

Volume LXXV No. 1 Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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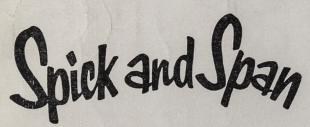
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MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Ministry of Labour (Inf 3) Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1 (SLOane 9661 ext 214).

(95192)

HMSO

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# **Expansion of Family Expenditure Survey**

In recent years there has been a growing demand for more detailed information about the incomes and patterns of expenditure of households in the United Kingdom. To meet these requests the Ministry of Labour has made arrangements to expand the Family Expenditure Survey from which this information is derived. This year a sample of about 10,000 households will be invited to participate in the survey and to provide information about their income and how they spend it.

Up to now this information has been sought from about 5,000 households each year of which about 3,500 have furnished details and it is expected that about 7,000 will take part in this year's expanded survey. It is proposed that the sample of households from which certain information is sought shall be further extended to about 20,000, but final plans are not yet complete, although it is hoped it may be possible to introduce this part of the programme next year.

The purpose of this expansion is to widen the scope of the information available in two ways. First, the larger sample will provide more accurate information, particularly about regional patterns and about the income distribution of individuals. Second, the further expansion of the sample to about 20,000 will enable information to be obtained on a number of special topics which cannot be dealt with by the present survey.

#### **Development of Survey**

The introduction of the survey derives from a recommendation by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in August 1951 that there should be an enquiry into the pattern of expenditure of private households as a source of the weights used in the calculation of the Index of Retail Prices, and that it should be followed by smallerscale enquiries at frequent intervals. The large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry was held in 1953-54 and the continuing Family Expenditure Survey began in 1957

In 1962 the Committee recommended that the information obtained from the survey over a period of three consecutive years should be used as a basis for an annual revision of the weighting pattern of the Index Retail Prices, and this has been done since 1962. However, this is not the only purpose which the survey serves. As the only comprehensive source of continuing information about the incomes and expenditure of private households, it provides a unique fund of important economic and social data.

Consequently, it has rapidly developed into a multipurpose survey. It is used by the Central Statistical Office to supplement trade and other sources on which their

estimates of consumers' expenditure are based. It can be used to show the effects of the different types of direct and indirect taxation and of a wide range of social benefits on various types of family. It can throw light on the standard of living of many different kinds of household and on the extent to which the earnings of wives and other members of the family contribute to that standard.

It is the only source of earnings information which covers the whole economy and provides a wide range of data (for example on occupations, family composition, housing, the ownership of various consumer durables) in a form which is most useful because accompanied by information about income. Consequently a good deal of the information extracted from the survey is made available to other government departments, local authorities, regional planning authorities, and non-official bodies, especially university research workers and private organisations in market research. In no circumstances are the particulars of individual households released in a form which would allow such households to be identified.

#### Sample of Households

The sample for the survey is drawn each year by the Government Social Survey, and it is arranged so as to give each of the 17 million households in the United Kingdom an equal chance of being included and to ensure that the sample of households, each of which maintains detailed expenditure records for two weeks, is spread as evenly as possible throughout the year. As the survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded.

The household is defined as including all those who normally live at the same address and who are catered for by the same person. Thus, boarders in private households and resident domestic servants are included, but persons renting part of a dwelling furnished or unfurnished from the main tenant or owner and catering for themselves, are regarded as separate households. Children under 16 away at school are included as members of the household, but others receiving education away from home are not.

Interviewers visit each household to establish contact and seek the co-operation of every member who is 16 or over, or though under 16 is in full-time work. Several calls may be required before contact is made. If any member is temporarily away, record keeping is delayed until all members are available. If everyone in the household agrees to co-operate various questionnaires are completed and a diary record-book covering the first seven days in which to enter details of all expenditure is left with each member, so that record-keeping can begin as soon as possible. Normally, an interviewer visits each household at least three times more; to supply diaries for the second seven days, to deal with any queries which arise and finally to collect all the completed records. The interval between the initial and final visit to a co-operating household is thus several weeks.

#### **Three Questionnaires**

There are three questionnaires which are completed by the interviewers. One covers general information about the household, about the age, sex, occupational and marital status and relationships of the various members, and about the type and size of dwelling occupied. It also covers certain types of recurring expenditure such as payments for housing, gas and electricity, and telephone charges. In addition, it seeks details about commodities obtained free or at concessionary prices from the employer or the State. Information for this questionnaire is usually obtained either from the head of the household or the housewife. The other questionnaires are completed for each individual adult member of the household.

The second questionnaire is devoted to income and also deals with information about employment status, occupation and the industry of each occupied household member. The questions on income cover all sources under the main headings of income from wage or salary, income from business or profession, State and private pensions and benefits, income from investments and income from any household member under 16. Windfall payments such as legacies, paid up insurance policies and betting winnings are not included in the present definition of income. Information covering the incomes of households and of all members (including those below the income tax level) in this detail is not available from any other source.

The third questionnaire deals with personal expenditure on items normally occurring at relatively long, but regular intervals, such as car, radio, television and other licences, season tickets for public transport, various types of insurance, and education expenses. It also covers hire purchase payments and other similar arrangements.

Unlike these three questionnaires which provide information given to the interviewer, the diary record books are completed by the household members themselves. They are asked to enter details of all payments made for goods and services, irrespective of whether these have been delivered or consumed. Exceptions are goods obtained through clothing or similar clubs or withdrawn for personal consumption from the informant's own shop or farm. These are to be entered with their acquisition values at the time the goods are obtained.

Provided all adults in the household complete records, each adult is paid £1 as a recognition of the time and trouble involved in supplying the information. Payments are posted to reach informants two or three weeks after completion of the diaries.

Once all the completed records are collected they are scrutinised by the Social Survey to ensure that the various forms are complete and contain no obvious anomalies. A special check is made to delete payments which are business expenses and payments in the diaries which cover items of expenditure reported in the interview questionnaires. The final stage carried out by the Social (95192)

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Survey is that of coding which includes the allocation of an identifying number to each purchase in the recordbooks for the purposes of machine processing. The various items in the interviewer's questionnaires already have preprinted numerical codes.

When coding is complete, the field work documents, identified by a reference number only and not containing the name or address of the informant, are transferred to the Ministry of Labour for tabulation of the results. Machine cards are punched for every item of information required from the questionnaires and record-books and the whole of the data is then recorded on magnetic tape by an electronic computer which does most of the subsequent processing. The computer programme provides for conversion of recorded items of expenditure or income covering varying periods into a common period of one week, and undertakes calculation of more complex pieces of information, for example, gross income of household, housing costs, household type.

Annual reports on the Family Expenditure Survey are published giving a wide variety of detailed analyses of expenditure for households of different types distinguished by income, family composition, occupation of head of household etc., and information about the incomes and sources of income of individual members of households and about earnings (related to age, sex and occupational status) is also available. In the results published in these reports no adjustment has been made to the information provided by co-operating households. Thus, the published figures take no account of apparent under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, and (though to a lesser extent) on tobacco, and meals out. Chocolates, sweets and ice cream are also thought to be understated and at least a part of this expenditure is recorded as pocket money and is not separately distinguishable.

On the other hand, slot meter payments for gas and electricity are overstated since no account has so far been taken of rebates received. Nor has any adjustment been made for the fact that about one quarter of the households approached which fail to co-operate in the survey each year may have different income and expenditure patterns from those which do. Constant efforts are made to improve the information obtained from the survey by conducting experiments on alternative ways of obtaining income and expenditure data, and modifying the questionnaires and record books accordingly.

#### **Reasons for Expansion**

In recent years, increasing interest has been focussed on certain aspects of the survey, particularly the information it produces about the incomes of individuals, and the analysis of such material on a regional basis for the purposes of regional planning. Although, for many purposes, the sampling variation of the information obtained is already quite small, it may be unacceptably large for relatively small groups of households, or of income earners in a particular region. It is, therefore, intended that when the survey is fully expanded it should be in two parts. One half will be a full expenditure survey on the same lines as the present survey (but covering twice the number of households). The other half will not be an expenditure survey but will be devoted to special topics some of which may be repeated each year while

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others may serve the changing needs of policy for up-todate information in particular fields.

The two halves will, however, have a common element in the questionnaires dealing with the composition of the household, its housing expenditure and type of housing occupied and the incomes of its members. These questionnaires may also cover cash purchases of certain major durable goods which are purchased infrequently and show a high sampling variation in the present sample. Information in all these fields will, therefore, be available from about four times the present sample, thus halving the sampling variation. The fully expanded survey will thus both yield information about individual incomes and regional patterns which is subject to smaller sampling variations than at present, and will provide facilities for obtaining a wide range of additional information in association with the data about household composition, housing and incomes which will also be available.

## **Manning Problems in Printing**

A comprehensive series of measures designed to assist the printing industry in avoiding further difficulties arising from the introduction of modern printing techniques is recommended by a Court of Inquiry, whose report was published recently (Cmnd 3184, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s 6d net).

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has invited representatives of the three employers' organisations concerned and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to meet him at an early date to discuss the implementation of the recommendations.

The court was set up by the Minister to inquire into problems caused by the introduction of web-offset machines, particularly those at Southwark Offset and the Co-operative Press, Manchester, and more generally the problems arising from the introduction of modern printing techniques.

The Minister has strongly commended to the parties concerned in the two particular disputes the court's recommendations for an interim settlement on the basis of existing arrangements, pending establishment of new machinery for settling such disputes in accordance with its general recommendations.

Lord Cameron was chairman of the court, and the other members were Mr. D. Basnett, a National Industrial Officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, Mr. D. J. Flunder, Group Industrial Relations Officer, the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., and Mr. Gerard Wood, a senior partner of Urwick, Orr & Partners Ltd., management consultants.

The report is chiefly concerned with the general printing and provincial newspaper sections of the industry. Its main recommendations are—

The amalgamation of the existing unions into one representing the whole industry, with the assistance of the TUC:

An examination of the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation between the various employers organisations, including the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, with the assistance of the CBI:

New joint machinery for consultation and negotiation for the general printing and provincial newspaper industries to replace the joint industrial council for England and Wales:

An independent person from outside the industry to assist in the negotiations preceding the establishment of such machinery and to serve, during the early stages at least, as chairman of the national consultative machinery:

A comprehensive procedure within the new joint machinery for dealing with disputes:

An independent person, to be drawn from a jointly agreed panel, to be available in any dispute impervious to settlement by negotiations within the industry:

The British Federation of Master Printers to undertake urgently, if possible with the co-operation of other employers' associations, an exercise to establish what objective methods exist for assessing the manning of new machinery and processes, the results of which should be discussed with the unions:

Urgent consideration to be given to alterations and modifications required in the apprenticeship system and requirements for retraining to be kept under close review.

In its conclusions the report deals first with the problems which have arisen at Southwark Offset and the Cooperative Press, Manchester and says that these disputes are 'essentially episodes in a jurisdictional conflict between the unions concerned.' In both cases it is considered that the disputes can at this time be settled only within the existing framework of union organisation, and that any settlement in these cases should not in any way be regarded as setting a pattern or standard for the determination of questions of manning and operation of other machines of a similar type for the future.

They recommend that the interim arrangements agreed at Southwark Offset and the Co-operative Press should serve as a basis of settlement for the two disputes, but emphasise that it should be regarded as 'essentially of an interim nature.' Steps could be taken to vary any settlement reached by recourse to the machinery which it is proposed should be set up for settling disputes about manning, or jurisdictional disputes between unions.

An analysis is made of the problems which are likely to arise from the introduction of new processes and techniques in the printing industry and of the present ability of the industry to deal with them. The report summarises the principal points which emerge as—

(i) The printing industry is entering a period in which it will experience substantial changes in processes and techniques which will be largely, though not entirely, confined to their effect to the bigger establishments.

- (ii) These new processes and techniques will call for a number of adjustments of attitudes by both sides of the industry and for the development of a labour force trained to be capable of adapting itself readily to the requirements of new processes, as well as retaining capacity for exercising their traditional skill in fields where still required.
- (iii) The introduction of new processes and techniques coupled with the effects of increasing economic pressure will create serious problems for both sides of industry, collectively and separately, in recruitment, training and retraining of workers in new skills required, as well as in the provision for retirement or diversion to other trades of workers made redundant by new technical developments within the industry.
- (iv) The industry is not at present adequately equipped to deal effectively with the kind of problems that are likely to arise.

It recommends that action should be taken to increase the number of people in the management of the general printing industry with special responsibility for personnel matters, and that the BFMP should consider what it can do to make better advice on such matters available to the smaller establishments. At the same time the BFMP should give urgent consideration to the arrangements required to enable it to represent adequately the differing interest of its members.

The court recommend that formal joint examination of the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation between the various employers' organisations should be put in hand, with the assistance of the C.B.I. If, after such an examination, this proved impracticable then the employers' associations should establish permanent machinery for maintaining continuous contact on matters of common interest.

The court found that the principal handicap from which the unions, and the craft unions in particular, suffer in adapting themselves to changes in processes and techniques is that each union in the industry has established for its members an exclusive, or near exclusive, right to perform particular types of work. They conclude that the only satisfactory long-term solution to the difficulties is for the amalgamation of the existing unions into one representing the whole industry and recommend that this objective should be pursued with all despatch. The T.U.C. should assist in bringing about the one union.

At individual plants it is recommended that the unions should review the position, power and functions of Fathers of Chapels, and the arrangements for selecting and training them. "We think that Fathers of Chapels fill a position of great importance in the field of personnel relations and that they exercise these functions with a sense of responsibility," say the court. "But we think that more and better use should be made of these officers. The evidence shows that not only do methods of selection, or election and periods of office vary considerably between unions, but that there are as yet no common arrangements or schemes for instructing holders of this important office in the discharge of their duties."

They recommend, as a matter of urgency the estab-

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lishment of a body representative of both sides of the industry which can provide and operate the required joint machinery for consultation and negotiation for the general printing and provincial newspaper industries which would replace the J.I.C. for England and Wales (which decided in April 1966 to dissolve itself). This new joint machinery should be more extensive in scope than the former J.I.C. and should include within its competence not only arrangements for dealing with industrial disputes is general, but also those aspects of wages and conditions of employment appropriate to a national body.

They also recommend that the BFMP, the Newspaper Society and the unions should together appoint an independent person from outside the industry, selected with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour, to assist them in the negotiations preceding the establishment of such machinery and to serve, during the early stages at least, as chairman of the national consultative machinery.

The court set out certain features, for dealing with disputes, which they think should be incorporated in the new procedure. These include bringing in an independent person chosen from a panel previously selected jointly by both sides of the industry.

The report recommends that the Ministry of Labour should seek formal reports at regular intervals from the employers and the unions about the progress made in thses matters.

It states that it is clearly desirable that the industry should be able to assess by objective means the requirements of new machinery and processes in terms of both the numbers and the precise kind of skills required to operate them, and that there should be means for settling disagreements arising from such assessment between employers and the unions. It points out that until the work of forecasting the industry's future labour requirements has been completed, it is not possible to indicate the effects of new processes and techniques will have upon the industry's total labour force.

The court believe that a prudent industry would wish to prepare itself against the possibility that there may well be in the future contraction of demand in certain sectors and a fall in the requirement for certain skills which cannot be met by re-deployment and retraining, by making adequate provision for retirement pensions and redundancy payments.

The arrangements which the industry makes for retraining its existing labour force and for training new entrants will be of great significance to the ease with which the industry adapts itself to the effects of new processes and techniques.

They recommend that both sides of the industry should give urgent consideration to the alterations and modifications required in the apprenticeship system and suggest that the arrangements made in Holland and West Germany might be examined, where the apprenticeship system is designed to provide a 'multi-craft' basic training on which specialist skills and knowledge can be later imposed. The requirements for retraining should be kept under close review. This is a task which eventually will be the responsibility of the industrial training board for the industry.

# **Rates of Wages and Hours of** Work in 1966

During 1966 there was an increase of  $3 \cdot 3$  per cent. in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 4.4 per cent. in hourly rates of wages.

In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were 4.0, 0.8 and 4.9 per cent., respectively. Almost all this movement occurred before the Government's announcement on 20th July of the standstill in prices and incomes (see Prices and Incomes Standstill (Cmnd. 3073: MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1966 page 460). After 20th July, 1966, a small number of changes in rates of wages and hours of work became operative under statutory wages regulation orders issued before 20th July.

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages coming into operation during the year affected about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work affected more than  $4\frac{1}{4}$  million workers, of whom about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  million also benefited under wage increases referred to above. The estimated aggregate increase in weekly rates of wages amounted to £41 million, compared with rather more than £6 million in 1965, and the aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours amounted to 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million hours, compared with about  $11\frac{3}{4}$  million hours in 1965.

These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the monetary amounts quoted in this article represent the increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages only and not the total in-crease in the wages bill.

## Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of

Tables 1 and 2 show for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1965 and for each month in 1966, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1965 figures.

Table 3 gives a comparison of percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1966 inclusive. The index at 31st December in each year has been compared with the index at 31st December in the preceding year.

#### Table 1—All Industries and Services

Date		Week	ly wage	Hourl rates	y wage	Normal weekly hours	
		Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1965	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1965	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1965
1965	December January . February March . April . May . June . July . September October . November December	. 149-6 . 151-3 . 151-3 . 152-7 . 152-9 . 153-6 . 154-6 . 154-6 . 154-6 . 154-6	1 · 1 1 · 1 2 · 0 2 · 2 2 · 2 2 · 7 3 · 3 3 · 3 3 · 3 3 · 3	162.6 165.1 165.6 167.4 167.7 167.8 168.7 169.7 169.8 169.8 169.8 169.8 169.8	1.5 1.8 2.9 3.2 3.7 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	92.0 91.6 91.4 91.2 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0	0·4 0·7 0·9 1·0 1·0 1·1 1·1 1·1

Table 2-Manufacturing Industries only

Date		Week	ly wage	Hourl rates	y wage	Normal weekly hours		
		Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1965	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1965	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1965	
1965 1966	December January . February March . April . May . July . July . September October. November December	 145.6 147.4 147.4 149.1 149.2 149.3 149.7 151.4 151.5 151.5 151.5 151.5 151.5		158 · 5 160 · 9 161 · 0 163 · 1 163 · 5 163 · 6 164 · 0 166 · 1 166 · 1 166 · 1 166 · 2 166 · 2 166 · 2		91.9 91.6 91.5 91.4 91.3 91.3 91.3 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.2	0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly tables on page 87 of this GAZETTE.

#### Table 3-Percentage Increase or Decrease during the Year

Year ending December 31st				r 3lst		Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours					
						Increase	Increase	Decrease					
All industries and services													
1956.			1.			7.7	7.7	0.0					
1957.	•			•		5.4	5.7	0.3					
1958.		NO.	1.	1.4	8.	3.7	3.8	0.1					
1959.						1.1	1.2	0.1					
1960.	121.57	1.1.	14.1	1.		4.0	6.6	2.4					
1961.						3.4	5.2	1.8					
1962.	2018-51 E	1.1.	119.00	213. st	199	4.4	4.8	0.3					
1963.	56.04	1. · · ·				4.3	4.5	0.2					
1964.			12:01		12.	3.8	4.9	1.0					
1965.		1.	1.	See.	100	4.7	6.9	2.1					
1966.			•			3.3	4.4	1.1					
Manufa	acturi	ng in	dustr	ies o	nly								
1956.	1					1 7.3	7.3	0.0					
1957.	A.F.	S.E. It	E.	No.25		5.4	5.6	0.2					
1958.	and seal	Ser.	1000	- 11-12		3.5	3.5	0.1					
1959.	11.2	196.0	1000	0.010		DO DE LAND	1.3	0.2					
1960.	-1-1-1-1	aleanes	1996	A. C. S.		4.6	7.9	3.1					
1961.		Mar As I		ALIAN	4	1.9	3.2	1.3					
1962.	33 . K		1.2.10	3.4.14		4.0	4.2	0.2					
1963.		2.4.5	121.04	8.11	-	4.3	4.4	0.1					
1964.	1	1			-	3.0	4.3	1.2					
1965.	74(	AN AN	12.00			4.2	6.4	2.1					
1966.	1.	1.1	1	Starting Starting	1	4.0	4.9	0.8					

These indices relate to changes in basic rates of wages and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages between April 1956 and April 1966 (the October 1966 figures are not yet available) shows that in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in weekly earnings (all workers) was 72.4 per cent., compared with 44.1 per cent. in weekly rates, whilst the increase for hourly earnings was 81.4 per cent. as compared with 58.2 per cent. for hourly rates. For manufacturing industries only, the corresponding increases were 71.9 per cent. for weekly earnings, 42.1 per cent. for weekly rates, 80.9 per cent. for hourly earnings and 55.6 per cent, for hourly rates.

#### Changes in rates of wages and hours of work

As already stated, during the year about 81 million workers (of whom about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  million also had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of one hour) received an aggregate increase of about £41 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages.

An analysis of these figures by industry group and the month by month effect of the changes are given in Tables 4 and 5.

#### Table 4

Industry group	Basic full-t weekly rat wages		Normal w hours of w	
	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	
Anniaulture forestry fishing	470,000	£ 210,000	460,000	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing . Mining and quarrying .	285,000	160,000	10,000	
Food, drink and tobacco	275.000	135,000	145,000	
Chimicals and allied industries .	110,000	45,000	20,000	
Metal manufacture	245,000	60,000		
Engineering and electrical goods .	2,245,000	1,425,000		
Shipbuilding and marine engineer-	STATISTICS PRESERVE	ra ratapatha	Kaldel Julians	
ing	195,000	105,000		
Vehicles	50,000	25,000	80,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere speci-		PD HORNE PLAN	ALL ALL ALL ALL	
fied	145,000	75,000	35,000	
Textiles	340,000	120,000	350,000	
Leather, leather goods and fur . Clothing and footwear	25,000 350,000	20,000	20,000 365,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	55,000	90,000	
Timber, furniture etc	155,000	90,000	60,000	
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	170,000	125,000	
Other manufacturing industries .	75,000	50,000	30,000	
Construction	1,485,000	415,000	1,285,000	
Gas, electricity and water	200,000	100,000	1,000	
Transport and communication .	575,000	335,000	495,000	
Distributive trades	450,000	310,000	105,000	
Public administration and pro-	1.5月1日。1941		and the rest of the	
fessional services	125,000	45,000	630,000	
Miscellaneous services	420,000	485,000	9,000	
Total	8,595,000	4,535,000	4,315,000	

#### Table 5-Month by Month Effect of the Changes

Month wh effect	en	chang	e to	ok	Weekiy rat wages	Normal work	
					Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions
					(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)
January February	•	•	•		2,898 627	1,420 264	1,562
March		Sectore.			4,557	1,087	1.405
April .		12.200	18.23		836	283	409
May .		-	1999	30.0	427	168	52
June .					1,098	471	200
July .		91.00			3,007	807	175
August					100	36	-
September				•			12
October						- 10 M	23
November	•		1.		-		
December	• ~	. 1	1				

The figures in the Tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be remembered that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in rates of wages or hours of work is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wage regulation order signed.

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amounts of net increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages in 1966 according to the methods by which they were effected.

Tables 7 and 8 show the approximate number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1966.

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Table 6

weekly

amount of reduction in weekly

460,000 10,000 210,000 20,000

160,000

30,000 305,000 20,000 390,000 105,000 70,000 250,000 30,000 1,465,000 815,000 145,000

1,260,000

5,765,000

ekly hours Estimated

amount of reduction

in weekly hours

(000's)

2,260 933 1,506 555

63 212 201

15 23

Method	Increases in weekly rates of wages			
	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total		
Direct negotiation Joint industrial councils or other joint standing	2,300	50.7		
bodies established by voluntary agreement	1,130	25.0		
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards	635	14.0		
Arbitration	15	0.3		
index of retail prices	455	10.0		
Total	4,535	100.0		

#### Table 7-Weekly Rates of Wages

Year ending Dec. 31st			ate number affected by	amounts o	Estimated net amounts of change in weekly rates of wages			
			Net increases	Net decreases	Increases	Decreases	weekly rates of wages	
			(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(£000's)	(£000's)	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		12,673 12,338 11,232 4,708 11,124 7,850 12,696 10,324 9,250 10,837 8,595	18	6,633 5,340 3,461 1,252 4,303 4,116 5,232 5,097 5,018 6,057 4,535		6,633 5,340 3,461 1,251 4,303 4,116 5,232 5,097 5,018 6,057 4,535	

#### Table 8-Normal Weekly Hours of Work

Year ending December 31st					Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
					(000's)	(000's)	
1956 .		1			21	37	
1957 .			N.S. MA		434	1.038	
1958 .	22.20	101.13	199. A.		348	649	
1959 .	1	10.	S		364	486	
1960 .	22.	A			6,817	12.675	
1961 .		1000	100		5,727	11,189	
1962 .			121.1		1,344	2.176	
1963 .	100		BEL SUN		698	852	
1964 .	101-101	10 50 5			4,625	4,912	
1965 .			0.01500	20010	8,156	11,785	
1966 .		6.00		alle is	4.315	5.765	

The figures in Tables 7 and 8 above give a general indication of the movement in weekly rates of wages and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differences in the amount of change between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of a pattern of wage changes based on the calendar year.

#### General

As a result of the standstill during the second half of the year, increases in rates of wages, inclusive of cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, were deferred for about 3 million workers, of whom 21 million had benefited from increases in rates of wages or reductions in normal weekly hours earlier in the year. The deferment of arrangements for reducing normal weekly hours affected about 200,000 workers. A small number of wages regulation orders

issued before 20th July came into operation later in the year, and these resulted in changes for workers engaged in certain industries, including dressmaking, rope, twine and net, paper box manufacture, corset manufacture, shirt, collar and tie making, hair, bass and fibre, toy manufacture, and perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture.

(continued on page 11)

Table 9—Principal Settlements Reported in 1966

Date of agree- ment, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
20 January*	2 January	Baking—England and Wales	Introduction of special interim payments of 15s. a week for men and 10s. fo women. Special night shift premium of 10s. a week introduced for shift workers whe working nights.
24 January	31 January	Dock labour—Great Britain	Increase in national minimum wage of 2s. 8d. a day. Pieceworkers' rate increased by 5 per cent.
I February	I April	Road passenger transport (company-owned undertakings) —Great Britain	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
4 February (Proposal)	18 April	Agriculture—Scotland	Increases of 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d. or 14s. 9d. a week for men, according to occupa tions and 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 11s. 3d. for women.
6 February*	l February	Electricity supply—Great Britain	Increases in annual salaries of £25, £27 10s. or £30 according to occupation shift enhancement for continuous three shift operations increased by £1 per annum.
6 February	I March	Electrical cable making—Great Britain	Increase of 8s. 4d. a week for men and women.
7 February	28 March	Retail furnishing and allied trades—Great Britain	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration ranging from 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6 a week.
	(28 February )		(Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
l February	I September †	Railway Service (British Railways)—Great Britain	Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
I February	4 April	Hairdressing—Great Britain	Increases ranging from IOs. to I5s. 6d. a week for male and female operativ hairdressers.
6 March	l June	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—Great Britain	Increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women.
	( I March )		Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men and 7s. for women.
8 March*	I April	Biscuit manufacture—Great Britain	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40.
2 March	I May	Sawmilling—England and Wales	Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}d$ , an hour for qualified men, $1\frac{1}{2}d$ , for male labourers and 1d, for female labourers. Reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40.
April	l April	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Increases of amounts ranging from 5s. to 8s. a week for men and 4s. 2d. 6s. 8d. for women, under arrangements for the half-yearly review of rate
April	2 May	Retail newsagency, tabacco and confectionery trades— England and Wales	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts ranging from 13s. 1 15s. a week for men and 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for women.
April*	28 March	Pottery manufacture—Great Britain	Plusage on earnings increased from 52 to 61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent.; minimum piecewor requirement increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Reduction in normal week hours of work from 42 to 41.
	(7 November † )		$\int$ Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for labourers.
3 April	∫ 6 November 1967 ∫	Building and civil engineering construction—Local Authorities, England and Wales	Increases of $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for craftsmen and $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for labourers,
) May	15 June	Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services)—Great Britain	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 3 per cent. Reduction normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41.
) May	I June	Sawmilling—England and Wales	Increase of 2d. an hour for labourers.
3 May*	I January	Post Office (engineering grades)—United Kingdom	Increase of 5 per cent.
) June	26 June	Road passenger transport—London and adjacent country	Increases of 18s. to 20s. a week for drivers and conductors.
		zones	Increases for day wage workers of 1s. 9d. or 2s. a shift, according to occupatio
4 June*	6 June	Coalmining—Great Britain	Introduction of night allowances ranging from 6d. to 4s. a shift, according time of shift.
	[27 June]		[Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of Is. or $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour.
	5 September † 4 September 1967	Electrical contracting—England and Wales and Northern	Regrading of operatives resulting in increases of 2s., 9d. or 3d. an hour.
l July	2 September 1968	Ireland	Increases of Is. 6d., 9d. or 3d. an hour.
			(Increases ranging from 8s. 4d. to 17s. 8d. a week, according to occupation.
7 July	September † 4 September 1967	Local authorities' services—England and Wales	Increase of 10s. a week for men with proportional amounts for women.
4 July	3 August	Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales	Increases ranging from 10s. to 10s. 9d. a week for men, according to occupation and area, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. 5d. for women.
4 July	20 August †	Building brick and allied industries—England and Wales	Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour. Reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40.
8 July	I August †	Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales	Increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women.
9 July*	3 July †	Gas supply—Great Britain	Increase of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour.
0 July*	14 July †	Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings)— Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) and Belfast	Increase of 9s. 3d. a week.
9 November	I January 1967	Wholesale mantle and costume making-Great Britain	Increases in general minimum time rates of $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for men and 3d.f women. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40.
0 November	6 February 1967	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increase of 6s. a week for adult male workers with proportional amounts f other workers.
(Proposal) 1 December	I January 1967	Licensed non-residential establishments—Great Britain	Increases in weekly remuneration of amounts ranging from 9s. 11d. to 12 according to occupation for men and 8s. or 10s. for women.
	I January 1967	Milk distribution—England and Wales	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. a week.

\*Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.

The movement towards a shorter normal working week continued during the first seven months of the year. Industries in which reductions in normal hours became effective included building, civil engineering, local authorities (manual workers), British Railways (including railway workshops), company-owned omnibus undertakings, health services, footwear manufacture, cotton spinning and weaving, pottery and road haulage.

In the past year there have been further extensions in holidays with pay arrangements. It is estimated that almost two-fifths of all manual workers are now entitled to basic annual holidays of more than two weeks and just over three-fifths have a basic entitlement to two weeks. In addition, just over one quarter of all manual workers are engaged in industries and services in which

# Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1966<sup>\*</sup>

The number of stoppages of work<sup>†</sup> in progress in the United Kingdom in 1966 was 1,944 (including 14 which had continued from 1965), as compared with 2,365 (including 11 which had continued from 1964) in 1965.

Stoppages in progress in 1966 resulted in the loss of about 2,392,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, as compared with 2,925,000 working days lost during 1965 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1966 was about 542,000, including 115,000 workers who were indirectly involved (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1965 was about 876,000 workers, including about 195,000 workers who were indirectly involved.

#### **Industrial analysis**

In table 10, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1966 are classified by industry and corresponding figures are given for 1965. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the sums of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

The decrease of 424 in the number of stoppages of work beginning in 1966, compared with 1965, was due mainly to a large decrease in the number of stoppages in coal mining and appreciable reductions in the numbers in metal manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering, and the "other metal goods" group. Of the few small increases, the largest was in chemicals.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress was about 334,000 less than in 1965. There were reductions in most industry groups, the largest being in motor vehicles and cycles (-91,000), coal mining (-68,000), engineering (-37,000), food, drink and tobacco (-24,000) and shipbuilding and marine engineering (-21,000). The increases which occurred in several industry groups were relatively very small; the largest was in construction (+8,000).

The aggregate number of working days lost by stoppages in 1966 showed a reduction of 533,000 compared with 1965. The largest decreases were in motor vehicles and cycles (-520,000), coal mining (-296,000), shipbuilding and marine engineering (-134,000), metal manufacture (-104,000) and engineering (-100,000). There were appreciable reductions also in food, drink and tobacco (-44,000), bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (-40,000), textiles (-36,000) and "other metal goods" (-35,000). The largest increases were in "all other transport and communication" -734,000) and administrative, professional, etc., services (+45.000).

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there is provision for additional days of holiday after a certain number of years continuous service.

Details of the more significant collective agreements, awards and statutory wages regulation orders made in 1966 are listed in Table 9. Changes due to take effect, but deferred under the standstill arrangements are marked "+". The table does not purport to be a complete record of all settlements; furthermore, changes due for implementation during the first six months of 1967 are subject to the criteria set out in the White Paper on the period of severe restraint. (see PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL: PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT, Cmnd. 3150: MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1966 page 816).

#### Table 10

Industry group	1966			1965			
	No. of Stoppages in stop- pages begin-			No. of stop- pages begin-	Stoppages in progress		
	ning in period		Working days lost	ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry, fish-	0.304						
ing		1,300	7,000	4	300	2,000	
Coal mining	550	49,300	116,000	740	117,600	412,000	
All other mining and	3	200	1,000	3	400	1,000	
quarrying	23	3,300	8,000	30	26,900	52,000	
Chemicals, etc.	29	5,100	12.000	15	7,300	12,000	
Metal manufacture	91	23,400	108,000	128	38,800	212,000	
Engineering	262	99,600	311,000	294	136,900	411,000	
Shipbuilding and marine	84	8,400	31,000	129	29,300	165,000	
engineering	04	0,100	51,000	127	27,500	105,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles	168	133,600	342.000	165	225,000	862,000	
Aircraft	41	23,300	45,000	37	40,700	44.000	
Other vehicles	3	1,100	2.000	19	2,400	6.000	
Other metal goods	51	9,300	28,000	85	22,100	63.000	
Textiles	21	2,800	10.000	30	6,100	46.000	
Clothing and footwear .	9	800	1,000	14	3,600	6,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	20	4,700	9,000	42	5,500	49,000	
Timber, furniture, etc	15	2,000	20,000	17	1,900	6,000	
Paper and printing	18	3,900	18,000	15	3,200	13,000	
Remaining manufacturing							
industries	34	9,800	27,000	. 42	16,400	56,000	
Construction	265	35,600	145,000	261	27,800	135,000	
Gas, electricity and water	8	2,200	2,000	16	3,700	14,000	
Port and inland water							
transport	81	65,400	134,000	81	63,000	105,000	
All other transport .	97	49,100	934,000	98	68,300	200,000	
Distributive trades	23	1,700	8,000	39	9,400	22,000	
Administrative, profes-		F (00	(0.000	20	10.200	24.000	
sional, etc., services .	21	5,600	69,000	39	18,300	24,000	
Miscellaneous services .	16	700	3,000	15	1,500	8,000	
Total	1,930‡	542,200	2,392,000	2,354‡	876,400	2,925,000	
		and the second second				St. St.	

\*The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1966 are scheduled to appear in the May 1966 GAZETTE. †The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. ‡Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group but have been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

#### Principal stoppages of work

The largest stoppage of work during 1966 commenced on 16th May when the crews of British merchant ships began to withdraw their labour as vessels docked in the United Kingdom. The stoppage was in support of a claim for, inter alia, the immediate introduction of a 40-hour week while at sea. An offer by the employers of a three-stage reduction in working hours at sea from 56 to 40 by 1968 had been rejected. The number of workers involved rose during the stoppage to about 30,000 and the loss

of working days is estimated at about 850,000. Following an interim report by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour, which recommended improvements over the employers' offer, agreement was reached on terms for a resumption of work as from midnight 1st July. An account of the court's proposals and the ensuing negotiations was given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE [July 1966, page 397].

A stoppage of work by about 60 skilled maintenance men at a steel works in Neath early in March resulted in the laying off of more than 1,000 production workers. The maintenance men objected to changes in working arrangements involving a reduction in earnings, and the stoppage lasted for over six weeks until a new working plan was agreed as a basis for resumption of work late in April. Altogether there was a loss of about 33,000 working days.

Early in June a stoppage, involving at first over 200 fitters and maintenance workers, began at a steel tube manufacturing firm in Wednesbury and continued until the end of September, by which time the numbers involved had fallen to under 100. The original issue was management's refusal to accede to a demand for dismissal of a night supervisor, but subsequently the question of trade union recognition became important. About 11,000 working days were lost as a result of the stoppage.

Following the rejection of a wage claim, about 100 arc welders employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Kilmarnock stopped work for more than two weeks in January and February. The number of production workers laid off in consequence rose to more than 1,300 in the second week of the stoppage and the total loss in working days was over 12,000. Work was resumed to allow further negotiations which resulted in an agreed increase of 1d. an hour in the piecework base rate. On 3rd January about 300 draughtsmen and tracers employed at Leicester in the manufacture of industrial engines stopped work in protest against the use of self-employed and contract draughtsmen. The stoppage continued throughout January and February but agreement was reached on the last day of February and work was resumed early in March. The settlement provided that self-employed draughtsmen would not in future be used and there was provision for discussion between management and union on the conditions for future employment of draughtsmen from contract firms. The stoppage caused a loss of nearly 12,000 working days. In a North London firm manufacturing industrial plant and steelwork, a dispute over a claim for the addition of two extra days to the three weeks' annual holiday with pay led to a stoppage by 1,200 manual workers which lasted for nine working days in May and June and caused the loss of nearly 11,000 working days. Work was resumed pending negotiations.

About 5,000 production workers employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery at Stafford stopped work in the last week of January in support of a claim by drillers and press operators for increases in their basic piecework rates. Work was resumed early in March on acceptance by the drillers of an increase of 3d. an hour and agreement to continue negotiation of the press operators' claim under normal procedure. About 33,000 working days were lost. Another large-scale stoppage in the electrical engineering industry took place towards the end of the year. Following a dispute over the signing of safety certificates for power presses, and the laying off of 23 toolroom fitters and machinists who were working to rule, about 80 workers at a firm manufacturing telegraph and telephone apparatus at Aycliffe withdrew their labour on 8th November. In the course of a stoppage of nearly three weeks' duration the numbers indirectly involved rose to about 1,200 and altogether more than 15,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed on Monday, 28th November.

A dispute arising from a claim by machinists for new piecework rates for work on a modified engine led to a series of stoppages at a Coventry motor vehicle factory over a period of seven weeks from the last week of April onwards, involving 230 machinists on two days in April and 60 at various dates in May and June. The interruptions in production resulted in lay-offs of other workers at the Coventry factory which included up to 7,500 rendered idle for four days in early May and for five days, 6th to

10th June. Altogether about 70,000 working days were lost. There were also extensive lay-offs at the firm's factories in Birmingham and Liverpool. Resumption of work on 13th-14th June was on the basis that negotiations were to follow inquiry and report by the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council. The council's report was published on 2nd August.

Several other large-scale stoppages occurred in the motor vehicle industry during the year. As a result of the withdrawal of labour by 130 paint sprayers at a Dagenham factory in January, about 1,000 assembly workers were laid off immediately and the total number of workers rendered idle reached 4,000 in the course of a two-week stoppage. About 34,000 working days were lost. The paint sprayers objected to a reduction in the extra breaks allowed to them because of the nature of their work, and resumption of work followed agreement that the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council should inquire into the dispute. A claim for an increase in piecework rates led to a stoppage of work lasting nearly three weeks in February by 1,450 semi-skilled machine operators, testers and assemblers employed by two Liverpool firms manufacturing motor vehicle components and other engineering products. Over 200 skilled workers were rendered idle as a result. When work was resumed on 28th February pending negotiations a total of over 21,000 working days had been lost. Another dispute over pay occurred in May and June at a factory near Edinburgh. In support of a claim for wage parity with workers in the firm's factories in England and Wales the entire labour force of about 4,000 stopped work for one day on 6th May and again for a period of about two weeks in June. About 47,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed pending negotiations.

