repairing, wa $1,914,000$. This is about $31 \cdot 9$ per cent. of all operatives. Each
operative on average worked about $8 \frac{2}{2}$ hours overtime during the week.
In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these
industries was 164,900 or about 2.8 per cent. of all operatives, In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these
industries was 164,900 or about 2.8 per cent. of all operatives,
ench losing about 11 hours on average. Rates of wages and hours of work
At 31 st January 1967 , the indices of weekly rates of wages and
of hourly rates of wages for all workers ( 31 st January $1956=100$ ) wourly rates of wages for all workers $(3$ stt January $1956=100)$
were 15.6 and $170 \cdot 9$, compared with $154 \cdot 6$ and $169 \cdot 8$ at 31 st Index of Retail Prices
At 18 th January the official retail prices index was $118 \cdot 5$ (prices
at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with $118 \cdot 3$ at 13 th 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with 18.3 at 11 th
December and $114 \cdot 3$ at 18 th January, 1966. The index figure for December and $114 \cdot 3$ atrd winu 117.6 compared with 117.0 at 13 th December
bod was Stoppages of work
The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the
otice of the Ministry of Labour was 173 , involving approxiately 42,200 workers. During the month approximately 44,90
orkers were involved in the stoppages, including those whic ad continued from the previous month, and 125,000 workin days were lost, including
which had continued from the previous month

## NDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN

Table 36 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index
of Production each month from mid-June 1966 to mid-December 1966 anct the provisional changes from June to December 1966 1966 and the provisional changes from June to December 1966.
All figures have been revised and take account of information
derived from the mid 1966 count of national insurance cards. derived from the mid 1966 count of national insurance cards.
Figures from July 1966 onwards may be further revised when
the information derived from the mid 1967 count of national Figures from July 1966 onwards may be further revised when
the information derived from the mid 1967 count of national
insurance cards becomes available.
The term employees in employment relates to all employees
(employed and
ine (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly
unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on unemployed; ;it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on
employers pay-rolls and persons unabele to work becuse of
short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted employers pay-rills and persons unabe to work because of
short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted
as full units. $\underset{\substack{\text { as full units. } \\(9538)}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total umbers of employees and their industrial distributition at midcards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered m monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been
used to provide a ratio of change each month since June 1966 . These returns show numbers on the pay-rolls (including
those temporarily laid off and those absent from work becuse hose temporarily laid off and those absent from work becauso
of short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period.
 Industry and the ratio betreen the two totals is the basis for
computing the change in employment during the period. For the remaining industrises in the table estimates of monthly
hanges have been provided by the nationalised industries and changes have been provicded by the nationalised industries and

| 132 FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTR <br> Table 36 Industrial Analysis of Em | ees in En | UR GA | zette | at Britai |  |  |  |  |  |  | тноus | Usands |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | June 1986 |  |  | July 1966＊ |  | Total | August 1966＊ |  | Total | September 196＊＊ |  | Total |
| Tota，Index of Production industriest | 8，540： 8 | 3，001．9 | 11，542．7 | 8，530．0 | 3，003．6 | 11，533．6 | 8，542．7 | 3，016．5 | 11，559．2 | 8，512．4 | 3，015－2 | 11，527．6 |
| Total，all manufacturing industriesf | $6,031.0$ | 2，831．8 | 8，862：8 | 6，037．7 | 2，833．5 | 8，87．2 | 6，058．2 | 2，845．8 | 8，9040 | 6，048．6 | 2，843．7 | 8，88．3 |
| Mining，eter |  | ${ }_{17}^{22.7}$ | ${ }_{5}^{572 \cdot 1}$ | 549.9 49 | ${ }^{27} 7.7$ | 570：6 | ${ }_{\text {5497．7 }}^{58}$ | ${ }_{17}^{22.7}$ | 570：4 | 545．9 | ${ }_{17}^{21} 7$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{5056} 5$ |
| Food，drink and tobacco Grain milling ． |  |  | $810: 3$ <br> sp： <br> 150.3 |  | 352．9． |  | $\begin{gathered} 49 \cdot 3 \\ 89.7 \\ 89.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 354.9 \\ 659 \\ 66 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 354．7． | 827：3 |
|  |  | cint |  | （19：2 |  |  | if |  | cisis | cistis | 3is． 3 | （entile |
|  | 25：0． | 仿： | cis．${ }^{38.7}$ | 25：4 | atis | cis |  |  | cis | 23：98， | lily13.7 <br> $5: 7$ <br> 18 |  |
| Cocior hoocolate and sugze conterecionery |  | ${ }_{\text {cte }}^{53} 4$ | ${ }^{39} 7$ |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{54.1}$ | \％ 9.5 | 40．6． | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{54} 5$ | 98．1． |  | S4：8， | cis． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 6 \\ & 545 \\ & \hline 5: 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ctis |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 15.6 \\ \hline 50.6 \\ 96: 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \\ & 20.6 \\ & \hline 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | cisi．9 |  | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20．6．} \\ & 20.3 \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Otiol | ${ }^{32} 8.5$ | 2ila | co． 6.7 | $\underset{\substack{33.4 \\ 18.4}}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{24.4 \\ 23 \\ 20.4}}$ | ¢71．4． | ${ }_{18,3}^{4.1}$ |  | ${ }^{60} 4.6$ | 172：4 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{24.1}$ | ${ }^{66.5}$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries | ${ }^{376.6}$ | 147.5 | cis | ${ }_{3}^{376.0}$ | 148.5 | ${ }_{\substack{56.5 \\ 16.9}}^{\text {che }}$ | 378．9 | ${ }^{150.3}$ | 529：2 | 37．9 | 149.0 | 526：9 |
| Mineralioliremind |  | 4：8 | 27．5． | 23．6 | 4： 8 | ${ }^{27.6}$ |  | 4：8 | 27．5 |  | 4：${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27：9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | cose 23.6 | cos | citib |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | cor $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 38.7\end{aligned}$ |  |  | cin37.9 <br> 38.5 <br> 38， |  | ， | cin37.1 <br> 38.9 <br> 1.9 | cis | cin | city |
| Synthetic resins and plastics material Polishes，gelatine，adhesives，etc． | 9，${ }_{9} 9$ | 4.7 | cis | 32：7 | ¢ 6.7 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{6} 4.5$ | ${ }^{38} 8$ | 32－20 | 6：5 | $\underset{\substack{38.7 \\ 14.4}}{ }$ |
|  | S47：8 | \％750 <br> 8.8 | cis： | cis | 75：9， |  |  |  | cilis． |  |  |  |
| Steel tubes Iron castings，etc． | $\begin{gathered} 10.5 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ 980.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 14.2 \\ & \hline 4.20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 4120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 .7 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4.48 <br> $108: 9$ <br> $48: 5$ <br> 8.5 | cis | （12．7 |
| Coppere，brass and other base meals | 69.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Agricultura machinery（exc．tractors） <br> Engineers＇small tools and gauges |  | 635.5 55 17.5 17 6 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,304.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 94.7 \\ 92.6 \\ 42.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 产产， |  |  |  | \％8.6 <br> 8.6 |  | ciste | co．6.3 <br> $3: 6$ | cile |  |  |  |
| Mechanical handling equipment t． | 䂭：60．6 | （i）． | ciels | cis | cin | city |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,6 \\ & \hline 8,5 \\ & \hline 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | enti． | 去3：1 | 7.6 17.4 65.7 | c． 6.7 36.7 38.2 |
| Oticter |  |  |  | 2919：3 |  | cose | and | cis | cole |  | （18：9 | 退 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{56.2}$ |  | 1987． 19.9 | ${ }_{\substack{5 \\ 58.7 \\ 48.7}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{19.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{58} 8$ |  | ctiot | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{56} 8$ | $\substack{250 \\ 13 \\ 15}$ |
| Watereme ind |  | 5．5． | cisk | 12．75 | \％8．6 |  | －${ }^{6.9}$ | cis． |  | citio | cis． | （is |
| Insile |  |  |  | ceis |  | 65：${ }^{\text {ci }}$ | ceis | 22．3． | ctis |  | ane | ${ }_{301} 92$ |
| Rede |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a35:30: } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300.20 .2 \\ & 150 \cdot 1 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a4:4.4.4 } \\ & 70 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 290．7 |  | and |  |  |  | （130． |
| Shipuiliding and marine ensineering | ${ }^{188.7}$ | 11.7 |  |  |  |  | 187.2 | 11．6 |  |  | 11.5 | 198． |
| Shipuilding and ship reapiring ： | ${ }^{144} 4$ | ${ }_{3}^{8,1}$ | ${ }^{153} 7.4$ | ${ }_{\text {l4，}}^{14.1}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {lis }}^{151 / 6}$ | ${ }_{\text {43 }}^{148}$ | ${ }^{8.5}$ |  | ${ }_{43}^{14.7}$ |  | ¢ |
| Vehicles Motericle minuticuring ： |  | 146：6 | 859．1 | 732．5 |  |  | 731：4 |  |  |  | 113．5 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 19.1 20．1 ani．2 | 37：0． |  |  | 7．1． |  |  |  |  |
| Railway carriages and wagons，etc． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coly $\begin{gathered}39.5 \\ 3.1\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }^{41.7}$ |



february 1967 MINISTRY of Labour gazette 135

Table 36 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | 1966 | Industry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 197.0 8.8 $60: 7$ 10.7 10.6 10.7 13.1 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Cutlery <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> Owelery, plate and pre Other metal industries |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 32: 6 \\ 90: 8 \\ : 8: 8 \\ 4: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 24.5 14.5 4.0 4.0 | $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 2 \\ \text { ant } \\ \text { an } \\ 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \cdot 6 \\ 89: 8 \\ 8: 7 \\ 4: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 5 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \\ \text { ant } \\ \text { an } \\ 8: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 3 \\ 80.7 \\ 8: 6 \\ 4: 6 \end{gathered}$ | 24:0. 14.5 4.0 4.0 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an } \\ 8: 0 \end{gathered}$ |  | -1.9 <br> $=0.4$ <br> 0.3 | 2.9 $=0.7$ $=0.6$ | Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning Leather goods <br> Leath Fur |
|  | 333.6 ant ant anj an an: 56.0 10.0 |  |  |  |  |  | $376: 8$ <br> and <br> ant <br> and <br> and <br> and <br> 54.7 <br> 54.6 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79.0 an: an: 15 $15: 9$ $5: 9$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.6 \\ & 74.6 \\ & 39.9 \\ & 15.6 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | 34.3 an: 69.7 17.9 $115: 9$ $15: 9$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.4 \\ =0.4 \\ =0.4 \\ =0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$ |  | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Bottery Glass <br> Glass <br> Abrasives and other building material |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 57.1 \\ \hline 107 \\ \hline 0.2 \\ 7.7 \\ 5.5 \\ 5: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & =6: 4 \\ & =0.8 \\ & =0.2 \\ & =0.2 \\ & =0.2 \\ & =0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 222:15: } \\ & \text { ani:6} \\ & \text { a3: } 376 \\ & 37: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 318 \\ & 33 \\ & 37.4 \\ & 97.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 2.44 \\ \pm \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ =0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +1 \\ \hline-1.0 \\ =0.6 \end{array}$ |  | Other manufacturing industries Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industrie |
| 1,547.8 | 92.8 | $1.640 \cdot 6$ | 1,536.8 | 92.8 | 1,629.6 | 1,530.8 | 92.8 | 1,623.6 | -57.0 |  |  | Construction |
| $\begin{gathered} 371 \cdot 10 \cdot 6 \\ \text { an2: } \\ 42: 2 \\ 420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \cdot 4 \\ 38,9 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 427.57 \\ \hline 25: 4 \\ \text { ans } \\ 45: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 373 \cdot 4 \\ \text { and } 23: 64 \\ \text { 42: } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cis. } 5.5 \\ \text { an } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 29 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 595 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 6 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 56.6 \\ \hline 53.0 \\ 33.9 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}  \pm \\ \pm \\ +0.9 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \left.\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ + \\ +3 \\ +3.9 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}\right.$ | Gas, electricity and water Electricity Electricity Water supply |

136 FEBRUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette
OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
In the week ended 17 th December, 1966, it is estimated that the
total number of operatives working overtime in establishments total number of operatives working overtime in establishment
with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding
 operatives, each working about In the same weert the estimated number anverage.
Int-time in these
establishments was 164,900 or 2.8 per cent. of all operatives each establishments was 164,900 or $2 \cdot 8$ per cent. of al
losing about 11 hours on average.
Estimates by industry are shown in Table 37 .