A stoppage of work which began on 21st October at a car components factory in Oxford lasted three weeks, involving over 200 mainly production workers and causing the laying off of about 600 other workers at the factory. The stoppage arose from the issue of redundancy notices to 28 workers. Normal working was resumed on 14th November. It was estimated that about 35,000 workers in motor vehicle assembly plants were laid off as a result of the stoppage.

On 26th September, about 800 car delivery drivers employed mainly in the Birmingham area stopped work in protest against arrangements for making 330 drivers redundant. The stoppage continued after the expiry on 11th October of the last redundancy notice issued by the employers. The redundancies followed a cut-back in production in the motor vehicle industry, and the drivers' stoppage in turn caused extensive lay-offs among motor vehicle workers. By the end of December it is estimated that about 30,000 working days had been lost by the car delivery drivers, but negotiations by firms employing most of the drivers had resulted in a resumption of work.

The largest stoppage of work in the aircraft industry, causing the loss of about 17,000 working days, arose out of a claim for an extension to four weeks of the annual paid holiday of three weeks and three days. On 23rd February over 250 draughtsmen and technicians at a guided missile factory in Coventry stopped work in support of the holiday claim and in protest against the suspension of a worker for refusing to rectify certain work performed during a short token stoppage earlier. Apart from a brief resumption of work for three days in mid-May, when an offer by the employers was considered and rejected, the stoppage continued for nearly fourteen weeks. Work was finally resumed on 1st June to allow further negotiations to take place.

In the port transport industry, early in 1966 a series of one-day token stoppages in each working week by dockworkers at Hull caused a loss of about 31,000 working days. The stoppages, involving an average of about 3,000 dockworkers, took place on 7th, 12th, 18th and 25th January, 4th, 8th, 14th and 24th February, and 3rd and 7th March. They were in protest against alleged delays in negotiating higher local piecework prices and an increase in the fall-back rate. Following negotiations in mid-March, some increases in piecework prices were agreed. At Liverpool docks, a stoppage which began on 3rd October and lasted for four working days was in support of a claim for 100 per cent. trade union membership. The number of workers

involved rose from about 50 on the first day to over 9,000 on the fourth and altogether over 14,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed on agreed terms on 7th October. At the end of October, a stoppage of work by stevedores in the Port of London lasted for seven working days, involving a total of about 5,600 workers and resulting in the loss of about 34,000 working days. Work was resumed pending the report of a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour.

A large-scale stoppage of work in the road passenger transport industry occurred when about 500 bus drivers and conductors in Yorkshire ceased work on 16th October in protest against new operating schedules. Work was not resumed until 4th Decem-

# **Industrial Relations in Motor** Manufacturing

The continuing need for the services of the kind being provided by the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council and for more information and research on the longer term problem of relations in the motor industry are among the suggestions by Mr. Jack Scamp, chairman of the council, in his report to the Minister of Labour published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net).

Mr. Scamp's report, the state of relations in the industry and the future work of the council will be discussed by the Minister with representatives of managements and trade unions. It surveys the action taken by the council about particular disputes and deals with a number of general problems of relations in the industry.

Mr. Scamp says that he is conscious of the present difficulties of the industry, which must be having a shattering effect on the morale of both employers and workpeople. "Never," he adds, "has it been more necessary than it is now that the industry should find the means to resolve industrial relations problems whilst the men continue at their work. Time is not on our side."

The report points out that the council was set up to promote good relations in the industry, but, in spite of the council's terms of reference which direct it to enquire into disputes leading to unofficial strikes, it has not been called on to investigate one unofficial strike.

No practical difficulty has arisen over intervention in official disputes or in a dispute in component firms. Action in these matters was necessarily dependent on the agreement of the parties, but Mr. Scamp feels that this problem can be dealt with empirically, and formal extension of the council's terms of reference is not necessary.

Since its inception the council had undertaken 11 full-scale inquiries into specific problems. These investigations had been marked by some encouraging features. In each case both sides to the dispute have readily agreed to the council's intervention and workers had returned to work or rescinded strike notice before the inquiry had begun.

A regular follow-up of reports published by the council on particular establishments has been instituted. Action begins about six months after the publication of each report with a request to the company concerned for a progress report on the implementation of the council's findings. The council is then able to consider whether the matter may be regarded as closed, or whether it is appropriate to call for trade union views as a preliminary to further examination of outstanding problems

Mr. Scamp says that the council's recommendations have been generally accepted, and, with a serious reservation, have in large measure been implemented. The serious reservation is the failure of the union side to implement one of the most important recommendations in the first report on the Rover Car Company's assembly plant at Solihull that the Joint Works Committee should be reconstituted. The trade union side have been unable to agree among themselves who should serve on the committee. This has left the management without any machinery for

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ber, after agreement on some issues had been reached and pending further negotiations. About 18,000 working days were lost

In Northern Ireland, about 1,100 junior bank officials withdrew their services on 6th May in support of a claim for an 11 per cent. "status" increase in rates of pay, in addition to the incomes "norm" of 31 per cent. About 1,300 senior officials later became involved, and in a six weeks' stoppage nearly 58,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed on 20th July following a vote of the officials to accept pay proposals by the banks. This dispute was part of a larger one affecting the Irish Republic as well as Northern Ireland.

dealing jointly with the unions at the plant, Mr. Scamp says, and this is an impossible basis for permanent operation. He is awaiting the response to further approaches made on his behalf to the trade unions through the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions so that the Council may consider what further action it should take.

Mr. Scamp reports that the council's sub-committee on procedure had made little progress. This was primarily because some of the trade union members were uncertain whether they had authority to enter into discussions regarding a procedure agreement which the council had not power to change. They feared that, notwithstanding the decision of the full Council to appoint such a sub-committee, discussion of the procedure agreement was a matter which should be confined to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the Engineering Employers' Federation.

"It was clear, however, that individual members of the subcommittee (including trade union members) believed that changes were desirable but they had differing views as to the form which the changes might take. Various tentative ideas were suggested including the possibility of a separate procedure for companies engaged in motor manufacture, a separate employers' organisation, the elimination of the local conference stage from the present procedure and for the final stage of procedure to be held not at York, but at the factory where the dispute arose.

"That all is not well with the present arrangements," continues the report, "is clear from the fact that, all too frequently, stoppages of work occur with no attempt to invoke the procedure or, at best, before the procedural arrangements have been used to the fullest extent. This situation is frequently defended with the argument that the procedure takes too long and that men get better results if they stop work in order to call attention to their grievances. Whilst I would be the last to advocate avoidable delay in resolving industrial relations problems, I believe that this argument should be treated with reserve.'

The council has undertaken its own review of the length of time it takes from the hearing at Works Conference to the hearing at Central Conference. Out of 60 cases about two thirds took up to four months, whilst the remainder took somewhat longer. Mr. Scamp says that there has been abundant evidence during the past year that the full-time officials of the unions have been anxious that the procedure should operate effectively, but their members have in many cases shown complete disregard for the procedure agreement.

Although working days lost in disputes had declined (3 million in the first half of 1966 as against 6 million in the same period in 1965) the number of strikes had gone up (1,200 a year in the first half of 1966, as opposed to 1,000 in the same period of 1965). Over two thirds of the strikes were for short periods of up to four hours and Mr. Scamp wonders whether, if work can be resumed so quickly, problems could not be resolved without a strike. Factors which may contribute to this state of indiscipline are boredom with repetitive work, "green" labour unused to workshop discipline and managerial weakness.

The report points out that although changes in the procedure might have beneficial results, managements would require assurances in view of the present lack of discipline in the industry that a revised procedure agreement would be binding on union members. "Failure by the industry to enforce whatever procedure agreement is in operation can only lead to anarchy, a state which seems already to be not very far away in some establishments" says Mr. Scamp.

"If the industry cannot itself evolve means of restraining minority groups of men from the selfish pursuit of immediate sectional advantage, without regard to agreements, one is forced to the conclusion that the only solution may be for the power to impose sanctions against indiscipline to be vested in authorities outside or independent of the motor car industry. In that case, serious breaches by management of their obligations in the field of industrial relations should also be liable to comparable independent intervention"

About 60 per cent. of the hours lost by industrial disputes for the first half of 1966 arose from disputes directly related to questions of pay. The report points out that the wage structure in the motor industry is, for the most part, a complex system, within which has grown up a structure of relativities and differentials, which is guarded most jealously, irrespective of other considerations. There is no doubt that the present complex structure, with, in most cases, the additional complications which derive from piecework systems, leaves much to be desired and there is need for most of the companies to take a serious look at their methods of payment.

In particular, any review of the wage structure demands a careful and comprehensive approach rather than the continued application of the present piecemeal and often inflationary solutions. Moreover, care is needed to retain sufficient flexibility to take account of future changes in organisation and techniques and to avoid the mere exchange of one set of rigidities for another

Mr. Scamp sees a continuing role for the council in dealing with disputes. On the industry's longer term problems, improvements in information and further research were necessary. He points out that the Ministry of Labour has now initiated a modest programme of research by persons of suitable academic standing with the intention of reinforcing the information at his disposal. It is hoped that in the course of the next few months this approach will both yield useful information and help to identify other areas for investigation.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

About 24 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in October last year were in administrative, technical and clerical grades. Details are given in Table 11.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year-mid-April and mid-October-on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

The figures include managers, superintendents and works foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives : draughtsmen and tracers : and office employees including work's office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of operatives, administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1966 exchange of insurance cards are available

Estimates for April, 1966, were published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (July 1966, page 394).

Table 11	Administrative, Technical and Clerical workers in	n
	Manufacturing Industries, mid-October 1966	

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number Total of employee: adminis- trative, employ- technical and clerical staff		Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males		(Thousands)		(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied	369	102	471	21.6
industries Metal manufacture	247 444	126 94	373 538	33·8 17·5
Engineering and electrical goods .	1,193	492	1,685	29.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering. Vehicles	158 556	29 177	187 733	15·4 24·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	315 293	72 66	387 359	18·6 18·3
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	28 110	5 30	33 140	15·6 21·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	220 197	45 33	265 230	17·0 14·6
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	323	100	423	23.7
Other manufacturing in- dustries	157	48	205	23.2
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,610	1,419	6,029	23.5

#### Table 11 (continued)

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females	AT THE ALL OF	(Thousands)		(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	288	74	362	20.4
dustries	81	. 68	149	45.4
Metal manufacture	38	39	77	50.5
Engineering and electrical goods . Shipbuilding and marine	407	227	634	35.8
Shipbuilding and marine	3	8	11	71.3
engineering	56	57	113	50.7
Metal goods not elsewhere	50	5,	and an and the	the second
specified	153	45	198	22.8
Textiles . Leather, leather goods and	345	43	388	11+1
fur	20	4	24	16.2
Clothing and footwear .	354	34	388	8.7
Bricks, pottery, glass,	57	22	79	28.5
cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	37	20	57	35.5
Paper, printing and pub-	57	20	Land Partie	
lishing	153	69	222	31.2
Other manufacturing in-			122	21.5
dustries	104	29	133	21.5
Total, all manufacturing industries .	2,096	739	2,835	26 · 1

Food, drink and tobacco   Chemicals and allied in-	657	176	833	21.1
dustries	328	194	522	37.1
Metal manufacture	482	133	615	21.6
Engineering and electrical		1.		
goods	1,600	719	2,319	31.0
Shipbuilding and marine	161	37	198	18.7
engineering Vehicles	612	234	846	27.6
Metal goods not elsewhere	012			
specified	468	117	585	20.0
Textiles	638	109	747	14.6
Leather, leather goods and	10	9	57	15.9
fur	48 464	64	528	12.1
Clothing and footwear . Bricks, pottery, glass,	404	10	520	12 1
cement, etc.	277	67	344	19.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	234	53	287	18.7
Paper, printing and pub-				
lishing	476	169	645	26.3
Other manufacturing in-	261	77	338	22.5
dustries	201			
Total, all manufacturing		A state of the sta		•
industries	6,706	2,158	8,864	24.3

# **Occupations of Employees in Manufacturing Industries:** Great Britain, May 1966

Results of the fourth annual enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour, in May 1966, into the occupations of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain are given in the tables on the following pages. They show that out of a total of about 8 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees one-quarter were administrative, technical or clerical staff, and nearly onethird were skilled operatives or in training for skilled jobs.

Results of the 1963, 1964 and 1965 enquiries were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for, respectively, December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; and January 1966

The enquiry was conducted on lines broadly similar to those followed in previous years (for a detailed description of the occupational coverage and other arrangements see, for example, MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (January, 1966 page 2). The procedure used, however, for obtaining information from the private sector of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry was altered to bring it into line, as far as practicable, with that for other manufacturing industries.

Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 7,500 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables from more than 95 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 58 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry in manufacturing industries.

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry and the figures on the enquiry forms were grossed up on this basis to provide (except for shipbuilding and marine engineering-see comments on this industry below) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees.

The estimated total number of employees in each size-range in each industry was already known. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading). were therefore multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

For manufacturing industry as a whole (except for the sector of Order VII not surveyed) the numbers of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers were 295,934 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 486,386 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 4,022,968 in establishments with 500 and over employees. These represented 10.4, 42.8 and 94.6 per cent., respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in the GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article have been calculated to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories.

#### Analyses by occupation and industry

Tables 12-31 on the following pages give analyses by occupation and industry. In columns (2) to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include

persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, for example, skilled operatives. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). In the published analyses for previous years estimates have also been given of the numbers of other persons being trained, males and females separately. Employers were asked on the 1966 enquiry forms to give combined figures of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over. Subsequently it was found impracticable to use this sample data to provide reliable estimates, on an age basis, of the total numbers of persons being so trained. Arrangements are, however, being made to meet this difficulty in future surveys.

It should be emphasised that the percentages and proportions quoted in the comments which follow on individual tables relate to total employees in establishments with 11 or more workers.

Food, drink and tobacco (Table 12).-More than 11 per cent. of the total of 726,000 employees were female part-time workersthe highest proportion identified. There were more than 120,000 skilled operatives, and of these nearly one-third were employed on maintenance work. The largest skilled production group was 18,000 bakers and confectioners. Road transport drivers numbered 50,000, representing a third of all workers in this occupation in manufacturing industry.

Chemicals and allied industries (Table 13) .- Scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians accounted for more than 9 per cent. of the 474,000 employees and the administrative. technical and clerical group as a whole for nearly 38 per cent. Of the 79,000 skilled operatives, more than one-half were employed on maintenance work, principally in skilled engineering occupations. Semi-skilled operatives on production work numbered 84.000.

Metal Manufacture (Table 14).—The table for this industry differs in form from the others in that occupations are grouped into three instead of four categories. The analysis covers a total of 595,000 workers and of these nearly 18 per cent. were in skilled craft occupations, in both maintenance and production. Other production workers, except labourers, accounting for one-third of the total, are analysed according to type of plant or process.

Engineering and electrical goods (Tables 15, 16 and 17).—Table 4 provides an analysis for the whole of Order VI and is followed by two tables giving separate figures for engineering and for electrical goods. Order VI as a whole includes about one-quarter of all employees covered by the enquiry, and in the technical field a still larger proportion-nearly half of those employed as scientists and technologists, well over half of the draughtsmen and two-fifths of the "other technicians". More than 602,000 operatives-28 per cent. of the total numbers employed-were in skilled occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent training.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Table 18) and Marine engineering (Table 19).-The coverage for this Order is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industry, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. The information in Table 7 for the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry is now presented in the same form as other manufacturing industries

(apart from metal manufacture). The tables for this industry and for marine engineering show that a high proportion of the workers were skilled operatives-55 and 48 per cent., respectively.

Vehicles (Table 20).—About 30 per cent. of the 833,000 employees were skilled operatives, and 7 per cent. were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen or other technicians, More than one-third of the 33,000 apprentices were receiving a general course of training.

Manufacture of metal goods (Table 21).-This table shows that almost one-quarter of the total employees were in skilled occupations.

Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and footwear (Tables 22, 23, 24 and 25).—In each industry in this group women held a considerable proportion of the skilled jobs-well over one-third in leather, about half in textiles and footwear and over five-sixths in clothing.

Bricks, glass, cement etc. and Pottery (Tables 26 and 27) .--Almost one-third of the skilled operatives in the brick etc. group were maintenance workers. In the pottery industry more than half of the skilled operatives were women.

Timber, furniture etc., (Table 28) .- Carpenters and joiners together with woodcutting machinists accounted for nearly one-third of the skilled operatives, and cabinet and chair makers, and upholsterers, for one-sixth. Skilled workers as a whole represented over half of the total employees.

Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc., and Printing and publishing (Tables 29 and 30).—In paper making etc., skilled and semi-skilled operatives were almost equal in number, each group constituting rather more than a quarter of total employees.

In printing and publishing nearly one-third of the 371,000 employees were in the adminstrative, technical and clerical group and just over half were skilled operatives, Almost one-quarter of the skilled operatives were compositors.

Other manufacturing industries (Table 31).-The analysis for this Order group covers 313,000 workers in a wide variety of industries of whom one-quarter were in administrative, technical and clerical occupations and a fifth were skilled operatives.

#### Further analyses

Tables 32–37 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In Tables 32–34 the figures for the industry groups (covered in the previous tables) are analysed according to size of establishment. Tables 35-37 give analyses for all Minimum List Headings except those where the number of employees (either males and females separately, or in total) was under 5 000

It is not possible to construct a composite table for all industries covered by the enquiry because of the diversity of occupations. Nevertheless for some categories aggregate figures can be given. In manufacturing industries as a whole 4.7 per cent. of all workers in establishments with 11 or more employees were engaged on managerial work; 1.0 per cent. were scientists and technologists; 1.3 per cent. were draughtsmen; 2.0 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 11.9 per cent. were clerical and office staff. There were 244,000 apprentices, representing 3.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. Of these all but 7,500 were males, and total male apprentices represented 4.2 per cent. of all male employees. In the majority of industry groups skilled operatives formed a lower percentage of total employees in the larger firms than in the smaller firms, but in making comparisons of this kind one must bear in mind differences in the type of product and the degree of mechanisation.

Manufacturing Industries: Analyses of Numbers Employed in Establishments with 11 or More Workers, May 1966 (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

 Table 12
 Food. Drink and Tobacco (Order III)

Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers       31,520       1,890       50       33,460       -			Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff         TOTAL         101,990         60,120         8,890         171,000         100         100           Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers         31,520         1,890         50         33,460         60				Full-time   Part-time			Males Females	
TOTAL         101,990         60,120         8,890         171,000         100         100         100           Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers         31,520         1,890         50         33,460         -60            Scientists and technologists         1,200         40         4,550          2,700         60            Orther technicals         moduling works office)         2,200         51,430         7,800         46,450          2           Other administrative, technical and commercial staff         36,650         51,350         1,000         43,000         30            PART B.         TOTAL         96,160         19,300         4,940         120,400         3,150         3           I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training          30           30                                 <	(1)	1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL         101,990         60,120         8,890         171,000         100         100         100           Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers         31,520         1,890         50         33,460         -60            Druuptismen         1,200         40         4,550          800          800          800          800	PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff							
Scientists and technologists       1       2230       240       -       2.760       60       -         Draughtsmen       1.090       10       -       1.000       10       -       8         Other technicians       3.310       1.200       40       4559       -       8         Other administrative, technical and commercial staff       36,550       5,350       1.000       43,000       30       -         PART B.       TOTAL       96,160       19,300       4,940       120,400       3,150       3         I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training       -       -       500       20       -       -       500       20       -       -       500       20       -       -       500       20       -       -       500       20       -       -       500       20       -       -       2,620       90       -       -       2,620       90       -       -       2,620       90       -       -       5110       440       -       5110       440       -       -       5110       440       -       -       5110       440       -       -       5110	and the second	TOTAL	101,990	60,120	8,890	171,000	100	100
Draghtsmen	Scientists and technologists	: : :	2,520	240	50	2,760		1 =
Chine Letinitians and (including works office)       1       26,900       51,430       7,800       86,130	Draughtsmen						10	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff       1       36,650       5,350       1,000       43,000       30       -         PART B.       TOTAL       96,160       19,300       4,940       120,400       3,150       3         I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training       -	Other technicians	• •						20
TOTAL         96,160         19,300         4,940         120,400         3,150         3           I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training           Production workers           Bakers and confectioners         11,840         4,750         1,360         17,950         720         3           Brewers         -         -         590         -         -         -         590         20         -           Ghter skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         .         2,470         150         -         2,620         90         -         -         -         30         -         -         20,870         -         -         20,870         -         -         20,870         -         -         20,870         -         -         5,110         480         -         -         20,870         -         -         7,500         100         -         -         7,500         -         -         20,870         -         -         -         7,500         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         - <t< td=""><td>Other administrative, technical and commercial staff</td><td>: : </td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>30</td><td>and the second</td></t<>	Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	: :					30	and the second
Production workers       11,840       4,750       1,360       17,950       720       33         Bakers and confectioners	PART B.	TOTAL	96,160	19,300	4,940	120,400	3,150	30
Bakers and confectioners	I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by a	pprentice	ship or equi	valent training				
Bakers and confectioners       11,840       4,750       1,360       17,950       720       3         Brewers       30       -       -       30       -       -       30       -       -       -       30       -       -       -       30       -       -       -       30       -       -       -       -       30       -<	Breduction workers							
Brewers       590         590       20          Flour millers         30        2,470       150        2,620       90          Maintenance workers        2,470       150        2,620       90          Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics        20,870         20,870       1,250         Electricians         5,110         5,110       480          Carpenters and joiners         750         2,990       10          Carpenters and joiners         2,990         2,990       140          Carpenters and joiners         2,900         2,900         2,900         2,900         2,900                        -		]		4,750	1,360			30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       1       2,470       150       -       2,620       90       -         Maintenance workers       20,870       -       -       20,870       -       20,870       -       20,870       -       20,870       -       20,870       -       20,870       -       20,870       -       -       20,870       -       -       5,110       480       -       -       5,110       480       -       -       5,110       -       -       5,110       -       -       750       10       -       -       -       750       10       -       -       -       750       10       -<	Brewers				10 1 1 Barris		20	
Maintenance workers       20,870       -       -       20,870       1,250       -         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics       .       .       5,110       -       -       5,110       480       -         Electricians       .       .       .       .       750       -       -       750       10       -         Carpenters and joiners       . <t< td=""><td>Flour millers</td><td>• •</td><td></td><td></td><td>Contraction of the</td><td></td><td></td><td>The second second</td></t<>	Flour millers	• •			Contraction of the			The second second
Maintenance workers       20,870       -       -       20,870       1,250       -         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics       .       .       5,110       -       -       5,110       480       -         Electricians       .       .       .       .       750       -       -       750       10       -         Carpenters and joiners       . <t< td=""><td>Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)</td><td>·</td><td>2,470</td><td>1 150</td><td></td><td>2,020</td><td>1 50</td><td>1</td></t<>	Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	·	2,470	1 150		2,020	1 50	1
Plantenance inters, initial inclusion       1	Maintenance workers	gettal in	00.070		I MARY A LOUGH	1 20.970	1 250	
Bricklass       750       -       -       750       10       -         Bricklass       2.990       -       -       2.990       140       -         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       7.620       60       100       7.780       140       -         2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or minimum of six months' training essential       -       -       -       950       - </td <td></td> <td>::</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		::						
Dicksyets2,9902,990140Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) <t< td=""><td>Electricians</td><td>1.1.1.1.1.1.1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>and the second states of</td></t<>	Electricians	1.1.1.1.1.1.1						and the second states of
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or minimum of six months' training essential         Rollermen       950       -       950       -       -         Screensmen, machinemen       1,350       80       -       1,430       -       -         Silksmen       -       -       450       20       -       470       -       -         Doughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators       3,200       30       -       3,230       -	Carpenters and joiners			-				States and the states of the s
Rollermen       950       -       -       950       -       -       -       950       -	Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	!	7,620	60	100	7,780	440	1.000-0
Kolerinen       1,350       80        1,430 </td <td>2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' e</td> <td>xperienc</td> <td>e, or minimu</td> <td>um of six mont</td> <td>hs' training ess</td> <td>ential</td> <td></td> <td></td>	2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' e	xperienc	e, or minimu	um of six mont	hs' training ess	ential		
Silksmen       450       20       -       470       -       -         Doughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators       4.690       440       140       5.270       -       -         Doughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators       4.690       440       140       5.270       -       -         Doughmakers, machinemen       1.520       150       50       1.720       -       -         Machine setters, machinemen       1.520       150       50       1.720       -       -         Pie-makers, pastrycooks       1.030       910       350       2.290       -       -         Butchers, cutters, boners, curers       4.960       700       50       5.710       -       -         Cigarette making machine operators       1.220       1.410       820       3.450       -       -         Cigarette making machine operators       930       60       -       990       -       -       -         Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable       -       690       100       790       -       -         experience before becoming reasonably proficient       12,920       7,030       1,770       21,720 <td>Rollermen</td> <td>  </td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>  -</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>1 -</td>	Rollermen			1	-		-	1 -
Sinsmen4.6004401405.270	Screensmen, machinemen						-	
Overnmen       3200       30	Silksmen				140			
Overline       1       1       150       50       1/720	Doughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators	- Alternation					The second wards	A COLOR CONTENT
Pracimite setting11111111Pre-makers, pastrycooks11110003502.290Butchers, cutters, boners, curers14.960700505.710Butchers, cutters, boners, curers1.2201.4108203.450Cigarette making machine operators93060990Cigarette makers (hand), cigar makers690100790Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable6901.77021.720	Machine sotters machinemen				50			
Interfactory outputsImage: Second	Pie-makers pastrycooks					2,290		
Meat cooks, essence makers, sausage makers	Butchers, cutters, boners, curers	(Constant)		700			- 10 - 10 M	
Cigarette making machine operators       930       60        990           Cigarette makers (hand), cigar makers        690       100       790           Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient        12,920       7,030       1,770       21,720	Meat cooks, essence makers, sausage makers				820		-	-
Cigarette makers (hand), cigar makers	Cigarette making machine operators		and the second second second				1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	Cigarotto makers (hand) cigar makers	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		690	100	/90	1	
	Other production workers needing at least six months' training or consi	Iderable	12 920	7 030	1 770	21,720	The state of the state	Constanting of the
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere   10,670   2,820   200   13,690		•				San Barrister and	· The second	MA SUNDO

PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of sk or experience before becoming reasonably proficien PART D. Other employees 

 Warehouse, packers and despatch workers

 Road transport drivers
 .

 Canteen staff
 .

 Labourers
 .

 Other employees
 .

 GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A. Table 13 Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV) (1) PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff lanagers, works superintendents, departmental managers cientists and technologists Draughtsmen Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commerical staff PART B.

Table 12 Food, Drink and Tobacco (Order 111)-continued

(1)

Production workers Process workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) . . Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter-assemblers and erecto Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Instrument artificers Other skilled engineering workers (apprentice trained or equivale Brickhover Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled building workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several yes Production workers . . . . . . . 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere

I. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entr

PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of training or experience before becoming reasonable

PART D. Other employees

	CRAN	D	TOTAL	(DADTC	
•	in the second	•	11. · 10 14		•
1 · · · ·	·	•		- CARDING	•
				- C	•
	- de la				
despate	h packe	ers	1. T 43		
	:		: : :	· · · · ·	: : : : : : :

#### JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 17

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in o	
		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	41,980	45,230	19,250	106,460	1 -	-
TOTAL	41,980	45,230	19,250	106,460	I —	1 -
TOTAL TOTAL	182,790	95,640	49,560	327,990	_   _	-
TOTAL	182,790   37,540	95,640	and gradie is	327,990   67,580	_   _	-
TOTAL	182,790   37,540   49,880   720	95,640 22,300 450 6,400	49,560   7,740   20 2,530	327,990 67,580 50,350 9,650	–     –     –	
TOTAL	182,790   37,540   49,880	95,640 22,300 450	49,560   7,740   20	327,990 67,580 50,350		

	Males	Females	an olegan pro	Total males and females	Apprentices (included in col	s, 2–5)
		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			in a primary and	A CONTRACT OF STREET	A CONTRACTOR OF	
тот	AL   116,830	57,870	4,170	178,870	630	70
	27,760 16,310 2,710 21,680 22,630 25,740	1,320 1,040 10 3,730 47,060 4,710	 	29,080 17,350 2,720 25,430 73,660 30,630	320 10 180 10 110	10 10 30 20
тот	AL 75,990	3,030	470	79,490	4,790	-
by appre	nticeship or equiv					Distant of the
	See 2					
rs . 	- 3,680 - 980 - 130 - 100 - 810	120  		3,800 980 130 100 880	330 20 — 40	
 ent) . 	. 19,520 5,760 2,860 7,640 900 2,070 2,360			19,520 5,760 2,860 7,640 900 2,070 2,360	2,150 800 580 640 10 130 90	
ars' exper	ience, or minimu	m of six month	s' training esse	ntial		
• •	.   21,230	1,900	470	23,600	I	-
	.   7,950	940	1 —	8,890	1 -	-
skill by ex y proficier	cperience and/or s	some training,	including those	e requiring bet	ween one and s	ix months'
тот		17,610	4,260	84,490	I –	I —
тот	AL   87,390	27,560	15,700	130,650	10	`
	. 15,750 . 12,010 . 580 . 29,570 . 29,480	4,440 20 5,570 3,020 14,510	2,010 30 1,990 900 10,770	22,200 12,060 8,140 33,490 54,760		
B, C and	D) 342,830	106,070	24,600	473,500	5,430	70
And the second second			1	and the second second		

A\*

Table 14Metal Manufacture (Order V)

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	
				1.5	Temales		
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff			in a set in the set in the	Non States		ford the second	
	TOTA	L   92,920	35,320	2,300	130,540	2,160	120
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers		. 25,630	230	-	25,860	290	-
Scientists and technologists	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 5,350 . 4,410	70		5,440 4,480	460	
Other technicians		. 12,220	600	20	12,840	710	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	2. · · · ·	. 31,160 . 14,150	31,740 2,590	2,150	65,050 16,870	390 310	110
	a point in the	. 11,150	1 2,570	1 130	1 10,070	1 510	A second second
ART B.	ΤΟΤΑ	L   296,650	13,710	2,970	313,330	12,960	20
I. Skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintena	ince						
Blacksmiths		.   1,030	-		1,030	40	-
Boilermakers		. 2,330 . 4,370			2,330 4,370	310	
Bricklayers and masons	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,100		_	2,100	150	_
Electricians		. 9,940	-	-	9,940	1,810	-
Fitters	• •	. 20,270 . 8,430	80 750	200	20,350 9,380	2,820	20
Machinists	•	. 1.770	- 150		1,770	170	
Other turners		. 5,920	20		5,940	890	-
Moulders and coremakers	• . •	. 20,330	1,670	230	22,230 3,470	1,860 430	
Pattern makers		2,860		_	2,860	150	
Welders and burners		. 5,050	70	30	5,150	240	-
All other skilled craftsmen		. 12,390 2,320	120		12,540 2.320	810	
Apprentices taking general course		. 1 2,520			1 2,520	1 1,010	1000
		.     ,100	1 50	1 10	11,160		1 -
Blast furnaces, sinter plants and ore preparation		21,550			21,550		-
Rolling mills		. 42,120	260		42,380	—	-
Ancillary processes associated with rolling mills	•	. 15,080	410	_	15,490		
Bright bar manufacture		4,640	150	10	4,800	-	
Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture (including coating)		. 23,310	1,500	380	25,190		and the state
Foundries and ancillary processes		. 35,750 . 29,880	1,770 6,630	470	37,990 38,120		
Junior operatives not yet allocated		1,440		1	1,440	-	_
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere .		.   7,600	40	-	7,640	-	-
ART C. Other employees	TOTA	1 126 150	1 9 790	6,370	151,310		1 -
	ΤΟΤΑ		8,790		S. C. S.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF	and the second
Maintenance workers other than skilled craftsmen	• •	. 38,440 . 12,840	120	100	38,660	_	
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers		12,840	70	_	13,040	_	-
Canteen staff		. 490	4,060	1,140	5,690	-	1000
Labourers		. 48,160 . 23,250	1,020 2,210	380 4,580	49,560 30,040	-	_

Table 15Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time	Security Security	Males	Females
(1)	and the second of	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	462,780	199,670	17,820	680,270	17,490	800
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists		99,380 39,120 64,190 68,650 118,220 73,220	2,590 690 1,040 2,550 174,480 18,320 equivalent tra	50 50 80 16,340 1,300	102,020 39,810 65,280 71,280 309,040 92,840	3,560 7,580 4,430 1,000 920	40 170 30 500 60
	TOTAL		11,400	1,900	602,330	89,770	0
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters		38,470 40,820 46,810 60,280 19,860 98,150 10,250 13,460 4,230 28,510 18,520 6,180 10,080	30 120 110 1,340 740 860 70 40 		38,500 40,940 46,920 62,190 20,650 99,090 10,320 13,500 4,230 28,750 18,590 6,180 11,060	4,530 1,890 7,590 5,840 2,650 13,460 2,610 2,590 2,90 2,320 2,320 2,310 810 1,530	   20 10    

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 19

## Table 15 Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)—continued

Topd Constants	(anterest)	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ls. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) 🖛	(7)
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers		70 120 28,480 9,590 2,650 2,930 1,670 670 26,190 35,820 34,430	 2,550 230    1,360 2,420 50	400 40             	70 120 31,430 9,860 2,650 2,930 1,670 670 27,610 38,690 34,480		 
Maintenance workers         Instrument and control mechanics         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		950 23,920 11,340 790 3,700 10,090	   240	   200	950 23,920 11,340 790 3,700 10,530	110 1,670 1,070 — 110 400	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of	f skill by experi	ence and/or so	me training				
	TOTAL	276,960	219,660	52,190	548,810	I —	I —
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one	and six months'	121,010 52,910	50,330 122,850	11,920 30,640	183,260 206,400	=	=
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient .	• • •	103,040	46,480	9,630	159,150		
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	237,620	44,770	27,720	310,110	I —	1 —
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers       .         Road transport drivers       .         Canteen staff       .         Labourers       .         Other employees       .		65,420 16,210 1,540 87,350 67,100	11,080 50 12,580 970 20,090	2,500 10 7,100 1,530 16,580	79,000 16,270 21,220 89,850 103,770		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A,	B, C and D)	1,566,390	475,500	99,630	2,141,520	107,260	910

## Table 16 Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331–352)

		Males	Females		Total Appren males and females (included		s cols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff							
	TOTAL	274,570	117,030	10,570	402,170	9,630	570
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers		67,230	1,490	30	68,750	1	1 -
Scientists and technologists		13,140	160		13,300	920	10
Other technicians	• • •	45,820 30,160	410 740	30 20	46,260 30.920	6,000	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)		74,660	105.360	9,910	189,930	710	490
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff		43,560	8,870	580	53,010	460	40
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e	ntry by appr	enticeship or	equivalent tra	ining			
Deschusting	TOTAL	444,940	6,150	1,210	452,300	68,320	80
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters	E.	24.040			1 04 040		
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not in tool room)	: : :	26,860 29,940	70		26,860	3,030	
Turners		41,820	50		41,870	6,760	_
Other skilled machine tool operators		53,360	1,200	560	55.120	5,260	_
Electrical fitters, testers, etc		6,920	190	_	7,110	770	10
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors		81,160	260	50	81,470	11,510	20
Electricians		3,960	10	-	3,970	570	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Platers (boiler and construction shop work) . Plumbers, pipe fitters .		13,080	40	-	13,120	2,530	
Welders	•	3,830 25,520	170	20	3,830	270	_
Sheet metal workers		14,130	40		14,170	1,720	
rattern makers (wood or metal)		5,510		_	5.510	740	_
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	distance or source	5,820	920	a manual interes	6,740	840	1
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)		70	_		70		-
Coach trimmers.		60	-	-	60	- 1	
Inspectors and markers-off	· · · ·	19,240	1,230	50	20,520	280	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen	·	8,800 2,410	200	40	9,040 2,410	970 100	10
Carpenters and joiners		2,230	the Real Property in the local of	A COMPANY AND A COMPANY	2,410	140	
Other woodworkers		1,150	_		1,150	190	
Bricklayers		650		-	650	10	-
Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere		15,700	180	10	15,890	10	- 10 m
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course		24,530 25,350	1,410	310	26,250 25,390	1,200 25,350	40
Maintenance workers		20,000			, 25,570	, 23,330	
Instrument and control mechanics	27.3	530	1	1	1 530	1 60	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics		15.930			15,930	1.220	
Electriciane	and the second se	7,050			7,050	750	
Bricklayers		580	-	-	580		-
Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		2,250	1 - With - With	4 31 1 3 <u>-</u> 3 4	2,250	70	-
other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) .		6,500	140	170	6,810	180	-

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 Table 16
 Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331–352)—continued

	Males Females			Total males and females	nd Apprentices (included in cols. 2–5)	
		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experie	ence and/or so	me training				
TOTAL	171,340	69,180	13,030	253,550	-	-
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one and six months'	84,150 27,820	26,740 30,270	5,690 5,220	116,580 63,310	_	=
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	59,370	12,170	2,120	73,660	-	-
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	161,130	21,650	15,290	198,070	-	-
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers       .       <	40,340 11,190 900 65,140 43,560	5,900 50 7,430 550 7,720	1,120 10 4,290 790 9,080	47,360 11,250 12,620 66,480 60,360		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,051,980	214,010	40,100	1,306,090	77,950	650

## Table 17 Electrical Goods (Minimum List Headings 361–369)

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	1. V.B.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff							
	TOTAL	188,210	82,640	7,250	278,100	7,860	230
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	The second second second second	32,150 25,980 18,370 38,490 43,560 29,660	1,100 530 630 1,810 69,120 9,450	20 20 60 6,430 720	33,270 26,510 19,020 40,360 119,110 39,830	2,640 1,580 2,890 290 460	30 160 10 10 20
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of		enticeship or	equivalent tra	ining			
Production	TOTAL	144,090	5,250	690	150,030	21,450	30
Production workers         Tool makers, tool room fitters         Machine tool setters, setter operators (not in tool room)         Turners         Other skilled machine tool operators         Electrical fitters, testers, etc.         Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors         Electricians         Platers (boiler and construction shop work)         Plumbers, pipe fitters         Welders         Sheet metal workers         Pattern makers (wood or metal)         Instrument makers and instrument mechanics         Coach trimmers.         Inspectors and markers-off         Moulders and coremakers (foundry)         Smiths, forgemen         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         Apprentices taking general course         Maintenance workers         Instrument and control mechanics		11,610 10,880 4,990 6,920 12,940 16,990 6,290 4,390 4,00 2,990 4,390 670 4,260 670 4,260 60 9,240 790 240 700 520 20 10,490 11,290 9,080	30 50 60 140 550 600 60   50 30  30    1,320 30    1,180 1,010 10 	 	11,640 10,930 5,050 7,070 13,540 17,620 6,350 380 400 3,040 4,420 670 4,320 670 4,320 60 10,910 820 240 700 520 20 11,720 12,440 9,090	1,500 240 830 580 1,880 1,950 2,040 60 20 180 290 70 690  50 80  10 30  790 9,080	                                 
Electricians		4,290	-	-	4,290 210	320	-
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2	1,450 3,590	100	30	1,450 3,720	40 220	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of s			me training				
	TOTAL		150,480	39,160	295,260		· · · ·
Machinists	• • •	36,860 25,090	23,590 92,580	6,230 25,420	66,680 143,090		
Other production workers including those who need between one a training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	nd six months'	43,670	34,310	7,510	85,490		Carlos
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	76,490	23,120	12,430	112,040	-	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers		25,080 5,020 640 22,210 23,540	5,180 5,150 420 12,370	1,380 2,810 740 7,500	31,640 5,020 8,600 23,370 43,410		
	B, C and D)	514,410	261,490	59,530	835,430	29,310	260

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 21

 Table 18
 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)\*

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	13,860	3,510	520	17,890	810	60
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists . Draughtsmen . Other technicians . Clerical and office staff (including works office) . Other administrative, technical and commercial staff .		4,140 790 2,880 900 3,450 1,700	160 10 50 30 2,730 530	  	4,300 800 2,930 930 6,510 2,420		
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	of entry by app	renticeship or	equivalent tra	ining			
Production workers Platers	TOTAL	65,720 6,950 1,130 440 2,100 1,780 8,460 9,260	280 — — — — — — — — —		66,000 6,950 1,130 440 2,100 1,780 8,610 9,260	870 60 10 290 100 1,050 1,320	30    
Riggers         Joiners and other woodworkers         Joiners and other woodworkers         Drillers         Shipsmith or blacksmith         Coppersmith         Sheet iron/metal workers         Mechanics—fitters         Turners         Electricians         Plumbers         Painters and decorators         Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         Apprentices taking general course		930 6,620 1,000 940 500 1,670 7,440 1,460 4,070 3,570 2,610 450 1,660 620	20 		930 6,640 1,000 940 500 1,670 7,440 1,460 4,070 3,570 2,610 450 1,770 620	70 1,020 60 90 80 330 1,600 250 820 550 170 - 170 620	
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		100 810 680 50 150 270			100 810 680 50 150 270	90   30   10 20 30	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of	skill by experi	ence and/or so	me training				
	TOTAL	13,430	50	1 -	13,480	- 1	-
Redleaders Stagers Crane and winch drivers Other semi-skilled production workers including those who need and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonab	between one	2,120 1,170 1,560 8,580			2,120 1,170 1,570 8,620	Ξ	
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	20,430	750	440	21,620	1	
Stores, warehouse workers       .       .         Road and yard transport drivers       .       .         Canteen staff       .       .         Labourers       .       .         Other employees       .       .		1,130 550 100 16,880 1,770		     80 80 280	1,130 550 490 17,250 2,200		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A,		113,440	4,590	960	118,990	10,620	90

\* The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e. shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.

## Table 19 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)\*

	Dan.	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	i sa sa s	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff							Wester States
	TOTAL	6,260	1,900	90	8,250	280	70
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	: :	1,370 280 1,490 650 1,710 760	  1,540 350		1,370 280 1,500 650 3,340 1,110	10 220 20 20 10	   60
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of en	try by appr	renticeship or	equivalent tra	ining			
Production workers	TOTAL	17,350	-	1 -	17,350	3,700	1 -
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not in tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work). Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers (95192)		380 180 2,120 860 80 5,980 80 1,360 520 920 400			380 180 2,120 860 80 5,980 1,360 520 920 400	30 550 100 1,730 30 260 90 90 80	

### 22 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

 Table 19
 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)\*—continued

Provide and a second se	Permit	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART B.—continued				and the second			
Pattern makers (wood or metal).Inspectors and markers-off.Moulders and coremakers (foundry).Smiths, forgemen.Carpenters and joiners.Other woodworkers.Bricklayers.Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhereOther skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)Apprentices taking general course.		390 670 550 100 120 70  170 1,280 260			390 670 550 100 120 70  170 1,280 260	60 30 60 10  220 260	
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		330 240 40 110 140			330 240 40 110 140	30 30 30 	
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skil	ll by experie	nce and/or som	me training			Sen of the Western	
	TOTAL	3,280	150	I —	3,430		-
Machinists		2,080 30	110 30	=	2,190 60	=	=
Other production workers including those who need between one and training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	six months	1,170	10	_	1,180	-	-
ART D. Other employees	TOTAL	6,750	260	240	7,250		
Stores warehouse, packers and despatch workers       . <t< td=""><td></td><td>580 180 3,870 2,120</td><td>20 30 100 30 80</td><td></td><td>600 210 140 3,900 2,400</td><td></td><td></td></t<>		580 180 3,870 2,120	20 30 100 30 80		600 210 140 3,900 2,400		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B	C and D)	33,640	2,310	330	36,280	3,980	7

\* The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e. shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	OTAL	168,330	53,800	2,950	225,080	6,480	7
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists		32,980 11,570 17,830 28,780 51,930 25,240	420 100 180 770 47,970 4,360	30 	33,430 11,670 18,010 29,590 102,670 29,710	1,790 1,130 2,560 320 680	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry b				20	256,550	26,740	1 10
Production workers       Image: State of the state of th	•	254,510 18,770 17,290 10,140 17,840 3,260 44,930 4,840 1,470 1,350 9,020 13,300 1,890 600 14,320 3,510 24,380 960 1,560 2,260 2,850 100 8,410 15,970 12,880	1,920 	40 40 	18,770           17,290           10,140           17,980           3,280           45,060           4,840           1,470           1,350           9,060           13,350           1,890           600           14,330           3,570           1,560           2,260           2,850           100           8,430           16,180           12,890	1,470         270         790         1,080         100         3,320         560         200            430         1,190         80         10         1,610         160         250         40            90         620         12,880	
Maintenance workers         Instrument and control mechanics         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	::  ::	430 11,070 5,780 540 1,770 3,020			430 11,070 5,780 540 1,770 3,120	60 640 380 	

## Table 20Vehicles (Order VIII)

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 23

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 Table 20
 Vehicles (Order VIII)—continued

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	101	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of sl	kill by exper	ience and/or s	ome training		and the stand	and the second	added .A. To
	TOTAL	190,940	30,270	3,360	224,570	1 -	1 -
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one an	d six months'	62,810 58,090	11,270 11.530	1,330 1,130	75,410 70,750	_	=
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	· · · ·	70,040	7,470	900	78,410	a la contra de la	_
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	100.070	1 10 500			California destre	
	TOTAL	108,870	12,530	5,040	126,440	30	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers		36,980	3,200	140	40,320	1 -	-
Road transport drivers	elando e sectores	8,050 550	100 3,640	10	8,160 5,270	30	
Labourers	: : :	32,790 30,500	780 4,810	440 3,370	34,010 38,680		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B	, C and D)	722,650	98,520	11,470	832,640	33,250	170

## Table 21Manufacture of Metal Goods (Order IX)

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	a shine algorithm
Latransia and Latransia and Latransia			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART. A Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	68,050	40,090	5,410	113,550	1,380	140
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists . Draughtsmen . Other technicians . Clerical and office staff (including works office). Other administrative, technical and commercial staff .	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	26,050 1,730 4,860 4,210 18,950 12,250	1,400 70 70 170 36,160 2,220	160 10 20 90 4,960 170	27,610 1,810 4,950 4,470 60,070 14,640		  
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations : normal method o	f entry by ap	prenticeship	or equivalent t	raining			
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters	TOTAL	127,990	5,570	870	134,430	12,300	270
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not in tool room).         Turners         Other skilled machine tool operators         Electrical fitters, testers, etc.         Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors         Electricians         Platers (boiler and construction shop work)         Plumbers, pipe fitters         Welders         Sheet metal workers         Pattern makers (wood or metal)         Instrument makers and instrument mechanics         Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)         Inspectors and markers-off         Moulders and coremakers (foundry)         Smiths, forgemen         Carpenters and joiners         Other woodworkers         Bricklayers         Foremen and charge hands, nor allocated elsewhere         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         Apprentices taking general course         Maintenance morkers         Instrument and control mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         Apprentices taking general course         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers		11,880 13,200 3,880 6,040 750 11,000 480 1,340 1,340 1,480 7,240 12,520 20 220 2,870 940 5,590 530 280 30 8,860 18,740 4,390 290 7,650 2,740 360 960 3,410	10 10 10 340 50 730 - 730 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11,880 13,210 3,880 6,060 760 11,340 480 1,420 1,420 12,520 300 220 20 3,800 990 5,600 530 380 30 9,460 21,700 4,460 290 7,650 2,740 3,60 960 3,790	1,510         510         340         520         60         370         20         10         280         290         1,490         30            20         110         350            980         4,390         30         500         300            40	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of sk	cill by experi	ence and/or s	ome training				
	TOTAL	90,360	1 70,310	22,420	183,090	-	1 -
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one and training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	d six months'	29,380 9,840 51,140	31,320 16,250 22,740	10,390 4,860 7,170	71,090 30,950 81,050	=	E
PART D. Other employees			,,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, 01,000	aller the start of	WARE DE TENE
	TOTAL	76,210	29,270	14,800	120,280	-	1 -
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees		17,830 7,360 450 28,350 22,220	9,760 170 3,110 1,620 14,610	2,570 40 1,860 950 9,380	30,160 7,570 5,420 30,920 46,210		1111
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A,	B, C and D)	362,610	145,240	43,500	551,350	13,680	410

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## 24 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Table 22Textiles (Order X)

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time	lemaies	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART A. Administrative, technical, and clerical staff	allen galle	a fare at later	alone we have be	Service Astronom	manus i sei sittie i	voluera inplice	1.1
т.	OTAL	59,520	37,190	2,880	99,590	230	80
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	:	27,100 2,600	1,590 160		28,720 2,760		
Draughtsmen	:	730 5,020	50 1,890	10 20	790 6,930	10 130	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	:	15,800 8,270	30,440 3,060	2,650 170	48,890 11,500	40 40	70
ART B.	OTAL	118,120	97,140	16,760	232,020	4,030	1,060
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by app	orentice	ship or equiv	alent training				
Production workers	1	9,840	1 140	1 30	1 10,010	870	
Loom tenters, overlookers, tuners, etc	:	2,240	60 10		2,300	70	_
Spinners (apprentice trained)		1,000 970	1,650	280	2,900	10	and of the second second second
Carders (apprentice trained)		970 360	420 860	100 130	1,490 1,350	10	
Weavers (apprentice trained)		2,060 580	1,820	190	4,070 1,070	300	_
Electricians		250 10		_	250	10	-
Bricklayers		130			130		
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		4,740	I,500	90	6,330	500	1 70
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	• •	15,070 3,140	1	-	15,070	1,010	_
Electricians		350	<u> </u>	-	350	-	-
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	: :	2,140 4,760	1,520	150	2,140 6,430	60 260	60
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' ex	xperienc	ce, or minim	um of six mon	ths' training es	sential		
Mule spinners	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,120 11,400	910 23,880	400 4,130	4,430 39,410	60	50
Loomers and twisters (hand and machine)	•	3,430 160	1,670 12,560	320 2,290	5,420 15,010	10	380
Burlers, menders and darners	:	1,810	760	120	2,690		
Dyers, operative dyers		7,240 40	1,330 5,030	100 700	8,670 5,770	150	50
Knitters	•	10,250 800	4,610 910	740 350	15,600 2,060	60	100
Rope Makers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or consider experience before becoming reasonably proficient.		15,590	33,460	6,620	55,670	80	350
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere		15,670	3,550	20	19,240	130	1 -
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by	experie	ence and/or s	ome training,	including those	e requiring bet	ween one and	six months
training or experience before becoming reasonably profici	enť OTAL	81,970	133,760	29,220	244,950	1 -	1
ART D. Other employees	OTAL	85,190	46,340	13,340	144,870		
Warehouse, examiners, packers and despatch workers	1	24,180	16,610	3,000	43,790		1 -
Road transport drivers		4,630 400	50 4,680	1,810	4,680 6,890		_
Labourers		26,600 29,380	1,430 23,570	800 7,730	28,830 60,680	_	_
Other employees				-		4,260	1,140
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and	nd D)	344,800	314,430	62,200	721,430	4,200	1,140

	Table 23	Leather,	Leather	Goods and	Fur (	(Order XI	)
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	Males	Females	Females		Apprentices (included in cols. 2-5)	
		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TO	TAL   4,460	4,060	940	9,460	10	1 -
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	· 2,420 60 · 240 · 820 · 920	150 20 20 3,640 230	940	2,570 80 260 5,400 1,150		
PART B.	TAL   15,850	8,020	2,410	26,280	70	-
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by app	renticeship or equiv	alent training				
Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness makers Bench hands (heavy leather goods) Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	. 1,390 . 200 . 370 . 480 . 1,130	570 120 380 2,200 470	50 	2,010 320 1,030 3,400 1,720	30 40 —	

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 25

 Table 23
 Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (Order XI)—continued

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in o	
Anticipat Manager .		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
- (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	590 170 50 210 500			590 170 50 210 500		
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experien	nce, or minimu	m of six mont	hs' training ess	ential		
Hide splitters         Limeyard machinerymen         Curriers, shavers, whiteners         Fellmongers, sorters, dyers         Machinists         Hand stitchers and closers         Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient	190 410 810 890 1,080 30 6,240			190 410 830 900 4,420 720 7,670		
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1,110	30	1 - The state of the second	1,140	1 <u>-</u>	hplane C
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by expe	rience and/or :	some training	, including thos	e requiring be	tween one and	six months
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient. TOTAL		2,820	410	8.850	1	1
ART D. Other employees				, 0,000	and the second of the	Contraction (
TOTAL	5,490	3,120	1,320	9,930		-
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	1,430 330 70 1,940 1,720	860 280 350 1,630	120 	2,410 330 600 2,320 4,270		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	31,420	18,020	5.080	54,620	80	

## Table 24 Clothing (Minimum List Headings 441–449)

and a substance of the second statement of the second	Males	Females	and the former	Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	
and a second		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	THE .	ANALY IN A				
TOTAL	.   21,230	30,000	2,470	53,700	1	10
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	10	5,330	310	16,950	1 -	
Draughtsmen	90	70	=	110	_	
Clerical and other staff (including works office)	4,790	820	50 1,990	1,540 26,740	=	-10
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff.	4,310	3,770	120	8,200		
PART B. TOTAL	39,610	194,940	25,600	260,150	1,240	1,470
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprentic	LAND BY LEW FORM DR. BADY		1	1 200,100	1, 1,210	1 1,470
Production workers	and the second se					-
Tailors and cutters (clothing)	17,930	10,310	1,070	29,310	980	1,360
Dyer-mixers (hat manufacture)	820 20	1,710	210	2,740	20	50
Formers (hat manufacture) . Journeymen finishers (hat manufacture)	120	100	-10	220 360		30
Electricians Carpenters and joiners	10			10	10	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,130	2,000	760	10 3,890	40	
Maintenance workers						
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	2,890	10	1	2,900	170	-
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	190			190		
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experie		Contraction of the second		720	20	
Garment pressers .				sential		
Finishers (clothing)	6,120	12,200	1,420 3,060	19,740	1 =	_
Fitter-trimmers . Machinists	1,100 3,340	2,760	230	4,090	a succession of the	
Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient.		127,590	16,920	147,850	-	
	2,920	15,820	1,740	20,480	-	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1,640	4,320	180	6,140	-	1 -
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by exp training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	erience and/or	some training,	, including tho	e requiring be	tween one and	six months'
TOTAL		36,040	4,150	41,290	1	
PART D. Other employees					C. C. States	
TOTA	L   16,050	17,270	5,370	38,690	1 -	
Road transport drivers	8,230 1,640	5,570	680	14,480	-	1
Canteen staff	. 80	40 3,490	60 1,480	1,740 5,050		
Other employees	1,730 4,370	360 7,810	200 2,950	2,290		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	and the second s	278,250			1.240	1.400
		270,230	37,590	393,830	1,240	1,480

Table 25Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)

	Fegnalar	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ale 2 5)
	-		Full-time	L Bent sime	remaies		Females
		(0)		Part-time		Males	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical, and clerical staff	TOTAL	7,360	5,970	580	13,910	80	1 -
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists		3,200 50 80 470 1,870 1,690	310  90 5,260 300		3,510 50 90 560 7,690 2,010	 	
PART B.	TOTAL	27,410	32,580	4,060	64,050	250	1 -
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry	by apprentic	eship or equiv	alent training				
Production workers Clickers . Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	: : :	6,420 1,100	200 170		6,620 1,320	110 70	=
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years		910 150 10 140 150	  		910 150 10 140 150	60 — — — 10	
Closing operators, skivers, beaders, folders Perforators Closing machinists, flat, post and derby side Fitters, bending over operators, eyeletters Pressmen, planet rounders, heel builders Pullers over, staple, consul, bed, side and toe lasters Sole attachers pre-finished		140 30 160 220 1,780 3,360 1,040 1,100 2,110 6,980	4,650 510 16,440 3,240 80 10 30 200 130 6,350	710 70 1,890 300 30 — — — — 10 980	5,500 610 18,490 3,760 1,890 3,370 1,970 1,300 2,250 14,310		
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere		1,610	570	20	2,200	-	1 -
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of sl training or experience before becoming reasonably pr	roficient					ween one and :	six months'
ART D. Other employees	TOTAL	8,180	8,690	610	17,480		
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	TOTAL	4,700 1,990 340 40 630 1,700 47,650	4,060 1,600 360 10 2,090 51,300	870 200 240 70 360 6,120	9,630 3,790 340 640 710 4,150 105,070	330	

Table 26Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Minimum List Headings 461 and 463–469)

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
	and the second s	Full-time	Part-time	and the second	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL	37,030	17,570	1,650	56,250	320	20
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers       .	12,780 2,170 2,300 2,110 11,370 6,300	690 110 10 100 15,520 1,140	170 — — 1,450 30	13,640 2,280 2,310 2,210 28,340 7,470		
PART B. TOTAL	54,170	2,080	300	56,550	2,950	-
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprentic	eship or equiva	lent training				
Production workers         Furnacemen, smelters (glass)         Gatherers, ballmakers         Glass blowers—furnace         —bench         Glass cutters—flat glass         —domestic glass         Glaziers         Glass blowers—furnace         —bench         —domestic glass         Glaziers         Glaziers         Silverers and bevellers         Mould and bench fitters (glass)         Other fitters (excluding electrical fitters) fitter-assemblers and erectors         Glass grinders         Sanitary ware casters         Bricklayers         Grapenters and joiners         Other woodworkers         Tile fixers, tile and fireplace slabbers (building materials manufacture)         Masons, stone dressers (building materials manufacture)         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	660 130 610 730 970 10 700 960 670 280 190 150 190 150 190 80 1,170 190 380 2,130 3,850			660 130 610 1,010 1,050 700 1,200 670 280 230 150 150 150 190 80 1,170 200 380 2,130 4,210		

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 Table 26
 Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Minimum List Headings 461 and 463–469)—continued

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in c	
and the second		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	10,030 2,190 1,540 1,190 3,000			10,030 2,190 1,540 1,190 3,000	950 340 50 70 220	
<ol><li>Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experier</li></ol>	nce, or minim	um of six mon	ths' training ess	ential		
Tank operators, sheet, rolled, float and plate glass makers Glass tube makers Glass pressers, moulding and automatic machine operators Turners (abrasive wheel manufacture) Mould makers (cast stone and pre-cast concrete) Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable	450 940 2,140 420 1,340			450 940 2,210 430 1,340		
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	12,560	1,030	50	13,640		-
3. Sectional foremen and supervisory workers not allocated elsewhere.	4,320	190	20	4,530	-	-
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by expe training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	erience and/or	some training	g, including the	se requiring b	etween one an	d six month
TOTAL	47,400	4,170	1,310	52,880	I —	I —
ART D. Other employees TOTAL	81,500	9,010	3,850	94,360	1 -	1 -
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	11,220 10,070 750 32,030 27,430	3,470 1,600 990 2,950	340 1,140 140 2,230	15,030 10,070 3,490 33,160 32,610		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	220,100	32,830	7,110	260,040	3,270	2

## Table 27Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)

		Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	Real Providence	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	5,710	4,190	370	10,270	50	1 -
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff		2,380 210 200 340 1,650 930	120 10 10 40 3,580 430	10  -  330 30	2,510 220 210 380 5,560 1,390		
PART B.	TOTAL	13,190	1 14210	1 1210	1 20 (10	1 500	
I. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry b			14,210	1,210	28,610	580	490
	y apprentice	eship or equiva	llent training				
Production workers Slip makers Casters Dippers Polishers and grinders Mould makers Biscuit and glost placers and drawers Engravers Cup and bowl makers Plate makers Stickers-up and jolliers (electrical poreclain). Pressers Turners (hand) Throwers Ornamenters, flower makers and figure makers Lithographers, etc. Packers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		270 1,930 430 680 880 2,090 70 250 640 290 160 190 190 100 90 260 740 840			270 3,570 1,070 760 910 2,260 70 590 720 300 720 300 720 300 750 250 120 430 5,050 920 3,220	150 10 20 90 20 10 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 20 70 20	80 
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Die fitters Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		870 220 200 120 200 480	   		870 220 200 120 200 580	40 10 10 	
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several yea	rs' experien	ce, or minimu	m of six month	s' training esse	ntial		
Dippers and mottlers (tiles) Decorators (other than lithographers, etc.) Other production workers needing at least six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	considerable	100 180 840	150 [2,470   970	   180   170	250 2,830 1,980		
3. Foremen not allocated elsewhere		70	1 20	1 -	90	1 -	1 -

 Table 27
 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)—continued

A resultant	Males	Females		Total Apprent males and females (included		entices ded in cols. 2–5)	
internet internet in the second in the second		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females .	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experi	ence and/or s	ome training					
TOTAL	3,750	4,010	380	8,140	I —	-	
Potters' assistants . Sliphouse workers. Other production workers including those requiring between one and six months'	590 920	580	50	1,220 920		= =	
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	2,240	3,430	330	6,000	and the second		
ART D. Other employees			and the second	dera subjects and	he wassing filling	Service of the	
TOTAL	4,650	6,770	1,260	12,680	-		
Warehouse workers	1,280	5,200	670	7,150	1		
Road transport drivers	400	300	220	400			
Labourers Other employees (including laundry workers)	1,850 1,120	20 1,250	20 350	1,890 2,720			
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	27,300	29,180	3,220	59,700	630	490	

## Table 28Timber, Furniture, etc. (Order XIV)

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	and the second second		males and females	(included in co	ols. 2–5)
	- and the second second	Full-time	Part-time	and the second second	Males	Females
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff		State State				
TOTAL	30,940	18,650	2,830	52,420	120	-
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	13,860	470	60	14,390		1
Scientists and technologists	60	_	_	60 1,790	60	
Other technicians .		90		780	10	-
Other technicians	9,550 4,990	17,660 430	2,710	29,920 5,480	30 20	The second
RT B.						
TOTAL	122,410	13,880	2,320	138,610	10,850	4
. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprent	iceship or equ	ivalent training	I IIII			
Production workers						
Carpenters and joiners	20,290 7,340	500		20,790 7,340 -	4,470	-
Shop and office fitters.	2,300	Reven -	<b>D</b> The set	2,300	80	
Woodcutting machinists (other than sawyers)	19,340	350 170	40 20	19,730	2,140	
Painters (hand and spray)	2,510	100	180	1,420 2,790	50	
Cabinet and chair makers	12,370	200	20	12,590	1,240	1
Polishers (hand and spray)	4,860	850 80	20	5,730	290	The second second
Cellulose sprayers Upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters	9,450	630	380	1,300 10,460	1,020	-
Metal polishers	220	_	_	220	20	
Kiln operators	670		-	670		
Press operators (timber, furniture)	1,990	60 60	A Statement Statement	2,050 1,340	40	T. WARDER
Case and box makers	3,050	780	130	- 3,960	180	1
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter-assemblers and erectors	2,440	280	10	2,730	60	-
Electricians	450 820			450 820	80	A REAL PROPERTY.
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	8,230	520	100	8,850	500	
1aintenance workers						
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2,550	I -	-	2,550	60	
Electricians	720			720	60	Ne China Land
Carpenters and joiners	1,670			1,670	30	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,970	0	10	2,090	40	- 10 M
. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experies	nce, or where	minimum of siz	x months' train	ning essential		
ewing, quilting, border, tape edging and tufting machinists	1,820	6,300	1,230	9,350		-
Crane and winch drivers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable	1,510	-		1,510	anning the second	ana di tan
experience before becoming reasonably proficient.	7,900	2,810	170	10,880		AND STREET, ST.
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	4,130	80	1	4,210	I and the second second	-
RT C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experie	nce and/or son	ne training, incl	luding those re	auiring between	one and six me	onths' tra
or experience before becoming reasonably proficient TOTAL		5,580	600	15,870	-	
RT D. Other employees	1	, .,	,	1 10,070		t pole pole ber
TOTAL	50,590	6,200	2,490	59,280	-	Kanan and
Varehouse, packers and despatch workers	5,950	490	1 40	1 6,480	1	
oad transport drivers	7,660		-	7,660	-	State of the state
anteen staff	220	1,580	940	2,740	and the state of the second	te Line total
ther employees	30,340 6,420	1,560 2,570	150 1,360	32,050 10,350	-	_
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	213,630	44,310	8,240	266,180	10,970	40

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2-5)
		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff						
TOTAL	26,420	15,240	1,300	42,960	200	-
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	9,320 730 430 1,880 8,490 5,570	700 40 20 160 13,530 790	20 — — 1,270 10	10,040 770 450 2,040 23,290 6,370	20 — 20 110 50	
PART B.	12.020	1. 15.440	1 0.000	1 10 000		
TOTAL	43,020	15,440	2,420	60,880	2,620	310
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprentice	ship or equiva	alent training				
Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers	8,970	2,680	50	11,700	1,400	310
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	6,260 1,970 370 970 1,780	  		6,260 1,970 370 970 1,800	690 360  90 80	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years	experience,	or where minin	num of six mo	nths' training e	essential	
Class I workers*	5,350 6,960 1,790	3,170 1,820 760	580 400 100	9,100 9,180 2,650	=	=
Fibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades	3,610	2,080	500	6,190	-	1 -
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	2,320	4,210	750	7,280	-	-
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	2,670	700	40	3,410	-	-
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experie	nce and/or so	me training				
TOTAL	26,520	26,680	5,990	59,190	I —	1 -
Class 2 workers* . Unclassified workers paid according to this grade	14,920 1,560	10,740 1,680	3,180	28,840 3,620	=	
Other production workers including those requiring between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	10,040	14,260	2,430	26,730	_	
PART D. Other employees			Then Plane h	him to Aren to a		
TOTAL	43,250	13,650	5,050	61,950	I —	-
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Transport drivers (road transport—internal and external, loco drivers, etc.) Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	10,770 4,410 210 12,720 15,140	2,660 1,620 230 9,140	540 700 260 3,550	13,970 4,410 2,530 13,210 27,830		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	139,210	71,010	14,760	224,980	2,820	310

 Table 29
 Paper and Board Making, Cardboard Boxes, etc. (Minimum List Headings 481–483)

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\* Occupations included are those listed under these classifications in National Agreement No. 10 for the papermaking and boardmaking industry in the United Kingdom.

 Table 30
 Printing and Publishing (Minimum List Headings 486–489)

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in o	
		Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff						
TOTAL	70,280	42,670	5,110	118,060	920	480
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Designers, typographers. Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office).	19,900 300 740 810 23,820 24,710	2,340 60 120 60 35,330 4,760	70 — — 4,540 500	22,310 360 860 870 63,690 29,970		        90 
ART B. TOTAL	146,020	45,620	3,350	194,990	16,920	1,430
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenti	A CONTRACTOR OF A			1		.,
Production workers Compositors Monotype casters Electrotypers and stereotypers Letterpress machine minders Bookbinders, binders cutters and rulers Litho minders, transferers and printers down to metal Litho artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, etc. Gravure machine minders Gravure antists, designers and craftsmen on plate and cylinder production. Copperplate and steel engravers Process engraving workers Press telegraphists Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter-assemblers and erectors. Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	47,070 4,190 4,050 21,340 12,580 4,630 4,630 4,060 1,780 2,080 500 4,250 730 320 170 100 4,060	430 	130     760     10     60           270	47,630 4,190 4,050 22,240 26,140 4,670 4,370 1,780 2,080 500 4,310 730 320 170 100 7,130	7,320 550 370 3,600 1,890 1,140 710 120 320 80 390 20 — — — 120	

 Table 30
 Printing and Publishing (Minimum List Headings 486–489)—continued

Tural Statut and Angel (and and Statut and Angel (and angel (1997))	Same L	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ls. 2–5)
			Full-time	Part-time		Males	Females
(1)	a China for	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART B.—continued Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters and mechanics Electricians		3,080 1,540 50 700 1,190			3,080 1,540 50 700 1,190	90 40 — — 160	
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several y	ears' experie	nce, or where	minimum of s	ix months' train	ning essential		
Machine assistants	: : :	15,840 5,910 200 800	3,730 17,850 380 260	190 1,540 40	19,760 25,300 620 1,060		=
Other production workers needing at least six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient.	r considerable	3,210	6,010	350	9,570		-
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere .		1,590	120	I —	1,710	I —	-
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of ski	ill by experier	nce and/or som	e training, inc	luding those red	quiring betwee	n one and six m	onths' training
or experience before becoming reasonably proficien	TOTAL	4,990	4,700	960	10,650	1 -	
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	35,420	6,490	5,010	46,920	ı —	I —
Packers and despatch workers		14,450 4,980 110 7,570 8,310	2,400 30 1,490 110 2,460	570 	17,420 5,010 2,680 8,120 13,690		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, E	B, C and D)	256,710	99,480	14,430	370,620	17,840	1,910

 Table 31
 Other Manufacturing Industries (Order XVI)

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices (included in co	ols. 2–5)
		Full-time	Part-time	-	Males	Females
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff						
TOTA	AL   43,410	29,580	3,600	76,590	300	10
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers       .         Scientists and technologists       .         Draughtsmen       .         Other technicians       .         Clerical and office staff (including works office).       .         Other administrative, technical and commercial staff       .	.   13,180 . 1,740 . 1,480 . 3,060 . 11,370 . 12,580	1,000 50 20 240 25,780 2,490	10 — — 3,320 270	14,190 1,790 1,500 3,300 40,470 15,340	60 50 40 40 110	
	. 1 12,500	1 2,170		1 13,310	1 110	1 10
ART B. TOTA	AL   55,110	6,800	780	62,690	1,920	10
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by appre	enticeship or equ	ivalent trainin	g			
Production workers	11111		and the second second	S	Parene and the second	and the
Blockcutters, design cutters (linoleum)       .         Tool makers, tool room fitters       .         Other fitters (except electrical fitters), fitter-assemblers and erectors         Machine tool operators       .         Electricians       .         Carpenters and joiners       .         Other skilled workers, woodcutting machinists       .         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       .	. 1,010	20  		210 2,670 1,180 1,010 260 350 1,400 3,520	30 270 20 50 30 10 140 220	
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         Apprentices taking general course	. 6,610 . 2,010 . 200 . 660 . 1,980 . 690	 		6,610 2,010 200 660 2,000 690	270 150 10 30 690	
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' expension	rience or where	minimum of si	x months' train	ing essential		
Rubber mixers and compounders Tyre builders Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics). Crane and winch drivers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerab experience before becoming reasonably proficient.	· 2,640 · 5,860 · 70 ble	30 10 350  4,870		4,030 2,650 6,380 70 18,860		
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere		1,040	60	7,930	1 -	1 -
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by expen			luding those rea		n one and six m	' onths' trair
or experience before becoming reasonably proficient			13,620			
ART D. Other employees						
TOTA	AL   38,890	20,640	11,660	71,190	1 -	1 -
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	. 9,760 . 3,030 . 150 . 10.320 . 15,630	4,780 	1,470 	16,010 3,030 3,380 10,790 37,980		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and I	) 190,220	92,750	29,660	312,630	2,220	20

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 Table 32
 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment: Males

Industry group and size of establishment	Total*	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprentice	Sector		
Harbertonian and a support of the state of t	male employees	strative, technical and	operatives	semi- skilled	APAKATANA APAKATANA	Total male a	pprentices	Operative ap as percentage	
		clerical As percenta	ge of total mal	e employees		Number	As per- centage of total male employees	Total male skilled operatives†	Male skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice- ship or equivalent training†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Food, drink and tobacco.Tot500 or more employees250-499 employees11-249 employees	422,920           .         196,920           .         75,390           .         150,610	24 · 1 26 · 9 23 · 6 20 · 7	22 · 7 20 · 9 23 · 2 24 · 9	9·9 11·9 8·0 8·3	<b>43 · 2</b> 40 · 2 45 · 3 46 · 1	<b>3,250</b> 1,560 490 1,200	0·8 0·8 0·6 0·8	3·3 3·7 2·8 3·1	6.0 6.4 5.0 6.1
Chemicals and allied industries . Tot	342,830           208,790           46,520           87,520	34 · 1	22 · 2	18·3	25 · 5	5,430	I ⋅ 6	6·3	10·2
500 or more employees		34 · 2	24 · 8	18·0	23 · 0	4,670	2 ⋅ 2	7·9	11·9
250-499 employees		34 · 6	21 · 3	20·4	23 · 7	320	0 ⋅ 7	3·1	5·8
1-249 employees		33 · 6	16 · 4	17·8	32 · 3	440	0 ⋅ 5	2·7	5·5
Metal manufacture       .       .       Tot         500 or more employees       .       .       .       .         250-499 employees       .       .       .       .         11-249 employees       .       .       .       .	<b>525,720</b> . 383,320 . 44,410 . 97,990	17.7 18.7 16.8 14.1	55	5 · 4 5 · 1 9 · 6 0 · 2	25 · 9 26 · 2 23 · 6 25 · 7	<b>15,120</b> 10,670 1,340 3,110	2·9 2·8 3·0 3·2	··· ··· ··	  
Engineering and electrical goods. Tot	I,566,390           .         921,750           .         190,510           .         454,130	<b>29 · 5</b>	37 · 6	17.7	<b>15 · 2</b>	<b>107,260</b>	6·8	<b>15</b> ·2	<b>15 · 2</b>
500 or more employees		32 · 7	31 · 4	20.4	15 · 4	55,930	6·1	15·0	15 · 0
250–499 employees		28 · 6	38 · 1	18.2	15 · 1	10,900	5·7	12·6	12 · 6
–249 employees		23 · 4	49 · 9	11.9	14 · 7	40,430	8·9	16·4	16 · 4
Shipbuilding and ship repairingt       Tot         500 or more employees       .         250-499 employees       .         11-249 employees       .	al 113,440	12·2	<b>57 · 9</b>	11 · 8	18·0	<b>10,620</b>	9·4	14·9	14·9
	. 77,080	13·3	57 · 3	12 · 9	16·5	7,010	9·1	14·3	14·3
	. 13,290	8·6	54 · 6	13 · 6	23·3	1,040	7·8	13·5	13·5
	. 23,070	10·5	62 · 0	7 · 3	20·2	2,570	1·1	17·5	17·5
Marine engineering‡§ To	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18.6	51.6	9.8	20·I	3,980	11.8	21.3	21.3
Vehicles         .         .         .         Tot           500 or more employees         . <td< td=""><td>al 722,650</td><td>23·3</td><td><b>35 · 2</b></td><td>26·4</td><td>15 · 1</td><td><b>33,250</b></td><td>4.6</td><td>10·5</td><td>10·5</td></td<>	al 722,650	23·3	<b>35 · 2</b>	26·4	15 · 1	<b>33,250</b>	4.6	10·5	10·5
	. 627,200	24·1	32 · 3	28·5	15 · 1	26,760	4.3	10·1	10·1
	. 28,940	19·2	44 · 5	17·8	18 · 5	1,420	4.9	10·4	10·4
	. 66,510	17·7	58 · 9	10·4	13 · 1	5,070	7.6	12·5	12·5
Manufacture of metal goods       .       Tot         500 or more employees       .       .       .         250–499 employees       .       .       .         11–249 employees       .       .       .	al 362,610	18·8	35·3	24·9	21.0	<b>13,680</b>	3.8	9.6	9.6
	. 134,870	21·4	27·0	30·0	21.6	4,390	3.3	10.0	10.0
	. 51,460	17·9	30·8	27·3	24.0	1,450	2.8	7.8	7.8
	. 176,280	17·0	42·9	20·3	19.7	7,840	4.4	9.8	9.8
Textiles         .         .         .         .         Tot           500 or more employees         . <td< td=""><td>al 344,800</td><td>17·3</td><td><b>34 · 3</b></td><td>23 · 8</td><td>24·7</td><td><b>4,260</b></td><td> ·2</td><td>3·4</td><td>7·3</td></td<>	al 344,800	17·3	<b>34 · 3</b>	23 · 8	24·7	<b>4,260</b>	·2	3·4	7·3
	123,690	19·4	27 · 4	31 · 6	21·7	1,810	·5	5·0	9·5
	82,280	14·3	35 · 1	23 · 8	26·7	940	·	3·0	6·6
	138,830	17·2	39 · 9	16 · 8	26·2	1,510	·	2·6	5·8
Leather, leather goods and fur§ To	al 31,420	14.2	50·4	17.9	17:5	80	0.3	0.4	1.4
Clothing         .         .         .         To           500 or more employees         .	al 77,990	27 · 2	<b>50 · 8</b>	1.4	<b>20·6</b>	1,240	1.6	3·1	5 · 1
	. 15,210	20 · 5	52 · 3	2.2	25·0	380	2.5	4·8	7 · 3
	. 10,590	27 · 4	47 · 8	2.4	22·5	80	0.8	1·6	2 · 5
	52,190	29 · 1	50 · 9	1.0	18·9	780	1.5	2·9	4 · 9
Footwear         .         .         To           500 or more employees         .         .         .         .           250–499 employees         .         .         .         .         .           11–249 employees         .         .         .         .         .	al 47,650	<b>15 · 4</b>	57·5	17·2	9.9	<b>330</b>	0·7	0·9	2·8
	. 14,420	19 · 0	49·0	21·4	10.6	130	0·9	1·3	3·8
	. 11,590	14 · 6	60·5	16·1	8.8	60	0·5	0·7	2·1
	. 21,640	13 · 5	61·6	14·9	9.9	140	0·6	0·8	2·6
Bricks, glass, cement, etc.         To           500 or more employees         .           250–499 employees         .           11–249 employees         .	al 220,100	16·8	<b>24</b> · <b>6</b>	21 · 5	<b>37 · 0</b>	<b>3,270</b>	1 · 5	5 · 4	<b>9 · 2</b>
	. 87,040	21·3	22 · 3	24 · 1	32 · 3	1,580	· 8	7 · 1	11 · 5
	. 27,620	18·5	20 · 5	25 · 6	35 · 5	510	· 8	8 · 5	11 · 7
	. 105,440	12·7	27 · 6	18 · 4	41 · 3	1,180	· 1	3 · 8	6 · 9
Pottery          To           500 or more employees             250–499 employees             11–249 employees	al 27,300	<b>20 · 9</b>	<b>48 · 3</b>	13·7	17·0	630	2·3	4·4	4·8
	. 13,830	17 · 3	48 · 8	14·9	19·0	370	2·7	5·0	5·7
	. 7,820	24 · 0	41 · 8	16·5	17·6	120	1·5	3·7	3·8
	. 5,650	25 · 5	56 · 1	7·1	11·3	140	2·5	3·8	4·2
Timber, furniture, etc         Tot           500 or more employees	al 213,630	<b>14·5</b>	<b>57 · 3</b>	4·5	<b>23 · 7</b>	<b>10,970</b>	5 · 1	8·8	9·9
	21,700	15·7	50 · 3	4·9	29 · 1	640	2 · 9	5·7	6·2
	30,510	15·4	54 · 1	3·1	27 · 4	1,530	5 · 0	9·2	10·3
	. 161,420	14·1	58 · 9	4·7	22 · 3	8,800	5 · 5	9·2	10·6
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, e To		19.0	30.9	19.1	31-1	2,820	2.0	6.1	12.9
500 or more employees	. 69,060	18·5	28.6	19·7	33·2	1,280	1.9	6·3	12.9
	. 28,120	23·0	31.7	14·5	30·7	580	2.1	5·9	12.8
	. 42,030	17·1	34.2	21·0	27·7	960	2.3	5·9	12.9
Printing and publishing To	al 256,710	27·4	<b>56·9</b>	1.9	13.8	17,840	6·9	11.6	14·3
500 or more employees	. 95,030	28·2	49·0	2.3	20.5	2,440	2·6	4.9	7·1
250–499 employees	. 34,760	27·4	56·8	2.1	13.7	2,080	6·0	10.3	13·2
11–249 employees	. 126,920	26·8	62·8	1.6	8.8	13,320	10·5	15.8	47:8
Other manufacturing industries       To         500 or more employees       .         250–499 employees       .         11–249 employees       .	al 190,220	22 · 8	<b>29 · 0</b>	<b>27 · 8</b>	<b>20 · 4</b>	<b>2,220</b>	I · 2	3·4	8.6
	. 102,580	22 · 3	26 · 9	30 · 8	20 · 0	1,350	· 3	4·2	10.2
	. 29,260	20 · 2	30 · 3	27 · 9	21 · 6	270	0 · 9	2·4	5.8
	. 58,380	25 · 0	31 · 9	22 · 4	20 · 7	600	· 0	3 0	7 6

Marine .