NEMPLOYMENT ON 9th JANUARY 1967 The number of persons other than school leavers registered as
wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth
Employment Offices in Great Britain on 9th January, 196 was
5 23,150. 4222558 males and 100,492 females and 88,331 higher
 than on 12th December. The seasonally adjusted figure was
453,900 or 1.9 per cent. of employees, compared with 19.9 per
4 per cent. in December 1966 and 1.2 per cent. in January 1996. The
seasonally adjusted figure increased by 5,100 in the four weeks between the December and Januarer counts and by about 25,600
per month on average between october and Janyary. between the December ant January counts January.
per month on average between october and Janaur
Between 12th December and 9th January, the number of Between 12th December and 9th January, the number of
school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 1,796 to 4,200
竍 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered foll
by 4.17 to 72.807 . The total registered unemployed rose by
3y 35,954 to 600,157, representing $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. of employese
compared with $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. in December. The total included 42,544 married women
117,256 had been registered for not not, including school leavers, 17,258 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a a further
51,55 from 2 to 4 wecks, 4,032 from 4 to 8 weeks and 246,504 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks
accounted for 32.0 per cent. of this total, compared with 32.1 per cent. in December, and those registered for not more than
8 weeks for $49 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the total, compared with $50 \cdot 3$
per cent. in December.
The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in January are analysed by category and
region in Table 39 and by the industry, if any, in which they
february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 137 were last employed in Table 40. The wholly unemployed in Great
Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in Britain are
Table 38.
$\qquad$

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon er } \\ & \text { Bers } \\ & \text { and ouver } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { yerer } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Bry } \\ & \text { and aver } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { cirlster } \\ \text { yeder } \\ \text { yars }} \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less Oive | ${ }_{\substack{49 \\ 32,711}}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{13,173 \\ 8,214}}$ |  | 71.151 <br> 46,105 |
| Up to 2 | ${ }^{82,644}$ | 7,933 | ${ }^{21,387}$ | 5,292 | 117,256 |
| OVer 2 up to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{18,49}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,237}$ | ${ }^{3,659}$ | ${ }_{78}^{817}$ | ${ }_{\substack{24,279 \\ 27,279}}$ |
| Over 2, up to 4 | 39,292 | 2.651 | ${ }^{8,023}$ | 1.592 | 51.558 |
|  |  | 1.1116 <br> $\substack{795 \\ 65}$ <br> 654 | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,402 \\ 4.022 \\ 3,520} \\ & 3,533 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Over 4 , up to 8 | 71,922 | 3,399 | 16.576 | 2,135 | 94,032 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 52 | 46.740 | 122 | 6.678 | 9 | 53,639 |
| Over 8 | 213,245 | 4,140 | 44,073 | 3.046 | 264,504 |
| Total | 407,103 | 18,123 | 90,55 | 12.065 | 527,350 |
| Up to 8-per cent | 47.6 | 77.2 | 51.1 | 74.8 | $49 \cdot 8$ |

Table 39 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 9th January, 1967









Wholly ynemp
s.ajen ondy
daistedy

Numbers regisered as unemployed exprosesed as a percentazas of the estimated
total number of mprlosees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1966, except for the


FEbruary 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 139

| Industry |  |  |  | Females | Total | Females | Total |  | Fem |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather (tannin Fur. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g5s } \\ & 585 \\ & \hline 263 \\ & 1116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 84 \\ 24.4 \\ 245 \\ 45 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 287 \\ \substack{234 \\ 32} \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 28 \\ 60 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | 1,242 $\substack{129 \\ 137 \\ 137}$ 3 | $\begin{gathered} 457 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { sor } \\ \hline 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,999 \\ & \substack{1997 \\ 1895 \\ 185} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,261 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 80$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & \substack{415 \\ 34 \\ 48} \end{aligned}$ | (1,736 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Weatherproof outerwear. Men's and boys' tailored outerwear . <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc resses, lingerie, infants wear, etc. Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear ootwear |  |  | 502 54 64 151 54 54 85 110 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery <br> Glass <br> ives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & 876 \\ & \hline 139 \\ & .394 \\ & 294 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 441 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 464 \\ 364 \\ - \\ -68 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,317 $\substack{659 \\ 298 \\ 29 \\ 208 \\ 208 \\ 1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery Shop and office fitting Mooden containers and basket $\qquad$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \hline 64 \\ \hline \\ -32 \\ -4 \\ 8 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing . <br> Pardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Mrinting, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 906 \\ & 806 \\ & 805 \\ & 45 \\ & 41 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 104 \\ \text { an } \\ 56 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,778 <br> 2,47 <br> -40 <br> 40 <br> 248 <br> 248 <br> 18 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 238 \\ 63 \\ -6 \\ -66 \\ 97 \\ 97 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 106,597 | 692 | 1,756 | 3 | 108,353 | 695 | 109,048 | 18,047 | ${ }^{388}$ | 885 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 242 \\ \substack{202 \\ 143 \\ 148 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | 11 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & \substack{93 \\ \hline 100 \\ 10 \\ 10} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,848 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 7575$ | ( 25 | (int |
| Transport and communication Railways. Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  |  | 154 19 19 30 3 53 5 4 4 14 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distribution <br> Retail distribution | $\begin{aligned} & 3,9,950 \\ & 20,235 \\ & \hline 25 \end{aligned}$ |  | 218 $\substack{195 \\ 88}$ |  |  |  | $\substack{58,23 \\ \text { s.f. } \\ 3,566}$ | , 42.256 | coizas |  |
| Deatiole | ${ }^{3,9,684} 4$ | ${ }_{286}^{237}$ | ${ }_{21}^{16}$ | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | - | ${ }_{239}^{239}$ | 4, 4,799 | ${ }_{4}^{4,8,62}$ | ${ }_{\substack{283 \\ 315}}^{\text {2, }}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{4,5,57}$ |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 8,003 | 1,336 | 6 | 5 | 8,009 | 1,341 | 9,350 | 8,188 | 1,452 | 9,640 |
| Protessional and scient | 7,098 | 6,484 | 14 | 31 | 7,112 | 6,4135 | 13,547 | (,378 | ${ }_{7}^{7,124}$ | 14,512 |
| Acceunany services. |  |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,746 \\ 346}}^{1.76}$ |  |  |  | 4.620 |
| Medical and dental services | $\begin{aligned} & 2.750 \\ & \hline, 1950 \\ & \hline 981 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{3.815 \\ \text { cis } \\ \text { 29, }}$ |  |  |  | 3,8156 292 29 | 6.526 <br> 1278 <br> 1276 |  |  | lo. |
| Miscellaneous serverices |  | ${ }^{22,838}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (inctis |  | ( ${ }_{\substack{25 \\ 330}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cisision |  |  |
|  |  | (is2 | 51 |  |  | 艮, 183 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c, } 35 \\ 8.35}}$ | ${ }_{7} 7.7176$ | - | 8,267 |
| Of bois and shic |  | , 44 |  |  |  |  |  | (iol |  |  |
| Prive semerestic. service : |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,256}$ |  | \%,97 |  |
| Public administration National government service Local government service. | $\begin{aligned} & 21,395 \\ & 1,2,205 \\ & 1,200 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{57}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,452 \\ & 1,242 \\ & 1,242 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exxservice personnel not classified by industry | 1,469 | 110 |  |  | 1,469 | 110 | 1,579 | 1,542 | 113 | 1,655 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,50 \\ & 1, i, 620 \end{aligned}$ |  | 三 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37,129 \\ & 4 \times, 22020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,10103 \\ 2,508 \\ 2,008 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |

140 february 1967 ministry of labour gazette
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND
DEVELOPMENT AREAS
Table 41 shows details for some principal towns and districts
in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unin Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unOefices and the percentage rates of unemplowment. It alsoyment
similas information for each of the new Development Areas, similar information for each of the new Development Areas,
which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966,
and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The
Development Areas replace, and, in most but not all cases, Development Areas replace, and, in mot mot
incorporate former Development Districts. Former principal towns and development districts tables
were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any
given area included in both tables. In the present series figures
for or princiipal towns and for districits which are part of Develop-
ment Areas are also included in the Development Areas ${ }_{\text {tables. }}^{\text {ment }}$


Table 41 (continued)
february 1967. ministry of Labour gazette 14

| Numbers of persons on registers |  |  |  |  |  |  | Numbers of persons on registers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Men } \\ 18 \\ \hline \text { and }}}{ }$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Womenen } \\ \text { os aren } \\ \text { over } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ |  |  |  | Men | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Women } \\ \text { Bonen } \\ \text { over } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Total |  |  | er |

RINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)-continues


SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The aetual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue the monthly seriises commentenced in ithe September 1965 (pages
382 to 386 , October 1965 (pages 444 to 477 ) at January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the GAZETTE.

|  | 7th Jan, 198** |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GREAT BRITAIN } \ddagger \\ \text { of which Males. } \\ \text { Females } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 523 \\ \substack{523 \\ 101 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 454 \\ 3 \\ 884 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ddagger \\ & +58 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\pm{ }_{+}+{ }^{\frac{5}{2}}$ |
| Standard Regions (January 1966 South East <br> East Anglia <br> South Western and Southern <br> West Midlands <br> East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside <br> Northern <br> Scotland Wales. |  | $i 9$ <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 30 <br> 42 <br> 42 <br> 36 <br> 36 |  |  |

† Where no figure is avayialie the sign. . has been used.

Wholly Unemployed (excluding School-leavers): Males and Females
ctual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasond Variations.



Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of
unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAzETTE. In addititeo once each quartrer adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly y unemployed and vacancies for are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occup
tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAzET tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE
from May 1958 . From the issue of November 191., occupational
data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. data have been published in the present form giving, greater detal
The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasib The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible
to the International Standard Calasification of cocupations, which
has been developed by the International Labour Office. 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 s similiarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important con-
sideration is thant the occupations in a geroup should be moreclosely
related to each other than to related to each other than to occunations outside the group as
reards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and 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 sused
etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such etc. In certain instances a a articularar occupation may be of such included. In such cases the present analysis follows the Inter
national Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and national Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and
joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and
por joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers an
pie fitters are included among enginecring workers, although
both ate also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in oth are also construction workers. Patern makers may work
netal or in wood but again, folowing the Interational Standard
Classification, all pattern makers are included among wwold Classification, all pattern makers are included among wood-
workers.
Figures for December $1966{ }^{*}$ are given in the table below. The
wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled person wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons
classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under tlassinied as antikely to obtain employmen Men fitted for general laburing work of a
spype which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under type which calls for modified physical effiort 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 n mind:- (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed w
be under submission to some of the unfiled vacancies; ; 2 ) the extent to which vacancies are notififed to Employment Excchange
varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry aries for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry
has spccial arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the
table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide has spcial arrangements for filing vacancies; (3) the figures in the
table are for Grat
in the corresponditian as a whole but there are wide variations
tegional and local figures. In an occupation in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation
in which in Great Britain the number of unfiled vacancies exceeds
he number wholly unemployed there may be the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the
number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfiled
vacancies. number
vacancies.

Table 42 Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults December 1966*: Great Britain

| Occupation | ${ }_{\text {Wholly }}^{\text {whemploged }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unfilud }}$ | Ocupation | Wholly $\begin{aligned} & \text { wnemployed } \\ & \text { und }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unfilid }}^{\text {vancies }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers |  |  |
| Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen | $\begin{gathered} 4200 \\ \text { and } \\ \hline 124 \end{gathered}$ |  | Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers | $\begin{aligned} & 780 \\ & 648 \\ & 640 \end{aligned}$ | (108 |
| Glass workers Pottery workers . | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & .142 \end{aligned}$ | 526 151 16 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090 \\ & \hline, 051 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline 102 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and core Smiths, forgemen Other workers. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,600 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 237 \\ & 415 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 461 \\ 461 \\ 488 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Clothing, etc. workers <br> Wholesale heavy clothing wers <br> Other clothing workers | 1,566 <br> $\substack{1,56 \\ 368 \\ 313}$ |  |
| Electrical and electronic workers Electricians Electrical fitters, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,68 \\ & 3.062 \\ & 2.027 \\ & 2.678 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,357 \\ & 1,557 \\ & 1,544 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 176 433 370 70 46 46 |
| Engineering and allied trades workers <br> Platers Riveters and caulkers <br> Shipwrights <br> boilershop and shipbuilding workers |  |  | Paper and printing workers Paper and paper Printing workers | $\begin{aligned} & 837 \\ & 6.69 \\ & 6.69 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1050 \\ & 1,024 \end{aligned}$ | Building materials workers <br> uilding materials workers Brick and tile production worker Other building materials workers | 217 106 106 | 199 100 |
|  |  |  | Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Other workers | $\begin{aligned} & 628 \\ & \text { ard } \\ & \text { 225 } \end{aligned}$ | 412 and a 106 206 |
|  |  |  | Construction workers Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 265 \\ & 489 \\ & 489 \\ & 349 \\ & 346 \end{aligned}$ |  | Painters and decorator <br> Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators) | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 198 \\ & \hline 1,051 \\ & i, 051 \end{aligned}$ |  |

february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 14


144 february 1967 ministry of labour gazette
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED
Table 43 gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of
wholly unemployed persons on theregisters of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britainat 9 th January 1967 . wholly unemployed persons on theregisters of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employmen
The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Table 43

|  | Under 18 | $\underset{\substack{18 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und }}}{ }$ | ${ }^{20} 20$ and 25 | ${ }^{25}$ and | ${ }^{30}$ and under 35 | ${ }^{3} 5$ and ${ }_{\text {and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c5 and } \\ \text { over }}}^{\text {ct }}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,110 | 27,781 | 52,779 | 45,423 | 40,246 | 37,500 | 37,196 | 30,927 | 30,994 | 33,236 | 63,980 | 2,440 | 420, |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 12,58 | 3,111 | 9,975 | ${ }_{9,47}$ | 6,492 | ${ }^{6,245}$ | 7,269 | 7,983 | 8.875 | 9,554 | 28 |  | 101 |