\*Includes persons undergoing training. †Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used. ‡The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e., shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine-engineering) is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries, but the analyses in the tables represent the greater part of the industry Order.

§Analysis by size of establishment is omitted where the number of employees in any size range (males and females separately and in total) is under 5,000.

 Table 33
 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment: Females

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* female	Admini- strative	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprentice	S		
	employee	s technical and	operatives	skilled	C. C. C. Land	Total female	apprentices	Operative ap as percentag	
(1)	(2)	clerical As percenta	ge of total fem	ale employees	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total female employees (8)	Total female skilled operatives (9)	Female skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice- ship or equivalent training (10)
The second s	Fotal 302,930	22.8	8.0	21.3	47.9	130	_	0.1	0.4
500 or more employees            250-499 employees            11-249 employees	. 163,140 . 50,140 . 89,650	20·5 22·5 27·1	5·5 7·8 12·7	26·8 16·8 13·8	47·2 52·9 46·5	20 110			
Chemicals and allied industries	I 30,670           71,690           19,660           39,320	<b>47 · 5</b> 48 · 5 50 · 5 44 · 2	2·7 1·8 5·6 2·8	16·7 18·8 13·3 14·7	33·1 30·9 30·7 38·3	70 70 —	0·1 0·1 —		
Metal manufacture         .          .         .	Fotal         69,460           .         43,680           .         7,840           .         17,940	54 · 2 55 · 5 50 · 1 52 · 7	20	• <b>0</b> • 7 • 0 • 7	21 · 8 23 · 8 17 · 9 18 · 7	140 100 30 10	0·2 0·2 0·4 0·1		
Engineering and electrical goods	Fotal         575,130           .         371,590           .         70,550           .         132,990	37.8 34.5 39.7 46.2	2·3 1·2 2·3 5·4	47 · 3 52 · 1 47 · 3 33 · 8	12.6 12.2 10.7 14.6	910 470 80 360	0·2 0·1 0·1 0·3	0.8 1.1 	0·8 1·1 0·8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡§	Total 5,550	72.6	5.0	0.9	21.4	90	1.6	10.7	10.7
The fire on Brites and Bro	Total 2,640	75.4		5.7	18.9	70	2.7	-	4.9
Vehicles         .<	I09,990           .         88,170           .         8,110           .         13,710	51 · 6 52 · 8 36 · 5 52 · 7	1.9 1.2 1.8 6.1	30 · 6 30 · 0 47 · 3 24 · 7	16·0 16·0 14·3 16·6	170 80 	0·2 0·1  0·7	4·9 1·9 	1.9 9.5
Manufacture of metal goods       .         500 or more employees       .         250-499 employees       .         11-249 employees       .	<b>Total</b> . 72,260 . 27,350 . 89,130	24 · 1 23 · 4 22 · 9 25 · 1	3·4 1·1 1·4 5·9	<b>49 · 1</b> 50 · 3 50 · 9 47 · 6	23 · 3 25 · 2 24 · 8 21 · 5	410 80 10 320	0·2 0·1 	4·2 3·7 	4·2 3·7 
Textiles         .<	Stal         376,630           .         101,190           .         89,820           .         185,620	10.6 15.5 10.0 8.3	<b>30 · 2</b> 19 · 9 26 · 8 37 · 6	<b>43 · 3</b> 48 · 1 49 · 3 37 · 7	15·8 16·6 13·8 16·4	1,140 310 220 610	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·3	0·9 1·4 0·9 0·8	1.4 1.7 1.6 1.2
Leather, leather goods and fur§ .	Total 23,100	21.6	45 · 2	14.0	19.2	-	-	-	-
Clothing         .<	Total 315,840 53,210 46,130 216,500	10·3 10·1 9·7 10·5	69 · 8 59 · 0 60 · 0 74 · 6	12·7 23·6 21·9 8·1	7·2 7·2 8·4 6·9	I,480 	0·5  0·7	0·7 — — 0·9	9·0  10·1
Footwear         .<	Fotal         57,420           .         14,350           .         13,590           .         29,480	11·4 16·2 10·8 9·4	63·8 54·1 65·3 67·9	16·2 22·6 17·0 12·7	8·6 7·1 6·9 10·1				
Bricks, glass, cement, etc.§	Total 39,940	48·1	6.0	13.7	32.2	20	0.1	- mineral	- 111 - 111
Pottery         . </td <td>Social         32,400           .         .14,170           .         .9,930           .         .8,300</td> <td>14·1 13·0 11·8 18·7</td> <td><b>47 · 6</b> 49 · 6 42 · 1 50 · 7</td> <td><b>13 · 5</b> 14 · 7 15 · 1 9 · 8</td> <td>24 · 8 22 · 7 31 · 0 20 · 8</td> <td>490 270 10 210</td> <td>1.5 1.9 0.1 2.5</td> <td>3·2 3·8 0·2 5·0</td> <td>4·3 4·9 0·3 9·0</td>	Social         32,400           .         .14,170           .         .9,930           .         .8,300	14·1 13·0 11·8 18·7	<b>47 · 6</b> 49 · 6 42 · 1 50 · 7	<b>13 · 5</b> 14 · 7 15 · 1 9 · 8	24 · 8 22 · 7 31 · 0 20 · 8	490 270 10 210	1.5 1.9 0.1 2.5	3·2 3·8 0·2 5·0	4·3 4·9 0·3 9·0
Timber, furniture, etc         . <td>Fotal         52,550           5,420         5,990           39,140         39,140</td> <td><b>40 · 9</b> 50 · 7 36 · 2 40 · 5</td> <td><b>30·7</b> 22·3 29·9 32·9</td> <td>11 · 8 12 · 9 15 · 5 10 · 1</td> <td>16·5 14·0 18·4 16·5</td> <td>40 </td> <td>0 · I </td> <td>0·3 — 0·3</td> <td>0·7  1·0</td>	Fotal         52,550           5,420         5,990           39,140         39,140	<b>40 · 9</b> 50 · 7 36 · 2 40 · 5	<b>30·7</b> 22·3 29·9 32·9	11 · 8 12 · 9 15 · 5 10 · 1	16·5 14·0 18·4 16·5	40 	0 · I 	0·3 — 0·3	0·7  1·0
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes	etc. Total 85,770	19.3	20.8	38 · 1	21.8	310	0.4	1.7	11.3
500 or more employees            250–499 employees            11–249 employees	· 29,410 · 17,520 · 38,840	24·9 22·3 13·7	16·2 20·7 24·4	33.0 26.7 47.1	26·0 30·3 14·8		0·3 0·6	1.7 2.6	6·7 14·0
Printing and publishing	Fotal         II3,910           .         30,330           .         17,440           .         66,140	<b>42 · 0</b> 47 · 0 41 · 2 39 · 9	<b>43 · 0</b> 24 · 8 38 · 5 52 · 5	5.0 12.6 7.7 0.8	10·1 15·6 12·7 6·9	1,910 70 290 1,550	1.7 0.2 1.7 2.3	2.9 0.5 4.3 3.2	7·7 1·6 9·7 8·5
Other manufacturing industries	<b>Fotal</b> . 48,840 . 22,640 . 50,930	27 · 1 26 · 9 21 · 1 30 · 0	6·2 2·9 6·1 9·3	40 · 3 40 · 2 49 · 7 36 · 2	26·4 30·0 23·1 24·4	<b>20</b> 10 		0·1 0·7 —	2·0 33·3 —

\*‡§ See footnotes on page 31.

14.1

Industry group and

Food, drink and to 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees

Chemicals and allie 500 or more employee 250-499 employee 11-249 employee

Metal manufacture 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees

Engineering and el 500 or more emplo 250–499 employees 11–249 employees

Shipbuilding and si 500 or more employee 250-499 employee 11-249 employee

Marine engineerin

Vehicles . 500 or more employee 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Manufacture of me 500 or more employee 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Textiles . . 500 or more employee 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Leather, leather g Clothing . 500 or more employee 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Footwear 500 or more employees 11-249 employees

Bricks, glass, ceme 500 or more empl 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Pottery 500 or more employee 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Timber, furniture, 500 or more empl 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Paper and board 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees

Printing and publi 500 or more empl 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

Other manufactur 500 or more empl 250–499 employee 11–249 employee

\*†‡§ See footnotes on page 31.

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 Table 34
 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment: Total Males and Females

nd size of establishn	nent	Total*	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprentice	s and a second		
	or Day Daver	employees	strative, technical and	operatives	semi- skilled	New York of the second	Total appren	tices	Operative ap	
			clerical As percenta	ge of total emp		(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total employees (8)	Total skilled operatives†	Total skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice- ship or equivalent training† (10)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) 14·7	45.2	3,380	0.5	2.6	5.4
obacco loyees es es	. Total	725,850 360,060 125,530 240,260	23·6 24·0 23·2 23·1	16.6 13.9 17.0 20.3	18·7 11·5 10·3	43·4 48·3 46·2	1,560 510 1,310	0·4 0·4 0·5	3·0 2·3 2·4	6 · 1 4 · 5 5 · 1
l <b>ied industries</b> . Noyees es es	. Total	<b>473,500</b> 280,480 66,180 126,840	37·8 37·8 39·3 36·9	16.8 18.9 16.6 12.2	17.8 18.2 18.3 16.8	27 · 6 25 · 1 25 · 8 34 · 1	5,500 4,740 320 440	I·2 I·7 0·5 0·3	6.0 7.7 2.8 2.5	10·2 11·9 5·7 5·4
re loyees es	. Total	<b>595,180</b> 427,000 52,250 115,930	21 · 9 22 · 5 21 · 8 20 · 1	<b>52</b> 51 55 55	·6 ·4	25·4 26·0 22·7 24·6	15,260 10,770 1,370 3,120	2.6 2.5 2.6 2.7	 	 
electrical goods. loyees es	. Total	<b>2,141,520</b> 1,293,340 261,060 587,120	31 · 8 33 · 2 31 · 6 28 · 6	28 · 1 22 · 8 28 · 4 39 · 8	<b>25 · 6</b> 29 · 5 26 · 0 16 · 9	14·5 14·5 13·9 14·7	108,170 56,400 10,980 40,790	5·1 4·4 4·2 6·9	14·9 14·8 12·4 15·9	14.9 14.8 12.4 15.9
ship repairing‡ . loyees es es	. Total	118,990 80,730 13,790 24,470	15.9 11.2 14.5	55.5 55.0 52.6 58.5	11 · 3 12 · 3 13 · 1 7 · 0	18·2 16·8 23·1 20·0	10,710 7,100 1,040 2,570	9.0 8.8 7.5 10.5	14·9 14·3 13·5 17·5	14·9 14·3 13·5 17·5
ng‡§	. Total	36,280	22.7	47.8	9.5	20.0	4,050	11.2	21.3	21.3
loyees es	. Total	832,640 715,370 37,050 80,220	27.0 27.6 23.0 23.7	30 · 8 28 · 5 35 · 1 49 · 9	27·0 28·7 24·3 12·8	15·2 15·2 17·6 13·6	<b>33,420</b> 26,840 1,420 5,160	4·0 3·8 3·8 6·4	10·5 10·1 10·3 12·4	10·5 10·1 10·3 12·4
netal goods . Noyees es	. Total	551,350 207,130 78,810 265,410	<b>20 · 6</b> 22 · 1 19 · 6 19 · 7	24·4 18·0 20·6 30·5	33 · 2 37 · 1 35 · 5 29 · 5	21 · 8 22 · 8 24 · 3 20 · 3	<b>14,090</b> 4,470 1,460 8,160	2.6 2.2 1.9 3.1	9·4 9·8 7·6 9·5	9·4 9·8 7·6 9·5
 loyees es es	. Total	721,430 224,880 172,100 324,450	13·8 17·6 12·1 12·1	32·2 24·0 30·8 38·6	34·0 39·0 37·1 28·8	<b>20 · 1</b> 19 · 4 20 · 0 20 · 6	<b>5,400</b> 2,120 1,160 2,120	0·7 0·9 0·7 0·7	2·2 3·7 2·1 1·6	6·3 9·0 5·6 4·8
goods and fur§ .	. Total	54,520	17.4	48.2	16.5	18.2	80	0.1	0.3	0.7
loyees es es	. Total	<b>393,830</b> 68,420 56,720 268,690	<b>13·6</b> 12·4 13·0 14·1	66 · 1 57 · 6 57 · 7 70 · 0	10·5 18·9 18·3 6·7	9·8 11·2 11·1 9·2	<b>2,720</b> 380 80 2,260	0·7 0·6 0·1 0·8	I · 0 I · 0 0 · 2 I · 2	6·7 6·1 2·0 7·4
bloyees	. Total	105,070 28,770 25,180 51,120	13·2 17·6 12·5 11·1	61 · 0 51 · 5 63 · 1 65 · 2	16.6 22.0 16.6 13.6	9·2 8·9 7·8 10·0	330 130 60 140	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·3	0·4 0·6 0·3 0·3	2·7 3·8 2·0 2·5
ent, etc bloyees es	Total	260,040 106,720 31,670 121,650	<b>21 · 6</b> 25 · 3 22 · 3 18 · 2	21.7 18.8 18.3 25.2	20·3 22·9 24·2 17·1	36·3 33·0 35·2 39·4	3,290 1,600 510 1,180	1 · 3 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 0	5·2 6·8 8·3 3·6	8·9 11·4 11·7 6·5
loyees	. Total	59,700 28,000 17,750 13,950	17·2 15·1 17·2 21·4	47 · 9 49 · 2 42 · 0 52 · 9	13.6 14.8 15.7 8.7	21 · 2 20 · 9 25 · 1 17 · 0	<b>1,120</b> 640 130 350	1.9 2.3 0.7 2.5	3·7 4·4 1·7 4·5	4.6 5.3 1.9 6.4
e, etc bloyees es	. Total	266,180 27,120 38,500 200,560	<b>19·7</b> 22·7 19·7 19·3	52 · 1 44 · 7 49 · 1 53 · 8	6.0 6.5 5.7 5.8	22 · 3 26 · 1 25 · 5 21 · 1	11,010 640 1,530 8,840	4·1 2·4 4·0 4·4	7·9 5·1 8·0 8·1	9·7 6·0 9·6 10·1
making, cardboard	d boxes, etc. Total	<b>224,980</b> 98,470 45,640	19·1 20·4 22·8	27 · 1 24 · 9 27 · 5 29 · 5	26·3 23·7 19·2	27 · 5 31 · 1 30 · 5 21 · 5	<b>3,130</b> 1,280 640	1·4 1·3 1·4 1·5	4·8 5·1 4·7 4·6	12.7 12.8 11.7 13.2
es	. Total	80,870 370,620 125,360 52,200	15.5 31.9 32.7 32.0 31.2	29·5 52·6 43·1 50·7 59·3	33·5 2·9 4·8 4·0 1·3	12.7 19.3 13.4 8.2	1,210 19,750 2,510 2,370 14,870	5·3 2·0 4·5 7·7	9·4 4·3 8·8 12·9	<b>13·4</b> 6·7 12·6 16·3
res	. Total	193,060 312,630 151,420 51,900 109,310	<b>24·5</b> 23·8 20·6 27·3	<b>20·1</b> 19·2 19·7 21·4	32.7 33.8 37.4 28.8	<b>22·8</b> 23·2 22·3 22·4	2,240 1,360 270 610	0·7 0·9 0·5 0·6	3·1 4·0 2·0 2·4	8·5 10·3 5·8 7·1

Table 35Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Males

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* male	Admini- strative,	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprentice	IS defendence y	e na de seus pre	and Automatic
Constantina Constantina (Constantina)	employees	technical and	operatives	skilled		Total male a	pprentices	Operative ap as percentag	
	(2)	clerical As percenta (3)	ge of total mak	i e employees (5)	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total male employees (8)	Total male skilled operatives† (9)	Male skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice- ship or equivalent training† (10)
	27,150	22.4	24.8	6.4	46.3	140	0.5	2.1	5.4
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	77,640 16,440 41,260 17,840 11,610 38,070 27,270 14,970 22,530 73,980 37,800 16,360	18.9 32.8 25.6 18.0 20.5 21.0 23.0 33.8 31.3 24.6 24.4 36.2	32.3 20.8 29.7 17.5 35.7 17.8 18.3 20.0 18.4 17.8 13.7 25.2	7 · 1 10 · 3 12 · 0 12 · 8 7 · 6 14 · 5 12 · 7 11 · 0 12 · 5 10 · 9 6 · 0 7 · 0	41.7 36.0 32.6 51.6 36.3 46.7 46.1 35.1 37.8 46.7 55.9 31.6	860 60 90 100 320 310 130 50 150 640 300 100	1 · 1 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 6 2 · 8 0 · 8 0 · 5 0 · 3 0 · 7 0 · 9 0 · 8 0 · 6	3.4 1.8 0.7 3.2 7.5 4.4 2.6 1.7 2.9 4.6 5.8 2.2	5.6 3.7 2.8 5.4 11.5 6.1 3.9 2.9 6.0 7.1 9.9 5.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14,920 22,700 5,690 161,440 32,720 13,400 31,100 23,360 28,490 9,010	11 · 1 38 · 1 38 · 7 32 · 9 48 · 7 23 · 4 46 · 0 29 · 4 28 · 9 29 · 5	22.3 37.4 19.7 23.9 16.5 20.7 13.7 17.5 20.3 24.9	35 · 4 8 · 1 6 · 9 17 · 7 12 · 2 21 · 0 17 · 7 13 · 1 34 · 1 16 · 1	31 · 2 16 · 3 34 · 8 25 · 5 22 · 6 34 · 9 22 · 7 40 · 1 16 · 8 29 · 5	170 800 10 2,920 150 510 90 200 510 70	1 · 1 3 · 5 0 · 2 1 · 8 0 · 5 3 · 8 0 · 3 0 · 9 1 · 8 0 · 8	5 · 1 6 · 1 0 · 9 7 · 0 2 · 4 18 · 0 0 · 9 4 · 9 7 · 8 3 · 1	7·9 10·2 2·7 10·6 4·3 21·6 2·4 7·9 13·2 9·7
Iron and steel (general)	263,410 46,240 101,630 46,120 68,320	18.5 21.6 11.8 20.7 18.6	53 57 61 58 57	·5 ·4 ·9	27 · 9 21 · 0 26 · 8 20 · 3 24 · 1	7,160 1,640 3,630 1,200 1,490	2·7 3·5 3·6 2·6 2·2		1000 111000000000000000000000000000000
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools	30,470 77,540 47,120 37,310 43,080 26,960 50,050 33,830 285,780 135,130 18,310 177,990 81,710 6,700 165,380 39,920 50,640 149,990 31,600 76,880	21 · 4 22 · 1 18 · 5 32 · 1 19 · 2 28 · 1 26 · 8 31 · 2 27 · 5 31 · 5 19 · 7 19 · 6 34 · 3 39 · 1 31 · 1 26 · 1 36 · 9 49 · 7 29 · 8 31 · 0	39.5 53.4 58.4 34.7 49.0 36.7 47.4 29.9 43.3 37.0 37.0 41.6 35.7 36.5 37.5 11.7 21.8 26.1 18.8 27.7	20.9 12.6 13.4 18.5 14.4 15.5 11.8 25.8 13.6 12.9 22.8 23.8 16.4 13.7 16.7 38.8 28.5 12.7 33.6 23.9	18.2 11.9 9.6 14.7 17.3 19.7 14.0 13.1 15.7 18.7 20.5 14.9 13.5 10.7 14.7 23.4 12.9 11.5 17.8 17.4	2,280 8,380 4,430 2,880 3,230 4,260 930 24,590 9,600 1,030 10,900 3,880 180 15,850 740 1,880 7,660 830 2,350	7.5 10.8 9.4 7.7 7.5 5.1 8.5 2.7 8.6 7.1 5.6 6.1 4.7 9.6 9.9 3.7 5.1 2.6 3.1	17 · 3 18 · 8 15 · 3 17 · 5 14 · 2 12 · 5 15 · 3 7 · 9 17 · 7 13 · 3 14 · 7 13 · 7 11 · 7 7 · 4 19 · 4 10 · 4 9 · 1 13 · 6 11 · 8 9 · 1	17.3 18.8 15.3 17.5 14.2 12.5 15.3 7.9 17.7 13.3 14.7 13.7 14.7 13.7 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 9.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	113,440 33,640	12·2 18·6	57·9 51·6	11.8 9.8	18·0 20·1	10,620 3,980	9·4 11·8	14·9 21·3	14·9 21·3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	431,550 18,000 206,470 29,530 33,930	18·3 17·3 36·3 23·0 11·5	30·5 24·2 42·4 47·4 46·9	34·7 44·2 10·3 15·2 20·1	16.5 14.3 11.0 14.3 21.5	14,970 350 13,620 2,480 1,770	3·5 1·9 6·6 8·4 5·2	9-6 7-1 11-2 15-1 10-9	9.6 7.1 11.2 15.1 10.9
Tools and implements Cutlery . Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	12,800 6,140 26,630 33,340 15,980 14,400 253,320	17.6 25.9 18.4 17.5 18.0 24.1 18.6	35 · 3 26 · 1 40 · 2 20 · 1 31 · 6 39 · 8 37 · 0	29·9 26·9 19·0 42·1 19·7 23·3 23·4	17.2 21.2 22.3 20.2 30.7 12.8 21.0	500 90 1,110 870 660 650 9,800	3.9 1.5 4.2 2.6 4.1 4.5 3.9	9.7 4.4 9.1 10.9 12.9 10.8 9.4	9.7 4.4 9.1 10.9 12.9 10.8 9.4
Production of man-made fibres. Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres. Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets. Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	36,010 39,610 37,640 79,660 8,660 38,630 23,040 7,460 7,780 41,260 17,240	18.6 22.4 14.0 13.9 16.0 8.7 19.7 17.1 25.3 29.2 13.7 23.8	14.7 27.1 41.6 33.9 37.6 50.4 38.1 44.5 24.9 37.3 23.3	23·4 45·7 27·1 12·8 27·4 23·1 11·1 18·1 11·7 9·1 23·5 30·9	17.2 31.8 31.8 22.7 30.6 18.8 26.7 18.5 36.8 25.5 22.0	5,800 540 400 1,080 260 400 450 90 20 400 280	1.5 0:6 1.1 1.4 3.0 1.0 2.0 1.2 0.3 1.0 1.6	9.1 2.0 2.6 3.7 8.0 2.0 5.1 2.4 1.0 2.5 6.5	12.3 4.2 5.8 7.5 13.4 5.5 9.8 4.0 2.1 4.7 14.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery.	19,430 7,430	10·5 24·0	50·3 44·1	20·5 10·8	18·7 21·1	10 70	0·1 0·9	2.1	3.4

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 Table 35
 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Males—continued

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* male employees	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Apprentice Total male a		Operative ap	
	employees	and		and the second				as percentag	e of
			ge of total mal			Number	As per- centage of total male employees† (8)	Total male skilled operatives† (9)	Male skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice ship or equivalent training† (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(10)
Weather proof outerwear	5,850 27,160 17,620 5,050 11,560 7,260 47,650	16.9 23.4 23.3 37.0 41.3 33.9 15.4	47 · 7 57 · 2 64 · 2 34 · 3 29 · 2 40 · 8 57 · 5	2.7 0.7 1.0 1.2 1.2 3.4 17.2	32.6 18.7 11.5 27.5 28.2 21.9 9.9	150 650 150 160 40 330	2.6 2.4 0.3 3.0 1.4 0.6 0.7	5·4 4·2 0·5 8·7 4·7 1·4 0·9	9·3 6·4 1·1 10·0 6·6 2·1 2·8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	59,470 27,300 56,580 15,540	10·5 20·9 19·3 16·0	19.7 48.3 33.2 15.2	26 · 1 13 · 7 18 · 2 20 · 6	43 · 8 17 · 0 29 · 4 48 · 2	590 630 1,180 170	1.0 2.3 2.1 1.1	5.0 4.4 5.6 7.2 5.3	8.6 4.8 9.3 8.8 9.4
specified	88,510	19.7	24.1	20.7	35.4	1,330	1.5	5.3	and the second
Timber       . <td>77,270 74,860 9,560 22,750 17,090 12,100</td> <td>15.6 10.9 21.7 20.9 11.0 16.9</td> <td>45 · 9 68 · 8 47 · 0 67 · 1 53 · 1 55 · 0</td> <td>4.0 2.7 6.7 1.3 13.0 11.3</td> <td>34.5 17.6 24.7 10.7 22.9 16.9</td> <td>4,530 3,900 40 1,510 550 440</td> <td>5 · 9 5 · 2 0 · 4 6 · 6 3 · 2 3 · 6</td> <td>12.6 7.6 0.9 9.6 6.1 6.6</td> <td>14·4 8·7 1·1 10·2 6·5 9·6</td>	77,270 74,860 9,560 22,750 17,090 12,100	15.6 10.9 21.7 20.9 11.0 16.9	45 · 9 68 · 8 47 · 0 67 · 1 53 · 1 55 · 0	4.0 2.7 6.7 1.3 13.0 11.3	34.5 17.6 24.7 10.7 22.9 16.9	4,530 3,900 40 1,510 550 440	5 · 9 5 · 2 0 · 4 6 · 6 3 · 2 3 · 6	12.6 7.6 0.9 9.6 6.1 6.6	14·4 8·7 1·1 10·2 6·5 9·6
Paper and board	72,510	16.3	27.3	22.9	33.5	1,220	1.7	5.8	15 - 1
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases . Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	33,150	21.4	36.2	14.8	27.6	610	1.8	4.8	11.8
specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	33,550 108,360	22·4 35·6	33·4 44·8	15·0 1·8	29·2 17·9	990 4,100	3·0 3·8	7·9 6·8	9.1
etc	148,350	21.4	65.8	2.0	10.8	13,740	9.3	14.0	16.6
Rubber	91,520 8,270 6,580 11,920 47,000 20,600	20 · 9 12 · 3 38 · 4 23 · 4 21 · 9 27 · 2	27.8 22.7 27.8 29.4 29.1 38.2	33.0 17.3 14.6 18.6 28.2 19.7	18·3 47·6 19·1 28·5 20·8 14·9	810 150 60 220 510 440	0.9 1.8 0.9 1.8 1.1 2.1	2·3 8·0 3·3 5·4 3·4 5·6	7·9 15·5 8·3 8·7 7·0 11·3

Note.-Industries with less than 5.000 male employees omitted.

\*†‡ See footnotes on page 31.

## Table 36Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Females

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* female employees	Admini- strative, technical and	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Apprentice Total female	The State State	Operative ap as percentag	
(1)	(2)	clerical As percenta	 ge of total fem   (4)	ale employees	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total female employees (8)	Total female skilled operatives (9)	Female skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice- ship or equivalent training (10)
Grain milling	. 7,300 . 50,190 . 27,420 . 36,090 . 10,350 . 51,070 . 33,220 . 20,430 . 17,100 . 21,180 . 21,290	49.0 22.7 15.7 17.7 34.9 15.1 12.9 30.7 47.8 28.6 20.0	0.7 18.7 5.3 15.1 1.4 3.1 3.2 7.3 1.3 7.6 7.8	2·2 15·2 28·5 21·1 10·0 27·6 20·2 16·0 5·2 13·1 55·8	48 · 1 43 · 4 50 · 6 46 · 1 53 · 7 54 · 3 63 · 7 46 · 0 45 · 6 50 · 7 16 · 4	30 	0·1 	0·3 	0.5
Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials.	. 41,160 . 42,650 . 7,980 . 11,720 . 11,820 . 5,310	60 · 3 35 · 5 14 · 5 61 · 7 35 · 5 64 · 0	1.5 3.9 3.5 1.2 1.5 3.2	9·2 25·9 45·5 7·1 10·7 10·5	29 · 1 34 · 8 36 · 5 30 · 0 52 · 2 22 · 2	30 30 — — — 10	0·1 0·1 — — 0·2		
Iron and steel (general)Steel tubesIron castings, etcLight metals.Copper, brass and other base metals.	. 22,810 . 9,230 . 13,470 . 9,840 . 14,110	64 · 1 50 · 9 46 · 8 47 · 3 52 · 0	3:	9·2 3·5 3·6 0·6 8·1	26.7 15.6 19.6 22.2 19.9	70 30 30 	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.2\\ \hline 0.1 \end{array} $		
(95192)	and the second								A**2

 Table 36
 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Females—continued

Industry group and size of establishment	Total*	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprentice	16		
	female employees	strative, technical	operatives	semi- skilled		A STATEMENT OF	apprentices	Operative a	
		and clerical		laniszas	1	Number	As per-	as percentag Total female	
		As percenta	ge of total fem	ale employees		- Tumber	centage of total female	skilled operatives	skilled operatives
							employees		in occupa- tions normally
				1					entered by apprentice-
									ship or equivalent training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<sup>2</sup> Metal-working machine tools	12,190 15,230	69·6 40·2	1.9 4.4	11.9 38.3	16·7 17·0·	50	0.4	J	-
W Industrial engines	6,170 7,630 6,960	65.0 53.3 81.3	1.0 2.6 1.4	15·6 29·0 4·5	18·5 15·1 12·8	10 40 10	0·2 0·5 0·1	—	
Soffice machinery         .          .         .	13,760 57,550	45 · 6 62 · 0	2·3 1·0	37·8 22·3	14·4 14·7	10 140	0.1	3·2 5·1	3·2 5·1
<sup>10</sup> Industrial plant and steel work	15,700 5,380 51,410	75 · 8 28 · 3 36 · 8	0·4 0·9 3·0	5.6 55.6	18·2 15·2 12·9	150		-	-
VOther mechanical engineering	46,340 7,820	36.2	7·3 2·2	47·4 41·1 73·4	12.9 15.4 5.4	100	0.1	1.2	<u> </u>
Electrical machinery	56,340 17,790	40·7 29·5	2·7 0·7	42.7 52.4	13·9 17·5	30	0.1		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	37,840 119,420 21,510	21.7 27.0 29.3	0·7 2·3 1·6	72·0 60·1 58·9	5.5 10.7 10.2	220	0.2	<u>I</u> ·I	<u><u> </u></u>
Other electrical goods	68,120	21.9	1.4	65.5	11.2	10	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,550 61,450	72·6 47·2	5.0	0·9 35·4	21.4	90	1·6 0·2	10·7 11·0	10·7 11·0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	6,200 35,790	32·4 62·3	0.6 3.0	57·9 18·8	9·0 16·0	30	0.1		1.11 - 1.11
Tools and implements	6,810 6,160	30·0 20·6	4·8 0·3	39·8 43·0	25·4 36·0	-	=		E.
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	15,990 9,760 20,720	24·0 39·5 11·0	0.8 4.4 1.3	55 · 1 34 · 4 42 · 7	20·1 21·6 45·1	20 60 20	0·1 0·6 0·1	15·4 11·6 3·8	15·4 11·6 3·8
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining . Other metal industries	11,290 118,010	28·1 24·6	7.6 3.7	45·4 51·9	18·9 19·8	50 260	0·4 0·2	4.7 3.4	4·7 3·4
Production of man-made fibres. Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made	7,520	42.4	6.0	25.9	25.7	-	Transaction	-	
fibres . Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres . Woollen and worsted	58,190 46,670	5·8 8·3 9·1	19·1 39·3	60·2 31·0	14·9 21·4	60 270	0·1 0·3	0.3	
Jute	84,390 7,590 6,460	4·7 9·1	33·4 41·9 34·4	46.9 32.4 40.6	10.7 20.9 15.9				=
Hosiery and other knitted goods	86,300 15,960	8·8 20·9	39·1 26·8	39·6 38·8	12·5 13·6	580	0.7	1·6 —	3.4
Narrow fabrics	13,670 18,570 19,420	9.6 9.2 21.0	34·9 13·8 19·6	38.8 55.1 31.2	16.7 21.9 28.3	60 170	0·3 0·9	2·3 4·2	16.7
Other textile industries	7,830 5,230	33·6 46·5	7.7	32.8	25·9 27·9	-	Mark		-
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	14,210	14.8	13·0 54·8	12.6 12.9	17.5	ang and			
Weatherproof outerwear	20,310 82,900 44,900	6·3 8·9 12·6	72.0 71.6 78.0	15·1 13·8 3·4	6.6 5.7 6.0	780 70	0.9 0.2	1·3 0·2	16·6 3·6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	35,120 94,020	8·5 12·1	71.6 68.8	13·8 10·7	6·1 8·3	630	0.7	<u> </u>	10.1
Hats, caps and millinery	7,990 30,660 57,420	9·1 10·1 11·4	67·3 53·2 63·8	12.5 27.0 16.2	11.0 9.7 8.6	Ξ		_	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5,580	51.8	2.9	8.2	37.1	-		<del></del> 3·2	
Pottery . Glass Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere	32,400 18,750	14·1 34·6	47·6 11·3	13·5 13·9	24·8 40·3	490 20	0.1		-
specified	14,480 11,770	62·6 52·9	0·8 13·3	16·7	19·9 22·5	_	-	<u> </u>	-
Furniture and upholstery	19,950 7,210	39.7 18.9	38·9 61·3	9·6 6·0	11.8 13.9	30	0.2	0.4	1.2
Wooden containers and baskets	5,100 5,190	40·2 29·9	23·5 16·4	12·4 32·0	23·9 21·8	10	<u>0·2</u>	0.8	0.9
Paper and board	19,290	31.3	5.0	24.6	39.1	-	-	-	
cases . Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified .	33,280 33,100	12·6	30·2 20·6	43·0 41·0	14·2 19·4	160	0·5 0·5	1.6 2.2	30·8 6·7
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	29,390	76.6	9.9	0.4	13.1	650	2.2	5.8	15.3
etc	84,520 34,550	29·9 31·4	54·5 5·5	6·6 47·7	9·1	1,260	1.5	2.7	7.2
Brushes and brooms	6,310 24,130	25·4 15·6	16.5 3.5	36.6 45.3	21.6 35.6		=	<u> </u>	
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5,480 35,560 14,110	37·2 23·1 40·8	8·2 5·6 9·3	28.6 37.7 31.5	25.9 33.6 18.4			— — 0·8	
instenancous manufacturing industries	1,110	10 0		31.3		A CONTRACTOR	the local second	a line to the	State of the second

Note.-Industries with less than 5,000 female employees omitted. \*; See footnotes on page 31.