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in Table 44 below for each Region:-
Table 44


FEbruary 1967 ministry of labour gazette 145

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Duration of } \\ & \text { Unemployment in } \\ & \text { weeks } \end{aligned}$ | males |  |  |  | females |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | females |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{20}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { and } \\ & \text { und } \\ & 40 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | (40 and | Total | ${ }_{20}{ }^{\text {nder }}$ | (en ${ }_{\text {and }}^{20}$ and | - 40 and | Total | ${ }_{20}^{\text {Under }}$ |  | (40 and | Total | ${ }_{20}$ Under |  | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 40 and } \\ \text { over }\end{gathered}$ | Total |
|  | Midland 1,969 1,152 806 687 506 98 55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,273 | 22,244 | 23,397 | 50,914 | 534 | 4,866 | 3,833 | 11,233 | 4,337 | 12,401 | 14,465 | 31,333 | 2,996 | ${ }^{3,397}$ | 2,859 | 9,252 |
|  | Yorkshire and Humberside |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,264 | 12,719 | 14,360 | 30,343 | 1,888 | 2,460 | 2,23 | 6,583 | 45,991 | 176,148 | 198,773 | 420,812 | 25,169 | 42,189 | 34,509 | 101,867 |

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS:
SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS
The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years
of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of
the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain
cond the ractories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain
conditions, to grant exemptions from thes restrictions for
women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special
exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories.
The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders* The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders*
current on 3 st tecember, 1966 and the tistribution of these
workers by 14 main industry groups were: current on 3 sist December, 1966 and the
workers by 14 main industry groups were:

| Industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { yomen } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Boys over } \\ \text { ondit } \\ \text { years } \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l} \substack{\text { ifbut or } \\ \text { neder } \\ \text { years }} \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,891 \\ 6,355 \\ 1,286 \\ 24,264 \\ 4,182 \\ 2,222 \\ 8,901 \\ 8,279 \\ 7,587 \\ 2,405 \\ 3,049 \\ 355 \\ 7,750 \\ \\ 12,616 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Total | 115,142 | 6.543 | 9,316 | 001 |

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during th
calendar year ended on 31 st December 1966 were:

| Period of valicity | Numbers of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over 6 months and up to 12 months Over 3 months and 4 to 6 months | $\begin{gathered} 400 \\ \hline 150 \\ \hline 164 \end{gathered}$ | ¢, $\begin{gathered}1,183 \\ 27 \\ 27\end{gathered}$ |
| Tootal | 854 | 1,30 |

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31 st J J
the type of exemption granted $\ddagger$ were

| Type of employment |  | ynders |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,508 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,5650 \\ & 1,50 \end{aligned}$ | 993 |  |
| Total | 93,765 | 6,058 | 6,945 |  |
| the February 1966 issue of this G <br> $\ddagger$ The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however <br> vary from time to time, <br> Factories Act in respect of those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by th <br> TIncludes 8,959 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, o <br> on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. |  |  |  |  |

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION
In the four weeks ended 28th December 1966, 737 persons ( 663 men and 74 women) were admitted to courses at industrial
rehabilitation units of the Ministry of tabour, and at rehabilitarehabiiltation units of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilita-
tion centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations. On the same day 1,544 persons ( 1,381 men and 163 women)
were in attendance during the four weeks 740 persons ( 654 men and 86 women)
compled completed courses.
In the period covered, there were 155 persons ( 142 men and
13 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical 13 women) whose
or other reasons.
Up to 28th Dec
Up te 28th December the total numbers of persons admitted to
courses at the units and centres was 191,527 including 5,542
blind.

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES
In the four weeks ended 4th January, 1967, 98,678 persons
were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and
Youth werre placed in employment by the Employment At xchanges and
Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the Youth Employment 223,844 vacancies outstanding. For the four
period there were
weeks ended 7 th December, 1966 the figures were 119,412 and
 The figures of peacings sexclude eng iageemente of of workpeople by
employers that were made without the assistance of Employment employers that were made without the assistance of mpoloyment
Exchangs and Youth Employment Offices. Simirarly, hhe figures
of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacances of unfilled vacancies represent only thes. nimilarly, the tigures
notitifed by employers and remaining unfliled at of vecacacies specifed
dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of
unfiled vacancies. Nevertheloss, comparison of the figures for
the various dates provides some indication of the change in the 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 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 4 .

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Numbers of facancies remaining unfilled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rezion |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Womenn } \\ \text { lomen } \\ \text { overer } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Girld } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ | Men | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Beyser } \\ \text { inder } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { asone } \\ \text { overe } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \text { cirl } \\ \text { niger } \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {Toatal }}$ |
| South East . Greater London <br> East Anglia South Western <br> West Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Humberside <br> Northern <br> Scotland Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graet Brition | 57,23 | 7.518 | 28,170 | 5.69 | 9,678 | 88,715 | 27,48 | 7,366 | 32,39 | 23,383 |
| Londor and Sout Eastern | ${ }_{\substack{1,5971 \\ 7,641}}$ | ${ }^{1,7,787}$ |  | ${ }_{667}^{97}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{27,7196}$ | ${ }_{\substack{21,688 \\ 15,606}}^{\substack{\text { c, }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{7,883 \\ 2,83}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{24,107 \\ 10,46}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ¢,9,487 <br> 3,456 | $\underbrace{2,1}_{\substack{6,219 \\ 32,31}}$ |

Table 46
Industry group

Total, all industries and services
Total, Index of Production industries
Total, all manuracturing industr
Mining and guarrying
Coal mining
Food, drink and tobacco .
Metal manuracture.

Shipbuilding and marine engineoring
Vehicles

Leather, leather goods and fur
Clothing and footwear
Bricks, pottery, glass, coment, otc.
Timber, furniture, ete
Timber, furniture, etc.

Other manuf
Construction
Construction. .
Transport and communication
Distributive trades
nsurance, banking and finance




| Placings during four weeks ended |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remain ing unfiled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men <br> is and <br> den | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bover } \\ \text { Bind } \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { osend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { arr } \\ \text { ind }} \end{array}$ | Total | ( Men |  | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 18 \text { and }}} ^{\text {Wand }}$ |  | Total |
| 57,23 | 7,518 | 28,170 | 5,67 | 9,678 | 88,75 | 27,48 | 75,36 | 32,39 | 233,488 |
| 29,68 | 3,950 | 7,701 | 2,226 | 43,045 | 52,219 | 14,267 | 26,699 | 14,240 | 107,995 |
| 16,049 | 2,868 | 7,366 | 2,126 | 28,429 | 35,831 | 10,388 | 26,162 | 13,714 | 86,145 |
| ${ }^{721}$ | 187 | 391 | 25 | 1,324 | 819 | 1,079 | 251 | 268 | 2,415 |
| ${ }_{23}^{33}$ | ${ }_{83}^{94}$ | ${ }_{15}^{47}$ | $8_{2}^{8}$ | ${ }_{39}^{489}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,373}$ | ${ }_{31}^{81}$ | ${ }_{15}^{29}$ | cisile |
| 1,296 | 295 | 955 | 253 | 2,799 | 1,369 | 512 | 2,403 | 976 | 5,260 |
| 786 | 82 | 381 | 7 | 1,320 | 1,769 | 328 | 975 | 527 | 3,599 |
| 893 | 137 | 189 | 41 | 1,260 | 2,097 | 654 | 429 | 205 | 3,385 |
| $\underbrace{\text { c, }}_{\substack{4,525 \\ 3,144}}$ | ${ }_{487}^{684}$ | 2,031 | ${ }_{149}^{284}$ |  |  |  |  | 1,628 | ${ }_{\text {25, }}^{\substack{2,76 \\ 1,76}}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\substack{1,361 \\ 1,381}}$ | ${ }_{167}$ | ${ }^{1,280}$ | ${ }_{135}^{134}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 8,876$ | ${ }^{2} 778$ | ci, | 770 | ${ }^{9,499}$ |
| 1,470 | 47 | 40 | 11 | 1,568 | 1,673 | 211 | 50 | 42 | 1,976 |
| 1,139 | ${ }^{9}$ | 292 | 42 | 2,062 | 5,263 | 460 | 1.044 | 215 | 6,982 |
| 1,377 | 414 | 609 | 58 | 2.558 | 2.675 | 1,300 | 1,311 | 747 | ${ }_{6,033}$ |
| ${ }_{221}^{821}$ | ${ }_{4}^{223}$ | ${ }_{7}^{788}$ | 335 <br> 63 | ${ }_{\text {2,098 }}^{2,500}$ | ${ }_{24}^{963}$ | ${ }_{179} 7$ | ${ }_{\text {3,398 }}^{3.306}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.544}$ | ¢,7884 |
| ${ }_{221}^{223}$ | ${ }_{53}^{40}$ | ${ }_{124}^{174}$ | ${ }_{78} 7$ | ${ }_{4}$ | $\underset{211}{24}$ | 153 <br> 32 <br> 29 | ${ }_{867}{ }^{206}$ | ${ }_{\substack{504 \\ 804}}$ | ${ }_{\text {li, }}^{1,211}$ |
| 86 | 36 | 55 | 39 | 216 | 105 | 152 | 368 | 273 | ${ }^{\text {898 }}$ |
| 264 | ${ }^{131}$ | ${ }^{557}$ | 79 | 1,731 | 636 | ${ }^{531}$ | 7,96 | 4,287 | 13,370 |
| 740 | ${ }^{118}$ | 182 | 48 | 1,088 | 1,047 | ${ }^{431}$ | 703 | 450 | 2,631 |
| 880 | 347 | 188 | 42 | 1,457 | 1,109 | 696 | 474 | 307 | 2,586 |
| 584 <br> $\substack{518 \\ 3166}$ <br> 268 | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | 420 $\substack{438 \\ 182}$ 18 | 228 <br> 124 <br> 124 <br> 1 |  | 359 <br> 374 <br> 3,55 <br> 105 | 665 <br> $\substack{625 \\ 439}$ <br> 39 | (1018 |  |  |
| 688 | 103 | 479 | 101 | 1,371 | 1,036 | 323 | 1,010 | 451 | 2,820 |
| 12,188 | 962 | 205 | 75 | 13.430 | 8,596 | 2,265 | 442 | 401 | 11,704 |
| 594 | ${ }^{26}$ | 63 | 17 | 700 | 812 | 244 | 182 | 96 | 1,334 |
| 14,310 | 379 | 6,611 | 17 | 21,47 | 9,404 | 356 | 1,988 | 529 | 12,757 |
| 4,125 | 1,801 | 3,554 | 1,919 | 11,439 | 5,484 | 5,418 | 9,187 | 8,265 | 28,34 |
| 344 | 5 | 323 | 195 | 914 | 1,449 | 919 | 750 | 1,335 | 4,443 |
| 732 | 115 | 1,615 | 244 | 2,706 | 6,764 | 1,657 | 18,402 | 1,778 | 28,601 |
|  |  |  | 651 |  | cise |  | (1,964 | co, 5 |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{3,2654}$ |  | ${ }^{4,3313}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,688}$ | ${ }_{\substack{359 \\ 165}}^{3}$ | ci, | ¢ |  |
|  | 246 <br> 84 <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2525 \\ & i, 250 \\ & \hline 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 164 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 4,386 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{3,1707 \\ 1,727{ 4 , 3 8 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 , 1 7 0 7 \\ 1 , 7 2 7 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | 984 $\substack{981 \\ 583}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,75454 \\ & 1,241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 889 \\ 3930 \\ \hline 950 \end{gathered}$ | (1, 1.4 .438 |

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes
the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 137 . In addition, 17 stoppages which
began before Janaury wer still in progress at the beginning of
the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and began before January were stio in progress act the begining of
the month. The fifures relate todisputes connected with term and
conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer
than 10 workerss, and those which lasted less than one day,
except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost
exceeded 100 . exceed approximate number of workers involved at the establish-
ments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 44,900
This ments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 44,900 .
This total includes 2,700 workers involved in stoppages which
had continued from the previous month. Of the 42,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 28,300 we
directly involved and 13,900 indirectly involved, in other wo directly involved and 13,900 indirectly involved, in other words
thrown out of work ththe estalisisments where the stoppages
occurred but not themselves parties to the disputs occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.
The aggregate of 125,000 working days lost in January include The aggregate of 125,000 working days lost in January includes
19,000 cays losst through stoppages which had continued from
the previous month. the previous month
Principal Stoppages of Work during January
On 16th January there was a withdrawal of labour by about
500 mechanical engineering craftsmen and mates employed in 500 mechanical engineering craftsmen and mates employed in the emanufacture of steel tubes by a firm in Corby. The stoppage
arose out of a claim by the craftsmen's trade union that its
members should operate certain new machines arose out of a claim by the craftsmen s trade union tat its
members should operate certan new machines which were being
mamned by process workers. A furthen 1,400 of the firm's manned by process workers. A further 1,400 of the firm's
employees stopped work on 3 st January in support of the
claim. The Minister of Labour has set up a Court of Inquiry claim. The Minister of Labour has set up a Court of Inquiry
into the dispute.
A stoppase of work by about 60 maintenance men at A stoppage of work by about 60 maintenance men at an
aluminum foundry in Smethwick on 5 thb January, and the
aithdrewal withdrawal of labour by 70 production workers a week later in
smpathy, resultedin the laying of of over 1,000 other workers.
The stoppase was in suport of a The stoppage was in support of a pay claim, and the maintenance
men resumed work on 28th January following agreement on an men ressumed work on $28 t \mathrm{th}$ January following agreement on an
increase of fs. an hour in return for greater mobility of labour
within the factory.

| Principal cause | ${ }_{\text {cte }}^{\substack{\text { Number of } \\ \text { stopazes }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { Herrects } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Total | 137 | 28,300 |

Table 48 Duration of stoppages-ending in January

| Duration of stoppage | Number of <br> Stoppages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not more than I day 2 days 3 days $4-6$ days Over 6 days Over 6 days | 33 27 25 25 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,100 \\ & 5,500 \\ & 5,900 \\ & 5,90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8,0,000 } \\ \text { ati, }, 000 \\ \text { 100,000 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 130 | 28,200 | 147,000 |

148 february 1967 ministry of labour gazette

At 31 st January 1967 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourty rates of wages for a
worker, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

| Tato | T JAN UARY 1956 = |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Allindustries and |  |  | Manufacturing industries |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Weokly }}^{\text {Wates }}$ | Normal <br> weokky | ${ }_{\text {Hourly }}^{\substack{\text { Hates }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Weekly } \\ \text { rates }}}^{\text {der }}$ | Normal | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Hourly } \\ \text { rates }}}$ |
|  |  | 91:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \cdot 1 \\ & 150.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 6 \\ & 9: 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \cdot 0 \\ & 1680 \\ & 16802 \end{aligned}$ |

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND
HOURS OF WORK
hours of work
Changes which were deferred for six months during the standstill
in incomes and prices may become effective at various dates itcomes and prices may become effective at various dates
between Ist January and 30th June 1967. Full summaries of thes hanges, together with details of other changes will be given in the
ppropriate monthly issues of the separate publication "Changes ppropriate monthly issues of the separate, publication " C Changes
in Rate of Wages and Hours of Work.." The February issue,
not ontaining summaries of the changes occurring in January,
published concurrently with this GAZETTE.
Principal changes effective in January 1967
Engineering: New minimum earnings levels, higher than
current agreed levels, established by the introduction of special increments of 6 s. a week for skilled men, 5 s . 6 d . for intermediate rades, 5s. for unskilled and 7s. for women (2nd January).
Gas supply: Increase of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men (3rd January). Shipbuilding: New minimum earnings levels established by the
introduction of increments of 6 s . a week for skilled workers, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled and 5s. plus a special compensatory
payment of 2s. 6 d . for labourers (2nd January). payment of 2s. 6d. for labourers (2nd January).
Municipal road passenger transport undertakings: Increase of
s. 3d. a week for adult workers other than crattsmen (14th Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council) Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council):
ficreases in statutory minimum time rates of $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for nen and 3 d . for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from
Milk distribution in England and Wales (Wages Council): ncrease in statutory minimum remuneration of 13 s . a week for Silk spinning, throwing and weaving: Normal weekly hours
reduced from $41 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $40 \frac{1}{2}$ (2nd January).
Estimates of the changes which came into operation in January
show that $2,865,000$ workers received increases of 9960,000 in heir basic cull-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitle ents and 135,000 had their normal weekly hours of work
reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase or educed by an average of one hour. Of the total increase or
960,000 about 710,000 resulted from direct negotiations
between employers' associations and trade unions
f110 between employers' associations and trade unions, $£ 120,000$
from statutory wages regulation orders and $£ 130,000$ from rrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies

Analysis of changes during January
Details, by industry groups, of the numbers of workers affected nents and the agregate amount of such increases, and by Yeductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregal
mounts of such reductions are set out in the following table:

Table 50

| Industry group | Basic full-time |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { nemoun of } \\ \text { inncrase } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\pm$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4,000 |  |
| Chemicas and allied industries |  |  |  |  |
| Eninerin and diectiral Eods |  | 660000 | 6.000 |  |
|  | 2,345,000 | 600,000 | 6.000 |  |
| Moend goods not ilsewhere sppeci- |  |  |  |  |
| Leaxterer, eather goods and fur |  |  | 17,000 | 17,000 |
|  |  | co. 30,000 | ${ }_{\text {ck, }}^{\substack{6,000}}$ | cis.000 |
|  | - 5.000 | 000 | 5.000 | 10,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cose | cois |  | ${ }^{10.000}$ | 10.000 |
|  | 80.000 |  | ${ }^{20,000}$ | 20,000 |
| Misceilineous sericesices | 30,000 | 15.000 | - |  |
| Total | 2,65,000 | 960,000 | 135,000 | 140,000 |

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary
amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The ditermined by nationally or centrally determined arrangements, and do not take into account the effect of shor-time or overtime
Included in the figures are about 105,000 workers who had bot wage increases and reductions in hours. wage increases and reductions in hours
In January 1966 about $2,900,000$ works had a net increase of
approximately $£ 1,420,000$ in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and approximately $1,560,000$ had an aggregate reduction of about $2,260,000$ hours in their norma
weekly hours of work

## Changes in holidays with pay arrangements

Increases in annual holidays have been awarded in several industries covered by Wages Councils, giving two additiona days in dressmaking, wholesale mantle and costume, and pape bag manufacture. In hat, cap and millinery manufacture the
additional entitlement is four days. In addition, there have been changes in holiday arrangements for workers employed in
tailoring (retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke)

PETALL PRICES, 17th January 1967
At 17th January, 1967 the official retail prices index was $118 \cdot 5$
(rices at 16 th January $1962=1000$, compared with $118 \cdot 3$ at prices at 13 . 13 Decerber and 114.3 at 181 th January 1966 .
The rise in the index during the month was due mainly
 increases in the prices of bread and some other items of food,
partly offset by y fall, largely seasonal, in the average price of egs.
The index measures the changes from month to month in the partly oisiset measures the changes from month to month in the
The inder mean
averaee level of prices of the commodities and services unchased average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased
by the great maiority of households in the Unite K Kingom,
including practically all wage earners and most small and medium bycluding practically all wage earners and most small and medium
salary eares.
The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 117.7 salary earners.
Tor ind ices for three subdivivions of the food group were 117.7
for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh
milk, eggs, potatoes and other frest veegetbes, appos and pears,
fish and home killed muttor fand lamb), 123.3 for those items tish and ane affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked
which , butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 116.7 for other items.
hal The principal changes in the month were:
Food
Increases in the average prices of bread, beef, mutton and lamb,
fresh vegetables other than tomatoes, and sweets and chocolates, fresh vegetabies other than tomatoes, and sweets and chocolates,
were partry ofsset b a reduction in the average price of egs. The
index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal
. variations fell by one-half of one per cent. to to 117.7 , compared
with 118.3 in the previous month. The index for the food arou with 18.3 in the previous month. The index for the food group
as a whole rose by boe-half of one per cent. to $117 \cdot 6$, compared
with

Housing
Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of net rents of
dwellings let unfurnished, the average level of housing costs rose dwellings let enfurnished, the average level of housing costs rose
by rather less than one-haf of one per cent..and the group index was $131 \cdot 3$, compared with $130 \cdot 9$ in December.

## Tansport and velicles

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level
of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and
vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to $110 \cdot 9$, compared with $110 \cdot 5$ in December.
Services
A seasonal fall in the average level of charges for dry cleaning was
partly offset by a rise in the average level of telephone charges. The index for the group fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to $124 \cdot 7$, compared with $125 \cdot 1$ in December.
Ther

## Other groups

In the remaining six groups there was little change in the general
level of prices.
or pices.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 12th December 1966, 3,454 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational
Training Schemes. Of the total 2,650 were able-bodied and 804
dishled The total number in training at the end of the period was 6,708
(5, 101 able-bodied and 1607 disabled) able-bodied and 733 disabled) were at government training centres
 cial colleges, 30 ( 4 able-bodied and 26 disabled) at employers
establishments and 469 at residential (disabled) centres. In the quarter under review, training was completed by 2,719
persons (2,095 able-bodied and 624 disabled), and $2,454(1,903$ able-bodied and 551 disabled) were placed in employment.
february 1967 ministry of labour gazette 14 Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:
$\qquad$


## Statistical Series

Tables $101-133$ in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal
statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry of Labour in the statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry
form of time series including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for ryececding dates and years.
They pare arranged in subject groups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unfiled vacancies,
 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 Some or he main series are shown as charts. Brief deimitions
of the terrs used are the end of this section.
The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the
United Kingom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the
Standard Regions for Statiostical Purposes [MINSTRY or LABour
 to the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is int practi-
cable at present, they relate to the ormer Standard Regions for
Statistical Purposes Statistical Purposes [MINITRY of LABour GAzERTR, January
1956, page 5 ] or, exxetionally to the Ministry of Labour Administrative Regions in the sothteast of England, [MINITRYY
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 the working population of Great Britain at quarterly yates is in
table 101 and more detailed analyses of the employment and
unemployment figures are in subsequent tables. taber 101 and more detaied analyses of the
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 changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group
of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly of employment tables reflat only to employees. Monthly
ettimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by by
the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estithe Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year esti-
mates for other groups (table 03 . The annual totals in employment in all induntruriss and services are analysed bby Region in
table 102 ; quarterly figures are given from June 1965 .

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-117)
show the numbers of persons registered at Employment Exshow the numbers of persons registered at Employment Ex-
changes and Youth Employment Offices in Great reitain and changes and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain and
in each rexion at the monthy count. For Great Britain,
separate figures are given for males and females. The registered separate figures are given for males and females. The registered
unemployed include persons who for various personal and unemployed include persons who for various personal and
other reasons are iikely, irrespective of the general economic opsi-
tion, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posi-
tion, to have dificillt in securing reguar employment in their
home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were
included in articles in the April and July 1966 issues of the GAZETTE. The ral registered is expressed as a percentage of the total nume ros of employees to indicatet the incididence erate of unemploy-
ment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped ment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped
from work and those whilly unemployed. The latter group
includes persons without recent employment who have registered from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group
includes persons without recent employment who have registered
whist seeking employment whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons
seeking their first employment, who are described as schoolseeking their first employment,
eavers, and shown separately.
The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according
to the duration in weeks of their current to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration. excluding school--1eavers, rare given, and and, in addoltion unemployed are adjusted
for normal seasonal variations. TTe national fill or normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also
analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate (o the vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges
(for adults) and to Youth Employment Offices for young persons), (for adults) and to Youth Employment Offices (for y young persons),
and which, at the date of count, remain unfiled. They do not
measure the total volume of unsatisfisied immediate manmeasure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate man-
power requirements of employers, and for young persons, include
vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the power requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include
vacancies which aro intended ot 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 information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 in manufacturing overuime and shorties; tabler 1212 the working by operal hours workes
ind the average hours worked per operative per week in broad
and 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 halfin salected industries in the
yearly earnings enquiries.
Earnings and Wage Rates. The average weekly and hourly
earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries 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 employeses in Great ritiain in index form in tantabe 124 . The average
earnings of clerical and analogous employes and all salaried earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried
employees in certain industries and services in table 125, wage
drift in ind employees in certain industries and services in table 125 , wage
dritit in industries ocverd by the half-yarly aranings in table
126 , and averae earnings in index form by industry in table 127 . 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 1127 ,
and by ocauation in manufacturing induusty in table 128 .
The next table, 129, shows, in index form by industry group The next table, 129, showss, , in index. form bor by industryy group,
movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly moverents in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly
hours of work Th 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

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

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 relaet to
in the table. Where efigures have been rounded to the final digit, there
may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the may be an apparent slight discrepancy
constituent items and the total as shown.
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate
the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. the calculation of percentagee changes, rates of change, etc.
by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision and it must be recognised that they
may be subject to sampling and other errors.