Table 37 An

19.1

Industry group and

Grain milling . Bread and flour confect Biscuits . Bacon curing, meat an Milk products . Sugar . Cocoa, chocolate and s Fruit and vegetable pr Animal and poultry for Food industries not els Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco

Coke ovens and manuf Mineral oil refining . Lubricating oils and gr Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toi Explosives and firewor Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal o Synthetic resins and pla Polishes, gelatine, adhe

Iron and steel (general Steel tubes . . . Iron castings, etc. . Light metals . . Copper, brass and other

Copper, brass and oth Agricultural machinery Metal-working machine Engineers' small tools Industrial engines . Textile machinery and Contractors' plant and Mechanical handling ec Office machinery . Industrial plant and ste Ordnance and small ar Other mechanical engi Scientific, surgical, etc. Watches and clocks. Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cab Telegraph and telephon Radio and other electric Domestic electric appli Other electrical goods

Shipbuilding and ship Marine engineering‡

Motor vehicle manufact Motor cycle, pedal cycl Aircraft manufacturing Locomotives and railway Railway carriages and y Perambulators, hand-tr

Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, riv Wire and wire manufac Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and pr Other metal industries

Production of man-mad Spinning and doubling fibres. Weaving of cotton, line Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knit Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries

Leather (tanning and d Leather goods. Fur

Weatherproof outerwee Men's and boys' tailore Women's and girls' tai Overalls and men's shi Dresses, lingerie, infan

size of establishment	Total* employees	Admini- strative,	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprentic		o asticione o	ing possi
		technical and clerical		skilled		Total appre	ntices	Operative ap as percentag	
		As percenta	ge of total emp	loyees		Number	As per- centage of total employees	Total skilled operatives†	Total skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice ship or equivalent training <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
tionery	34,450 127,830 43,860 777,350 28,190 15,180 89,140 60,490 18,690 42,960 91,080 58,980 37,650	28 · 1 20 · 4 22 · 1 21 · 9 24 · 2 20 · 5 17 · 6 17 · 5 39 · 1 31 · 1 28 · 9 25 · 9 25 · 9 27 · 0	19.7 27.0 11.1 22.9 11.6 27.5 9.3 10.0 16.6 13.1 14.7 11.5 15.3	5.5 10.3 21.7 16.2 11.8 9.0 22.0 16.8 9.6 14.2 9.8 8.5 34.6	46·7 42·4 45·1 38·9 52·4 43·0 51·1 55·7 34·7 41·7 46·5 54·0 23·0	140 890 60 90 100 320 310 130 50 150 150 720 320 100	0.4 0.7 0.1 0.4 2.1 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.3	2·1 2·6 1·2 0·5 3·0 7·4 3·6 2·2 1·6 2·1 4·6 4·4 1·6	5.4 4.3 3.1 2.5 5.4 11.5 6.0 3.9 2.9 6.0 7.0 9.9 5.1
actured fuel	15,450 26,200 7,270 202,600 75,370 21,380 42,820 35,180 33,800 13,430	12.7 43.2 45.4 38.5 41.2 20.1 50.3 31.5 34.4 35.1	21.6 32.4 15.4 19.3 9.4 14.3 10.3 12.1 17.6 20.2	34 · 2 7 · 1 6 · 7 16 · 0 19 · 9 30 · 2 14 · 8 12 · 3 30 · 4 15 · 6	31.6 17.3 32.5 26.2 29.5 35.5 24.7 44.1 17.6 29.1	170 800 10 2,950 180 510 90 200 520 70	1 · 1 3 · 1 0 · 1 1 · 5 2 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 6 1 · 5 0 · 5	5 · 1 6 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 8 16 · 3 0 · 9 4 · 7 7 · 6 2 · 6	7.9 10.2 2.7 10.5 4.3 21.6 2.4 7.9 13.2 9.7
r base metals.	286,220 55,470 115,100 55,960 82,430	22 · 1 26 · 5 15 · 9 25 · 4 24 · 3	50 53 58 53 53 52	·5 ·1 ·9	27·8 20·1 25·9 20·7 23·4	7,230 1,670 3,660 1,200 1,500	2.5 3.0 3.2 2.1 1.8	:: :: ::	   
(excluding tractors)	35,120 89,730 62,350 43,480 50,710 30,280 57,010 47,590 343,330 150,830 23,660 229,400 128,050 14,520 221,720 57,710 88,480 269,410 53,110 145,000	29.2 28.6 23.8 36.8 24.4 34.8 33.5 35.4 33.3 36.1 21.7 23.5 35.0 28.3 33.5 27.1 30.4 39.6 29.6 29.6 29.7	34.3 46.4 45.2 29.9 42.0 32.7 41.8 21.9 36.2 33.2 28.8 33.0 25.4 18.0 28.7 8.3 12.8 15.5 11.8 15.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 19 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	17.4 12.5 11.4 15.2 17.0 18.7 13.8 13.4 15.5 18.6 19.3 14.5 14.5 21.6 9.7 11.1 14.7 14.5	2,280 8,430 4,430 2,890 3,270 1,450 4,270 9,750 1,030 10,970 3,980 180 15,880 740 1,880 7,880 830 2,360	6.5 9.4 7.1 6.6 6.4 4.8 7.5 2.0 7.2 6.5 4.3 4.8 3.1 1.2 7.2 1.3 2.1 2.9 1.6 1.6	17.2 18.6 14.9 17.4 14.0 12.5 15.3 7.8 17.7 13.2 14.6 13.5 10.6 6.9 18.9 10.2 8.8 12.8 11.1 8.7	17.2 18.6 14.9 17.4 14.0 12.5 15.3 7.8 17.7 13.2 14.6 13.5 10.6 6.9 18.9 10.2 8.8 12.8 11.1 8.7
pairingt	118,990 36,280	15·0 22·7	55·5 47·8	11·3 9·5	18·2 20·0	10,710 4,050	9·0 11·2	14·9 21·3	14·9 21·3
uring	493,000 24,200 242,260 31,980 35,680 5,520	21 · 9 21 · 2 40 · 1 26 · 3 14 · 3 21 · 9	26.8 18.2 36.6 43.8 44.6 24.6	34.8 47.7 11.6 14.9 19.7 30.8	16.5 13.0 11.8 15.0 21.4 22.6	15,090 350 13,650 2,490 1,770 70	3 · 1 1 · 4 5 · 6 7 · 8 5 · 0 1 · 3	9·6 7·0 11·1 15·1 10·9 5·1	9·6 7·0 11·1 15·1 10·9 5·1
ts, etc.	19,610 12,300 42,620 43,100 36,700 25,690 371,330	21 · 9 23 · 3 20 · 5 22 · 5 14 · 1 25 · 8 20 · 5	24.7 13.2 25.4 16.6 14.5 25.7 26.4	33·4 35·0 32·6 40·3 32·7 33·0 32·5	20.0 28.6 21.5 20.6 38.8 15.5 20.6	500 90 1,130 930 680 700 10,060	2.5 0.7 2.7 2.2 1.9 2.7 2.7	9 · 1 4 · 3 9 · 1 10 · 9 12 · 4 10 · 0 9 · 1	9·1 4·3 9·1 10·9 12·4 10·0 9·1
fibres. of cotton, flax and man-made	43,530 97,800	25·9 9·1	13.2	42·3	18.7	540	I·2	8.4	12·2 3·0
n and man-made fibres	97,800 84,310 164,050 16,250 10,700 124,930 7,630 39,000 21,130 26,350 60,680 25,070	9.1 10.8 12.4 6.8 12.4 12.2 17.0 18.7 15.1 15.1 15.1 15.1 16.1 26.8	22:4 40·3 33:6 39·6 33·9 42:6 33·7 33·4 38·3 17·1 31·6 18·4	46.8 22.8 37.4 27.4 31.7 30.8 35.3 26.6 29.2 41.6 26.0 31.5	21.7 26.0 16.5 26.1 22.0 14.4 14.0 21.3 17.3 26.3 26.4 23.3	240 460 1,350 260 980 70 450 90 80 570 280	0.2 0.5 0.8 1.6 0.3 0.9 1.2 0.4 0.3 0.9 1.1	·0   ·4 2·2 4·0 0·8   ·7 2·7 3·5   ·0   ·8 2·8 5·6	3.0 5.2 6.4 10.4 4.9 5.7 9.3 2.5 6.0 4.7 14.1
ressing) and fellmongery.	24,660 21,640 8,220	18·1 17·9 13·5	42·4 51·1 58·0	18·9 12·2 19·0	20·6 18·8 9·5	10 70	0.3	0.6	<u>1</u> ·2
ar douterwear ored outerwear ts, underwear, etc.	26,160 110,060 62,520 40,170 105,580	8.6 12.5 15.6 12.1 15.3	66·6 68·1 74·1 66·9 64·5	12.3 10.6 2.8 12.2 9.7	12.5 8.9 7.6 8.8 10.5	150 1,430 130 150 790	0.6 1.3 0.2 0.4 0.7	0·9 1·9 0·3 0·6 1·2	6·8 9·5 1·8 6·1 9·1

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Table 37 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Total Males and Females—continued

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* employees	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Apprentice Total appren		Operative a	
		and clerical As percenta	clerical			Number	As per- centage of total employees	as percentag Total skilled operatives†	Total skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by apprentice- ship or
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	.(8)	(9)	equivalent training† (10)
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	11,480 37,860 105,070	12.3 14.6 13.2	63 · 4 50 · 8 61 · 0	9.7 22.5 16.6	14.6 12.0 9.2	30 40 330	0·3 0·1 0·3	0·4 0·2 0·4	1.0 1.9 2.7
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	65,050 59,700 75,330 16,670	14.0 17.2 23.1 19.6	18·2 47·9 27·7 14·2	24·6  3·6  7·1  9·2	43·2 21·2 32·1 47·1	590 1,120 1,200 170	0.9 1.9 1.6 1.0	5.0 3.7 5.0 7.2	8·5 4·6 8·6 8·8
specified	102,990	25.7	20.8	20.2	33.3	1,330	1.3	5.3	9.4
Fimber	89,040 94,810 16,770 26,080 22,190 17,290	20.5 17.0 20.5 27.3 17.7 20.8	41 · 6 62 · 5 53 · 1 60 · 1 46 · 3 43 · 4	5.0 4.2 6.4 2.0 12.9 17.5	32.9 16.4 20.0 10.7 23.1 18.3	4,530 3,930 40 1,510 560 44+0	5 · 1 4 · 1 0 · 2 5 · 8 2 · 5 2 · 5	12.0 6.6 0.4 9.4 5.5 5.9	13·9 8·3 1·0 10·1 5·8 8·5
aper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	91,800	19.5	22.6	23.2	34.7	1,220	1.3	5.5	15.1
cases	66,530	16.9	33.2	29.0	20.9	770	1.2	3.3	13.6
specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	66,650 137,750	20·8 44·3	27 · 1 37 · 3	27·9 1·5	24·3 16·8	1,140 4,750	1.7 3.4	5·8 6·8	10·4 9·2
etc	232,870	24.5	61.6	3.7	10.2	15,000	6.4	10.4	15.0
Rubber	126,070 10,540 12,890 36,050 9.810 82,560 34,710	23.8 18.9 32.0 18.2 41.5 22.4 32.8	21.7 18.1 22.3 12.1 13.7 19.0 26.4	37.0 15.7 25.4 36.4 23.2 32.3 24.5	17.5 47.2 20.3 33.3 21.6 26.3 16.3	810 150 60 230 30 510 450	0.6 1.4 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.6 1.3	2-1 7-9 2-1 4-4 2-2 3-0 4-9	7·9 15·5 8·3 8·6 7·3 7·0 10·4

\*†‡ See footnotes on page 31.

#### INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

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

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

(1) instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and to a group, using an example taken from his own trade;

(2) a trade talk, for example, describing a manufacturing process: and

(3) two half-hour lessons to a class of learners.

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

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

More detailed information of the courses can be obtained from Training Department (T.E1), Ministry of Labour, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, or from any Employment Exchange.

# **News and Notes**

#### REPAYMENTS OF SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX

The Ministry of Labour has started to make repayments of selective employment tax to employers in manufacturing and certain other industries whose establishments have been registered under the Selective Employment Payments Act, 1966. First payments were made by regional finance offices of the Ministry in the first week of January, and related to the period from 5th September, when the tax came into operation, until the end of the year.

Payments will continue to be made throughout the first quarter of the year, and it is expected that by the end of March about £190 million will have been repaid to employers.

The tax has been payable by employers since 5th September for all workers for whom they pay a class 1 national insurance contribution. The rate is 25s, for men. 12s. 6d. for women and boys and 8s. for girls. No employer is excused from the tax although it is not payable for self employed persons

Under the Selective Employment Payments Act some, but not all employers can claim a refund of the tax or a premium (amounting to a refund of the tax plus an additional sum) if certain conditions are satisfied. The weekly rates of the premiums are 32s. 6d. for men, 16s. 3d. for women and boys under 18 and 10s. 6d. for girls as the necessary regulations have been under 18.

Before an employer can claim for a repayment he has to register his establishment with the Ministry of Labour. Registrations began in October and for a time were slow in getting under way. However by the end of the year a large number of those who were expected to register had made application.

Employers are notified by local offices of the Ministry with whom they lodge their applications for registration that they are qualified for payment of a refund or premium or that they fail to qualify. arrangement of crew accommodation. It Employers can appeal to an industrial tribunal against a refusal of registration, or against a decision by the Minister to remove rooms, mess rooms, sanitary facilities, an establishment from the register or against the amount of payment it is proposed to make.

Establishments which are classified as manufacturing will be eligible for payment of the premium. Employers whose business is in fishing, mining and quarrying and transport and communication may have the tax refunded, and a straight refund of tax will also be paid to employers in private electricity and water supplies and to charities. No repayments will be made to employers in the construction industry, the professional services and all service industries.

(95192)

with employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labour, who after deciding on eligibility pass them to the Ministry's regional offices for payment. Claims for the first quarter of 1967 will be paid during the second quarter of the year, and thereafter by a "staggering" system it is hoped to keep up an even flow of payments.

It was estimated when the tax was introduced that payments of premiums and refunds would be about £860 million, of which £570 million would be in premiums to manufacturing industries. Of the remainder £55 million would be payable in refunds to employers in the fishing, mining, quarrying, transport and communication, agriculture and forestry industries, £100 million in payment to local authorities and £120 million in payment to certain bodies in the public sector.

Details of what employers have to do before they can reclaim payment are given in a guide issued by the Ministry of Labour, copies of which are available to any local employment exchange.

#### CREW ACCOMMODATION ON FISHING VESSELS

International Labour Conference Convention laying down certain standards of accommodation on fishing vessels as soon made, and to accept a Recommendation dealing with the vocational training of fishermen. Both these measures were adopted at this year's I.L.O. Conference (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1966, page 476), and the Government's decisions are announced in a White Paper published recently (Cmnd. 3181 HMSO

The Convention on accommodation on fishing vessels-I.L.O. Convention No. 126-lays down standards concerning the location, means of access, structure and contains detailed provisions dealing with ventilation, heating, lighting, sleeping medical care and galley equipment. The plan of accommodation must be approved before the fishing vessel is constructed.

conform with these laid down by the Convention, which the Government support and propose to ratify after the necessary regulations have been made.

training of fishermen-No. 126-seeks to improve the efficiency of the fishing industry and standards of safety on board fishing vessels. The Government consider for the development of training schemes in October 1966.

The Government have decided to ratify an or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net).

Existing standards in this country largely

The Recommendation on vocational

Claims for repayments have to be lodged for fishermen. They are considering setting up, under the Industrial Training Act, an industrial training board for the fishing industry which would aim to ensure an adequate supply of properly trained per-sonnel at all levels in the industry, to secure an improvement in the quality and efficiency of training and a fair apportionment of the cost of training.

On matters of detail, the Government make a reservation about the provision in the Recommendation which suggests that public training centres should provide training places free of charge to the trainee, and do not accept the proposal that there is any need to give preferential treatment in employment placing to persons who have completed a training course. Subject to these reservations they accept the Recommendation

The White Paper also announces that the Government have decided not to ratify Convention No. 125 dealing with the certification of skippers, mates and engineers on fishing vessels pending further consideration of existing certification arrangements. Present law conforms with the requirements about skippers and mates, but not engineers, and, in consultation with employers' and workers' organisations, consideration is now being given to extending the certification arrangements to cover engineers.

Approval is expressed of the main principles set out in Recommendation No. 127 dealing with the role of cooperatives in the economic and social development of the developing countries. The Recommendation is, however, intended for the less developed countries and formal acceptance of it by the Government would be inappropriate.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The amounts of grants under the National Assistance Act up to 26th November, 1966, and payments of supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act from 28th November, 1966, paid at local offices of the Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1966 was £8,825,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 14 weeks ended 30th September 1966 was £6,656,000, and during the 14 weeks ended 31st December 1965 it was £7,093,000.

Comparison of the figure for the most recent quarter with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates and other changes which came into operation on 28th November, 1966 under the Ministry of Social Security Act 1966 and adjustments resulting from the introduction it provides valuable and practical guidance of national insurance wage related benefits

#### **GLASGOW UNIVERSITY LABOUR** MARKET STUDY

With the help of a grant from the Ministry of Labour, a team of researchers under Professor D. J. Robertson of Glasgow University will spend the next three years examining aspects of the labour market in Glasgow and Birmingham.

The aims of this study are to determine the characteristics of labour turnover between one firm and another by studying the age, sex and skills of those who move; to examine how the labour market responds to changes in demand caused by the introduction of new firms or the expansion of existing ones: and to study the mobility of labour within individual firms.

The Glasgow study will concentrate on manual labour in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, that in Birmingham upon the engineering industry.

A subsidiary survey will study labour market conditions in three areas where there has been fairly rapid growth in engineering and electrical goods industries -Motherwell, Peterhead and Glenrothes. Included in this survey will be an analysis of those factors which govern the mobility of the engineering labour force in areas where unskilled labour is plentiful, but the pool of skilled labour relatively small.

#### STEELWORKS DISPUTE REPORT

The work of lining and relining converters -including the fixing of dolomite blocksat the Steel Company of Wales plant at Port Talbot, should according to the report of a committee of investigation published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net), be carried out by process worker members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation rather than by bricklayer members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers. The committee, consisting of Professor D. J. Robertson (chairman), Mr. Sidney Ford and Mr. A. J. Nicol, was set up by the Minister of Labour in November to inquire into a dispute between the A.U.B.T.W. and the Steel Company of Wales over the responsibility for doing this work.

In their report the committee state that the dispute arose from the announcement by the company that they intended to line and reline the converters with dolomite blocks instead of unfired tar dolomite mixture which had been done by members of the I.S.T.C., and to use members of the Confederation for this work. The company claimed that the practice of using these workers to make and change the converter bottoms, strip out the lining and prepare and fix the blocks was in keeping with established Bessemer plant practice in this country and on the continent.

about the lining of steel converters at other plants, Professor D. T. (now Sir Daniel) Jack had awarded the work to the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation, and add that they had announced early last year that they intended to apply the Jack award at Port Talbot. The company submitted that the A.U.B.T.W. had accepted the award elsewhere and should accept it at Port Talbot.

They also maintained that there was little skill in the working of fixing the blocks and that the job could not be regarded as craftsmen's work.

The A.U.B.T.W. contended that there were agreements before, and, therefore, having precedence over the Jack award, and that the company had not honoured the agreements and understandings it had reached with the union about the work of convecter relining. The union also claimed that the construction work associated with the operations was one to be carried out by its skilled bricklayers and masons. Because of the high accident rate in the industry generally there was an added responsibility on managements and operatives to see that only properly trained skilled tradesmen were permitted to handle these intricate operations.

The committee find that there was no agreement between the A.U.B.T.W., and the company which was relevant to the present issue and which was reached before the Jack award. The question of precedence over that award, therefore, did not arise. They conclude that the Jack award did clearly apply to South Wales and to the types of converters included in the committee's terms of reference.

They point out that the Industrial Court had made three awards since 1962 on claims arising in the iron and steel industry and referring to the same type of work as that awarded by Sir Daniel Jack to the I.S.T.C., and conclude that his award cannot be said to have been set aside by a subsequent decision. They also conclude that the award cannot be said to have been set aside by a material change in the nature of the work since the issue was examined by Sir Daniel Jack. On the question whether the task of lining and relining the converters at Port Talbot should be carried out by craftsmen, and specifically by bricklayer members of the A.U.B.T.W., the committee state that the work is repetitive and no high degree of accuracy is required. They consider that the work defined in their terms of reference did not necessarily need to be performed by craftsmen, and agree with the opinion of Sir Daniel Jack that it was work more appropriate to process workers who were members of the I.S.T.C. than bricklayer members of the AUBTW

#### CONFERENCES ON MANAGEMENT AND MANPOWER UTILISATION

The efficient use by management of industry's manpower resources is one of the main ways of promoting the growth of productivity in Britain. This will be the subject of two weekend conferences which the Ministry of Labour is organising jointly with the British Institute of Management They recalled that in previous disputes and the Institute of Personnel Management, at Southport from 23rd to 25th February, 1967, for firms in the North West and North Wales, and at Stratford-on-Avon from 9th to 11th March, 1967, for the Midlands, South Wales and the West of England. They will aim to assist directors and senior executives to identify some of the problems involved in securing efficient use of the manpower resources of their companies.

The chairman of the Southport conference will be Mr. M. D. Snoxall of Unilever. Mersevside Limited. Amongst the speakers will be Mr. C. F. Carter, Vice-Chancellor, University of Lancaster and chairman, North West Economic Planning Council, Mr. W. L. Black of J. H. Fenner & Company Limited, Mr. J. Butterworth, Senior Lecturer in Management Sciences, Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology, Mr. H. L. Farrimond of Imperial Metal Industries Limited, Mr. J. King, general secretary, National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, Mr. R. D. Pearsall of Dunlop Rubber Company Limited and Mr. N. Thompson of Shell Chemicals U.K. Limited.

At Stratford-on-Avon particular attention will be given to the importance of the efficient deployment of indirect workers and of staff. Mr. N. L. J. Mould, Dunlop Rubber Company Limited, will be chairman, and Mr. D. C. Barnes, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, will give the opening address. Among the speakers will be Mr. W. H. Crawford of Stewarts & Llovds Limited, Mr. D. Greensmith of Boots Pure Drug Company Limited, Mr. J. W. Fewlass of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Screws and Fasteners, Limited, and Professor T. Lupton of the Manchester Business School. Mr. G. A. H. Cadbury of Cadbury Brothers Limited will speak about the preparatory action which management can take to facilitate the changes which are a feature of modern industrial life, whether they arise from economic or technical developments.

Further information about both these conferences may be obtained from the Industrial Relations Department at the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Labour. Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff or Manchester.

#### MANPOWER ASPECTS OF **AUTOMATION**

The impact of automation and other forms of advanced technology on people's working lives, and on industry and the economy generally, was reviewed by an international conference, organised by O.E.C.D. at Zurich, the report of which has just been published. Copies of this report and of the papers read at the conference are available from HMSO or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. net.

This conference was one of a series analysing the influence of technological change on manpower: the first was held in Washington early 1964, and a third held at Amsterdam in November dealt with procedures and approaches to the adjustment of workers to automation and technical change. They are part of a broader programme of study of manpower problems being conducted by the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee of O.E.C.D.

The report states that the subjects considered at Zurich were concerned with the rate of penetration of automation in Europe, the impact of technological change on job profiles and the location of industries. and the alterations required in educational systems because of recent technical progress.

# **Monthly Statistics**

#### SUMMARY

#### **Employment in Production Industries**

The estimated total numbers of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11.448,000 in November (8,465,000 males 2,983,000 females). The total included 8,811,000 (5,995,000 males 2,816,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,634,000 (1,547,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 62,000 lower than that for October 1966 and 219,000 lower than in November 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 54,000 lower than in October 1966 and 149,000 lower than in November 1965. The number in construction was 11,000 less than in October 1966 and 45,000 less than in November 1965.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 12th December 1966 in Great Britain was 464,819. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 449,000 representing 1.9 per cent. of employees compared with about 424,000 in October.

In addition, there were 2,404 unemployed school leavers and 96,980 temporary stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 564,203, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 21,635 higher than in November when the percentage rate was 2.3.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 235,078 (50.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 243,197 (55 · 4 per cent.) in November; 92,608 (19 · 8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 103,611 (23.6 per cent.) in November.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped fell by 6,669 and the number of school leavers unemployed by 1,004.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th December, 1966 was 173,322; 12,265 less than on 9th November. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 199,000, compared with about 201,000 in November. Including 60,881 unfilled

vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7th December was 234,203: 18,867 less than on 9th November.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 19th November 1966, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1.944,900. This is about  $32 \cdot 2$  per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short time in these industries was 187,200 or about 3.1 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 131 hours on average.

#### Rates of wages and hours of work

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

#### **Index of Retail Prices**

At 13th December the official retail prices was 118.3 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with  $118 \cdot 1$  at 15th November and 114.1 at 14th December 1965. The index figure for food was 117.0 compared with 116.6 at 15th November.

#### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 66, involving approximately 22,200 workers. During the month approximately 25,700 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 53,050 working days were lost, including 24,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 38 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employ-ment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-November 1966, and for the two preceding months and for November 1965.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total

numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

### Table 38 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

Industry	Novem	ber 1965*		Septem	ber 1966*		October	1966*		Novemi	per 1966*	
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries †	8,626 · 1§	3,040 · 7	11,666.8§	8,527 · 4	3,012.7	11,540 · 1	8,507 · 9§	3,002 · 5	11,510.4§	8,464.7	2,982 . 9	11,447.6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,084·3	2,876 · 1	8,960 · 4	6,048 · 6	2,846 · 0	8,894 · 6	6,029 · 2	2,835 · 4	8,864 · 6	5,995 · 2	2,815.7	8,810.9
Mining, etc		22·8 17·8	608 · 5 543 · 2	553·5 493·2	22 · 8 17 · 8	576·3 511·0	<b>552 · 4</b> 492 · 1	22 · 8 17 · 8	575·2 509·9	<b>551 · 9</b> 491 · 6	<b>22 · 8</b> 17 · 8	<b>574·7</b> 509·4
Food, drink and tobacco	31.5 89.0 17.6 43.6 21.8 14.1 40.9 32.2 16.3 28.1 77.3	362.8 8.4 64.8 35.3 40.5 11.8 4.3 57.1 47.1 47.1 4.4 22.3 20.5 23.9 22.4	832 · 8 39 · 9 153 · 8 52 · 9 84 · 1 33 · 6 18 · 4 98 · 0 79 · 3 20 · 7 50 · 4 97 · 8 64 · 3 39 · 6	<b>471 · 3</b> 30 · 5 89 · 7 18 · 2 43 · 9 23 · 2 11 · 7 40 · 7 33 · 7 15 · 7 28 · 4 76 · 9 41 · 3 17 · 4	<b>358</b> •4 8·3 64·8 35·8 38·5 12·6 3·9 53·7 45·3 4·3 23·2 20·2 24·5 23·3	829 · 7 38 · 8 154 · 5 54 · 0 82 · 4 35 · 8 15 · 6 94 · 4 79 · 0 20 · 0 51 · 6 51 · 6 97 · 1 65 · 8 40 · 7	471 · 1 30 · 4 89 · 4 18 · 7 43 · 9 22 · 6 13 · 2 40 · 9 33 · 2 15 · 9 28 · 7 76 · 2 40 · 8 17 · 2	361.5 8.3 64.7 37.3 39.1 12.3 4.3 54.9 46.4 4.3 23.6 19.7 23.9 22.7	832.6 38.7 154.1 56.0 83.0 34.9 17.5 95.8 79.6 20.2 52.3 95.9 64.7 39.9	<b>470 · 5</b> <b>30 · 4</b> <b>88 · 4</b> <b>18 · 6</b> <b>43 · 7</b> <b>22 · 4</b> <b>13 · 3</b> <b>40 · 9</b> <b>33 · 5</b> <b>16 · 1</b> <b>29 · 1</b> <b>76 · 0</b> <b>40 · 7</b> <b>17 · 4</b>	361 · 1 8 · 3 64 · 5 35 · 9 40 · 2 12 · 1 4 · 3 54 · 0 47 · 5 4 · 3 23 · 2 20 · 0 24 · 1 22 · 7	831.6 38.7 152.9 54.5 83.9 34.5 17.6 94.9 81.0 20.4 452.3 96.0 64.8 40.1
Chemicals and allied industries	16·3 25·0 6·2 174·4 34·9 16·2 33·9 27·1 29·6	147 · 4 0 · 5 3 · 7 1 · 9 47 · 8 46 · 6 9 · 0 13 · 5 13 · 1 6 · 2 5 · 1	521 · 3 16 · 8 28 · 7 8 · 1 22 · 2 81 · 5 25 · 2 47 · 4 40 · 2 35 · 8 15 · 4	<b>373 · 4</b> 16 · 0 24 · 8 6 · 4 172 · 8 36 · 6 16 · 3 33 · 2 26 · 7 30 · 7 9 · 9	148.7 0.5 3.7 2.0 47.5 47.6 9.3 13.3 13.8 6.1 4.9	522 · 1 16 · 5 28 · 5 8 · 4 220 · 3 84 · 2 25 · 6 46 · 5 40 · 5 36 · 8 14 · 8	373 · 1 16 · 0 24 · 8 6 · 5 172 · 3 36 · 6 16 · 4 32 · 9 27 · 1 30 · 5 10 · 0	149 · 3 0 · 5 3 · 8 2 · 0 47 · 4 48 · 0 9 · 3 13 · 3 14 · 1 6 · 0 4 · 9	522.4 16.5 28.6 8.5 219.7 84.6 25.7 46.2 41.2 36.5 14.9	<b>372 · 4</b> 15 · 8 25 · 0 6 · 4 172 · 0 36 · 6 16 · 4 32 · 9 27 · 2 30 · 1 10 · 0	148.0 0.5 3.8 2.0 47.0 47.6 9.3 13.0 14.1 6.0 4.7	520 • 4 16 • 3 28 • 8 8 • 4 219 • 0 84 • 2 25 • 7 45 • 9 41 • 3 36 • 1 14 • 7
Metal manufacture          Iron and steel (general)          Steel tubes          Iron castings, etc.          Light metals          Copper, brass and other base metals	279·5 48·8 108·1 48·7	77 · 9 26 · 0 9 · 4 14 · 3 11 · 1 17 · 1	634 · 4 305 · 5 58 · 2 122 · 4 59 · 8 88 · 5	541 · 7 268 · 1 48 · 5 106 · 3 48 · 5 70 · 3	77 · 6 25 · 9 9 · 3 14 · 8 10 · 8 16 · 8	619·3 294·0 57·8 121·1 59·3 87·1	538.0 266.0 48.2 105.5 48.5 69.8	77 · 0 25 · 8 9 · 3 14 · 6 10 · 8 16 · 5	615 · 0 291 · 8 57 · 5 120 · 1 59 · 3 86 · 3	534·3 264·3 48·0 104·0 48·5 69·5	76.6 25.7 9.3 14.5 10.8 16.3	610·9 290·0 57·3 118·5 59·3 85·8
Engineering and electrical goods	33·4 82·1 51·6 39·2 44·3 28·2	633 8 5 1 14.7 16.4 6.5 8 6 3 .7 7 .2 17.9 67.5 17.4 5.7 55.7 50.0 8 .2 60.6 21.7 36.2 135.2 14.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 17.2 15.5 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 14.5 15.7 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.2 17.5 17.4 17.5 1	2,305.7 38.5 96.8 68.0 45.7 52.9 31.9 59.0 62.3 368.1 155.8 25.7 245.1 139.7 15.2 233.5 65.1 85.6 298.5 61.8 156.5	<b>1,688.5</b> 33.2 83.7 52.6 44.2 28.0 51.8 45.3 304.0 141.4 19.3 189.7 92.0 7.1 173.8 43.1 53.4 166.6 36.3 85.4	636.7 5.1 14.8 16.9 6.1 8.8 3.8 7.4 18.0 68.2 17.8 5.8 55.0 50.8 8.8 8.9 59.0 21.0 38.6 132.8 24.7 73.3	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,325} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 3 \\ 372 \cdot 2 \\ 159 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 244 \cdot 7 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 232 \cdot 8 \\ 64 \cdot 1 \\ 92 \cdot 0 \\ 299 \cdot 4 \\ 61 \cdot 0 \\ 158 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	<b>1,684-5</b> 32-8 83-5 52-4 37-5 44-0 27-7 51-5 45-4 141-2 19-3 188-9 92-1 7-0 174-0 42-7 53-8 166-1 36-1 85-1	633.6 5.1 14.8 16.8 6.1 8.8 3.8 7.4 18.1 67.9 17.7 5.8 54.5 51.1 8.8 858.8 20.9 39.1 130.5 24.7 72.9	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,318.1} \\ \textbf{37.9} \\ \textbf{98.3} \\ \textbf{69.2} \\ \textbf{43.6} \\ \textbf{52.8} \\ \textbf{31.5} \\ \textbf{58.9} \\ \textbf{63.5} \\ \textbf{371.3} \\ \textbf{158.9} \\ \textbf{25.1} \\ \textbf{243.4} \\ \textbf{143.2} \\ \textbf{15.8} \\ \textbf{232.8} \\ \textbf{63.6} \\ \textbf{92.9} \\ \textbf{296.6} \\ \textbf{60.8} \\ \textbf{158.0} \end{array}$	<b>1,681</b> -3 32·6 83·1 52·7 37·3 43·8 27·2 50·9 46·2 302·7 140·9 19·3 188·0 92·3 6·9 173·7 42·2 54·2 54·2 54·2 54·2 54·2 54·2 54·2	629 · 1 5 · 1 14 · 9 16 · 8 6 · 1 8 · 6 3 · 8 7 · 4 18 · 2 67 · 8 17 · 6 5 · 8 5 3 · 7 5 1 · 0 8 · 8 5 3 · 7 5 1 · 0 8 · 8 5 3 · 0 20 · 5 3 · 9 6 · 1 8 · 8 5 · 0 20 · 5 3 · 9 6 · 2 5 · 3 7 · 4 2 · 6 2 · 7 5 · 7 5 · 0 2 · 7 5 · 7 5 · 0 5 · 7 5 · 0 5 · 0	2,310.4 37.7 98.0 69.5 43.4 52.4 31.0 58.3 64.4 370.5 158.5 25.1 241.7 143.3 15.7 231.7 93.8 294.9 60.2 157.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195 · 0 147 · 2 47 · 8	11.5 8.3 3.2	<b>206 · 5</b> 155 · 5 51 · 0	186 · 4 141 · 4 45 · 0	11·7 8·6 3·1	<b>198 · 1</b> 150 · 0 48 · 1	186·9 142·7 44·2	.8 8.7 3.	<b>198 · 7</b> 151 · 4 47 · 3	<b>187 · 6</b> 143 · 4 44 · 2	11·9 8·8 3·1	199 · 5 152 · 2 47 · 3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	747 · 2 433 · 6 18 · 7 213 · 2 36 · 0 41 · 9 3 · 8	115 · 9 64 · 0 7 · 3 37 · 1 2 · 6 2 · 5 2 · 4	863 · 1 497 · 6 26 · 0 250 · 3 38 · 6 44 · 4 6 · 2	737 · 2 428 · 5 18 · 7 212 · 8 33 · 5 40 · 2 3 · 5	113·1 61·3 7·0 37·6 2·7 2·3 2·2	850·3 489·8 25·7 250·4 36·2 42·5 5·7	<b>733 · 3</b> 423 · 6 18 · 5 214 · 8 32 · 5 40 · 5 3 · 4	112.5 60.3 7.0 37.9 2.7 2.4 2.2	845 · 8 483 · 9 25 · 5 252 · 7 35 · 2 42 · 9 5 · 6	718.0 407.1 18.4 216.3 32.3 40.5 3.4	111.0 58.6 6.9 38.3 2.7 2.3 2.2	829.0 465.7 25.3 254.6 35.0 42.8 5.6

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards. † Industries included in the Index of Production *i.e.* Order II (Mining and quarrying)— Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III-XVI. § Revised figure.

	Novemb	er 1965*	The st	Septemb	er 1966*		October	1966*		Novemb	er 1966*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements	<b>392 · I</b> 15 · 6	206·7 8·7	598-8 24-3	386·3 15·6	199-6 8-8	585 · 9 24 · 4	387·1 15·7	197·5 8·8	584·6 24·5	384·1 15·8	195·5 8·8	579 · 6 24 · 6
Cuclery	6·8 29·5	6·5 18·5	13·3 48·0	6·7 28·5	6·2 17·4	12·9 45·9	6·7 29·5	6·3 16·4	13·0 45·9	6·7 29·2	6·4 16·3	13· 45·!
Wire and wire manufactures	35·1 17·5 16·4	11·2 22·1 12·6	46·3 39·6 29·0	34·1 17·5 16·2	10·7 21·0 12·0	44·8 38·5 28·2	33·9 17·5 16·3	10·7 20·9 12·0	44.6 38.4 28.3	33·7 17·5 16·3	10·7 20·6 11·9	44 · 4 38 · 1 28 · 2
Other metal industries	271.2	127.1	398.3	267.7	123.5	391.2	267.5	122.4	389.9	264.9	120.8	385.7
Fextiles . Production of man-made fibres .	364·0 37·0	402·2 9·0	766·2 46·0	361·8 35·6	391·3 8·2	753 · 1 43 · 8	359·1 35·3	388·4 8·3	747 · 5 43 · 6	356·8 34·9	384·7 8·2	741 · ! 43 ·
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc	40·2 40·8 84·3	60·2 51·7 91·4	100·4 92·5 175·7	40·8 39·6 83·7	58.0 48.4 88.6	98·8 88·0 172·3	40·7 39·1 83·0	57·6 47·8 88·0	98·3 86·9 171·0	40·7 38·7 82·1	57·5 47·4 86·2	98 · 86 · 168 ·
Woollen and worsted	8.9	8.5	17.4	8·9 4·8	8.2	17.1	8·8 4·7	8.1	16.9	8.8	8·1 6·5	16.
Rope, twine and net	39·8 3·7	90·8 4·3	130·6 8·0	41·4 3·9	91·3 4·3	132·7 8·2	41·3 4·0	90·7 4·3	132·0 8·3	41·0 3·9	90·0 4·1	131 · 8 ·
Carpets	8.0	17·4 13·4	41·4 21·4	24·3 8·1	16·7 12·9	41·0 21·0	23·9 8·0	16·5 12·7	40·4 20·7	23·9 8·0	16·4 12·5	40 20 27
Lace	9·3 44·6 18·6	19·2 21·4 8·1	28·5 66·0 26·7	9·4 42·7 18·6	18·8 20·9 8·4	28·2 63·6 27·0	9·2 42·6 18·5	18·6 20·9 8·3	27·8 63·5 26·8	9·2 42·6 18·2	18·7 20·8 8·3	63· 26·
	La - William Margar	25.6	60·2	33.7	24.8	58·5	33 · 1	24.2	57.3	33.0	24.1	57.
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	21·1 8·9 4·6	6·1 15·4 4·1	27·2 24·3 8·7	20·2 8·8 4·7	5·8  4·9 4·1	26.0 23.7 8.8	20·0 8·6 4·5	5·7 14·5 4·0	25.7 23.1 8.5	20·0 8·5 4·5	5·7 14·4 4·0	25· 22· 8·
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery.	142·7 7·1	<b>394·4</b> 21·7	537·1 28·8	140·9 7·2	390·0 23·1	530·9 30·3	139·8 7·0	387·3 22·6	527·1 29·6	138·7 7·1	383·9 22·7	<b>522</b> 29
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	31.1	87·7 47·8	118·8 67·0 44·6	31·0 19·1 6·1	88.0 47.2 36.9	119·0 66·3 43·0	30·8 19·1 6·1	87·7 46·9 36·6	118·5 66·0 42·7	30·7 18·5 6·1	87·2 46·0 36·0	117 64 42
Overalls and men's snirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	6·2 15·1 4·0	38·4 98·1 8·2	113·2 12·2	15.2	95·4 8·1	110·6 12·0	15.2	94·8 8·1	110.0	15.1	93.9	109
Other dress industries	8·6 51·4	33·1 59·4	41.7 110.8	8·4 50·0	33·1 58·2	41·5 108·2	8·4 49·3	33·4 57·2	41·8 106·5	8·3 49·0	33·3 56·7	41 105
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	273·5 65·5	<b>79.9</b> 7.5	353·4 73·0	266 · 1 62 · 4	<b>79.5</b> 7.0	345·6 69·4	264·7 61·8	<b>79·3</b> 7·0	344·0 68·8	263·2 60·8	<b>78.8</b> 6.9	342
Pottery	29·6 59·6	34·8 20·1	64·4 79·7	29·6 59·5	34·9 20·0	64·5 79·5	29·5 59·3	34·8 20·0	64·3 79·3	29·6 59·1	34.7	64 79
Pottery       . </td <td>16·5 102·3</td> <td>1.7 15.8</td> <td>18·2 118·1</td> <td>16·5 98·1</td> <td>1.7 15.9</td> <td>18·2 114·0</td> <td>16·5 97·6</td> <td>1·7 15·8</td> <td>18·2 113·4</td> <td></td> <td>1.7 15.6</td> <td>18 112</td>	16·5 102·3	1.7 15.8	18·2 118·1	16·5 98·1	1.7 15.9	18·2 114·0	16·5 97·6	1·7 15·8	18·2 113·4		1.7 15.6	18 112
Timber, furniture, etc.       . <td>239·2 85·6</td> <td>60·2 13·9</td> <td><b>299 · 4</b> 99 · 5</td> <td>232 · 6 83 · 7</td> <td>57·8 13·8</td> <td>290·4 97·5</td> <td>230·4 82·9</td> <td>57·3 13·5</td> <td>287·7 96·4</td> <td>228·8 82·9</td> <td>57·0 13·4</td> <td>285</td>	239·2 85·6	60·2 13·9	<b>299 · 4</b> 99 · 5	232 · 6 83 · 7	57·8 13·8	290·4 97·5	230·4 82·9	57·3 13·5	287·7 96·4	228·8 82·9	57·0 13·4	285
Furniture and upholstery	80.6	21.7	102·3 18·8	77·5 9·9	20·4 8·0	97·9 17·9	77.1	20·2 7·9	97·3 17·6	76·1 9·6	20·0 7·8	96
Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	29·0 18·3	5.6	33·8 23·9	28·5 17·5	4·7 5·4	33·2 22·9	17.3	4.8	22.8	17.3	5.6	32
	The second second		21·1 643·9	15·5 423·4	5·5 223·4	21·0 646·8		5·4 222·3				20 643
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	75·8 34·7	21·8 33·8	97·6 68·5	76·8 35·3	21·7 34·1	98·5 69·4	77·0 35·3	21·6 34·3	98·6 69·6	76·9 34·9	21·5 33·5	98
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	109.0	32.6					110.4		144.4	110.3	34.1	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc Other manufacturing industries	161·9 204·0	96·8	258·7 337·6	163·0 205·3	96·5	259·5 338·7	163·2 204·7	95·6	19.20			336
Rubber	95·3 9·5	37·6 2·7 7·3	132·9 12·2	94·8 9·1	37.2	132·0 11·7	94·3 8·9	37.1		8.9	2.6	130
Brushes and brooms	7·2 12·9	25.8	14·5 38·7	7.2	7.2	14.4	13.5	7.2	40.3	13.6	27.0	40
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5·1 52·3 21·7	6·1 39·4 14·7	11·2 91·7 36·4	5·3 53·6 22·0	5·8 39·9 14·5	11·1 93·5 36·5		5·9 39·4 14·4	92.7	53.0	39.1	92
Construction	1,591.5		1,679.0	1 States	87.5	I,645 · 0	The Star	A Station of the		a statistica a	And The State	1,634
Can alestwisite and water	364.6		418·9 122·0	367·8 104·0	56·4	424·2						428
Gas, electricity and water.	103·9 219·0		251·7 45·2	221·8 42·0	33.6	255.4	222.1	34.0	256 · 1	223.4	34.0	257

centres have been increased from approximately 2,500 at the beginning of 1963 to almost 6,000 at the beginning of 1966. Forty different trades are taught at 31 centres and when the number of centres is increased to 38 by the end of 1967, there will be facilities capable of producing 15,000 skilled men annually. The courses are very intensive and specially planned to

THOUSANDS

JANUARY	1967	MINISTRY	OF	LABOUR	GAZETTE	4:

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personal attention by the instructor. All instructors are given a special course of training in the techniques of teaching at the Ministry's instructor training colleges at Letchworth or Glasgow. Most of the trainees are placed in jobs using the skills taught at the centre by the time they have finished their courses.

#### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 19th November, 1966, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1.944,900, or about 32.2 per cent. of all operatives, each working about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 187,200 or 3 · 1 per cent. of all operatives each losing about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 39.

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

Table 39	Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week	ended 19th November, 1966
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Industry		TIVES W	ORKING		OPERA	TIVES OI	N SHOR	T-TIME					
	OVERT	IME	Hours of time wo		Stood of whole w		Workin	g part of v	week	Total			
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo	st   Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lo	st   Average
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	and the state	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	a final a faith	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	198-0 38-9	34·7 36·0	1,784 349	9·0 9·0	<u>0·1</u>	2.8	0·6 0·1	6.6 0.8	11·2 6·3	0·7 0·1	0·1 0·1	9·5 0·8	14·3 6·3
Chemicals and allied industries	73 · 6 31 · 6	<b>25·3</b> 25·8	718 332	9·8 10·5		<u>0·2</u>	<u>0·4</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>8·4</u>	<u>0·4</u>	<u>0·1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Metal manufacture       .	122 · 4 31 · 0 36 · 3 12 · 6 23 · 3	<b>26 · 9</b> 14 · 4 39 · 3 28 · 1 38 · 8	1,095 292 318 102 208	8·9 9·4 8·7 8·1 8·9	0·2 0·1 	9.6 3.2 1.5 2.9 1.9	24·4 12·9 8·4 1·9 1·1	217 · 6 104 · 1 79 · 7 23 · 8 8 · 1	8·9 8·1 9·5 12·5 7·6	24·7 12·9 8·4 2·0 1·1	5·4 6·0 9·1 4·4 1·9	227 · 2 107 · 3 81 · 3 26 · 8 10 · 1	9·2 8·3 9·7 13·5 9·0
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc	<b>655 · 7</b> 469 · 8 185 · 9	<b>43 · 2</b> 50 · 0 32 · 2	<b>5,455</b> 3,956 1,500	8·3 8·4 8·1	$\frac{0\cdot2}{0\cdot1}$	7·2 3·6 3·5	16·4 5·8 10·8	186 · 9 50 · 5 136 · 5	11·4 8·7 12·6	16.6 5.8 10.8	1.1 0.6 1.9	<b>194 · 1</b> 54 · 1 140 · 0	11.7 9.3 13.0
Vehicles	183·4 94·9 69·9	31 · 9 26 · 4 50 · 5	<b>1,422</b> 726 561	7.8 7.6 8.0	6 · 1 6 · 1 —	254·9 254·9	68 · 3 67 · 6 0 · 1	<b>1,009 · 6</b> 996 · 7 1 · 2	14·8 14·8 11·4	74·4 73·6 0·1	12·9 20·5 0·1	<b>1,264·5</b> 1,251·6 1·2	17·0 17·0 11·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Wire and wire manufactures	149·3 12·1	34·9 36·7	<b>1,218</b> 112	8·2 9·2	<u>0·2</u>	6·4 0·8	12·3 1·3	126·2 13·9	10·2 10·6	12·5 1·3	2·9 4·0	132·6 14·7	10·6 11·0
Textiles	119·1 18·6 37·7 14·0 19·4	<b>19.6</b> 11.4 26.9 12.9 38.5	<b>932</b> 144 332 75 156	7·8 7·7 8·8 5·4 8·0	3·1 2·1 0·1 0·4 0·2	128 · 5 87 · 3 5 · 2 16 · 3 6 · 4	16.0 2.1 7.0 3.8 1.4	<b>162.6</b> 29.0 63.6 38.2 12.5	10·2 13·8 9·1 9·9 8·8	19.0 4.2 7.1 4.2 1.6	3·1 2·6 5·0 3·9 3·1	<b>291 · 1</b> 116 · 3 68 · 8 54 · 4 18 · 9	15·3 27·7 9·7 12·9 12·0
Leather, leather goods and fur .	9.6	23.9	73	7.6	0.1	2.4	1.1	10.9	9.7	1.2	3.0	13.3	11.2
Clothing and footwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Footwear.	<b>37 · 1</b> 3 · 7 4 · 8 7 · 5	8·9 7·0 5·7 8·5	190 17 23 36	5·1 4·5 4·8 4·7	0·8 0·5 0·1 0·1	34·2 20·0 3·4 5·6	21 · 5 2 · 5 1 · 7 14 · 4	160 · 7 27 · 7 14 · 1 97 · 9	7·5 11·0 8·4 6·8	22 · 3 3 · 0 1 · 8 14 · 6	5·3 5·6 2·1 16·4	<b>194·9</b> 47·6 17·5 103·6	8·7 15·9 9·9 7·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	82.7	32.5	822	9.9	_	0.5	1.9	18.1	9.4	1.9	0.8	18.5	9.6
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	<b>78 · 3</b> 30 · 0 23 · 1 2 · 6	38·2 42·0 32·3 20·7	<b>628</b> 244 156 17	8·0 8·1 6·8 6·6	0·2  0·1 0·1	9·5 	4.7 3.4 1.1	<b>49 · 6</b> 36 · 4 10 · 1	10·5 10·7 9·3	5.0 	2·4 	59·1 40·8 13·2	11·9 11·6 11·4
Paper, printing and publishing . Paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding.	160·4 25·4 34·0	37 · 8 34 · 1 45 · 1	<b>1,304</b> 260 262	8·1 10·2 7·7	<u>0·1</u> 	3·4 1·8	2·1 1·3 —	16·8 9·9	7·9 7·7 —	2·2 1·3 —	0·5 1·8 —	20·2 11·8	9·1 8·8 
engraving, etc	65.5 75.2 29.6	40.0 30.6 30.3	505 652 257	7·7 8·7 8·7	0·6 0·6	0·5 26·0 23·7	0·2 5·7 5·1	1 · 4 58 · 3 53 · 1	7·0 10·2 10·3	0·2 6·3 5·7	0·1 2·6 5·8	1.9 84.3 76.8	13·4 13·5
Total all manufacturing industries*	1,944.9	32.2	16,294	8.4	11.6	485 . 5	175.6	2,027.4	11.5	187.2	3.1	2,512.9	13.4

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION OF SPASTICS

From 6th April 1966 the Spastics Workshops at Sherrards Training Centre, Welwyn Garden City, have been recognised as agency industrial rehabilitation under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

The centre which is residential has been constructed and developed in and around a country house set in pleasant grounds. Its modern workshops can accommodate up to 70 of the more lightly handicapped spastics between the ages of 16 and 25

years, showing them how to adapt themselves to social and industrial conditions and giving them elementary experience in light engineering, woodwork, electrical assembly or commercial subjects.

Applications for entry to the centre can be made to employment exchanges or direct to the Spastics Society. During the course which can last up to 12 months normal industrial rehabilitation allowances are paid.

### UNEMPLOYMENT ON 12th DECEMBER, 1966.

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 12th December, 1966 was 464,819; 371,951 males and 92,868 females and 29,308 higher than on 14th November. The seasonally adjusted figure was 448,800 or 1.9 per cent of employees, compared with 1.8 per cent. in November 1966 and 1.3 per cent. in December 1965. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 25,100 in the four weeks between the November and December counts and by about 35,000 per month on average between September and December.

Between 14th November and 12th December, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,004 to 2,404 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 6,669 to 96,980. The total registered unemployed rose by 21,635 to 564,203, representing  $2 \cdot 4$  per cent. of employees compared with 2.3 per cent. in November. The total included 40,920 married women.

Of the 462,223 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 92,608 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 57,247 from 2 to 4 weeks, 85,223 from 4 to 8 weeks and 232,145 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 32.1 per cent of this total, compared with 37.0 per cent. in November, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for 50.3 per cent. of the total, compared with 55.4 per cent. in November.

Table 40 Re	gional A	Inalysis	of One	mpioym 1	ent: 12	III Dece	mber, 1	.900	1		1	1		- 1		
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemplo	oyed													alwo on-1		
<b>Total</b> Men Boys Women Married Women Girls	<b>132,650</b> 109,855 3,400 17,710 6,134 1,685	<b>59,847</b> 49,908 1,422 7,897 2,732 620	12,886 10,226 482 1,879 841 229	38,076 28,966 985 7,276 2,807 849	87,849 76,973 1,240 8,920 3,428 716	24,926 19,967 671 3,841 1,612 447	38,022 30,034 1,114 5,935 2,554 939	62,614 45,681 1,804 13,920 6,906 1,209	47,486 36,834 1,833 7,658 3,567 1.161	80,232 58,007 2,303 18,208 9,635 1,714	39,462 27,988 1,925 8,054 3,436 1,495	564,203 444,531 15,757 93,401 40,920 10,514	37,688 25,394 1,219 10,335 5,966 740	601,891 469,925 16,976 103,736 46,886 11,254	83,445 68,658 2,146 11,663 3,979 978	62,091 51,423 1,736 7,926 2,996 1,006
Percentage rates Total Males Females	1.7 2.3 0.6	<b>I · 3</b> I · 8 0 · 5	2 · I 2 · 7 I · 0	2·8 3·4 1·7	3·7 5·1 1·1	1.7 2.2 0.9	1.8 2.3 0.9	2·1 2·5 1·3	3.6 4.3 2.0	3.6 4.3 2.4	3·9 4·4 3·0	2·4 3·1 1·2	7·4 8·4 5·7		1.4 2.0 0.6	2·2 3·0 0·9
Temporarily stopp		2 002	311	2,278	53,903	3,620	4,968	5,461	2,292	6,008	1,315	96,980	2,277	99,257	2,313	14,822
<b>Total</b> Men Boys Women Girls	16,824 15.683 77 1,016 48	<b>2,092</b> 1,714 16 354 8	245 13 53	2,210 5 59 4	50,734 56 3,055 58	3,063 8 464 85	4,079 88 675 126	2,590 80 2,539 252	1,824 42 379 47	5,140 153 628 87	757 19 490 49	86,325 541 9,358 756	610 11 1,325 331	86,935 552 10,683 1,087	1,881 27 396 9	14,047 63 673 39
Wholly unemploye									45.104		20.147	4/7 000 1	<b>NE 411</b>			
<b>Total</b> Males Females	115,826 97,495 18,331	<b>57,755</b> 49,600 8,155	12,575 10,450 2,125	35,798 27,736 8,062	<b>33,946</b> 27,423 6,523	21,306 17,567 3,739	33,054 26,981 6,073	<b>57,153</b> 44,815 12,338	45,194 36,801 8,393	74,224 55,017 19,207	38,147 29,137 9,010	467,223 373,422 93,801	<b>35,411</b> 21,992 59,419	502,634 399,414 103,220	81,132 68,896 12,236	<b>47,269</b> 39,049 8,220
Males wholly unem Men	ployed	48,194	9,981	26,756	26,239	16,904	25,955	43,091	35,010	52,867	27,231	358,206	24,784	382,990	66,777	37,376
Boys Under 2 weeks 2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	3,323 23,940 13,150 18,581 41,824	1,406 13,618 7,031 9,420 19,531	469 1,817 1,273 1,723 5,637	980 4,498 2,945 5,062 15,231	1,184 6,037 3,704 5,793 11,889	663 3,191 2,043 2,841 9,492	1,026 5,698 3,329 5,189 12,765	1,724 9,064 5,351 7,379 23,021	1,791 5,747 4,289 6,078 20,687	2,150 8,771 5,908 8,558 31,780	1,906 4,137 2,774 4,868 17,358	15,216 72,900 44,766 66,072 189,684	1,208 3,285 2,757 4,898 15,052	16,424 76,185 47,523 70,970 204,736	2,119 17,537 9,274 12,815 29,270	1,673 8,220 5,149 7,489 18,191
Females wholly un	employed															
Women Girls Under 2 weeks 2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	16,694 1,637 5,499 2,953 3,931 5,948	7,543 612 3,062 1,475 1,666 1,952	1,826 299 443 356 496 830	7,217 845 1,279 1,020 1,896 3,867	5,865 658 1,544 999 1,460 2,520	3,377 362 828 556 655 1,700	5,260 813 1,501 848 1,333 2,391	11,381 957 3,198 1,690 2,544 4,906	7,279 1,114 1,302 1,006 1,716 4,369	17,580 1,627 2,753 2,093 3,535 10,826	7,564 1,446 1,361 960 1,585 5,104	84,043 9,758 19,708 12,481 19,151 42,461	9,010 409 1,075 924 1,784 5,636	93,053 10,167 20,783 13,405 20,935 48,097	11,267 969 4,009 2,036 2,511 3,680	7,253 967 1,933 1,273 1,916 3,098
School-leavers une	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AVERAGE AND A															
Boys Girls	208	100 48	42 26	71 49	100 65	44 39	96	102 60	242 110	219 157	312 221	1,471 933	192 60	1,663 993	156 68	<b>94</b> 68
Wholly unemploye	ed excludi   115,508			35,678	33,781	21,223	32,827	56,991	44,842	73,848	37,614	464,819	35,159	499,978	80,908	47,107
Wholly unemploye	ed excludi	ng school	l-leavers										And and a		A Marketter	
(seasonally adjusted)	-		-	32,000	34,600	21,200	31,300	56,800	41,400	71,000	36,200	448,800	34,500	-	78,300	45,400

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The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in December are analysed by category and region in Table 40 and by the industry, if any, in which they were last employed in Table 42. The wholly unemployed in Great Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in Table 41.

Table 41 Wholly Unemployed: Great Britain: Duration

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over I, up to 2 .	. 38,588 . 28,420	3,415 2,477	9,422 6,779	2,061 1,446	53,486 39,122
Up to 2	. 67,008	5,892	16,201	3,507	92,608
Over 2, up to 3 . Over 3, up to 4 .	· 22,780 · 19,075	1,641 1,270	5,808 4,933	1,007 733	31,236 26,011
Over 2, up to 4 .	. 41,855	2,911	10,741	1,740	57,247
Over 4, up to 5 . Over 5, up to 8 .	: 18,361 : 44,767	1,000 1,944	4,954 12,154	669 1,374	24,984 60,239
Over 4, up to 8 .	. 63,128	2,944	17,108	2,043	85,223
Over 8	. 186,215	3,469	39,993	2,468	232,14
Total	. 358,206	15,216	84,043	9,758	467,22
Up to 8-per cent .	. 48.0	77.2	52.4	74.7	50.

Table 42Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 12th December, 1966

Industry	W	REAT BRIT /holly nemployed ncluding case		Tempora stopped	arily	Total			UNITE Total	D KINGD	OM
	M	lales   Fem	ales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*       .       .       .       .         Total, Index of Production industries       .       .       .       .         Total, manufacturing industries       .       .       .       .	. 19	3,422 93,8 8,987 29,3 0,043 28,3	97	86,866 84,296 83,998	10,114 9,769 9,765	460,288 283,283 184,041	103,915 39,166 38,101	564,203 322,449 222,142	486,901 297,675 189,122	114,990 45,006 43,837	601,891 342,681 232,959
Agriculture and horticulture	. 10	<b>3,333 1,6</b> 0,158 1,5 361 2,814		2,036 118 56 1,862	81 79 1 1	15,369 10,276 417 4,676	<b>1,718</b> 1,674 34 10	17,087 11,950 451 4,686	18,975 13,661 439 4,875	<b>1,831</b> 1,784 35 12	<b>20,806</b> 15,445 474 4,887
Mining and quarrying		6,810 I 533 259	<b>61</b> 15 9 11 26	15 5 9 	1111	<b>7,962</b> 6,815 542 259 346	161 115 9 11 26	8,123 6,930 551 270 372	8,212 6,817 740 294 361	164 115 10 13 26	8,376 6,932 750 307 387
Food, drink and tobacco	: 2	9,765         4,3           461         3           2,147         5           464         3           902         5           588         2           266         713           713         6           860         7           448         4           438         2           1,066         21           955         55		97 2 4 58 22 		346 9,862 463 2,148 468 960 610 266 713 860 448 439 1,071 959 457	26 4,379 85 567 351 531 241 61 624 710 65 276 187 526 155	372 14,241 548 2,715 819 1,491 851 327 1,337 1,570 513 715 1,258 1,485 612	361 10,621 525 2,295 471 1,136 723 266 734 966 463 449 1,086 1,086 1,012 495	26 92 636 381 599 295 61 634 845 68 282 191 547 489	387 15,741 617 2,931 852 1,735 1,018 327 1,368 1,811 531 731 1,277 1,559 984
Mineral oil refining		89 2,673 33 439 39 288 32 545 8 428 1 317 5	<b>7</b> 3 41 12 55 420 32 16 59 25	42         2    	41       10 19   -5 -5	6,007 223 795 90 2,709 439 288 545 430 319 169	I,448 3 41 12 365 413 320 83 121 60 30	7,455 226 836 102 3,074 852 608 628 551 379 199	6,130 223 807 92 2,778 449 291 553 439 326 172	1,472 3 44 12 376 415 323 85 123 61 30	7,602 226 851 104 3,154 864 614 638 562 387 202
Metal manufacture	4	636 24 636 24 517 517	15	<b>10,054</b> 4,635 75 4,565 483 296	197 48 9 129 1 10	<b>19,076</b> 8,917 711 7,210 1,000 1,238	<b>933</b> 254 54 376 96 153	20,009 9,171 765 7,586 1,096 1,391	<b>19,170</b> 8,965 718 7,239 1,002 1,246	943 255 56 379 98 155	20,113 9,220 774 7,618 1,100 1,401
Engineering and electrical goods	4, 1, 2, 1,	978 II 535 IC 356 4 512 7	1935982601927089625	3,538 56 20 18 1 7 74 163 1,040 171 1,134 5  495 162 3 22 7 160	655 3 2 8  2  10 3  10 3  10 3  10 3  12 13  12 13  12 2 4 76	24,315 499 998 553 357 519 477 839 358 5,909 2,037 221 3,506 737 117 1,784 725 579 2,001 945 1,154	6,415 54 121 111 45 79 30 42 116 720 104 49 822 297 110 450 192 396 1,634 409 634	<b>30,730</b> 553 1,119 664 402 598 507 881 474 6,629 2,141 270 4,328 1,034 227 2,234 917 975 3,635 1,354 1,788	25,289 511 1,019 560 368 633 479 846 362 5,995 2,049 223 3,615 745 118 1,828 754 594 2,459 962 1,169	<b>7,054</b> 56 123 114 46 104 30 44 134 734 106 53 843 329 110 478 209 469 1,977 439 656	32,343 567 1,142 674 414 737 509 890 496 6,729 2,155 276 4,458 1,074 228 2,306 963 1,063 4,436 1,401 1,825
Shipbuilding and marine engineering       .	5,	, <b>259</b> 19 ,699 15 560 4	1	17 15 2		<b>6,276</b> 5,714 562	<b>194</b> 151 43	<b>6,470</b> 5,865 605	<b>6,792</b> 6,160 632	<b>202</b> 155 47	6,994 6,315 679
Vehicles         Motor vehicle manufacturing         Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing         Aircraft manufacturing and repairing         Locomotives and railway track equipment         Railway carriages and wagons and trams         Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	7,	,878         1,26           ,788         89           366         8           ,281         211           797         2           508         1           138         3	5 2 8 2 1	<b>56,216</b> 55,289 796 129  2 	<b>2,897</b> 2,831 51 11 — 4	67,094 63,077 1,162 1,410 797 510 138	<b>4,163</b> 3,726 133 229 22 11 42	<b>71,257</b> 66,803 1,295 1,639 819 521 180	67,378 63,199 1,168 1,557 800 515 139	<b>4,210</b> 3,738 138 259 22 11 42	<b>71,588</b> 66,937 1,306 1,816 822 526 181
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,	,046         2,17           353         9           131         8           300         13           455         8           218         200           172         6           ,417         1,50	7 1 5 3 7 2	<b>5,249</b> 8 13 32 346  17 4,833	<b>791</b> 11 6 2 36 8 3 725	<b>13,295</b> 361 144 332 801 218 189 11,250	<b>2,961</b> 108 87 137 119 215 65 2,230	16,256 469 231 469 920 433 254 13,480	<b>13,408</b> 367 145 335 806 228 191 11,336	<b>3,020</b> 110 93 138 121 223 68 2,267	16,428 477 238 473 927 451 259 13,604
Textiles	6,	680         3,64           368         6           983         37           740         66           542         83           485         10           120         12           555         62           56         3           304         21           139         10           263         22           289         4	<b>9</b> 33 99 99 97 77 22 30 33 88	2,887 14 329 1,057 366 33 2 251 46 397 10 7 373 2	3,146 21 418 1,469 419 69 4 433 	<b>9,567</b> 382 1,312 1,797 1,908 518 122 806 102 701 149 270 1,209 291	6,795 84 797 2,138 1,258 176 131 1,055 33 341 133 245 356 48	16,362 466 2,109 3,935 3,166 694 253 1,861 135 1,042 282 515 1,565 339	10,885 453 1,640 2,049 1,990 519 145 931 106 881 164 386 1,325 296	8,615 106 1,161 2,395 1,368 178 159 1,219 81 380 145 864 511 48	<b>19,500</b> 559 2,801 4,444 3,358 697 304 2,150 1,87 1,261 309 1,250 1,836 344

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Table 42 (continued)	GREAT	BRITAIN	10/01 201	WARNE .		1911 1912	CERTSON OF	UNITE	D KINGD	OM
Industry	Wholly		Tempora stopped	rily	Total			Total		
	(includin Males	g casuals)   Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	805 477 240 88	<b>334</b> 94 200 40	166 123 25 18	41 21 14 6	<b>971</b> 600 265 106	<b>375</b> 115 214 46	<b>1,346</b> 715 479 152	<b>992</b> 614 272 106	<b>398</b> 118 233 47	<b>1,390</b> 732 505 153
Clothing and footwear	<b>2,823</b> 133 386 772 128 371 85 135 813	3,834 156 741 510 428 1,076 79 345 499	<b>502</b> 11 41 243 11 36 42 4 114	1,266 36 53 140 524 363 20 34 96	3,325 144 427 1,015 139 407 127 139 927	<b>5,100</b> 192 794 650 952 1,439 99 379 595	8,425 336 1,221 1,665 1,091 1,846 226 518 1,522	3,550 151 441 1,015 190 419 134 150 1,050	7,180 217 919 663 2,045 1,715 127 481 1,013	10,730 368 1,360 1,678 2,235 2,134 261 631 2,063
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	5,564 1,902 757 1,015 117 1,773	760 135 248 253 12 112	<b>439</b> 133 219 79 — 8	161 6 145 10 —	6,003 2,035 976 1,094 117 1,781	<b>921</b> 141 393 263 12 112	6,924 2,176 1,369 1,357 129 1,893	6,247 2,125 997 1,104 136 1,885	961 145 423 267 12 114	7,208 2,270 1,420 1,371 148 1,999
Timber, furniture, etc.       . <td><b>5,434</b> 1,738 2,254 204 509 438 291</td> <td>643 147 241 87 40 64 64</td> <td><b>1,290</b> 46 1,163 13 16 31 21</td> <td>120 12 101 5 1 1 —</td> <td>6,724 1,784 3,417 217 525 469 312</td> <td><b>763</b> 159 342 92 41 65 64</td> <td><b>7,487</b> 1,943 3,759 309 566 534 376</td> <td><b>6,944</b> 1,867 3,525 219 537 476 320</td> <td><b>798</b> 165 362 96 42 66 67</td> <td>7,742 2,032 3,887 315 579 542 387</td>	<b>5,434</b> 1,738 2,254 204 509 438 291	643 147 241 87 40 64 64	<b>1,290</b> 46 1,163 13 16 31 21	120 12 101 5 1 1 —	6,724 1,784 3,417 217 525 469 312	<b>763</b> 159 342 92 41 65 64	<b>7,487</b> 1,943 3,759 309 566 534 376	<b>6,944</b> 1,867 3,525 219 537 476 320	<b>798</b> 165 362 96 42 66 67	7,742 2,032 3,887 315 579 542 387
Paper, printing and publishing.	3,975 937 427 433 962 1,216	<b>1,686</b> 296 366 230 238 556	264 209 I 42 II	64 30 5 4 8 17	4,239 1,146 428 434 1,004 1,227	1,750 326 371 234 246 573	5,989 1,472 799 668 1,250 1,800	<b>4,327</b> 1,156 463 439 1,031 1,238	1,875 331 439 242 260 603	6,202 1,487 902 681 1,291 1,841
Other manufacturing industries	258 114 385 91	<b>1,577</b> 332 62 78 384 68 455 198	3,237 2,963 43  28 1 201 1	<b>327</b> 143 4 1 114 16 47 2	<b>7,287</b> 4,470 301 114 413 92 1,510 387	<b>1,904</b> 475 66 79 498 84 502 200	9,191 4,945 367 193 911 176 2,012 587	<b>7,389</b> 4,523 302 121 423 92 1,536 392	1,989 501 66 85 528 85 516 208	<b>9,378</b> 5,024 368 206 951 177 2,052 600
Construction	87,755	669	281	4	88,036	673	88,709	96,916	759	97,675
Gas, electricity and water       .	<b>3,242</b> 1,414 1,485 343	<b>231</b> 89 130 12	2 2 		<b>3,244</b> 1,414 1,487 343	231 89 130 12	<b>3,475</b> 1,503 1,617 355	<b>3,425</b> 1,491 1,572 362	<b>246</b> 92 140 14	<b>3,671</b> 1,583 1,712 376
Transport and communication	6,826 3,106 5,147 6,308 2,129 487 3,153	2,096 245 626 127 157 31 139 462 309	156 3 21 19 26 68 6 2 11	8  ! !  2 4 	28,970 6,829 3,127 5,166 6,334 2,197 493 3,155 1,669	2,104 245 626 128 158 31 141 466 309	31,074 7,074 3,753 5,294 6,492 2,228 634 3,621 1,978	<b>30,951</b> 7,004 3,828 5,411 6,582 2,521 502 3,408 4,695	<b>2,214</b> 254 645 133 168 33 142 513 326	<b>33,165</b> 7,258 4,473 5,544 6,750 2,554 644 3,921 2,021
Distributive trades	3,3/8	<b>15,790</b> 2,262 13,026 214 288	106 19 52 12 23	84 17 64 	<b>35,089</b> 9,483 17,972 3,390 4,244	<b>15,874</b> 2,279 13,090 214 291	<b>50,963</b> 11,762 31,062 3,604 4,535	<b>37,153</b> 10,027 19,040 3,678 4,408	17,395 2,540 14,280 258 317	<b>54,548</b> 12,567 33,320 3,936 4,725
Insurance, banking and finance	7,516	1,313	15	2	7,531	1,315	8,846	7,718	1,432	9,150
Professional and scientific services	6,402 345 2,340 269 2,401 143 904	<b>5,813</b> 126 1,520 343 3,492 44 288	5   2         	13   4   - 6   - 2	6,407 346 2,342 269 2,402 143 905	<b>5,826</b> 127 1,524 343 3,498 44 290	12,233 473 3,866 612 5,900 187 1,195	<b>6,655</b> 360 2,422 279 2,514 166 914	<b>6,504</b> 143 1,691 385 3,920 54 311	<b>13,159</b> 503 4,113 664 6,434 220 1,225
Miscellaneous services	<b>39,896</b> 3,491 3,051 1,363 17,232 915 379 6,550 265 861 982 4,807	22,116 1,017 470 12,350 1,243 303 1,108 28 834 2,533 1,820	207 24 13 5 65 2 3 62 4 7 7 15	154 7 6 6 65 7 6 18 - 11 11 18 10	40,103 3,515 3,064 1,368 17,297 917 382 6,612 269 868 989 4,822	22,270 1,024 476 416 12,415 1,250 309 1,126 28 845 2,551 1,830	62,373 4,539 3,540 1,784 29,712 2,167 691 7,738 297 1,713 3,540 6,652	<b>41,702</b> 3,615 3,156 1,467 17,904 975 405 6,958 295 913 1,081 4,933	23,930 1,046 493 424 13,053 1,383 339 1,188 30 915 3,139 1,920	65,632 4,661 3,649 1,891 30,957 2,358 744 8,146 325 1,828 4,220 6,853
Public administration       ·	<b>19,538</b> 7,363 12,175	<b>2,848</b> 1,483 1,365	<b>45</b> 14 31	3 	<b>19,583</b> 7,377 12,206	<b>2,851</b> 1,483 1,368	<b>22,434</b> 8,860 13,574	<b>20,486</b> 7,793 12,693	<b>3,179</b> 1,694 1,485	<b>23,66</b> 9,487 14,178
	1,266	112	-	-	1,266	112	1,378	1,335	135	1,47
Aged 18 and over	<b>22,687</b> 21,216 1,471	<b>12,679</b> 11,746 933	111		<b>22,687</b> 21,216 1,471	<b>12,679</b> 11,746 933	<b>35,366</b> 32,962 2,404	<b>24,251</b> 22,588 1,663	<b>13,364</b> 12,371 993	37,619 34,959 2,650

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,801 males and 276 females in Great Britain and 4,065 males and 299 females in the United Kingdom).

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Table 43 shows details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the percentage rates of unemployment. It also gives similar information for each of the new Development Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966,

## and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The Development Areas replace, and, in most but not all cases, incorporate former Development Districts.

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

### Table 43

		ers of per Decemb		registers					ers of per Decemb		registers		
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
RINCIPAL TOWNS AN		LICTS (b)	(Region)				West Midlands						- Sand Str
Greater London Aldershot Aylesbury Basildon Bracknell Brantwood Brighton and Hove Caterham Chalmsford Chelmsford Colchester Crawley Dartford Gravesend Gravesend Gravesend Gravesend Harlow Hastings High Wycombe	49,908 223 254 832 793 2,538 157 269 2,415 339 1,076 618 109 301 693 541 634 244 393 991 310 404 1,059	7,897 44 38 106 595 25 41 765 27 374 47 154 16 35 47 155 85 69 63 176 36 36 27 158	2,042 19 34 104 60 93 - 7 67 17 146 13 42 10 11 14 93 73 23 25 42 21 14 70	59,847 286 326 1,042 969 3,226 182 317 3,247 383 1,596 419 814 135 347 754 749 792 336 481 1,209 367 545 1,287	2,092 2 8 32 13 3 17 22 3 6 6 9 6 10 134 3 3 45 24	1.3 0.9 1.1 3.2 1.9 3.1 0.6 1.9 0.6 1.9 0.4 1.9 0.4 2.8 2.4 1.9 1.0 2.2 9 1.9 0.4 1.7 4.3 1.0 1.0	†Birmingham          Burton-on-Trent          Cannock          Coventry          Dudley          Dudley          Hereford          Kidderminster          Kidderminster          Kidderminster          Kiddermister          Kadenster          Nuneaton          Oakengates          Rugby          Stafford          Stoke-on-Trent          Stowerbridge          †Walsall          †West Bromwich          †Worcester          Worcester	41,858 251 176 11,564 802 521 696 2,140 532 1,183 293 181 323 347 203 1,994 569 1,273 1,290 2,215 2,112 601	3,154 77 33 1,194 313 111 160 482 108 169 138 25 91 41 55 473 63 251 106 145 509 89	450 23 355 337 11 68 11 57 57 19 107 51 1 20 33 14 91 12 107 43 38 130 13	45,462 351 244 13,095 1,126 700 867 2,679 659 1,459 482 207 434 421 272 2,558 644 1,631 1,439 2,398 2,751 703	34,658 10 9,330 313 - 499 1,883 13 806 42 21 67 - 235 159 580 730 1,534 677 76	6.6 1.1 0.9 6.7 2.3 3.3 4.5 1.8 1.5 1.6 4.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5
Maidstone          Newport IOW          Dxford          Portsmouth          Reading          it. Albans          Bough          Southampton          Southend-on-Sea          Staines          Watford          Weybridge          Worthing	673 333 1,075 14,624 3,139 868 249 693 2,209 1,692 239 210 517 227 333 748	125 72 283 708 658 166 82 107 511 369 32 44 91 48 63 82	63 37 82 144 275 59 7 38 161 98 11 33 64 5 29 6	861 442 1,440 15,476 4,072 1,093 338 838 2,881 2,159 282 287 672 280 425 836		I • 4 I • 4 4 • 4 I 6 • 0 2 • 8 I • 4 I • 1 0 • 8 2 • 0 3 • 7 0 • 7 I • 1 I • 1 I • 1 I • 1 I • 7 I • 1 2 • 7	Humberside †Barnsley · · · †Bradford · · · Dewsbury · · · Doncaster · · · Grimsby · · · · Halifax · · · Harrogate · · · Huddersfield · · · †Hull · · · Keighley · · · · †Leeds · · · †Leeds · · · †Leeds · · · †Sheffield · · · York · · ·	1,342 2,143 316 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,792 265 340 432 3,534 2,983 684 1,645 799 4,780 313 772	434 307 83 443 209 122 90 171 563 86 357 299 180 320 510 86 178	161 85 17 173 102 35 11 17 216 12 125 108 149 144 12 37	1,937 2,535 416 2,122 2,103 422 441 620 4,313 361 3,462 1,108 1,933 1,268 5,434 411 987	466 159 49 53 - 56 - 39 143 27 60 43 825 208 1,733 3 -	2.6 1.5 1.4 2.5 3.0 9 1.6 6 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 2.0 8 1.5 1.5 4.2 0.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5
st Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth pswich Norwich Peterborough	423 1,066 854 1,658 681	62 253 213 218 153	20 108 72 67 61	505 1,427 1,139 1,943 895		0-7 4-4 1-8 2-1 1-7	North Western Altrincham Ashton-under-Lyne . Barrow-in-Furness Birkenhead Blackburn Blackburn Blackpool Burnley	337 369 327 2,155 898 2,072 1,008 736 390	42 106 568 720 317 857 180 538 178	31 13 58 157 31 73 71 41 39	410 488 953 3,032 1,246 3,002 1,259 1,315 607	1 11 7 3 247 61 49 748 237	1.2 1.6 3.0 2.3 5.6 1.6 3.2 2.0
Bath Bristol	520 4,726 709 771 768 2,235 284 3,321 535 1,378 274	140 589 297 129 274 801 103 95 398 71	32 218 54 30 56 154 55 76 27 101 16	692 5,533 1,060 930 1,098 3,190 442 3,530 657 1,877 361	9  - 40  1  ,921  - 21  -	2·1 2·3 1·9 1·9 3·4 1·3 5·2 2·2 6·0 1·3	Bury	370 449 261 469 225 12,642 6,235 1,024 945 338 887 819 907 405 767	145 121 139 58 115 2,797 1,108 143 350 319 61 369 118 162 236 240	39 48 28 62 22 13 1,003 276 63 71 83 6 38 11 61 52 37	739 598 462 549 353 16,442 7,619 1,428 1,445 1,347 1,347 1,294 948 1,130 693 1,044	2 2 20 34 364 111 77 427 20 26 41 16 11 46 247	<pre>1.6 2.0 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.3 3.1 1.6 1.5 1.6 0.8 2.2 3.5 1.4 1.1 2.3</pre>
Chesterfield Coalville Derby Derby Leicester Loughborough Mansfield Northampton Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,315 163 366 2,749 420 1,855 1,090 184 667 1,047 4,356 396	295 34 80 303 64 535 241 58 191 130 595 68	109 20 45 50 28 100 100 13 49 31 223 25	1,719 217 491 3,102 512 2,490 1,431 255 907 1,208 5,174 489	53 19 20 1,731 45 233 63 28 21 385 176 22	2·2 0·7 1·8 2·6 1·9 1·2 2·7 0·7 1·5 1·7 2·1 1·6	Vvigan	1,423 877 1,104 1,011 800 1,625 3,362 4,997 10,258 1,358	183 364 244 158 34 226 508 895 2,060 436	129 75 164 61 62 112 218 487 681 137	1,735 1,316 1,512 1,230 896 1,963 4,088 6,379 12,999 1,931	4 2 42 96 38 52 60 257 430	5.8 3.1 4.0 2.2 3.2 5.3 4.2 3.6 3.3 7.2

Table 43 (continued)

PRINCIPAL TO

Scotland †Aberdeen †Ayr

Wales

GREAT BRITAIN of which Males Females

East and West

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 49

	Number at 12th	ers of per Decembe	sons on er 1966	registers		steel .		Numbe at 12th	ers of per Decemb	sons on i er 1966	registers	and the second	
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate of unem- ploy- ment*
WNS A		RICTS (b	y Regio	n)—contin	ued								
	1,094 1,021 714 1,014 2,030 1,214 3,238	435 366 312 241 244 378 783 556 1,057 3,547	64 94 54 112 73 161 132 139 84 650	2,334 1,554 1,387 1,067 1,331 2,569 2,129 3,933 2,248 22,335	58 28 4 160 108 9 36 164 798	2·3 4·0 4·3 4·1 4·7 2·7 4·4 1·6 3·9 3·8	Wales—continued         †Neath       .         †Newport       .         Pontypridd       .         Port Talbot       .         †Rhondda       .         †Shotton       .         †Swansea       .         †Wrexham       .	625 1,246 547 853 1,386 422 1,946 938	258 144 97 230 437 189 448 337	133 221 86 182 167 72 110 60	1,016 1,611 730 1,265 1,990 683 2,504 1,335	19 36 39 20 59 1 46 6	3·2 2·4 2·3 3·8 7·6 1·8 4·0 3·6
lands .	1,441 5,635 1,135 1,106 1,392	5,547 559 1,586 534 410 843	143 712 82 19	22,335 2,143 7,933 1,751 1,535 2,350	798 101 949 28 470	3·8 5·0 9·4 6·4 4·4 4·8	DEVELOPMENT AREAS				enter Film		orther a G. L. D.
re	4,548	2,399	481	7,428	487 1,334	4.5	Merseyside	5,391	2,103	458 1,334	7,952	41	5.9
: :	759 749	128 359	41 65	928 1,173	1 41	3·0 2·6	Northern	37,322	8,316	3,058	22,526 48,696	415	2.8
							Scottish	55,074	17,771	3,906	76,751	5.976	3.9
: :	521	460 147	115 164	1,468 832	4 2	5.6 3.2	Welsh	20,204	6,547	2,573	29,324	1,202	4.5
: :	4,061 1,018 1,430	639 500 905	446 192 97	5,146 1,710 2,432	71 5 788	3·3 4·3 5·8	Total all Development Areas	134,849	39,071	11,329	185,249	9,933	3.8

• Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1965. † Figures include those for certain adjacent employment exchange areas details of which appear on page 666 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>‡</sup> Detailed definitions of the Development Areas, which came into force on 19th August, 1966 are given on page 667 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

## SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

### THOUSANDS

and the second se		NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Statistics of the local data		-
	l2th Dec. Actual	, 1966* Adjusted	Change M Actual	lov./Dec.*† Adjusted	
₩ 	465 372 93	449 359 88	+ 29 + 28 + 1	+ 25 + 20 + 3	
(January 1966	"你,不是我们				
and South Eastern. d Southern	116 13 81 47 36 34 21 33 57 45 74 38	78 45 32 35 21 31 57 41 71 36	7 - 6 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 4 2 + + + + + + + + + + + + +	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(old definitions) Destern  dings	81 47 34 27 28	78 45 35 26 27	6 2 3 2 1 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ 6 + 2 + 4 + 1 + 1	

		12th Dec Actual	., 1966* Adjusted	Change M Actual	Nov./Dec.**
Industry of previous emp	loyment				
	S.I.C.				and the second second
Induce the second second	Orders		Stan South States		Training Const
Industries covered by the					
index of production .	II-XVIII	228	,226	+ 22	+ 16
Manufacturing industries Construction industry		128 88	130	+ 10	+ 9 + 5
Agriculture, forestry and	XVII	88	84	+ 12	+ 5
fishing .	Selfer States	15	10		AND AND AND A
Transport and communica-	and a second second	15	12	+ 2	I
tion	XIX	31	30		
Distributive trades	XX	51	52	+ 2	+ 1 + 3 + 1
Catering, hotels, etc.	MLH 884	30	24	+ 2	+ 3
All other industries and	THEIT OUT	50	27	and the state of the state	+ 1
	XXI-XXIV§	110	105	+ 2	+ 3
and the second s				т 2	- 3
	S. S		The second		
Northern Ireland	and the second second	35	35	+ 3	+ 1

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

† The sign — denotes "no change".