Working population: Great Britain


Males Females


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

EMPLOYMENT


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Revised S } \\ & 1965 \end{aligned}$ $1966$ | Standard Regions September December. March | $\begin{gathered} \substack{7,015 \\ 7,963} \end{gathered}$ | 615 636 638 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,328 \\ & 1,35 \\ & 1,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{2,356 \\ 2,351}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 1,41428 \\ 1,415}}^{1 / 2}$ |  | (in ${ }_{\substack{3.017 \\ 2,984}}^{2,94}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,308 \\ 1,302}}{1,30}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 990 \\ & 99905 \\ & 970 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { 23,209 } \\ \text { 23, } 2,124 \\ 2,24}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June. | 8,013 | 609 | 1,339 | 2,364 | 1,426 | 2,94 | 2,986 | 1,309 | 2,143 | 986 | 23,277 |

[^0]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mid-month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\substack{333 \\ \text { 3n5:4 } \\ \text { 3nt } \\ \text { 3nt } \\ 350: 4 \\ 350: 3}$ |  |  | 270: <br> 30. <br> 30. <br> 30. <br> 30. <br> $320: 1$ <br> 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { june } \\ & \text { june } \\ & \text { june } \\ & \text { june } \\ & \text { june(o. }) . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | cose 280.6 |  |  | litis6:9 | (103:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,677 \cdot 2 \\ & i, 690: 4 \\ & i, 59: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 611:17 608 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,547 \cdot 6 \\ & i, 53,9 \\ & i, 57, i \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jun }}^{\text {June }}$ (b) | ${ }_{1966}^{1965}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 352: 5 \\ & 3555: 5 \\ & 3550 \end{aligned}$ | 299.5 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,625 \cdot 8 \\ & i, 6474 \cdot 6 \\ & i, 644 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 964 |
| Stiction | $\begin{aligned} & 35600 \\ & 355: 0 \\ & 3570 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ( | ${ }^{1,648}{ }^{1,655}$ | citiof |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5757-16 \\ & 5559-7 \end{aligned}$ | 354.5 <br> $\substack{355 \\ 353}$ <br> .9 | cisp 29.2 | $\begin{gathered} 6337 \\ 632 \\ 632 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ¢09:9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1965 |
|  | (is3.8 | 294:0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 331: 3 \\ & 3325: 5 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {l }}$ | 410.9 | 1,628.4 | 2,961.9 | 3,044-7 | 611.6 | 1,573.9 | 544.9 | 758.0 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{2959} \mathbf{2 9 5}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,659.7 \\ & 1,69704 \\ & 1,697 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 545: 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2990.19 .9 \\ & 2997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64378 \\ 6437 \\ 6729 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,685 \cdot 6 \\ i, 648 \\ i, 648 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Doer } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 2995:2 | cisi.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,633.4 \\ & i, 676.6 \\ & i, 6,66 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1966 |
| $\begin{gathered} 530729 \\ 524 \\ 524-4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 292-7.7 \\ & 2006 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3375 \cdot 5 \\ & 337 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,591.5 | 2,971.4 | 3,153.7 | 608.5 | 1,597.1 | 556.8 | 789.0 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 52 \cdot 17 \\ 525 \cdot 2 \\ 552 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349.9 \\ & 3949 \\ & 399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 299 \cdot 6 \\ 2990 \\ 290 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,066 \cdot 6 \\ & i, i, 60 \cdot 6 \\ & i, 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sepuember }}}_{\text {laty }}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 346.34 \\ & 342 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,040.6 \\ & 1,623,6 \\ & 1,653 \end{aligned}$ | - 427.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ocotoer Nocer December |  |




Registered unemployed Males and females
february 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 15

|  |  | total recister |  | whollr unemplored |  | TEM- PORARILY PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers <br> Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  | Total (000's) | of which school leavers ( 000 's) |  | Actual number <br> (000's) | Number <br> (000's) |  |
|  | Moothly verages |  | $0: 9$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & ., 6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0:9 |
| 1963 | June 10 | 71.1 |  | 70.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 69.7 | 80.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 8.3 | 0:5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{71.2 \\ 68}}{70}$ |  | ¢71:0 | 10.2. | oi. 0 |  | cile |  |
| 1964 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0.4}$ | 10.4. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1.0 0.3 0.1 | 0.4. |  |  | .. |
|  |  |  |  | ¢4:8 | ¢ 0.1 | 0.4 0.1 0.1 |  |  |  |
|  | October 12. November 9 December 7 |  |  | 52:0 |  | 0.1 0.4 0.4 | (55:2 |  | : |
| 1965 |  | cis 57.4 | 1:0, | 57:0 | 0.4 0.1 0.1 1.8 | 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.2 | cisi. 5 | 45.6 45 45 45.9 |  |
|  |  | sify | $0: 9$ | 510.2. | - 1.8 | 0:2 | ¢9\%9 |  | -0:8 0.9 |
|  |  | (42:1 | \%:7 $0: 9$ | ${ }_{41}^{41} 9$ | ¢0.1. | ¢0.2 | 41.7 48 45 4 4 |  | $0: 9$ |
|  |  | 50.5 sit 50.0 | $0: 9$ | cose | 0.9 | 0.3 0.2 | $\xrightarrow{\substack{90.3 \\ 49.6}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{48.6 \\ 47.0}}^{\text {4, }}$ | 0:8 0.8 |
| 1966 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9, \\ & 0: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.3 0.1 | 0 |  |  | 0.7 0.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Appiri } 18 \\ & \text { fane } 16 \\ & \text { une } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.8 $0: 7$ |  | $0: \frac{2}{0.2}$ | 0:4 0.4 | 47.2 <br> 38.9 <br> 38 |  | 0:8 0 : |
|  |  |  | - 0.7 | coile |  | 00.4 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{39.9}$ | sile | O:9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Nor or it } \\ \text { Docember } \\ \text { Decer } 12 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 1.3$ |  | $1: 04$ 0.2 0 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {2, }}$ |  | 71.6 78.5 78.6 | $1: 12$ |
| 1967 | January 9 | 98.5 | 1.7 | 94.1 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 93.7 | 78.6 | 1.3 |



## Registered unemployed

 Males and femalesTABLE 109

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TOTAL REGISTER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TEM-
PORARILY
STOPPED \\
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers Seasonally} \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Percentage
rate \\
per cent.
\end{tabular} \& Total (000's) \&  \& \& Actual
number ( \(\left.1000^{\circ} \mathrm{s}\right)\) \& Number (000's) \&  \\
\hline  \& Monthly averzas \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.4
\(0: \frac{3}{0}\)
\(0: 3\)
\(0: 5\)
\(0: 4\)
\(0: 3\)
\(0: 3\)
\(:=\frac{3}{3}\)
\(0: 1\)
\(0: 4\)
\(0: 8\) \&  \& \&  \\
\hline 1963 \& June 10 \& \(20 \cdot 3\) \& 1.5 \& 20.2 \& 0.2 \& 0.1 \& 20.0 \& 25.5 \& 1.9 \\
\hline \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
10 \cdot 1 \\
20 \cdot 6 \\
20.8
\end{gathered}
\] \& 1:4 1.6 \& (17.9 \& i:1.6 \& 0.3. 0.1 \& 178.6 \&  \& 1:88 \\
\hline \& Ocotere 14
Noter
Nocember \& \[
\begin{gathered}
24 \cdot 2 \\
26 \cdot 2 \\
260
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1: 0 \\
\& \substack{1: 0}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 0.1. \& 0.1. 0.1 \&  \& cis \& \(1: 1.8\) \\
\hline 1964 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \cdot 6 \\
\& 27.6 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2:10 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \cdot 3 \\
\& \text { 25: } \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)
0 \& 0.3
0.2
0.2 \& coin \&  \& 1:/6\% \\
\hline \& \[
\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Apriv } \\
\text { Han } \\
\text { ton } 11} }} \\
{\hline 15} \end{subarray}
\] \& 21.7 \& \(1:{ }_{1: 4}^{1 / 2}\) \& ¢, \& \(\bigcirc\) \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& cose \& 20.3
19.7
19.7 \& 1.:5 \\
\hline \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14,6 \\
\& 17.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 17\) \& \(\underset{\substack{14.6 \\ 17.3}}{\substack{\text { a }}}\) \& 0:14 0.7 \& 0:1 \& (14.5 \& lin \(\begin{aligned} \& 19.9 \\ \& 20.1 \\ \& 20.1\end{aligned}\) \& 1.5 1.5 \\
\hline \& Octobo 12 ,
Nocemer
December 7 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20 \cdot 5 \\
\& 212: 5 \\
\& 22.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 5\) \&  \& 0.3 0.1 \& 0.1
0.2 \& cole \& 9, 9.08 \& \({ }_{1}^{1: 5}\) \\
\hline 1965 \&  \&  \& \(1: 8\) \&  \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)
0 \& 0:20 \& cone \&  \& \(1: 1.4\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprifil } 12 \\
\substack{\text { and }} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \({ }_{1 / 5}^{1: 5}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{20.3} 18.15\) \& 0.5 \& 0.2
0.1 \& ¢ 19.8 \& 19.0
20.7
20.7 \& \(1:{ }_{1} 1.5\) \\
\hline \&  \& 19.5 \& \(1:{ }_{1 / 4}^{1 / 4}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{16.4 \\ 18: 8 \\ 18.8}}{ }\) \& 0:12 \& 0:1. \& \(\underset{\substack{16.1 \\ 18.2}}{1.2}\) \&  \&  \\
\hline \&  \&  \& \(1: 6\) \& city \& 0:2 \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)

0 \&  \&  \& 1:6 <br>

\hline 1966 \&  \&  \& $1: 9$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 25: 1 \\
& 22: 5 \\
& 22: 5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 0.12 \& 0.3

0.1
0.1 \&  \& 20:4 \& 1: 1.5 <br>
\hline \&  \& 21.1. \& 1:6 \& 20.9 \& 0:3 0.1 \& 0.2
$0: 1$
0.1 \&  \&  \& 1:5 $1: 6$ <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \cdot 5 \\
& 26.1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1:2 \& cis.4. \& 0.1 0.1 \& 0.1

0.2 \&  \&  \& 1:7 <br>
\hline \& October 120 it
Nocember

Decmber 12 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
31 \cdot 7 \\
38,7 \\
38,1
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 2.7 \&  \& 0.3

0.1
0.1 \&  \&  \&  \& 2: $2 \cdot 1$ <br>
\hline 1967 \& January \& 41.0 \& 3.0 \& 33.8 \& 0.2 \& $2 \cdot 2$ \& 38.6 \& 31.7 \& $2 \cdot 3$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



Registered unemployed Registered unemplo
Males and females
TABLE III


UNEMPLOYMENT East Midlands Region

|  | Torat necter |  | whour un | ventoreo |  | Wrour | memoreo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nemor | Pratase | ${ }_{\text {Toal }}^{\text {（axas）}}$ |  | Tout |  | cose |  |
|  |  | ion |  |  |  |  |  | \％i．8 |
| 1888 | 20.2 |  | ${ }^{185}$ | 0 | 1.6 | ${ }^{183}$ | 19, |  |
|  | cin | \％ |  |  | ！${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | ${ }^{10.6}$ |  | ＂ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {昭 }}$ | ＂ |  | ${ }^{87}$ | \％ 8 | 成： | ${ }^{1080}$ |  |
| ${ }^{194}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{1788}$ |  |  | \％ $\mathrm{i}_{1}$ | \％：\％ |  |  |  |
|  | 䧽！ |  |  | \％$\%$ | \％$\frac{8}{2}$ |  | ${ }^{188}$ | \％ |
|  | ${ }^{1088}$ |  | ${ }^{10} 8$ | 品高 | ${ }^{0} 8$ | 路宕 | 畩高 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {lin }}^{\text {lio }}$ |  | ＂：\％ | \％ 8 | \％ 8 | ＂ | 㬽 |  |
| ${ }^{195}$ cemer | ${ }^{1880}$ | \％： | 哒 | \％：1 | ${ }^{\frac{18}{2}}$ |  | \％ 10.8 | \％\％ |
|  |  | ：\％ | ${ }^{128}$ | \％：1 | \％ 15 | \％108 | ＂： | \％ |
|  | ${ }^{1 / 3}$ | \％$\%$ | 碗 | \％it | \％$\%$ | \％iob | 䃔碞 | \％$\%$ |
| \％asut | 咕 | \％$\%$ | 㗊號 | \％ $0^{8.1}$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ | ${ }^{123}$ |  | ：\％ |
| ${ }^{196}$ |  | ：\％ |  | ：1 | \％ | 昭哭 | 路 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \％\％ |
|  |  | \％$\%$ | 10．${ }^{10}$ | $8: 1$ | ：\％ | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | \％\％ |
|  | ${ }^{1188}$ |  | ${ }^{4}$ | \％ | ：${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6}$ | ${ }^{112}$ |  | \％${ }_{\text {Pa }}^{0}$ |
|  |  | 18 |  | \％ | ${ }^{1 / 5}$ |  |  | H |
| \％mamp | 230 | 1. | ${ }^{237}$ | 0. | 43 | 22.6 | ${ }_{207}$ | 1.4 |

TABLE 113





| Wholly unemployed，excluding school leavers； Analysis by industry of previous employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TABLE IIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | thousands |  |
|  | Andustries | Index of pro | Juction industrie |  | Other indust |  |  |  |  |
| s．l．c．Order | All |  |  |  |  |  | Distributive trades <br> xx | Catering， hotels，etc |  |
| seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 1, \\ & 11_{2} \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 17 17 28 20 20 24 28 28 28 28 25 24 24 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 18 \\ & 20 \\ & 26 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1964 November | ${ }_{\substack{338 \\ 337}}$ | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | ${ }_{85}^{86}$ | ${ }_{50}^{47}$ | 113 | ${ }_{25}^{26}$ | ${ }_{38}^{39}$ | ${ }_{24}^{25}$ | ${ }_{94}^{96}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{336 \\ 341}}{\substack{365}}$ | 156 <br> 150 <br> 150 | 93 98 88 |  | ${ }_{13}^{14}$ | $c272525$ |  | －${ }_{24}^{24}$ | ${ }_{92}^{95}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Anrill } \\ \text { Anay } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 137 \\ 130 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{83}{79}$ | －${ }_{\text {4，}}^{48}$ | －10 | 23 23 23 | 37 3 3 | （18 | ¢ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{264 \\ 289 \\ 289 \\ \hline 18}}{ }$ | （188 | $\xrightarrow{72}$ | ¢ | $\stackrel{8}{8}_{8}^{8}$ |  | 30 <br> 30 <br> 34 | （12 | ${ }_{\substack{80 \\ 82}}$ |
| Oectober | cos | （128 | 7 7 | ${ }_{4}^{42}$ | $\stackrel{8}{10}$ | － | $\underset{\substack{35 \\ 35 \\ 34}}{ }$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | ${ }_{\substack{89 \\ 89}}^{89}$ |
| 1966 January | ${ }_{3}^{336}$ | ${ }_{143}^{148}$ | ${ }_{81}^{81}$ | ${ }_{53}^{57}$ | ${ }_{12}^{13}$ | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | ${ }_{38}^{39}$ | ${ }_{21}^{22}$ | ${ }_{87}^{89}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Fobiruary }}$ March | ${ }_{305}^{306}$ | ${ }_{132}^{1 / 38}$ | ${ }_{71}$ | ${ }_{46}^{53}$ | $10^{12}$ | ${ }_{24}^{26}$ | ${ }_{\text {36 }}^{36}$ | ${ }_{\substack{21 \\ 19}}$ | ${ }_{84}^{87}$ |
| April | （ | 129 <br> 118 | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & \hline 68 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10888 | 边 23 | 34 39 39 | $\stackrel{16}{13}$ | $\xrightarrow{81}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {duly }}^{\text {duvust }}$ | ${ }_{2274}^{274}$ | ${ }_{123}^{123}$ | ${ }_{8}^{67}$ | ${ }_{4}^{36}$ | ${ }_{8}^{7}$ | ${ }_{21}^{20}$ | ${ }_{31}^{28}$ | 112 | ${ }_{78}^{78}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （ecteber |  | $\underset{\substack{106 \\ 208 \\ 206}}{ }$ | ¢ | ${ }_{88}^{60}$ | ¢ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{26 \\ 31}}$ | $\underset{51}{43}$ |  | －${ }_{\text {c }}^{97} 108$ |
| 1967 January | 523 | 266 | 146 | 107 | 16 | ${ }^{35}$ | ${ }_{58}$ | 30 | 117 |
| Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 Ausust | ${ }_{351}^{362}$ | ${ }_{157}^{163}$ | ${ }_{94}^{94}$ | ${ }_{53}^{55}$ | ${ }_{12}^{13}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | ${ }_{42}^{43}$ | ${ }_{20}^{21}$ | ${ }_{95}^{96}$ |
| October Noverer Norer | － | ${ }_{1}^{153}$ | ${ }_{89}^{93}$ | ${ }_{4}^{52}$ | ！11 | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | ¢ | 19 | ${ }_{90}^{92}$ |
| 1985 december | ${ }^{309}$ | ${ }^{136}$ | 84 | ${ }^{42}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{302 \\ 306}}{ }$ | ${ }_{135}^{132}$ | 8 | ${ }_{44}^{41}$ | 10 | ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | ${ }_{\substack{35 \\ 35}}$ | ${ }_{19}^{18}$ | ${ }_{86}$ |
| April | $\substack { 290 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{305 \\ 309{ 2 9 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 0 5 \\ 3 0 9 } } \end{subarray}$ | （130 | （ 78 | 4 <br> 4 <br> 47 | 111 | $\underset{\substack{24 \\ 24 \\ 24}}{ }$ | －34 <br> 35 <br> 35 | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | ${ }_{88}^{84}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aususe | ${ }_{\text {324 }}^{324}$ | ${ }_{1414}^{140}$ | ${ }_{81}^{83}$ | 5 | 11 | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | 18 | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ |
| Otaber |  | 137 135 135 | 80 80 70 | 48 49 49 49 | 110 10 | ¢ | ${ }_{3}^{36}$ | 18 <br> 18 <br> 18 |  |
| 1966 January |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Matarary | ${ }_{2}^{274}$ | ${ }_{121}^{121}$ | ${ }_{71}^{72}$ | 40 |  | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | ， | 16 | 79 |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {April }}$ | － | （123 | 7 | ＋4， | ？ | ${ }_{\substack{22 \\ 22 \\ 23}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{31 \\ 31 \\ 31}}$ | $\stackrel{16}{17}$ | ${ }_{78}^{78}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 边 |  | ${ }_{89}^{88}$ | ${ }_{60}^{40}$ | ${ }_{12}^{11}$ | 25 | 近 36 | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ |  |
| October | 37 <br> $\substack{37 \\ 449 \\ 44 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline}$ | 179 2126 226 | （102 | ${ }_{89}^{79}$ | 13 13 18 |  | $\underset{\substack{44 \\ 52 \\ 54 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | － | cios |
| 1987 January | 454 | 226 | 136 | 77 | 12 | 30 | 51 51 | 25 | 109 |

68 FEBRUARY 1967


Registered Wholly unemployed
Registered Wholly unemployed
Analysis by duration of unemployment

| MEN <br> Total <br> (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Montily |  |
| ${ }^{326.8}$ | 47.4 | 65.6 |  |  |  | 14.1 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | June 10 | 1963 |
| $306: 9$ 30 $30: 8$ $30: 8$ |  |  | 75.6 | 55.4 | 62.3 | $\underset{\substack{16.1 \\ 18,7 \\ 18}}{ }$ |  | $15 \cdot 6$ <br> $\substack{19.6 \\ 19.6}$ |  |  |  |
| cos | cos |  | ${ }^{70 \cdot 3}$ | 4.2 | 65.6 | coin $\begin{aligned} & 23.2 \\ & 10 \cdot 6 \\ & 10.3\end{aligned}$ |  | 12:9, | (10.7 $\begin{gathered}10.7 \\ 8.7\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 14 \\ \text { Nocerer } \\ \text { Docemer 9er } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 345.0 <br> 30.7 <br> 301.3 |  |  | 92.1 | 40.6 | 66.0 | $21: 4$ $1: 5$ $15: 1$ $i$ |  |  | 9:9 9 |  | 1964 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 285 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 250 \cdot 7 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | cis. | 75.9 | 41.2 | 63.1 | 18.1. |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}13.7 \\ 6.7\end{gathered}$ | - 10.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 告:7.7 | 46.5 | 32.5 | 56.1 | 12.0. | 177.4 |  | s.1. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 50: 2 \\ \hline 859 \\ 45.7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 47.8 | 27.7 | 54.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 14.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 9 \\ & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & 24 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,9 \\ & 9: 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 6: 7 \\ & 6: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Notober } 12, \\ \text { Nocecember } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\underset{\substack{255 \cdot 6 \\ 29.5 \\ 29.4}}{2.5}$ |  |  | 66.6 | 27.5 | 51.9 |  | coly | ¢ 18.5 | ${ }_{6}^{6 \cdot 4}$ |  | 1965 |
|  |  |  | 58.8 | 30.6 | 48.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 2 \\ & 10: 2 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{19 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 2}}{1}$ | ¢ | ¢ 4.5 |  |  |
|  | 41.6 <br> $\substack{43 \\ 47.6}$ | 年:4.4 | 43.0 | 26.4 | 44.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 8 \\ & 15: 50 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \cdot 6 \\ & 2939 \cdot 1 \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 59 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 7 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | 46.9 | ${ }^{24} \cdot 8$ | 44.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 20 \\ & 12: 90 \\ & 12 ; 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21: 0 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 20.8 \end{aligned}$ | (10.2 | \%7.9 <br> $5 \cdot 4$ <br> 18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { october } 11 \text { N } \\ \text { Nocemer } \\ \text { Docember } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| cis |  |  | 66.2 | 25.9 | 43.4 |  | $\underset{\substack{15.7 \\ 18,6 \\ 18.2}}{ }$ | ¢0.9 | 5.5. |  | 1966 |
| (221:9 |  |  | 55-2 | 29.7 | 41.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 4 \\ & 1215 \\ & 11.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢0:9 | 5.5 |  |  |
| (193]. |  | cien | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & 17.3 \\ & 17.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | (12:0 | 4i: | cill |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \cdot 7 \\ & 76: 10 \\ & 670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \cdot 1 \\ 105: 205 \\ 1050 \end{gathered}$ | 57.8 | 26.2 | 41.9 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 12:8 | 10:6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { November } 14 \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 407.1 | 82.6 | 111.2 | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | 21.4 | 24.6 | 13.2 | 9.8 | Janary9 | 1967 |



FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 17

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

VACANCIES
Great Britain



Indices of hours worked by operatives In manufacturing industries: Great Britain
table l21


| MEN (2, Yearsandover) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Chemilats | ${ }_{\text {Matal }}^{\substack{\text { Menaluac } \\ \text { ture }}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Shipbuidd } \\ \text { Snd } \\ \text { indinn } \\ \text { enginering } \end{array}$ | Vehicles |  | Textiles |  |  |  |
|  | Earnings 148 15 1511 15 16 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WOMEN (IB YEARS AND OVER).

|  | Chemicale | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Meata } \\ \text { turacac. }}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipbuild } \\ & \text { ins } \\ & \text { enginine } \\ & \text { enginering } \end{aligned}$ | Vahicles |  | Textiles |  | ctathing | Bricks, gitars, gaser, getent, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \frac{12}{12}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54.8 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tifber } \\ & \text { atter } \end{aligned}$ | Paper prining $\underset{\text { publishing }}{\text { pand }}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { AIInurace } \\ & \text { maning } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Construc. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Gises.sicity } \\ & \text { oled } \\ & \text { ander } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { communt } \\ & \text { cationt } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Certrain } \\ & \text { miscellane- } \\ & \text { merricest } \\ & \text { servi } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Pubicinitera- } \\ \text { tionn } \end{array}\right\|$ | (ell $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aldustries } \\ & \text { covered }\end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 19 & 12 \\ 19 & 10\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ekly | mings 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 为 | rred 1962 1963 1964 1956 1966 |
|  |  |  |  | (ers |  | (er |  | (1) |  | (lat |  | ming <br> 1962 <br> 1963 <br> 1964 <br> 1965 <br> 1966 |

WOMEN (Ib Years and over)

| Timber, |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { other } \\ & \text { mand } \\ & \text { turf } \\ & \text { induc. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | Construc. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { gasestricity } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { natrer } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { anammunt } \\ & \text { cationti- } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | Ald <br> indurries <br> couerd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



|  |  |  |  |  |  | $33 \cdot 6$ and and and an: and an: 37.1 37.2 |  | $40 \cdot 2$ $00: 5$ and: an: an: an: 39.3 $39: 1$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { build } i n g \\ & \text { and mar- } \\ & \text { ine mengin- } \\ & \text { eering } \end{aligned}$ | Vehicles | $\substack{\text { Metast } \\ \text { Boset } \\ \text { sopectere } \\ \text { spectifed }}$ | Textiles | cloching <br> and foot |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Timber } \\ \text { Surner } \\ \text { foture } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




| October | Paper anining, and <br> publishing |  | ${ }_{\text {Al }}^{\text {All }}$ <br> facturing industries | Mining quarrying | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {coion }}$ |  | All production industries covered by enquiry |  | ${ }_{\text {All }}^{\text {Alinustries and }}$ Servics covered |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Index of average earnings of salaried employees* All industries and services covered $\dagger$

| October | All employes | Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955 | 79.2 | ... | ... |
| 1956 | ${ }^{85} 0$ | ... | ... |
| 1957. | 90.9 | ... | ... |
| 1958. | 93.9 | ... | . |
| 1959. | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1860. | $105 \cdot 6$ | 106.0 | 105.1 |
| 1961. | 110.8 | 111.2 | 110.6 |
| 1962 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 117.5 |
| 1963 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 123.9 |
| 1964 | 130.3 14.4 | 130.5 10.7 | 130.5 <br> 10.5 |
| 1965 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 142.5 |

Average earnings of clerical and analogous
Average earnings of clerical and analogous
employees and all salaried employees* in certa employees and all salaried employees in certain
industries and services $\dagger$ : United Kingdom
$\frac{\text { TABLE } 125}{\text { October }}$

| October <br> (I) | Clerical and analogous employees only $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | All salaried employes** |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956 | 321,000 | IIf is io | 89.7 | 305,000 | ${ }_{7}^{5} 14$. | ${ }^{83} .0$ | 873,0 | ${ }_{15}{ }_{15} 5^{5} 7.8$ | $86 \cdot 4$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{\text {f }} \stackrel{\text { \% }}{7} \frac{\mathrm{f}}{6}$ |  |
| 1957 | 312,000 | 11134 | 94.4 | ${ }^{311,000}$ | 863 | 89.5 | 88,000 | 16410 | 91.3 | 808,000 | 1003 | 90.4 |
| 1958 | 307,000 | 11164 | 95.6 | 315,000 | 897 | 91.3 | 89,000 | 161310 | ${ }^{93} 8$ | 826,000 | 1022 | 91.2 |
| 1959. | 300,000 | 1272 | 100.0 | 321,000 | ${ }_{9} 98$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 913,000 | 17158 | $100 \cdot 0$ | ${ }^{\text {854,000 }}$ | 1117 | 100.0 |
| 1860. | 298,000 | 1323 | 106.1 | 333,000 | 91610 | 106.0 | 928,000 | 18182 | 106.3 | 87,000 | 1139 | 105.5 |
| 1961 | 301,000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 358,000 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953,000 | 19150 | 111.1 | 915,000 | 1246 | $110 \cdot 3$ |
| 1962 | 301,000 | 1425 | 114.3 | 370,000 | 101411 | 115.8 | 975,000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 94,000 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963 | 244,000 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 1120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | 125.5 | 972,000 | 13157 | 124.4 |
| 1964. | 27,000 | 14189 | 120.9 | 322,000 | 1116 | 124.7 | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 92,000 | 1473 | 129.6 |
| 1965 | 278,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | 134.4 | 1,04,000 | 25101 | 113.4 | 1,033,000 | 15153 | 析 |

Wage drift: Percentage change over corresponding
month in previous yea
TABLE 126
TABLE 126
Average weekly
Average

| 1953 | April |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1954 | April |
| 1955 | Aprib |
| 1956 | April |
| 1957 | Afril ${ }_{\text {ctor }}$ |
| 1958 | April |
| 1959 | April |
| 1960 | April |
| 1961 | April |
| 1962 | Afril |
| 1963 |  |
| 1964 | ${ }^{\text {April }}$ Ofor |
| 1965 | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {Ofober }}$ |
| 1966 | Aprit ${ }^{\text {ataber }}$ |


|  | (Vaze earnings |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) |



| Avereage hourly | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Waze drift" } \\ & \text { (col. (3) } \\ & \text { coin } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| (4) | (5) |
| $\pm{ }_{+}+5.5$ | $\mp{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}, 8$ |
| $\pm$+9.1 <br> +5.3 | $\pm 0.6$ |
| + +7.2 | $\pm+1: 6$ |
| + +8.6 | +1.0 |
| $\pm$+2.5 <br> +5.6 | $\pm+1: 3$ |
| $\pm{ }_{+}^{+4.8}$ | $\pm 1.1$ |
| $\pm{ }_{+}^{+3.5}$ | $\mp$ |
| $\pm$ | + $+1: 8$ |
| + +6.2 | $\pm{ }^{+}+0.5$ |
| $\pm{ }_{+}+4.1$ | + +0.1 |
| $\pm{ }_{+}^{+3.6}$ | + +0.4 |
|  | $\pm 1.6$ |
| $\pm{ }_{+}+5.3$ |  |
| $\pm{ }_{+}^{+8 . \%}$ | $\pm \begin{aligned} & +1.7 \\ & +0.9\end{aligned}$ |




178 february 1967 ministry of labour gazette
EARNINGS
ndex of average earnings (monthly enquiry) Great Britain

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Food } \\ \text { drink }}}{ }$ $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { tobacco }}}{\text { nd }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { chemicals } \\ & \text { anded } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | Meal |  |  |  | Vehicles |  | Textiles |  | cotater |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employess paid woekly* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amir }}^{\text {Aril }}$ | 矿 | ${ }_{\text {che }}$ | ${ }^{115} 18.7$ | ${ }^{117} 17.6$ | (122.4. | (16.3 | 1118.5 | 113:1 | (109:9 | (103:4 |  | (13.9 |
| june | 1130 | 120.3 | ${ }_{118.3}$ | 116.2 | 132.0 | ${ }^{125.5}$ | 117.4 | 118.5 | ${ }^{115.0}$ | $107 \cdot 9$ |  | $116 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 111:8 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{115} 12.6$ | (18.9 |  | - 139.5 |  | (113.68 | (17\%: | (15:6 | (100.5. |  |  |
| October |  | ${ }_{\substack{18,0 \\ 1174 \\ 114}}$ | (121.7 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{116.7}$ |  | (17\%3 | (109.2. |  | (120.3 |
| $1966 \begin{gathered}\text { Januray } \\ \substack{\text { fibray } \\ \text { March }} \\ \text { a }\end{gathered}$ | (15] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (100. | 1179:2 | (18.7\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (123:3 |  | (120:9 | 109.8. | (120.0 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Alurust }}^{\text {July }}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{12} 12 \cdot 9$ | 退127.5 | 26:3. | 124:1 |  |  | (12:3 |  | (12.5 | (10.2. |  |  |
| October | 120.3 |  | (123.7 | (ex | (14.2. |  |  | (124:3 | (12.7 | (109.8 |  | (125:6 |
| Employees paid monethr** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 Februar M |  | ${ }^{1096: 6}$ | ${ }_{1175}^{117.5}$ | ${ }_{10}^{1075}$ | ${ }^{1070} 10.6$ | ${ }_{1020}^{100}$ | ${ }^{100 \cdot 9}$ | ${ }^{109 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{109.8}$ | ${ }_{\text {los }}^{105}$ | ${ }^{1086.7}$ | - 104.9 |
|  | (iot |  | (107.7 | (107.3 | (107.3 | (101:6 | (107:3 | (10.6 | 109:4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\text {Jutust }}$ | 10.1 | 10:9 | 110.7 | 109:2 | 1112:8 | +103:8 | 109.7 109.1 109.9 | ${ }^{1} 16.7$ | (10:8 | (10.3 | (104.3 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{1063 \\ 103: 4}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (otaber | (108:2 |  | ${ }_{\substack{112.5 \\ 116.7}}^{1 / 8}$ | (118:8 | ¢14.9. | ${ }^{1077.7}$ | (13.2 |  | ${ }^{115.5}$ |  | 479 4 | ${ }_{\text {lil }}^{103.6}$ |
| $1966 \begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { fibrary } \\ & \text { March }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | cily |  | (17.2. | (109:8 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{13,5 \\ 11595}}$ | (110:4 |  | (13:4 | (10:4 | (105.0 |
| April |  |  | (12.5 |  | (122: | +109:3 | (17:2 |  | 114:6 | (16: | 116:5 | (105:2 |
| July | H16.5 | ${ }^{113,4}$ | ${ }^{1154.8}$ | ${ }^{112} 11.7$ | 124:0 | ${ }_{1089}^{10.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{118: 2}$ | ${ }_{1173: 8}^{117}$ | 115:9 | ${ }^{119.9}$ | 113:0 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{106 \%}$ |
| Suepuer | 115 | ${ }_{112}^{12}$ | 1114 | 111:8 | 2121:7 | 108.9 | ${ }_{114}^{114.8}$ | ${ }^{11118}$ | \% | ${ }^{1912.3}$ | 11104 | ${ }^{107.2}$ |
| Oteber |  | ${ }_{1}^{1214.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckind }}^{120.2}$ | (112.6 $\begin{aligned} & 12 . \\ & 120.1\end{aligned}$ | (122:0 |  |  | (120:9 |  |  |  | coictios |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}$ |  |  | (14.6. | ¢10.6 |  | (14.5 | (10.8 | 111:9 ${ }^{116: 3}$ |  | (103:6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 118.4 |  | 10.5 | 116.5 | 15.4 |
| Aly | ${ }^{11119.9}$ | ${ }^{\text {He }}$ | ${ }^{116.6}$ | ${ }_{112}^{112: 5}$ | ${ }^{1229} 1{ }^{129} 5$ | (12.0. |  | ${ }^{116: 2}$ | ${ }^{112} 13.7$ | ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ | ${ }^{1114: 8}$ | 112:9 |
| Oteber |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {H }}^{116: 9}$ |  |  | (15.9 | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{1189.9}$ | (16:2 | (109.0 | 116:1 | (18:1 116 |
| 1966 | (15:4 |  | (19.3 | (18.518.5 <br> 1212.0 <br> 1 |  |  |  | (17.9 | (17:2 | (iots | ${ }_{\substack{116: 5 \\ 119,9}}^{1 / 5}$ | (16:5 |
| April | 117 | 119.8 | 122.2 |  | ${ }_{122.7}$ |  | 122.2 | 122.3 |  | 109.9 | ${ }^{19} 9$ | 120:2 |
| $\mathrm{c}_{\text {Mune }}^{\text {May }}$ | (121.2 | 124 | 125:5 | 121:8 | ${ }_{139}^{19.5}$ | ${ }^{124.7}$ | ${ }^{123 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }^{1224} 12.6$ | \% | 110.8 | ${ }_{122.0}$ | 122.0 |
|  |  |  |  | (12:8 |  |  | (121-5 |  |  | (iol |  |  |
| October $\substack{\text { O.cer } \\ \text { Necember }}$ Necmber | $\begin{aligned} & 118,6 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $120 \cdot 3$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}120 \\ 121: 2 \\ 12: 2\end{array}$ | 123.1 123: 120:3 | $120 \cdot 8$ <br> 10,4 <br> $18: 0$ |  |  |  |  | (12. | $\begin{aligned} & 1090 \\ & 1090 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 179
Index of average earnings (monthly enquiry) Great Britain



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


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

TABLE 128

 | Engineering industrié |
| :--- |
| Timeworkers |













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





February 1967 ministry of labour gazette 18


184 FEBRUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

WAgES AND
HOURS

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


| TABLE 313 (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31st JANUARY 1956=100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Other manu- facturing industries | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {Cion }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { cambuni- } \\ & \text { ation } \end{aligned}$ | Distributive |  | Miscellan- <br> service |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1115 <br> 125 <br> 1135 <br> 1135 <br> 1158 <br> 1156 <br> 1158 <br> 158 <br> 158 <br> 1188 <br> 159 <br> 159 <br> 159 <br> 159 <br> 159 <br> 159 <br> 159 <br> 159 |  |  | 118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 151 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & (45 \cdot 0) \\ & 98 \cdot 6 \\ & 96 \cdot 2 \\ & 94 \cdot 5 \\ & 94 \cdot 2 \\ & 94 \cdot 1 \\ & 93 \cdot 9 \\ & 91 \cdot 9 \\ & 89 \cdot 5 \\ & 89 \cdot 8 \\ & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 89 \cdot 5 \\ & 89 \cdot 5 \\ & 89 \cdot 5 \\ & 89 \cdot 1 \\ & 89 \cdot 1 \\ & 89 \cdot 1 \\ & 89 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | All items |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FOOD } \\ & \text { All } \end{aligned}$ | Seasonat* | $\left.\right\|^{\text {mportedt }}$ | $\\|^{\text {Other }}$ | All items except food | Alconolic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17th January 1956 $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weishts . . . | 1.000 |  | 350 | 921-94 | 47 | $210+2084$ | ${ }_{650}$ | 7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1020: 80.0 \\ & 10090 \\ & 1096 \\ & 1195 \\ & 117 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1049 10.6 10.6 10.0 10.1 $119: 1$ $119 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |
| 16 th January $1962=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & i, 1,000 \\ & i, 0,000 \\ & i, 000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 319 \\ & 314 \\ & 398 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 6{ }^{64} \\ & 6.5 \\ & 65^{5} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 77t January } \\ & 1756 \\ & \hline 119.3 \end{aligned}$ | 101.6 1030 10,0 120.5 12.5 |  | $102 \cdot 6$ <br> $100: 4$ <br> 10.5 <br> 10.5 <br> 14.7 |  | $102 \cdot 4$ $102: \pm$ 1020 $115: 8$ 15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 30,3 \\ & 1007 \\ & 120: 1 \\ & 121: 7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 7 \\ & 109: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101: 90: 90,510: 4 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 1045: 6 \\ & 105: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 0 \\ & 902: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 6 \\ & 10020.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 5 \\ & 10,5 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 90 \\ & 1010 \end{aligned}, 5$ | (10.0. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103.7.7 } \\ & \text { a } 10.4 \\ & 105: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1964 January 14 |  | 104.7 | 105.4 | 99.6 | ${ }^{113.9}$ | 106.3 | 104.3 | 103.2 |
| April 14. |  | 106.1 107.4 | 107.4 108.9 | 103.3 103.2 | 114.7 117.2 | 107.9 109.8 | 10.3 106.7. 106. | 103.5 110.2 |
| October 13 |  | 107.9 | 108.9 108.0 | ${ }_{98.8}^{103.2}$ | ${ }_{117.5}^{117.5}$ | 109.8 110.2 | $106 \cdot 7$ 107.7 | 110.2 110.0 |
| 1965January 12 <br> Bibray <br> March 16 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 50: 5 \\ & 109: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 30: 300 \\ & 1010: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 3 \\ & 1042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119: 7 \\ & 117: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 11117 | (iog:2 | 110:9 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 0 \\ & 122: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $1112: 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 1 \\ & 109.9 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 117 \% 1 \\ 116 ; 1 \end{array}\right\}$ | 112:0 |  | (18.7 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 7 \\ & 123 \\ & \hline 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 0 \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 112:6 |  | 1900 |
| October 12 November 16 December 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113.611 \\ & 113: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $111 \cdot \frac{1}{113: 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1060: 9 \\ & 1020 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{18 \\ 118.5 \\ 119.1}}^{19 .}$ | ${ }_{1}^{112.5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{113 \\ 114 \\ 14.4 \\ 14.4}}$ | 119:0 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1143 \\ & 1144 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 0 \\ & 123: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1016 \\ & 1090 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{118: 57}^{119: 5}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{115: 8}$ | 19:0 |
|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{ll:c:c} 116: 8 \\ 17: 1 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 2 \cdot 2,2 \\ & 118: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | (120.7 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{1114: 3}$ | ${ }^{116: 3}$ | 19:0 |
|  |  | ${ }_{1166: 6}^{117: 5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 115: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 113.7 1130.6 109 | (12. | ${ }_{\substack{116: 2 \\ 116: 2}}^{160}$ | H117:8 | (19.0 |
|  |  | $\operatorname{lif}_{118: 4}^{18:-4}$ |  | 110.9 116.9 118.7 117.7 | (en | (116.1 | He. 118.2 | (15.56 |
| 1967 January 17 . |  | 118.5 | 117.6 | 117.7 | 123.3 | 116.7 | 119.0 | 125.4 |


| Tobacco | Housing | ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\text {Fuel }}$ light |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Clothing } \\ \text { and footwear }}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Miscollaneous } \\ \text { goods }}}$ | Services |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17th January 1956=100 |
| 80 | 87 | 55 | 66 | 106 | 68 | 59 | 58 | Weights |
|  | 102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6 140.6 | $101 \cdot 3$ 1010 113 11.5 12.3 127 130.6 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1035 \\ & 1095 \\ & \hline 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 16 th January 1962 $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & \hline 74 \\ & 76 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 108 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |  | 64 <br> $\begin{array}{c}64 \\ 64 \\ 59 \\ 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 9, \\ 95 \\ 92 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & \substack{98 \\ 100 \\ 1006 \\ 106} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 66^{3} \\ & 66^{6} \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & .56 \\ & \substack{56 \\ 565 \\ 56} \end{aligned}$ | 1962 $\begin{aligned} & 1968 \\ & 19650 \\ & 19665 \\ & 1966\end{aligned}$ | Weights |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 6: 6 \\ & \text { ano: } \\ & \text { ono: } 0: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Monethy aver | $\begin{aligned} & 1968 \\ & 1966 \\ & 1.966 \\ & 1.966 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 100000 \\ & 1000: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3,3 \\ & 104046 \\ & 10 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 80 \\ & 100: 1 \\ & 100: 1 \end{aligned}$ | (90:8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10: } 0.96 \\ & \text { cos } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 44 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 20: 7 \\ & 100: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 101:4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Afril } 17 \\ & \text { October } 16 \end{aligned}$ | 1962 |
| 1000 $100: 0$ $100: 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 5 \\ & 10591 \\ & 1099: 1 \\ & 100: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 99: 8 \\ \text { an: } \\ 100: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 2.2 \\ & \text { a } 10.515 \\ & 10037 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1010 \\ & \text { oop } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Januar y <br> July 16 <br> October | 1963 |
| 100.0 | 110.9 | 110.1 | $101 \cdot 2$ | 1040 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 9$ | 1050 | January 14 | 1964 |
| 100.0 | 113.8 | 110.1 | $102 \cdot 2$ | 104.5 | 101.7 | 104.4 | 106.7 | April 14 |  |
| $107 \cdot 2$ | 114.6 | 106.5 | 102.5 | 1048 | 101.8 | 105.2 | 106.8 | Jull 14 |  |
| 109.5 | 115.7 | 109.7 | $102 \cdot 9$ | 105.5 | 102.4 | $105 \cdot 3$ | 108.0 | October 13 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 109: 59: 5 \\ 1090: 5 \\ 1095 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 16: 1 \\ & 116: 5 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114: 81 \\ & 115: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1040 \\ & 104 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $106: 9$ $106: 4$ $106 \cdot 6$ | (10.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1090 \% \\ & 109 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1965 |
| $\begin{gathered} 120: 8 \\ 120: 8 \\ 120: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120: 70 \\ \text { 212: } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 5: 5 \\ & 10212: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 104: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 7 \\ & 1066 \\ & 1069 \end{aligned}$ | (1068 | (1096\% | 1119:9 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 120: 8 \\ 120: 80: 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 2 \\ & 115: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 104:94:90.0 } \\ & 100510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1070 \\ & i 07 \\ & 107: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 113:9 |  |  |
| (120:8 |  | 1115:4 | (10.4 | - 107.6 | +107.6 | (109.6 | ${ }_{\substack{115 \\ 116: 6 \\ 116: 5}}$ |  |  |
| (120:8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 7 \\ & 120 \cdot 7 \\ & 120: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 65 \\ & 1055: 6 \\ & 105: 8 \end{aligned}$ | (108.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot 109.1 \\ & 1090: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 110:6 | 1116:6 |  | 1966 |
| (120:8 | (129 |  | (106:4 | 109.1 | (10:109 |  | (189\% 119 |  |  |
| (en | (120. | (19.5 | (10.5 | 109.6 110.2 10.7 10.0 | 109.9 | (12.3 | (129.5 | (enter |  |
| (120:8 | 130.1 130.5 130.7 | (12. | (10.7 | 1111:3 | 10.1 | +113.9 | (124.4 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120.8 \\ & 120.8 \\ & 120.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { 130.9 } \\ & \hline 131 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12449 \\ & 1249.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 8 \\ & 100.8 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111: 3 \\ & \text { I11.4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1100: 2 \\ & 11009 \end{aligned}$ | 113.6 113.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1245 \cdot 1 \\ & 124.1 \\ & 124.7 \end{aligned}$ | December 13 <br> January 17 | 1967 |



Stoppages of work: United Kingdom


Working days lost in all stoppages in progress
 $\underset{\substack{\text { Ald } \\ \text { indstries } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { services }}}{\substack{\text { Mininn } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { quarrr }}}$

|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 192 | Ocober | ${ }_{72}^{278}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{376 \\ 15 \\ 15}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | (100 |
| 1983 |  | ¢ | (103 | $\underset{\substack{22 \\ 38}}{\substack{22}}$ | ¢ | ( |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{186 \\ 189}}{\substack{182}}$ | -30 | $\stackrel{\substack{33 \\ 55}}{\substack{\text { c, }}}$ | $\underset{14}{\substack{14 \\ 14 \\ \hline}}$ |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{151 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{176 \\ 23 \\ \hline 18}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{29 \\ 34 \\ 34}}$ | ${ }_{10}^{135}$ | (105 |
|  | O.asober | cos |  |  | ¢ | - |
| 1964 |  | $\underset{\substack{122 \\ 191 \\ 19}}{ }$ | $\substack { \text { 203 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{221{ \text { 203 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 2 1 } } \\{222} \end{subarray}$ | ¢ | (ios | $\xrightarrow{381} \begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 789\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Anpil | $\underset{\substack{238 \\ 288 \\ 238}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\substack { 308 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{208 \\ 261{ 3 0 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 0 8 \\ 2 6 1 } } \end{subarray}$ | \% | ¢ | $\pm$268 <br> a <br> 172 <br> 18 |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{168 \\ 120}}{129}$ | (inco | (154 | (159 | $\underset{\substack { 298 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{199 \\ 159{ 2 9 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 9 9 \\ 1 5 9 } } \\{\hline}\end{subarray}}{ }$ |
|  | (enter |  |  |  | , | (15 |
| 195 |  |  | $\substack { 212 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2100{ 2 1 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 1 0 0 } } \\{300} \end{subarray}$ | (ta | (is |  |
|  | coil | (tas | (in | (184 |  |  |
|  |  | (188 |  | $\underset{\substack{97 \\ 96}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | ¢ |  |
|  | Otaber |  | $\underset{\substack { 225 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{255{ 2 2 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 5 5 } }\end{subarray}}{\substack{25}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 36}}$ | ${ }_{55}^{75}$ | $\xrightarrow{198}$ |
| 1966 |  | $\substack{211 \\ 202}$ | (125 | ( ${ }_{\substack{53 \\ 59 \\ 59}}$ | ¢96 | $\underset{185}{185}$ |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{101 \\ 102}}{\substack{15}}$ | $\underset{\substack { 20 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{203 \\ 185{ 2 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 0 3 \\ 1 8 5 } }\end{subarray}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{58 \\ 88}}$ |  |
|  |  | 䞨 | cis | $\underset{\substack{23 \\ 33 \\ 13}}{ }$ | (in |  |
|  |  | (176 | - | (in | ¢ | (163 |
| 187 | ${ }_{\text {enemarer }}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{6}$ | 154 | 43 | ${ }_{45}$ | 125 |

[^1]


DEFINTIONS

The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this G Gazerte
relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.
working populatio
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
All emoner
hM Forces
Serving UK members of H.M. Armed Forces and Women's
Services including those on release leave.
CIVlian labour force
Working population less HM Forces.
rotal in civil employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
bmployers in employment
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
TOTAL Employees
Employees in employment plus registered wholly un-
employed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages
$207-214$ of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).
registrred unemployed
Persons registered for employment at an Employment
Exchange or Youth Employment Office on the day of the 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
wholly unemployed
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of
the count, and availabe 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 Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of
age not in full-time education who have not yet been in
insured emplogment.
temporarily stopped
Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the
count, are suspended from work by their count, are suspended from work by their employers on the
understanding that they will shortly resume work and are understanding that they will shortily resume work and are
unemployed percentage rate
Total number of reegistered unemployed expressed as a
percentage of the estimated total number of employees percentage or
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. sonally adjusted
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
${ }_{\text {MEN }}^{\text {Males aged }} 18$ years and over, except where otherwise

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.
ADULTs
Men and women
Boys
Males
stated.
GIRLs
Females under 18 years of age
Young prrsons
yourth
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males
aged 21 and over). oprratives Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical
workers, in manufacturing industries.
manual workers
Employees, othor than administrative and clerical
employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
PART-TME WORKERS
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per
weok, except where otherwise stated.
NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
weekly hours worked
Actual hours worked during the week.
overtime
Work outside normal hours.
short-time working
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than
normal hours.
toppages or wopr nour her
Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of
employment or conditions of labour excluding those
involving fewer than 10 workers and inpoviving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for
less than one day except any in which the agregate less than one day, except any in whic
number of man-days lost exceeded 100 .

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Makers of Fine Esparto } \\ \text { and Woodfree Printings and }\end{array}$ | Plant \& Machinery |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maintenance |  |

and Woodfree Printings and
Enamelling Papers
The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co Ltd

Radcliffe, nr. Manchester


Londo offcici
IB, Blackfriars Lane, E.C. 4
Telephone: CEN S5ST STD O1

Draws attention to the impor--
tance of maintenance of plant
 establishment of safe workin
conditions and underlines the
particularar risks to whinch rticular risks to which
aintenance Workers may be



 and Rings, Ventilator Eyelets
WE HoLD ALL sTock SIZEs
Bodill, Parker (1922) Lt (Established in 1860 )
Lower Tower Street, Bir Lower Tower Street, Birmingham
Telephone ASTOn Cross
I 111 Telefonhen ATTon Cross
Telegrams: 'Bodills, Birmingham'

Ministry of Labour h.m. factory inspectorate

## Foundry Goggles

Report of the Joint Advisory Committee
This report gives the findings of the Joint Advisory Committee, appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories to advise on the most efficient type of eye protection to be worn by a foundry worker at risk from molten metal.

$$
16 s \text { (by post } 16 s 10 d \text { ) }
$$

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in
London (post orders to P.O. Box 569 , S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

Subscription form for the Ministry of Labour Gazette
To HM Stationery Office:
London, S.E.1: P.O. Box 569
Manchester 2: 2. Brazennote Stre
Cardifs: 109 St. Mary Street
Relfast 1.80 Chichester Street
dinburgh 2: 13a Castle Stret
Birmingham 5: 5 S Smallbrook, Ringway

Name

## Accidents

How they are caused and how to prevent them

This well illustrated booklet contains descriptions of accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories

Details are given of safety precautions applicable to factories, building operations, works of engineering construction and docks.

Quarterly $2 s$ (by post $2 s 6 d$ ) Annual Subscription 10s including postage

## HMso

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in Londo (post orders to PO Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

## (C) Crown copyright 1967

## Printed and published by

Her Majesty's Stationery Office
To be purchased from
49 High Holborn, London w.c. 1 423 Oxford Street, London w. 1 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff Brazennose Street, Manchester 2 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5 80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1 or through any bookseller

Printed in England


[^0]:    

[^1]:    