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

### PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 7th December, 1966, 119,412 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 234,203 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 9th November, 1966 the figures were 167,469 and 253.070 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 44.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the

To	1.1	0	15	
		e	45	

Industry group	Placende	ings during fou ed 7th Decemb	er 1966			at 7th De	s of vacance ecember 19	66 remaini	ing unfilled	
	Men 18 ar over	nd under	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	. 65,	549 11,155	34,548	8,160	119,412	97,058	28,012	76,264	32,869	234,203
Total, Index of Production industries	. 42,	766 5,972	12,979	3,183	64,900	54,658	14,332	25,914	14,723	109,62
Total, all manufacturing industries	. 23,	430 4,368	12,497	3,038	43,333	36,926	10,487	25,189	14,171	85,77
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		903 350	886	26	2,165	905	1,085	285	234	2,50
Mining and quarrying		646 147 491 130	<b>65</b> 24	<b>9</b> 2	<b>867</b> 647	<b>7,445</b> 7,236	<b>1,363</b> 1,311	<b>79</b> 38	30 	<b>8,91</b> 8,59
Food, drink and tobacco	. I,	993 433	2,329	390	5,145	1,247	486	2,304	1,011	5,04
Chemicals and allied industries	. I,	267 94	640	89	2,090	1,658	336	843	589	3,42
Metal manufacture	· I,	572 231	253	47	2,103	2,122	691	304	196	3,31
Engineering and electrical goods	. 4,	<b>365</b> 439 926 <b>1,044</b> 744 300	<b>2,891</b> +1,269 1,622	<b>458</b> 212 246	<b>10,758</b> 6,664 4,094	<b>15,633</b> 10,695 4,938	<b>3,187</b> 2,433 754	<b>4,636</b> 1,904 2,732	<b>1,600</b> 794 806	<b>25,05</b> 15,82 9,23
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	. 2,	040 64	73	П	2,188	1,859	263	49	26	2,19
Vehicles	. I,	671 123	491	76	2,361	5,530	451	943	187	7,11
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 2,	178 728	1,167	199	4,272	2,915	1,362	1,293	749	6,31
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving Woollen and worsted		<b>340 288</b> 302 73 325 56	1,072 233 234	<b>392</b> 87 82	<b>3,092</b> 695 697	<b>1,016</b> 251 233	<b>913</b> 164 337	<b>3,377</b> 871 824	<b>2,624</b> 547 839	<b>7,93</b> 1,83 2,23
Leather, leather goods and fur		229 89	100	66	484	129	141	369	300	93
Clothing and footwear		436 165	1,497	692	2,790	674	533	8,175	4,563	13,94
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. I,	155 181	311	54	1,701	1,076	447	617	416	2,55
Timber, furniture, etc.	. I,	359 521	236	79	2,195	1,178	697	439	324	2,63
Paper, printing and publishing		<b>831</b> 226 524 109 307 117	734 391 343	289 135 154	2,080 1,159 921	872 391 481	678 245 433	882 527 355	1,111 455 656	3,54 1,61 1,92
Printing and publishing		994 181	703	196	2,074	1,017	302	958	475	2,7
Other manufacturing industries	- Part State	813 1,417	309	111	19,650	9,335	2,280	428	398	12,44
Construction	() in the second	877 40	108	25	1,050	952	202	218	124	1,4
Gas, electricity and water		.395 263	770	119	5,547	14,592	916	3,750	481	19,73
Transport and communication		.534 2,979	6,297	3,128	18,938	5,706	5,863	9,883	8,722	30,1
Distributive trades		314 96	441	216	1,067	1,499	950	664	1,199	4,3
Insurance, banking and finance		.015 146	2,500	322	3,983	6,664	1,690	18,307	1,670	28,3
Professional and scientific services		,065 1,033	8,208	805	16,111	5,929	2,124	14,422	4,963	27,4
Miscellaneous services	Witten al and	511 58 518 165 187 133	414 5,219 522	30 164 192	1,013 9,066 1,034	372 1,705 149	148 368 154	656 5,814 1,106	132 523 530	1,3 8,4 1,9
Public administration	Constant and a second	<b>,557 316</b> ,854 207 ,703 109	<b>2,467</b> 1,987 480	361 258 103	6,701 4,306 2,395	<b>7,105</b> 4,122 2,983	<b>1,052</b> 445 607	<b>3,039</b> 1,803 1,236	877 442 435	12,0 6,8 5,2

Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in Table 45.

#### Table 44

	Five week 9th Nove	cs ended mber 1966	Four wee 7th Decer 1966	Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 7th December	
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1966
Men Women	88,939 49,051	101,529 84,058	65,549 34,548	97,058 76,264	1,060,431 508,428
Total Adults	137,990	185,587	100,097	173,322	1,568,859
Boys Girls	17,215 12,264	30,330 37,153	11,155 8,160	28,012 32,869	218,540 170,036
Total Young Persons	29,479	67,483	19,315	60,881	388,576
Total	167,469	253,070	119,412	234,203	1,957,435

#### Table 45 (continued)

								Placings 7th Dece	during four mber 1966	r weeks en	ded	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th December 1966					
Region					Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total			
South East Greater London iast Anglia Nest Midlands Author		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		25,177 14,663 1,655 3,666 4,678 3,040 4,959 9,558 3,967 5,920 2,929	3,965 2,147 248 520 1,083 535 986 1,501 799 1,072 446	14,234 8,930 870 1,762 2,134 1,272 2,663 4,838 1,987 3,500 1,288	2,268 958 195 541 649 359 843 1,097 825 873 510	45,644 26,698 2,968 6,489 8,544 5,206 9,451 16,994 7,578 11,365 5,173	36,749 16,965 2,019 6,151 10,401 7,557 8,163 11,141 3,959 6,472 4,446	10,470 6,116 574 1,229 3,394 1,972 4,004 2,967 686 2,024 692	33,408 19,386 1,759 4,402 5,753 4,541 6,233 9,897 3,254 5,241 1,776	1 12,196 7,214 695 1,606 3,163 2,974 3,383 4,112 910 3,286 544	92,82 49,68 5,04 13,38 22,71 17.04 21,78 28,11 8,80 17,02 7,45
ireat Britain	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	65,549	11,155	34,548	8,160	119,412	97,058	28,012	76,264	32,869	234,20
ondon and South Eastern stern and Southern .	:	:	•	:		:	•	18,698 8,134	2,817 1,396	11,460 3,644	1,435 1,028	34,410 14,202	22,800 15,968	8,113 2,931	24,222 10,945	9,607 3,284	64,74 33,12

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry was, 66. In addition, 17 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 25,700. This total includes 3,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 22,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 15,800 were directly involved and 6,400 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 53,000 working days lost in December includes 24,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Principal Stoppage of Work during December

On 16th November 54 woodcutting machinists employed at a North Shields furniture factory withdrew their labour following an inter-union dispute as to who should operate a new machine. By early December about 250 other workers at the factory were laid off and no settlement had been reported by the end of the month.

#### **STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966**

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1966 with comparative figures for 1965 is given in an article on pages 11 and 12 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Table	e 48			3	Ist JAN	UARYI
Date	-	All indu services	stries and		Manufac	cturing in
2002 10710 10700		Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours
1965 1966 1966	December November December	149·6 154·6 154·6	92.0 91.0 91.0	162.6 169.8 169.8	145.6 151.5 151.5	91 · 9 91 · 2 91 · 2

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 51

Table 46Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning December		Beginning 1966	Beginning in the year		
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved		
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work Employment of particular classes	5 20 2	800 5,800 1,000	431 449 25	122,000 75,700 6,300		
or persons . Other working arrangements,	15	2,000	397	96,700		
rules and discipline Trade union status Sympathetic action	22 2 —	5,600 500	553 59 16	82,700 24,000 6,500		
Total	66	15,800	1,930	413,900		

 Table 47
 Duration of stoppages—ending in December

Duration of stoppage	e	Number of		
a line fille weeks line line works at the line cost		Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	•	5	10,000 1,000 2,800 2,200 700	9,000 1,000 10,000 12,000 20,000
Total		. 68	16,700	52,000

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

956 = 100

ustries

Hourly rates 158-5 166-2 166-2 The issue of the separate publication "CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK", which gives details of changes becoming effective each month, and which was temporarily suspended during the period of the prices and incomes standstill because there were too few to include, will be resumed next month, February 1967. Annual subscribers have been informed by HMSO of the consequential arrangements relating to subscriptions.

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

No changes in rates of wages and hours of work have been reported as becoming operative during the month of December 1966.

For the cumulative table analysing changes between January and December 1966 see the article 'Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1966' on pages 8 to 11 of this issue.

#### UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 543,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 14th November, 1966, it is estimated that about 262,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 46,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance. About 88,000 were in receipt of national assistance only, and 146.000 who were registered for employment received no payment. Details are given in Table 49.

The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (November, 1960, page 423) when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned.

Table 49	Entitlement to Benefit	THOUSANI

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	213	25	17	8	262
Receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance	43	3		-	46
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit . Receiving national assis-	256	28	18	9	309
tance only	73	11	2	4	88
Others registered for work	90	iż	2 20	16	146
Total	419	56	39	28	543

Note.—Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the constituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In December, 47 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 64 in November. This total included 30 arising from factory processes, 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 20 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 31st December, compared with 17 in the four weeks ended 26th November. These 20 included 14 underground coal mineworkers and three in quarries compared with 13 and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were nine fatal accidents in December and six in the previous month.

In December five seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with six in November

In December, 43 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported. 14 were of chrome ulceration, seven of lead poisoning, seven of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of aniline poisoning and 14 of compressed air illness.

#### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 18th April, 1966 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 654.483 compared with 658.925 at 19th April, 1965.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 12th December, was 54,136 of whom 47,512 were males and 6,624 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 46,785 (41,084 males and 5,701 females) while there were 7,351 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 7th December, 4,229 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,425 men, 681 women and 123 young persons. In addition 112 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

#### **EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS:** SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hourst	41,503	1,982	5,195	48,680
Double day shifts +	30,566	1,784	2,658	35,008
Long spells Night shifts	6,186	1,410	1,121	10,377
Part time work§	12.340	1,410		12.342
Saturday afternoon work .	2,357	103	63	2,523
Sunday work	8,688	601	122	9,411
Miscellaneous	4,624	284	156	5,064
Total	115,142	6,543	9,316	131.001

#### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

In the four weeks ended 28th November 1966, 918 persons (820 men and 98 women) were admitted to courses at industrial rehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations. On the same day 1,701 persons (1,512 men and 189 women)

were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and during the four weeks 795 persons (712 men and 83 women) completed courses.

In the period covered, there were 156 persons (146 men and 10 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical or other reasons.

Up to 28th November the total numbers of persons admitted to courses at the units and centres was 190,790 including 5,521 blind.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 7th December 1966 was 24,159 consisting of 22,583 men and 1,576 women, of whom 12,599 men and 645 women were in employment.

During the period 8th September 1966, to 7th December 1966, the number of vacancies filled was 2,058. The number of vacancies unfilled at 7th December 1966 was 8.846.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 9th December 1966, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £19,532,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 9th September 1966, the corresponding figure was £10,435,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 10th December 1965 it was £12,189,000.

#### **RETAIL PRICES, 13th December 1966**

At 13th December 1966 the official retail prices index was 118.3 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with  $118 \cdot 1$  at 15th November and 114.1 at 14th December 1965.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of eggs.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 118.3 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears. fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 122.6 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 115.6 for other items. The principal changes in the month were:

#### Food

Increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon and cauliflower were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of tomatoes. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 118.3, compared with 116.7 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 117.0. compared with 116.6 in November.

#### **Transport and Vehicles**

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 vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 110.5, compared with 110.2 in November.

#### Other Groups

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

#### INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

Every year thousands of people visit the Ministry of Labour's Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, London. The centre maintains a permanent exhibition of the latest devices and techniques for promoting industrial health and safety.

The machinery on show, incorporating the latest safety devices, ranges from a paper cutting machine with a photoelectric trip guard to prevent hands being guillotined, to a hydro extractor mainly used in the laundry industry, which cannot operate unless the cover is in its correct place. Also displayed are examples of good and bad hand-tools-a large number of accidents result from defective hand-tools. Other exhibits show safe anchorages for industrial safety belts; safety in the use of portable power operated tools-drills and hammers-and safety nets for use in the construction industry.

Although the incidence of certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning and anthrax have declined, constant attention has to be directed to possible hazards arising from the use of new materials. The centre shows how potentially dangerous substances can be used and handled with safety. A wide range of protective clothing and equipment for men and women, ranging from goggles to footwear, is on display.

Every week organised parties and individuals from all parts of Britain and overseas tour the centre and seek guidance on industrial safety and health problems. Exhibits and displays are available to organisers of safety exhibitions throughout the country, and the latest publications relating to safety, health and welfare are also on sale at the centre.

Grou	p and sub-group	Index figur
T	Food:	That is the
•	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	119
	Meat and bacon	122
	Fish	118
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
	Milk, cheese and eggs	119
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. Sugar, preserves and confectionery	106 120
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	120
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	96
	Other food	113
	TOTAL (Food)	117.0
Π	Alcoholic drink	125 · 2
ш	Товассо	120.8
IV	Housing	130.9
v	Fuel and light:	
	Coal and coke	132
	Other fuel and light	120
	TOTAL (Fuel and light)	124.9
VI	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	116
	appliances	100
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	111
	TOTAL (Durable household goods)	108.8
VII	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	a conten
	Men's outer clothing	115
	Men's underclothing	113
	Women's outer clothing	110
	Women's underclothing Children's clothing	111 110
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	110
	hats and materials	107
	Footwear	115
	TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.3
vш	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	-
	Motoring and cycling	103
	Fares	128
and	TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	110.5
IX	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	and out
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning	130
	materials, matches, etc.	105
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
STREE C	TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.6
x	Services:	- Alexandream
	Postage and telephones	121
	Entertainment	119
	Other services, including domestic help,	
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	131
	Total (Services)	
	TOTAL (BETVICES)	125.1
12201001010		

# **Statistical Series**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
- not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- not elsewhere specified n.e.s.

U.K. Standard Industrial Classifications (1958 S.I.C. edition)

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

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

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

### Working population: Great Britain

Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for seaso	nal variations					1 dealer			
1960	March June September December	22,135	1,675 1,675 1,674 1,674	23,596 23,711 23,809 23,935	402 297 298 323	23,998 24,008 24,107 24,258	526 518 513 503	24,524 24,526 24,620 24,761	16,252 16,264 16,261 16,414	8,272 8,261 8,359 8,348
1961	March June September December	22,373	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,027 24,046 24,166 24,048	322 255 291 355	24,349 24,301 24,457 24,403	485 474 464 454	24,835 24,774 24,921 24,856	16,379 16,369 16,426 16,430	8,456 8,406 8,494 8,426
1962	March June September December	22,572	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,155 24,245 24,274 24,159	411 372 439 524	24,566 24,617 24,713 24,683	446 442 436 433	25,012 25,059 25,149 25,116	16,496 16,528 16,568 16,585	8,516 8,531 8,581 8,532
1963	March June September December	22,603 22,670	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,016 24,276 24,343 24,432	636 461 468 451	24,652 24,737 24,811 24,883	431 427 424 423	25,083 25,163 25,235 25,307	16,528 16,588 16,583 16,656	8,555 8,575 8,653 8,651
1964	March June September December	22,892 23,050	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,385 24,565 24,723 24,751	415 317 335 340	24,800 24,882 25,058 25,091	424 424 423 425	25,224 25,306 25,482 25,515	16,548 16,605 16,663 16,715	8,676 8,701 8,818 8,801
1965	March June September December	23,147 23,209	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,690 24,820 24,882 24,953	343 270 304 319	25,033 25,090 25,186 25,272	424 423 421 420	25,457 25,513 25,607 25,692	16,603 16,682 16,659 16,742	8,854 8,831 8,947 8,951
1966	March	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
Numb 1960	March June September December	21,973 22,016 22,090	2,36162 (2,36162 (2,265) (2,165) (1,16	23,648 23,691 23,764 23,948				24,533 24,545 24,593 24,593 24,759	16,280 16,271 16,257 16,382	8,253 8,273 8,336 8,377
1961	March June September December	22,353		24,079 24,026 24,121 24,061		13 1.0%	A REAL	24,844 24,793 24,894 24,854	16,407 16,376 16,422 16,398	8,437 8,418 8,471 8,455
1962	March June September December	22,552 22,556		24,207 24,225 24,229 24,172			A Starts	25,021 25,078 25,122 25,114	16,524 16,535 16,564 16,553	8,497 8,543 8,558 8,561
1963	March June September December	22,583	STREET S	24,068 24,256 24,298 24,445		2.112	- 100-5 - 100-	25,092 25,182 25,208 25,305	16,556 16,595 16,579 16,624	8,536 8,587 8,630 8,680
1964	March June September December	22,872		24,437 24,545 24,678 24,764	2 (260) 2 (260) 2 (200) 2 (200)		1 5 400.5 5 5 7 7 8 8 7 5 7 7 8 7 8	25,233 25,325 25,455 25,513	16,576 16,612 16,659 16,683	8,657 8,713 8,795 8,830
1965	March June September December	23,127 23,164		24,742 24,800 24,837 24,967				25,466 25,532 25,580 25,690	16,631 16,689 16,656 16,710	8,835 8,843 8,925 8,980
1966	March	23,246	- Analiga in	24,919	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	All House I	Persien Pe	25,601	16,647	8,954

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

Mid J	ING	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Form	er Standard Regio	ns	1	1			1			1	<u></u>	1
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964		5,447 5,557 5,674 5,736 5,757 5,747	2,286 2,377 2,425 2,492 2,531 2,622	1,206 1,230 1,262 1,277 1,296 1,317	2,132 2,217 2,236 2,262 2,265 2,311	1,485 1,525 1,561 1,576 1,583 1,606	1,824 1,856 1,876 1,892 1,897 1,914	2,901 2,941 2,976 2,959 2,939 2,979	1,260 1,270 1,281 1,276 1,260 1,277	2,088 2,106 2,116 2,134 2,102 2,132	928 948 957 958 962 977	21,565 22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603 22,892
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Revise	d Standard Regio	ns		<u>.</u>			1					1
1965	June September . December March	7,962 7,915 8,018 7,983	597 615 632 636	1,326 1,328 1,311 1,313	2,346 2,356 2,348 2,351	1,413 1,422 1,418 1,415	2,081 2,080 2,082 2,076	2,984 3,017 3,013 2,984	1,301 1,308 1,309 1,302	2,139 2,166 2,153 2,151	985 990 985 970	23,14 23,20 23,28 23,19

See pages 389-391 of the July issue of the GAZETTE.

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## EMPLOYMENT

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

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## EMPLOYMENT

## **Employees in employment by** industry: Great Britain

TABL	E 103				400 VAL 2007 100 7											тнои	SANDS
Mid-n	nonth			Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June . June . June . June . June . June .		•••••	21,565 · 0 22,036 · 0 22,373 · 0 22,572 · 0 22,603 · 0	10,898 · 5 11,222 · 5 11,384 · 2 11,328 · 5 11,201 · 4 11,375 · 9	8,313·8 8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	642 · 2 620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5	830 · 8 766 · 0 733 · 4 711 · 0 682 · 4 655 · 2	782 · 5 788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	515·6 528·6 529·5 516·1 511·2 506·3	573-5 616-6 632-6 595-5 591-4 620-2	1,909 · 0 2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	266 · 5 253 · 3 243 · 1 235 · 1 211 · 2 203 · 3	860 · 2 91 I · 8 890 · 8 875 · 8 865 · 9 869 · 5	505 · 4 544 · 7 558 · 0 549 · 2 545 · 9 566 · 2	840·9 840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6	63·0 62·9 62·6 62·4 62·6 62·2
1965	(b)‡ . June .	•	:	22,892·0 23,147·0	11,408·3 11,537·8	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7	528·4 486·1	656·8 624·5	804·6 810·1	507·7 514·9	621·8 631·9	2,187·2 2,260·1	203·8 204·5	871 · 4 861 · 8	568 · 3 588 · 1	780·7 767·4	62·3 60·4
1964	July . August . September	•	•	23,050 · 0	,435·8   ,488·0   ,544·	8,752 · 8 8,792 · 9 8,842 · 2		654·0 653·2 651·7	818·2 822·9 817·2	509·6 512·2 513·8	624·1 625·4 629·6	2,189·1 2,210·4 2,220·2	204·0 203·9 206·7	868·9 868·8 872·3	570·0 573·0 577·6	779·6 871·0 781·6	62·0 62·1 61·9
	October . November December	:	• • •	23,078.0	11,572·2 11,599·2 11,600·2	8,866 · 3 8,886 · 5 8,894 · 3		649·5 647·9 645·2	820·6 822·2 817·4	514·4 513·8 513·9	630·9 633·2 635·6	2,229·9 2,240·1 2,249·0	206·5 207·8 207·6	872·3 871·5 872·2	581·4 584·8 586·6	781 · 2 782 · 5 782 · 3	61 · 7 61 · 7 61 · 6
1965	January . February . March .	÷	•	23,017.0	11,513·0 11,533·9 11,523·5	8,839·2 8,849·6 8,841·0		642·6 640·2 637·5	797·2 794·9 793·2	511·2 513·8 514·0	634·0 634·7 635·1	2,244·8 2,251·3 2,251·6	207·2 208·2 208·9	869·0 869·2 866·7	584·5 585·6 586·9	777·8 779·2 776·5	61·5 61·4 61·3
	April . May . June .	:	•	23,147.0	11,513·9 11,548·3 11,537·8	8,827 · 9 8,852 · 7 8,846 · 7	486 • 1	633 · 8 630 · 2 624 · 5	795·3 802·6 810·1	513·8 514·4 514·9	633·7 633·6 631·9	2,249 · 5 2,258 · 1 2,260 · 1	208·9 205·2 204·5	587·0 865·0 861·8	587·0 589·3 588·1	771·8 771·2 767·4	61 · 1 60 · 9 60 · 4
	July§ . August . September	•	•	23,209.0	11,555 · 5 11,601 · 7 11,659 · 1	8,865 · 4 8,904 · 9 8,932 · 4		620·6 618·0 615·1	828 · 1 834 · 4 827 · 1	517·1 520·7 520·4	631 · 4 632 · 1 634 · 5	2,283·0 2,274·4 2,292·6	203·3 204·0 206·6	860 · 5 859 · 7 862 · 1	590·0 591·5 594·8	765 · 8 767 · 2 766 · 0	60 · 1 60 · 3 60 · 3
	October . November December	:	: : :	23,280.0	11,660·7 11,666·8 11,641·0	8,946 · 3 8,960 · 4 8,963 · 7		611.6 608.5 606.4	830·6 832·8 829·6	520·9 521·3 521·3	633·7 634·4 635·2	2,299 · 1 2,305 · 7 2,312 · 7	206 · 9 206 · 5 208 · 1	862·3 863·1 863·2	597·0 598·8 599·8	765·5 766·2 766·8	60·3 60·2 60·2
1966	January . February . March .		:	23,194.0	11,562·1 11,558·4 11,543·9	8,901 · 0 8,896 · 3 8,874 · 9		603·5 599·9 596·0	810·3 807·1 804·5	518·5 520·1 519·9	630·7 627·2 624·1	2,307·3 2,313·6 2,309·6	207·2 201·9 200·9	861 · 0 861 · 7 860 · 7	595 · 1 593 · 4 591 · 5	762·2 762·8 760·0	59·5 59·5 59·3
	April . May June .		•		11,546·5 11,570·4 11,555·4	8,881 · 9 8,874 · 3 8,865 · 3		591·5 587·5 583·8	805·5 809·9 817·4	519·9 519·1 519·7	621 · 8 620 · 5 618 · 1	2,311 · 9 2,311 · 5 2,309 · 1	200 · I 199 · 8 198 · 7	861-0 858-6 856-5	591·0 589·6 587·6	759·8 756·6 754·8	59·8 59·5 59·1
	July. August September	÷	:		11,547·0 11,570·9 11,540·1	8,874·4 8,905·5 8,894·6		580·3 578·1 576·3	834·9 841·4 829·7	522 · 1 524 · 6 522 · 1	618·2 618·0 619·3	2,306·8 2,315·7 2,325·2	197·0 196·9 198·1	849·7 849·2 850·3	587·8 588·0 585·9	753·3 757·0 753·1	58·9 59·0 58·5
	October . November		÷		11,510·4 11,447·6	8,864·6 8,810·9		575·2 574·7	832·6 831·6	522·4 520·4	615·0 610·9	2,318·1 2,310·4	198·7 199·5	845 · 8 829 · 0	584·6 579·6	747 · 5 741 · 5	57·3 57·1

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

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

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### JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 57

## **Employees in employment by** industry: Great Britain

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 103 (continued) Financial, professional and scientific services Miscellaneous service (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) hotels, Paper, printing and publishing Transport and communicatio Mid-month pott. Gas, electr and water Other ma industries Catering, Local go service Nationa Bricks, cement, Timber furnitur stru Dis Ŝ Ū 737.0 739.2 752.6 771.5 802.0 751.6 1,388·8 1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4 505 · 4 503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 2,444.9 2,511.1 2,608.8 2,721.9 2,816.8 2,922.8 570.6 567.4 560.4 587.9 574.4 608.3 June June June June June June(*a*) 569·0 597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7 278 · 2 300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1 1,379·5 1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1 374·4 370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 420·4 1,684·8 1,677·6 1,702·5 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1 2,696.6 2,773.6 2,800.7 2,870.4 2,903.5 2,924.6 323 · 4 335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3 280 · 0 288 · 5 287 · 3 284 · 7 280 · 8 288 · 0 546.6 565.3 569.2 561.1 542.8 536.4 (b)‡ June 611·1 1,548·6 611·6 1,573·9 753·6 758·0 532 · I 544 · 9 1,616·9 1,656·0 403·2 410·6 1,637·2 2,937·0 2,935·7 1,628·4 2,961·9 3,044·7 539·3 531·5 351-3 354-1 288·6 296·4 623·4 633·2 321·0 332·3 1965 July August September 1964 322·2 1,625·8 324·6 1,637·7 328·9 1,644·6 403 · 2 404 · 2 405 · 6 537·9 541·1 546·2 352·5 352·9 355·0 289·5 292·9 294·6 625·2 630·6 636·6 637·2 635·2 636·5 332.6 334.2 334.2 407 · 9 408 · 4 409 · 4 295.6 296.9 297.3 1,648·5 1,656·3 1,651·3 October 546·0 545·6 543·1 356·0 357·0 357·0 November December January February March 1965 633·9 633·2 632·2 
 331·3
 1,621·3

 332·5
 1,634·3

 333·3
 1,635·2
 409 · 9 409 · 8 409 · 8 537 · 1 535 · 6 532 · 7 354·5 355·0 353·9 295·2 295·0 294·7 April May June 631.0 633.4 633.2 331·3 332·5 332·3 1,642 · 1 1,655 · 0 1,656 · 0 530·7 535·3 531·5 352·8 354·6 354·1 294·0 296·6 296·4 410.1 410·4 410·6 611.6 1,573.9 1,628.4 2,961.9 3,044.7 544.9 758.0 333 · 1 334 · 4 334 · 9 1,659·0 1,668·0 1,698·0 634·3 640·0 643·1 410·5 410·8 413·6 July August September 529·4 533·7 536·8 353·4 354·6 354·5 295·9 297·9 298·7 299 · 5 299 · 4 298 · 1 643 · 9 643 · 9 642 · 9 336·0 337·6 337·6 1,687·0 1,679·0 1,651·0 415·8 418·9 419·9 October November December 353·9 353·4 352·8 536·7 537·1 535·4 640·2 640·4 638·5 332.7 334.8 334.9 1,636·0 1,640·0 1,650·0 421.6 422.2 423.0 January February March 1966 530·6 531·1 531·0 295·7 295·0 293·2 350·0 347·7 346·4 336·2 335·9 336·0 1,650·0 1,687·0 1,685·0 423 · 1 421 · 6 421 · 3 534·9 533·1 530·1 293·5 292·9 291·3 640 · 4 640 · 7 640 · 9 April May June 346 · 1 346 · 6 346 · 0 July August September 528 · 1 530 · 8 530 · 9 643 · 0 647 · 1 646 · 8 337·4 339·0 338·7 1,671·0 1,665·0 1,645·0 421·3 422·3 424·2 346·6 347·2 345·6 290·6 291·6 290·4 October November 527·1 522·6 344·0 342·0 287·7 285·8 645·7 643·6 338·1 336·9 1,645·0 1,634·0 425 · 6 428 · 0

THOUSANDS

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

### TABLE 104

		TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding sch	NEMPLOYED	
				1 题 1		STOFFED		Seasonally ad	justed
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	284.8 232.2 257.0 312.5 457.4 475.2 360.4 340.7 463.2 573.2 380.6 328.8 359.7	1:3 1:1 1:2 1:4 2:1 2:2 1:6 1:5 2:0 2:5 1:6 1:4 1:5	271.6 213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4
1963	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19-0	453.9	513.3	2.2
	July 15	449·2	1.9	436-0	12·4	13·2	423 · 6	497·9	2·2
	August 12	502·0	2.2	491-5	61·0	10·5	430 · 5	490·0	2·1
	September 9	485·6	2.1	468-0	38·1	17·6	429 · 9	480·4	2·1
	October 14	474·4	2·1	461 · 7	13·9	12.6	447·8	462 · 6	2·0
	November 11	474·4	2·1	463 · 1	7·0	11.2	456·1	444 · 3	1·9
	December 9	459·8	2·0	451 · 5	4·5	8.4	447·0	431 · 2	1·9
1964	January 13	500 · 7	2·2	478·0	6·9	22·7	471 · 2	406 · 9	·8
	February 10	464 · 1	2·0	455·8	4·5	8·3	451 · 2	383 · 0	·7
	March 16	425 · 4	I·8	415·4	2·5	10·0	412 · 9	369 · 3	·6
	April 13	411.6	·8	405 · 1	10·9	6·5	394·2	377·0	·6
	May 11	369.1	·6	360 · 9	3·7	8·2	357·2	366·8	·6
	June 15	321.9	·4	316 · 9	2·1	5·0	314·9	359·8	·6
	July 13	317·5	1 · 4	312·2	9·6	5·3	302·6	361 · 7	1.6
	August 10	368·5	1 · 6	364·1	50·1	4·4	314·1	362 · 3	1.6
	September 14	341·7	1 · 5	335·4	20·9	6·3	314·5	351 · 4	1.5
	October 12	347·8	· 5	340·3	8·1	7·5	332·2	340·3	1.5
	November 9	350·0	· 5	342·1	3·6	7·9	338·4	327·0	1.4
	December 7	348·8	· 5	339·6	2·3	9·2	337·3	323·6	1.4
1965	January II	376 · 4	1.6	367 · 1	4·1	9·3	363·0	309·2	·3
	February 8	367 · 9	1.6	358 · 1	2·6	9·8	355·5	301·7	·3
	March 8	372 · 1	1.6	343 · 0	1·7	29·1	341·3	305·8	·3
	April 12	341 · 2	1.5	326·0	13·3	15·2	312·7	298·8	1.3
	May 10	306 · 9	1.3	300·2	3·6	6·8	296·6	305·0	1.3
	June 14	276 · 1	1.2	269·9	1·4	6·2	268·5	308·6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	·2	275.0	10.7	5·6	264·2	318·4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	·4	317.9	38.9	21·2	278·9	323·7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	·3	303.6	16.9	11·7	286·7	320·5	1.4
	October 11	317·0	1 · 4	309·2	6·0	7·8	303·2	309·4	1.3
	November 8	321·2	1 · 4	315·1	2·6	6·1	312·5	301·1	1.3
	December 6	332·0	1 · 4	319·3	1·7	12·7	317·6	304·3	1.3
966	January 10	349·7	1.5	· 339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284·7	·2
	February 14	339·4	1.4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	·2
	March 14	314·2	1.3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	·2
	April 18	307 · 5	·3	299 · 0	7·4	8·5	291 · 5	278 · 5	1·2
	May 16	280 · 3	·2	271 · 2	2·2	9·0	269 · 0	276 · 9	1·2
	June 13	261 · 1	·	253 · 2	1·4	7·9	251 · 8	290 · 1	1·2
	July II	264·2	1 · 1	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	1 · 4	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	1 · 5	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343·6	1.5
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7·6	61·6	367 · 1	377 · 1	1.6
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3·4	103·6	435 · 5	423 · 7	1.8
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2·4	97·0	464 · 8	448 · 8	1.9

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Registered unemployed Males and females JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 59

## Registered unemployed Males

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## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

### TABLE 105

in a start	Jerson at	TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHOLLY UN excluding school		
		- Theorem and the				STOPPED		Seasonally adj	usted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	·	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	184·4           146·7           168·8           216·6           321·4           343·8           259·8           249·6           344·9           440·1           286·2           250·3           285·1	·3  ·   ·5 2·3 2·4  ·8  ·7 2·3 3·0  ·9  ·7  ·9	176 · 5 137 · 4 151 · 0 204 · 3 293 · 8 322 · 6 248 · 3 226 · 3 321 · 9 393 · 8 279 · 6 240 · 6 259 · 6	2.9 2.3 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.5 5.4 4.3 7.9 11.1 6.4 5.1 4.5	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 25.5	173.6 135.1 148.9 201.3 288.8 315.1 242.9 222.0 314.0 382.8 273.2 235.5 255.1		1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7
1963	June 10	. 359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341 · 1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	. 337·2	2·3	327·9	7·4	9·3	320·5	377 · 1	2.5
	August 12	. 369·0	2·5	362·0	35·4	7·0	326·5	370 · 6	2.5
	September 9 .	. 359·2	2·4	347·4	23·1	11·8	324·3	364 · 7	2.5
	October 14	. 352.0	2·4	341 · 7	8.6	10·3	333 · 1	349·3	2·4
	November 11 .	. 353.4	2·4	344 · 5	4.5	8·9	339 · 9	335·3	2·3
	December 9 .	. 346.2	2·3	339 · 8	3.0	6·3	336 · 8	325·1	2·2
964	January 13	. 383.6	2·6	363·5	4·4	20·1	359 · 1	304-9	2·1
	February 10 .	. 350.3	2·4	344·3	3·0	6·0	341 · 3	285-5	1·9
	March 16	. 321.5	2·2	313·6	1·6	7·9	312 · 0	277-1	1·9
	April 13	. 309·9	2·1	305·2	7·2	4·7	298·0	285·6	1.9
	May 11	. 277·9	1·9	271·6	2·5	6·3	269·1	280·5	1.9
	June 15	. 243·7	1·6	240·3	1·3	3·4	239·0	273·9	1.8
	July 13	· 240·2	1.6	236·4	5.7	3·8	230·7	273 · 1	1.8
	August 10	· 272·0	1.8	269·4	29.5	2·7	239·9	273 · 2	1.8
	September 14 .	· 253·7	1.7	248·9	12.6	4·8	236·3	266 · 0	1.8
	October 12	· 258·6	1.7	252·6	4·9	6·0	247·7	258·8	1.7
	November 9 .	· 261·0	1.8	254·6	2·2	6·4	252·4	248·2	1.7
	December 7 .	· 261·5	1.8	254·5	1·4	6·9	253·1	243·2	1.6
1965	January II	. 285·8	1.9	278·9	2·5	6·9	276·4	232·4	1.6
	February 8	. 276·3	1.9	269·9	1·6	6·4	268·3	225·0	1.5
	March 8	. 283·3	1.9	258·8	1·0	24·5	257·8	230·2	1.5
	April 12	. 256·4	1.7	243·4	7·6	12·9	235 · 8	225·9	1.5
	May 10	. 231·5	1.6	226·5	2·3	5·1	224 · 1	233·6	1.6
	June 14	. 212·3	1.4	207·4	0·9	4·9	206 · 5	237·0	1.6
•	July 12	. 215·7	1.4	211·3	6·2	4·4	205 · 1	243·4	1.6
	August 9	. 259·4	1.7	240·2	22·7	19·2	217 · 4	248·1	1.7
	September 13 .	. 240·3	1.6	230·7	10·2	9·5	220 · 5	248·2	1.7
	October II	· 240·6	1.6	233·8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	1.6
	November 8 .	· 244·4	1.6	239·2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	1.6
	December 6 .	· 258·0	1.7	247·4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	1.6
1966	January 10	· 274·8	·8	265 · 6	1.9	9·2	263·7	221-2	1.5
	February 14 .	· 267·1	·8	257 · 2	1.1	9·9	256·1	214-9	1.4
	March 14	· 245·4	·6	238 · 8	0.7	6·6	238·1	213-2	1.4
	April 18	· 241·4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229 · 1	219·6	1.5
	May 16	· 219·9	1.5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210 · 5	219·3	1.5
	June 13	· 206·5	1.4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198 · 6	228·0	1.5
	July II	. 290·1	·4	204 · 1	3·4	5·0	200 · 6	238·2	1.6
	August 8	. 245·5	·6	239 · 5	21·9	6·0	217 · 7	248·4	1.7
	September 12 .	. 266·4	·8	253 · 2	10·2	13·3	243 · 0	273·4	1.8
	October 10.	· 348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	301·2	2·0
	November 14	· 435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339·2	2·3
	December 12	· 460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359·4	2·4

## UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain**

### TABLE 106

	anna an	TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding sch		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	. (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	100 • 4 85 • 5 88 • 2 95 • 9 136 • 0 131 • 4 100 • 6 91 • 1 118 • 3 133 • 1 94 • 4 78 • 5 74 • 6	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 3 1 · 8 1 · 7 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 8·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4	92-3 73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3		1.3 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8
1963	June 10	119-8	1.2	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
	July 15	112·0	1·4	108·1	5·0	3·9	103·1	122·3	1.5
	August 12	133·0	1·6	129·6	25·6	3·4	104·0	121·6	1.5
	September 9	126·4	1·5	120·6	15·0	5·8	105·6	115·0	1.4
	October 14	122-4	1.5	120·0	5·3	2·4	114·7	112·8	·4
	November 11	121-0	1.5	118·7	2·4	2·3	116·2	108·7	·3
	December 9	113-7	1.4	111·6	1·4	2·0	110·2	106·4	·3
1964	January 13	7·	·4	114·5	2·4	2.6	112·1	100 · 1	[·2
	February 10	3·8	·4	111·5	1·6	2.3	109·9	95 · 8	[·1
	March 16	03·9	·2	101·8	0·9	2.1	100·9	90 · 4	]·1
	April 13 May 11 June 15	101 · 7 91 · 2 78 · 2	1.2 1.1 0.9	99·9 89·3 76·6	3·7 1·3 0·7	1.8 1.8 1.7	96·3 88·1 75·8	91·4 88·9 88·3	
	July 13	77·3	0.9	75·8	3·9	1.5	71.9	90·6	·
	August 10	96·5	1.2	94·8	20·6	1.7	74.2	90·4	·
	September 14	88·0	1.1	86·5	8·3	1.4	78.2	86·3	·0
	October 12	89·2	+	87·7	3·2	1.5	84·5	82·0	1.0
	November 9	89·1	+	87·5	1·4	1.6	86·0	79·1	0.9
	December 7	87·4	+0	85·1	0·9	2.3	84·2	79·3	0.9
1965	January II	90·6	·	88 · 1	1.6	2·4	86·5	72-8	0·9
	February 8	91·6	·	88 · 2	1.0	3·4	87·3	72-7	0·9
	March 8	88·8	· 0	84 · 1	0.6	4·6	83·5	73-4	0·9
	April 12	84·8	1.0	82.6	5·7	2·3	76·9	72·4	0·9
	May 10	75·4	0.9	73.7	1·3	1·7	72·4	75·1	0·9
	June 14	63·8	0.8	62.5	0·6	1·3	61·9	74·9	0·9
	July 12	64·8	0.8	63·6	4·5	1·2	59·1	77.5	0·9
	August 9	79·7	0.9	77·7	16·2	2·0	61·5	77.1	0·9
	September 13	75·1	0.9	72·9	6·6	2·2	66·2	73.7	0·9
	October II	76·4	0·9	75·4	2·4	1.0	73·0	70·3	0.8
	November 8	76·9	0·9	75·9	1·1	1.0	74·8	68·2	0.8
	December 6	74·0	0·9	71·9	0·7	2.1	71·2	65·8	0.8
1966	January 10	74·9	0·9	73 · 4	1·2	1·4	72·2	57·6	0·7
	February 14	72·3	0·9	71 · 1	0·7	1·2	70·3	55·4	0·7
	March 14	68·7	0·8	67 · 7	0·5	1·0	67·3	57·7	0·7
	April 18	66 · 1	0·8	64·9	2·5	·	62 · 4	58·2	0.7
	May 16	60 · 3	0·7	59·3	0·8	·	58 · 5	63·0	0.7
	June 13	54 · 6	0·6	53·7	0·5	0 · 9	53 · 2	66·5	0.8
	July 11	55·1	0.6	54·2	2·5	0·9	51 · 7	70·0	0·8
	August 8	71·5	0.8	70·4	14·3	1·2	56 · 0	71·4	0·8
	September 12	73·8	0.9	71·0	6·6	2·8	64 · 4	71·8	0·8
	October 10	87·5	1.0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76·8	0·9
	November 14	106·8	1.3	93·1	1·4	13·7	91·7	84·7	1·0
	December 12	103·9	1.2	93·8	0·9	10·1	92·9	88·4	1·0

# Registered unemployed Males and females

		TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY UN	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UI excluding scho		isted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	52 · 1 38 · 4 43 · 8 55 · 6 72 · 2 68 · 7 52 · 6 54 · 3 72 · 7 85 · 7 57 · 4 50 · 5 54 · 9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	50-3 35-8 40-2 52-9 70-5 67-5 51-7 52-6 71-8 81-1 57-0 49-9 54-0	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.1 1.0 0.9	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9	49 • 4 35 · 3 39 • 7 52 · 2 69 • 4 66 • 3 50 • 6 51 • 6 70 • 0 79 • 2 55 · 8 48 • 9 53 • 1		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
963	June 10	71 · 1		70 · 1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	100 and
	July 15 August 12 September 9	63·0 72·4 67·7	::	62·6 72·1 67·6	0·3 8·2 4·1	0·5 0·3 0·1	62·3 63·9 63·6	76·7 76·2 74·8	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	71 · 2 72 · 2 68 · 6	:	71·0 71·8 68·3	1.2 0.5 0.3	0·2 0·4 0·3	69·7 71·3 68·0	71·2 68·0 65·4	
964	January 13 February 10 March 16	77·3 73·1 65·0		75·9 72·8 64·6	0·4 0·3 0·2	1.4 0.3 0.4	75·4 72·5 64·4	62·3 59·0 56·6	
	April 13 May 11 June 15	63·6 55·8 47·5	::	63·2 55·4 46·9	1.0 0.3 0.1	0·4 0·4 0·6	62·2 55·2 46·7	59·1 57·0 55·6	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	45·2 54·2 49·7		44·8 54·0 49·5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44·7 46·4 47·2	57·0 56·9 55·8	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	52·2 53·2 51·7		52·0 52·9 51·3	0·8 0·3 0·2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51·2 52·6 51·2	50·7 48·7 48·6	
965	January II February 8 March 8	57·4 56·2 54·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	57·0 55·8 53·9	0.4 0.2 0.1	0·4 0·3 0·5	56·7 55·6 53·8	45·6 45·5 47·0	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	51 · 4 48 · 5 43 · 2	0·9 0·8 0·7	51·2 48·3 42·8	1.8 0.4 0.1	0·2 0·2 0·4	49·4 47·9 42·7	46·9 49·8 51·3	0.8 0.9 0.9
	July 12 August 9 September 13	42·1 49·2 52·6	0.7 0.8 0.9	41 · 9 49 · 0 47 · 7	0·1 5·3 2·2	0·2 0·2 4·9	41.7 43.7 45.5	53·6 53·9 53·8	0·9 0·9 0·9
	October 11 November 8 December 6	50·5 51·1 50·0	0.9 0.9 0.9	50·1 50·9 49·8	0·9 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	49·3 50·6 49·6	48.6 46.7 47.0	0·8 0·8 0·8
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	55 · 3 54 · 3 50 · 1	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43·7 44·0 43·3	0·7 0·8 0·7
	April 18 May 16 June 13	48·5 43·8 40·4	0·8 0·7 0·7	48 · 1 43 · 4 40 · 1	0·9 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47·2 43·1 39·9	44·8 45·1 48·3	0·8 0·8 0·8
	July 11 August 8 September 12	40·5 48·5 52·0	0.7 0.8 0.9	40·1 48·0 51·3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51.6 53.3 58.1	0.9 0.9 1.0
	October I0 November I4	63·7 77·9 83·4	1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 4	62·1 75·4 81·1	1·0 0·4 0·2	1.6 2.5 2.3	61 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9	61.6 71.9 78.3	1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 3

## 12

Registered unemployed Females

### JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 61

## UNEMPLOYMENT London and South Eastern Region

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## Eastern and Southern Region

TABLE 108

CSY 6.53	TOTAL REGIS	STER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UI excluding scho		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adj Number	usted As percentage of total employees
- and the in the details of	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964	23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8 34·0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2	0-5 0-4 0-3 0-5 0-6 0-9 0-8 0-6 1-0 1-2 0-7 0-6 0-6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8	22.3 17.4 19.5 27.1 33.2 34.3 26.7 25.4 33.6 38.6 27.6 25.4 29.6		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
963 June 10	31.2		31-1	0.3	0.5	30.8	38.7	5 end 60
July 15 August 12 September 9	29·4 33·8 32·7		29-1 33-6 32-3	0·3 4·7 2·6	0·2 0·2 0·4	28·8 29·0 29·6	38·2 36·9 35·6	
October 14 November 11 December 9	34·1 34·6 33·8		33-9 34-3 33-6	0·8 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·3	33·0 34·0 33·4	34·1 33·0 31·6	
964 January 13 February 10 March 16	37·0 36·0 33·6	::	36·3 35·5 33·3	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.5 0.3	36·1 35·3 33·2	29·0 27·1 27·1	Transa. No
April 13 May II June 15	32·0 26·8 21·9		31.7 26.6 21.8	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·3 0·1	31.0 26.4 21.7	28·1 27·3 27·7	11 10424 11 10424 11 10424
July 13 August 10 September 14	21 · 4 26 · 1 25 · 3		21-3 25-9 25-0	0·1 3·9 1·5	0·1 0·2 0·4	21·2 22·0 23·5	29·2 28·8 28·5	E. visi.
October 12 November 9 December 7	26·9 27·4 28·0		26.7 27.2 27.5	0·5 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·4	27 · 1 26 · 0 25 · 5	Antonio Contra
965 January II February 8 March 8	31.7 31.3 30.5	+   +   +	31-3 30-8 29-5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·5 1·0	31 · 1 30 · 7 29 · 4	24·7 23·3 23·9	0·9 0·8 0·9
April 12 May 10 June 14	32·7 25·2 21·0	1.2 0.9 0.8	28·3 25·0 20·8	1.7 0.3 0.1	4·6 0·2 0·2	26·4 24·8 20·7	24·0 25·7 26·5	0·9 0·9 1·0
July 12 August 9 September 13	20·0 25·9 24·2	0·7 0·9 0·9	19-9 24-1 23-9	0·1 3·0 1·3	0·1 1·8 0·3	19·9 21·1 22·6	27·7 27·8 27·5	.0  .0  .0
October II November 8 December 6	25·8 26·5 27·3	0·9 1·0 1·0	25·2 26·3 27·1	0-4 0-2 0-1	0.5 0.2 0.2	24·8 26·1 27·0	25·7 25·1 25·1	0.9 0.9 0.9
966 January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	·     ·     · 0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22.8 23.1 22.2	0·8 0·8 0·8
April 18 May 16 June 13	27·2 23·5 21·4	1.0 0.8 0.8	26-8 23-3 21-0	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·3	26-2 23-1 20-9	23·8 24·0 26·7	0·9 0·9 1·0
July II August 8 September 12	21-9 26-7 29-3	0·8 1·0 1·1	21.5 26.4 28.7	0·1 3·2 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·6	21 · 4 23 · 2 27 · 4	29·4 30·2 33·0	1·1 1·1 1·2
October 10 November 14 December 12	48+4 59+6 62+1	1.7 2.1 2.2	35-5 44-7 47-3	0.6 0.2 0.2	12-9 14-9 14-8	34·8 44·5 47·1	36·0 43·5 45·4	1.3 1.6 1.6

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

# Registered unemployed Males and females

Registered unemployed Males and females

		TOTAL REGI	STER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding scho	NEMPLOYED ool leavers	iusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentag of total employees
	197000	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	16.7 13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 20.5 20.9 20.9 24.5	1.4 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.8	16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 2.6 0.1 0.4 0.4 0.8	16.1 13.1 14.5 20.6 26.0 25.2 20.0 17.2 21.8 24.8 24.8 20.1 20.3 23.4		1.4 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.5
963	June 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	July 15	18·1	1.4	17·9	0·1	0·3	17·8	24·1	1.8
	August 12	20·6	1.6	20·4	1·8	0·2	18·6	23·6	1.8
	September 9	20·8	1.6	20·8	1·2	0·1	19·6	23·4	1.8
	October 14	24·2	1.8	24·1	0·4	0·1	23·7	23·4	1.8
	November 11	26·2	2.0	26·0	0·2	0·2	25·8	23·2	1.8
	December 9	26·0	2.0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25·7	22·7	1.7
964	January 13	27.6	2·1	27·3	0·2	0·3	27·1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2·0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25·8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1·7	23·1	0·1	0·2	23·0	19.9	1.5
	April 13 May 11 June 15	21.7 18.5 15.5	1.6 1.4 1.2	21.6 18.4 15.4	0·4 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	21-2 18-3 15-4	20·3 19·6 19·7	1.5 1.5 1.5
	July 13	14·6	1·1	14·6	0·1	0·1	14·5	19·9	1.5
	August 10	17·1	1·3	17·1	1·4	0·1	15·7	20·3	1.5
	September 14	17·4	1·3	17·3	0·7	0·1	16·6	20·1	1.5
	October 12	20·5	1.5	20·4	0·3	0·2	20·1	19·8	1.5
	November 9	21·6	1.6	21·4	0·1	0·1	21·3	19·0	1.4
	December 7	22·5	1.7	22·3	0·1	0·2	22·2	19·5	1.5
965	January II	24·3	·8	24·1	0·2	0·2	23·9	19·0	1·4
	February 8	24·3	·8	23·3	0·1	1·0	23·2	18·7	1·4
	March 8	23·4	·7	22·3	0·1	1·1	22·2	19·2	1·4
	April 12	20·5	1.5	20·3	0·5	0-2	19·8	19·0	1.4
	May 10	18·3	1.4	18·1	0·1	0-2	18·0	19·3	1.4
	June 14	16·4	1.2	16·2	0·1	0-1	16·2	20·7	1.5
	July 12	16·5	1.2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.7
	August 9	19·1	1.4	18·3	1·2	0·8	17·1	21·9	1.6
	September 13	18·9	1.4	18·8	0·6	0·1	18·2	21·9	1.6
	October II	21.7	1.6	21.6	0·2	0 · 1	21·4	21·1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0·1	0 · 1	23·9	21·4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0·1	0 · 1	23·4	20·6	1.5
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	1.9 1.9 1.7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1.5 1.5 1.4
	April 18	21 · 1	1.6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20·6	19·7	1.5
	May 16	18 · 4	1.4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18·2	19·5	1.5
	June 13	16 · 6	1.2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16·5	21·1	1.6
	July II	16·5	1.2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.7
	August 8	19·1	1.4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7	22·6	1.7
	September 12	22·1	1.6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2	25·2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2·4	28·4	0·3	3·3	28·1	27·7	2·1
	November 14	36.6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33·6	30·5	2·3
	December 12	38.1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35·7	32·0	2·4

Including Dorset other than Poole.

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 63

4

## UNEMPLOYMENT South Western Region

Registered unemployed Males and females

64 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region

### TABLE 110

	Sarone Sarone	TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHOLLY UI excluding scho	NEMPLOYED ol leavers	
		42.				STOPPED		Seasonally adj	usted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
<u></u>		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000 s)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	12.3           10.2           23.0           27.0           33.8           31.5           21.4           31.4           40.5           46.9           20.4           31.7	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3	0-4 0-2 0-5 0-8 0-9 1-0 1-0 1-6 0-8 1-3 0-8	0.7 0.6 8-3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4	11-3 9-4 14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1 18-5		0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8
1963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15 August 12 September 9	41 0	1.5 1.8 1.8	32·1 39·5 35·6	0·5 6·5 3·5	2·3 2·3 4·7	31.6 33.0 32.2	35·7 35·4 33·9	1.6 1.5 1.5
	October 14	35·8	1.6	31·3	0·9	4·5	30·4	31.5	1·4
	November 11	32·7	1.4	30·1	0·4	2·6	29·7	30.1	1·3
	December 9	30·4	1.3	28·0	0·2	2·4	27·8	28.5	1·2
1964	January 13	30·0	·3	28.6	0·2	1.4	28·4	25·3	1 · 1
	February 10	27·0	·2	25.9	0·1	1.2	25·7	22·4	1 · 0
	March 16	23·3	·0	22.3	0·1	1.1	22·2	20·6	0 · 9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21·9	0·8	0.6	21·2	20·9	0·9
	May II	21.8	0.9	19·4	0·2	2.4	19·2	19·5	0·8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17·4	0·1	0.9	17·3	18·8	0·8
	July 13	16·7	0·7	16·4	0·3	0·3	16·1	18·0	0·8
	August 10	23·7	1·0	23·1	5·6	0·6	17·5	18·4	0·8
	September 14	19·2	0·8	18·7	1·8	0·6	• 16·8	17·1	0·7
	October 12	19·5	0·8	17·5	0·5	2·0	17·0	17·1	0·7
	November 9	18·7	0·8	16·2	0·1	2·5	16·0	16·0	0·7
	December 7	18·1	0·8	15·9	0·1	2·2	15·8	16·4	0·7
1965	January II	17·8	0·8	16·8	0·1	1.0	16·7	15·2	0·6
	February 8	17·2	0·7	16·3	0·1	0.9	16·2	14·7	0·6
	March 8	32·9	1·4	15·8	0·1	17.0	15·8	15·0	0·6
	April 12	21.6	0·9	17·2	2·9	4·4	14·3	14·2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0·7	14·5	0·3	0·9	14·2	14·3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0·6	13·7	0·1	1·4	13·6	14·6	0.6
	July 12	18·4	0·8	17·0	3·4	1.4	13.6	15·1	0.6
	August 9	33·9	1·4	20·5	5·7	13.4	14.9	15·6	0.7
	September 13	19·4	0·8	17·4	2·0	1.9	15.5	15·7	0.7
	October 11	19·7	0·8	16·2	0·5	3·5	15·7	15·7	0·7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	1·4	15·5	15·5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	1·5	14·8	15·4	0·7
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15-9 15-3 14-7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18 May 16 June 13		0·7 0·7 0·6	5·3  4·   3·6	0·8 0·1 0·1	0·5 3·0 1·4	14·5 13·9 13·5	14·4 13·9 14·5	0·6 0·6 0·6
	July 11	14·8	0·6	13·6	0·2	·	13·5	15·0	0.6
	August 8	21·1	0·9	20·7	5·3	0 · 4	15·4	16·1	0.7
	September 12	25·0	1·1	19·9	2·0	5 · 0	17·9	18·3	0.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12		2·1 3·6 3·7	23·4 30·6 33·9	0·7 0·2 0·2	26·2 54·0 53·9	22·7 30·4 33·8	23·2 30·9 34·6	1.0 1.3 1.5

# Registered unemployed Males and females

		TOTAL REGIS	TER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding scho	NEMPLOYED ool leavers   Seasonally adj	usted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentag of total employees
1 25 1 1 1 1 1	at the strength	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Yonthly averages	6·4 5·8 6·9 10·8 19·7 18·6 13·1 13·0 17·9 24·7 13·6 13·3 15·8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 5 0 · 4 0 · 5 0 · 8 0 · 4 0 · 4	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
963	June 10	20.2		18.5	0.5	1.6	18.3	19.9	at main .
	July 15 August 12 September 9	18·3 21·1 19·7		16·8 20·5 18·8	0·2 3·3 2·0	1·5 0·6 0·9	16·6 17·2 16·8	19·1 18·8 18·3	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	17·4 17·1 16·7	··· ···	16-8 16-4 16-3	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.6 0.7 0.4	16·1 16·1 16·1	17·2 16·7 16·0	
964	January 13 February 10 March 16	17·8 16·9 15·8	···	17·2 16·4 14·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·4 1·1	17·0 16·3 14·6	14·8 13·8 13·0	
	April 13 May 11 June 15	15·1 13·1 11·5		14·7 12·8 11·3	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	4·1  2·7  1·2	13·5 13·0 12·3	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	10·8 14·0 12·4		10·5 14·0 12·2	0·1 2·7 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	10·5 11·3 11·2	2·   2·3  2·2	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	12·0 11·8 11·9		11.6 11.5 11.6	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·3	11·3 11·4 11·5	12·2 11·8 11·4	
965	January II February 8 March 8	13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12.7 12.8 12.7	0·1 0·1	0·8 1·2 2·3	12.6 12.8 12.6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	14·3 12·7 11·8	1.0 0.9 0.8	12·8 11·5 10·9	1·2 0·1 0·1	1.5 1.2 0.9	11.6 11.4 10.8	11+1 11+6 11+9	0·8 0·8 0·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	11.3 13.9 13.3	0·8 1·0 0·9	10·8 13·3 12·7	0·1 1·8 0·8	0·5 0·5 0·6	10·8 11·5 11·8	12·5 12·5 12·9	0·9 0·9 0·9
	October II November 8 December 6	13.1	0·9 0·9 0·9	12·6 12·3 12·8	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·5	12·3 12·2 12·7	13·2 12·7 12·6	0·9 0·9 0·9
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	14·8 14·5 13·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 0·1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	13.5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12·9 11·6 11·0	0·4 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.5	12·5 11·5 11·0	2·0  1·7  2·1	0·8 0·8 0·8
	July II August 8 September 12	11.8	0·8 1·0 1·1	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·8	11 · 3 12 · 6 14 · 3	13·0 13·7 15·6	0·9 1·0 1·1
	October 10 November 14 December 12	18.9	1·3 1·6 1·7	17·4 19·6 21·3	0·4 0·1 0·1	1.5 3.7 3.6	17·0 19·5 21·2	18·2 20·2 21·2	1.3 1.4 1.5

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 65

## UNEMPLOYMENT **East Midlands Region**

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## Yorkshire and Humberside Region

TABLE 112

	- dere. P	TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding scho		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally ad	As percentage of total employees
	1000 100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	19-1 14-8 15-7 19-6 38-5 38-2 24-5 21-0 34-3 42-5 26-4 22-8 25-4	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	17.2 13.1 13.9 18.5 30.6 34.0 23.7 19.7 30.4 37.2 25.8 22.2 23.4	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1	16-7 12-8 13-5 18-1 29-9 32-9 23-0 19-2 29-2 35-5 24-8 21-4 22-6		··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
1963	June 10	35 · 1		33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	21 4 4
-	July 15 August 12 September 9	33·3 38·0 36·0		30·8 36·9 34·6	0·5 6·0 3·9	2·4 1·1 1·4	30·3 30·9 30·6	35·3 34·5 33·3	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	34·1 33·3 32·3		32.7 32.3 31.7	1 · 4 0 · 6 0 · 3	1.4 1.0 0.6	31·2 31·7 31·4	32·2 30·8 30·0	
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	34·4 32·2 29·8		33·3 31·4 29·0	0·4 0·3 0·1	I·I 0·7 0·9	32·9 31·2 28·8	28·6 26·9 26·2	
	April 13 May II June 15	28·9 25·3 21·7		28·2 24·6 21·3	1.0 0.3 0.1	0·8 0·7 0·4	27·2 24·4 21·1	26·5 25·1 23·7	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	21·3 26·9 24·5		20·8 26·7 23·9	0.6 5.5 2.4	0·5 0·2 0·6	20·3 21·2 21·5	24·0 24·1 23·5	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	24·3 24·2 23·8		23·5 23·5 23·3	0·9 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·7 0·5	22.6 23.2 23.1	23·2 22·4 22·1	
1965	January II February 8 March 8	25.6 25.2 24.3	·2  ·2  ·2	24·9 24·2 23·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·7 1·0 0·9	24·6 24·0 23·3	21·3 20·7 21·2	1.0 1.0 1.0
	April 12 May 10 June 14	23 · 1 21 · 8 19 · 7	1 · 1 1 · 0 0 · 9	22·5 21·3 19·1	0·8 0·4 0·1	0.6 0.5 0.6	21.7 20.9 19.0	21.0 21.3 21.3	1.0 1.0 1.0
	July 12 August 9 September 13	19·0 23·9 22·1	0·9  ·   ·	18·8 23·7 21·8	0.6 4.0 1.8	0·2 0·2 0·3	18·2 19·7 20·0	21.6 22.5 21.9	1.0 1.1 1.0
	October II November 8 December 6	22·5 22·3 23·9	+   +   +	22·0 21·8 22·8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 1·1	21·3 21·5 22·6	21.8 20.7 21.7	1.0 1.0 1.0
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	24·5 23·8 21·9	·2  ·1  ·0	23·3 22·4 20·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	1·2 1·4 1·0	23·2 22·3 20·8	20 · 1 19 · 3 19 · 0	1.0 0.9 0.9
	April 18 May 16 June 13	22·2 19·8 19·0	·  0·9 0·9	20·9 18·8 17·3	0·9 0·2 0·1	·4  ·0  ·7	20·0 18·5 17·2	19·3 18·8 19·3	0·9 0·9 0·9
	July 11 August 8 September 12	18·5 24·6 26·0	0·9 1·2 1·2	17·6 23·3 24·0	0·5 3·8 1·8	0·9 1·3 2·0	17·1 19·5 22·2	20·4 22·3 24·3	·0  ·   ·2
	October 10 November 14 December 12	30·3 36·3 38·0	1 · 4 1 · 7 1 · 8	27·3 31·5 33·1	0.8 0.3 0.2	3·0 4·8 5·0	26·5 31·2 32·8	27·3 30·3 31·3	1.3 1.4 1.5

# Registered unemployed Males and females

Registered unemployed Males and females

	Diate	TOTAL REGI	STER	WHOLLY UN	IEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding scho	ol leavers	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adj Number	usted As percentag of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 955 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	44.2 40.8 40.0 47.3 80.8 82.1 57.8 49.3 76.8 93.6 62.5 48.4 45.5	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5	41 · 9 32 · 2 35 · 5 44 · 8 73 · 1 56 · 5 46 · 4 69 · 1 86 · 5 61 · 1 47 · 3 43 · 8	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9	2:3 8:6 4:4 2:5 16:0 8:9 1:4 2:9 7:7 7:1 1:3 1:1 1:7	41 · 0 31 · 4 34 · 8 63 · 3 71 · 2 55 · 2 45 · 3 66 · 8 83 · 1 59 · 4 46 · 1 42 · 9		1 · 4 1 · 0 1 · 2 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 4
963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15 August 12 September 9	79·0 91·4 89·6	2.6 3.0 3.0	76·5 88·7 82·5	2·0 13·6 8·5	2·5 2·7 7·0	74·6 75·1 74·0	83·0 89·9 97·5	2·7 2·4 2·6
	October 14 November 11 December 9	80·4 78·1 74·3	2.7 2.6 2.5	78·6 76·7 73·1	2·7 I·I 0·6	1.8 1.4 1.2	75·9 75·6 72·5	77·2 73·9 72·2	2·6 2·6 2·4
964	January 13 February 10 March 16	78·0 74·3 68·6	2·6 2·4 2·3	75·7 72·8 67·4	0·6 0·4 0·2	2·2 1·5 1·2	75·2 72·5 67·2	68·9 65·6 62·1	2·3 2·2 2·0
	April 13 May 11 June 15	69·0 62·8 55·8	2·3 2·1 1·8	67·5 61·4 55·1	1.9 0.5 0.2	1·4 1·4 0·7	65·6 60·9 54·9	63 · 1 60 · 6 59 · 2	2·1 2·0 2·0
	July 13 August 10 September 14	55·5 62·7 57·5	1.8 2.1 1.9	53·8 62·1 56·3	1.7 8.6 4.0	.7 0.6  .3	52 · 1 53 · 5 52 · 3	58·7 58·9 56·0	1.9 1.9 1.8
	October 12 November 9 December 7	55·9 55·6 53·7	1.8 1.8 1.8	54·9 54·3 52·0	1.3 0.5 0.3	·0  ·3  ·7	53·6 53·8 51·7	54·3 52·4 51·5	1.8 1.7 1.7
965	January II February 8 March 8		1.9 1.8 1.8	55·5 52·8 51·3	0·3 0·2 0·1	1·4 1·5 2·0	55·2 52·6 51·2	50·2 47·3 47·3	1.7 1.6 1.6
	April 12 May 10 June 14	48.0	1.7 1.6 1.4	48·9 46·8 42·3	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 1	1·2 1·2 0·7	47·8 46·3 42·2	45·7 46·1 45·8	1.5 1.5 1.5
	July 12 August 9 September 13	42·9 49·1 48·0	1.4 1.6 1.6	42·3 48·7 46·0	1.5 6.2 2.8	0.6 0.4 2.0	40·8 42·5 43·2	46·5 47·3 46·2	1.5 1.6 1.5
	October II November 8 December 6	45.3	1.5 1.5 1.5	44.6 44.8 43.3	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·5 1·5	43·9 44·5 43·2	44·3 43·3 43·0	1.5 1.4 1.4
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	43.4	1.5 1.4 1.4	44.6 42.6 40.8	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·8 0·5	44·4 42·5 40·7	40 · 1 38 · 0 37 · 7	·3  ·3  ·2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	41.1	·4  ·3  ·2	40.6 37.7 35.8	0·9 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·7	39·7 37·5 35·7	37·8 37·4 39·0	·2  ·2  ·3
	July 11 August 8 September 12	42.1	1 · 2 1 · 4 1 · 5	35·8 41·9 44·1	0.7 4.8 2.3	0.5 0.3 2.6	35·2 37·1 41·9	40.5 41.5 44.8	1.3 1.4 1.5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	52.7 60.0 62.6	1.7 2.0 2.1	49·4 55·0 57·2	0.8 0.3 0.2	3·3 5·0 5·5	48 · 6 54 · 7 57 · 0	49·2 53·3 56·8	1.6 1.8 1.9

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 67

## UNEMPLOYMENT North Western Region

## UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region

## TABLE 114

			TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding sch	NEMPLOYED	
			Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonally ac	ljusted As percentage of total
			(000)-)	and the second		leavers				employees
			(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954         1955         1956         1957         1958         1959         1960         1961         1962         1963         1966         1966		$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 28\cdot 3\\ 22\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 7\\ 21\cdot 6\\ 31\cdot 1\\ 43\cdot 1\\ 37\cdot 2\\ 32\cdot 4\\ 49\cdot 3\\ 65\cdot 4\\ 44\cdot 0\\ 34\cdot 3\\ 35\cdot 1\end{array}\right.$	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 2·6	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 36 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 7	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0	1 · 2 1 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 6 1 · 1 1 · 3 3 · 4 4 · 9 0 · 5 0 · 8 1 · 4	26-4 20-7 18-5 20-4 28-6 39-2 35-0 30-2 43-8 57-1 41-8 32-3 32-7		2·1 1·6 1·4 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 2·4	
963	June 10 .	1.3	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4
	July 15 . August 12 . September 9	1	51·8 58·6 58·2	3·9 4·5 4·4	50·5 57·8 57·5	2·0 8·6 6·6	1·3 0·8 0·8	48 · 6 49 · 2 50 · 9	56·9 56·8 56·8	4·3 4·3 4·3
	October 14. November 11 December 9	:	58.3	4·4 4·4 4·4	56·4 57·3 57·0	3·2 2·0 1·5	·2  ·0 0·8	53·2 55·3 55·6	54·5 52·3 50·9	4·1 4·0 3·9
964	January 13 . February 10 March 16 .	•	52.9	4·3 4·0 3·7	55·9 52·2 47·6	1 · 3 0 · 9 0 · 6	0·9 0·7 I·I	54·6 51·3 47·0	48·2 44·8 42·3	3.7 3.4 3.2
	April 13 . May II . June 15 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	43.1	3.6 3.3 2.9	46 · 6 42 · 6 38 · 3	2·1 1·0 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·4	44·5 41·6 37·7	43·3 43·2 42·3	3·3 3·3 3·2
	July 13 . August 10 . September 14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	36·5 44·6 40·4	2·8 3·4 3·1	36·2 44·4 40·1	0·8 7·8 3·5	0·4 0·3 0·3	35·4 36·6 36·6	41 · 8 42 · 4 40 · 8	3·2 3·2 3·1
	October 12. November 9 December 7	: :	40·0 40·1 39·7	3.0 3.0 3.0	39.6 39.8 39.3	1.5 0.8 0.5	0·4 0·3 0·4	38 · 1 39 · 0 38 · 8	39-0 37-1 36-1	3·0 2·8 2·7
65	January II . February 8 . March 8 .		41 · 4 39 · 9 37 · 4	3·1 3·0 2·8	40·3 38·8 36·4	0·5 0·3 0·2	·     ·     · 0	39·9 38·5 36·2	34·6 33·5 32·8	2.6 2.5 2.5
	April 12 . May 10 . June 14 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34·7 31·2 28·3	2·6 2·3 2·1	34·3 30·9 28·0	1.5 0.6 0.3	0·4 0·4 0·3	32·8 30·3 27·7	31.6 31.2 31.3	2·4 2·3 2·3
	July 12 . August 9 . September 13	· · ·	27·8 35·1 32·4	2·1 2·6 2·4	27 · 5 34 · 9 32 · 1	0·5 6·0 2·5	0·3 0·2 0·3	27·0 28·9 29·6	32·2 33·5 32·9	2·4 2·5 2·5
	October 11. November 8 December 6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32·3 32·9 37·8	2·4 2·5 2·8	32.0 32.0 34.5	0·9 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·9 3·2	31+1 31+6 34+3	31 · 8 30 · 1 32 · 1	2·4 2·3 2·4
66	January 10 . February 14 March 14 .		36·6 36·6 32·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	34·9 34·4 31·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	·7 2·1  ·1	34·6 34·2 31·7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2
	April 18 . May 16 . June 13 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32.0 28.9 26.6	2·4 2·2 2·0	30·9 28·0 26·1	0·9 0·3 0·2	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 5	30·0 27·7 25·9	28·8 28·4 29·1	2·2 2·1 2·2
	July 11 . August 8 . September 12	: : :	26.5 34.7 34.2	2·0 2·6 2·6	26·3 34·5 33·8	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25 · 9 29 · 0 31 · 3	30·9 33·7 34·8	2·3 2·5 2·6
	October 10. November 14 December 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1·3 4·7 2·3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36·6 39·5 41·4	2·7 3·0 3·1

Males and females

Registered unemployed Males and females

Table 115

July 15 August 12 September 9 October 14. November 1 December 9

1964

1965

1966

January 13 . February 10 March 16 . April 13 May 11 June 15

July 13 August 10 September October 12 November December

January II February 8 March 8 April 12 May 10 June 14

July 12 . August 9 . September 1

October II. November 8 December 6

January 10 . February 14 March 14 .

April 18 May 16 June 13

July II . August 8 . September 12

October 10. November 14 December 12

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# **Registered unemployed**

## UNEMPLOYMENT Scotland

0171		TOTAL REGIS	TER	WHOLLY UN	IEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHOLLY UN excluding school		
						STOPPED		Seasonally adju	sted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(Projett		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
ges		59.5 51.1 52.2 56.3 81.1 94.9 78.7 68.4 83.1 104.8 80.3 65.5 63.5	2.8 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9	56 · 5 48 · 4 47 · 8 53 · 2 74 · 4 88 · 6 74 · 8 64 · 6 78 · 0 98 · 2 78 · 1 63 · 4 59 · 9	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.6	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8		2.6 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7
•	•	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
:	•	94·5 94·9 91·6	4·3 4·3 4·2	92.6 92.8 89.8	5·3 5·2 3·3	·9 2·1  ·7	87·3 87·6 86·5	97·3 96·5 95·2	4·4 4·4 4·3
ı :	• • •	90·8 92·7 91·2	4·1 4·2 4·2	88·3 89·3 89·2	1.6 1.0 0.7	2·5 3·4 2·0	86·7 88·3 88·5	92·0 87·9 85·7	4·2 4·0 3·9
:	•	101 · 4 97 · 0 92 · 1	4.6 4.4 4.2	98·4 95·0 88·5	2·8 1·9 0·9	3·1 2·0 3·6	95 · 6 93 · 1 87 · 5	83·9 80·8 79·3	3·8 3·7 3·6
•••	•	86·3 79·1 70·6	3·9 3·6 3·2	84·5 77·2 69·3	· 1·5 0·7 0·5	1.8 2.0 1.4	83·0 76·5 68·8	79·8 78·5 76·5	3.6 3.6 3.5
4	• • • • • •	74·4 74·9 71·7 71·2 71·5 73·2	3 · 4 3 · 4 3 · 3 3 · 2 3 · 2 3 · 3	72 · 9 73 · 0 69 · 2 68 · 9 69 · 6 70 · 4	4.6 4.1 2.0 1.0 0.6 0.5	1.5 1.9 2.5 2.4 1.9 2.9	68 · 4 68 · 9 67 · 2 67 · 9 69 · 0 69 · 9	77 · 4 76 · 6 73 · 6 71 · 9 68 · 4 67 · 0	3·5 3·5 3·3 3·3 3·1 3·0
	• • •	79·7 77·9 73·8	3.6 3.5 3.3	76·9 75·8 70·9	1.8 1.1 0.6	2·8 2·0 2·8	75 · 1 74 · 8 70 · 3	64·6 64·4 63·6	2·9 2·9 2·9
•	•	67·7 62·2 56·1	3·1 2·8 2·5	65·8 60·4 54·7	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	· 9   · 8   · 4	64·7 59·9 54·3	62·2 62·1 61·3	2·8 2·8 2·8
3 .	•	59·9 63·0 58·8	2·7 2·9 2·7	57·8 59·6 57·6	3·2 2·9 1·3	2·1 3·4 1·2	54·6 56·7 56·3	63·1 63·5 61·5	2.9 2.9 2.8
	•	59·6 61·5 66·5	2·7 2·8 3·0	. 58·3 60·0 62·8	0·7 0·4 0·4	1 · 2 1 · 5 3 · 7	57·7 59·6 62·5	60 · 9 58 · 9 59 · 6	2·8 2·7 2·7
	•	70∙6 64∙7 60∙8	3·2 2·9 2·8	67·0 61·6 59·2	1·4 0·7 0·4	3·6 3·1 1·7	65 · 6 60 · 9 58 · 7	55·8 52·1 53·0	2·5 2·4 2·4
•	•	58·5 55·0 52·4	2.6 2.5 2.4	56·2 52·5 50·5	0·8 0·4 0·3	2·2 2·5 2·2	55·4 52·1 50·0	53·3 54·2 56·8	2·4 2·5 2·6
2 . 2	•	54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·7	53·3 55·4 57·1	2·9 2·9 1·3	1.7 3.4 3.6	50·4 52·6 55·8	58·7 59·3 61·0	2.7 2.7 2.8
4 : 2 :	•	67·3 78·1 80·2	3.0 3.5 3.6	61 · 8 69 · 9 74 · 2	0·7 0·5 0·4	5·5 8·2 6·0	61 · 1 69 · 4 73 · 8	64·6 68·8 71·0	2·9 3·1 3·2

## UNEMPLOYMENT Wales

### TABLE 116

	ashe	TOTAL REGI	STER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding scho	NEMPLOYED ol leavers	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adj Number	usted As percentage of total
	and the second second	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000%)	employees
1954		( 22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6	(000's)	per cent.
1956 1957 1958 1959	Monthly averages	17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4	1.8 2.6 3.8 3.8 2.7 2.6 3.1 3.6 2.6 2.6 2.9	16.9 18.2 23.4 33.3 34.2 25.0 21.9 29.4 33.2 24.6 25.6 28.4	0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8	0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0	16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5		2·3 I·7 I·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·9 3·2 2·5 2·5 2·8
1963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
	July 15	27·5	2.8	27 · 1	1 · 4	0·4	25·7	29·7	3·0
	August 12	29·4	3.0	29 · 2	3 · 1	0·2	26·1	28·9	2·9
	September 9	29·0	2.9	28 · 6	2 · 4	0·4	26·1	28·8	2·9
	October 14	29·0	2·9	28·8	1.0	0·2	27·8	28·0	2·8
	November 11	29·2	3·0	29·0	0.6	0·2	28·3	27·4	2·8
	December 9	28·7	2·9	28·5	0.5	0·2	28·1	26·8	2·7
964	January 13	40.6	4·1	29·5	0·4	11·1	29·0	25·3	2·5
	February 10	28.5	2·9	27·7	0·3	0·8	27·4	23·9	2·4
	March 16	25.3	2·5	25·1	0·2	0·2	24·8	22·9	2·3
	April 13	25·3	2·5	25 · 1	1.0	0·2	24·2	23·2	2·3
	May 11	22·7	2·3	22 · 5	0.4	0·1	22·1	22·9	2·3
	June 15	20·3	2·0	20 · 2	0.2	0·1	20·0	22·8	2·3
	July 13	21.0	2·1	20·8	1·3	0·2	19·5	23·0	2·3
	August 10	24.2	2·4	24·0	3·0	0·2	21·0	23·6	2·4
	September 14	23.5	2·4	23·3	1·7	0·2	21·7	23·9	2·4
	October 12	25·3	2.5	25 · I	0·8	0·2	24·3	24·3	2·4
	November 9	25·9	2.6	25 · 6	0·5	0·2	25·2	24·1	2·4
	December 7	26·1	2.6	25 · 9	0·3	0·2	25·6	24·4	2·4
965	January II	28·0	2·8	27·6	0·4	0·4	27 · 3	23·7	2·4
	February 8	27·6	2·8	27·4	0·3	0·2	27 · 1	23·7	2·4
	March 8	27·1	2·7	26·6	0·2	0·5	26 · 4	24·3	2·4
	April 12	25 · 1	2·5	24·9	0·8	0·3	24·1	23·2	2·3
	May 10	23 · 5	2·3	23·3	0·5	0·2	22·9	23·6	2·4
	June 14	21 · 5	2·1	21·4	0·2	0·1	21·2	24·2	2·4
	July 12	22.7	2·3	22 · 6	1·2	0·1	21·4	25·0	2·5
	August 9	26.1	2·6	25 · 7	2·7	0·4	23·0	25·7	2·6
	September 13	25.8	2·6	25 · 6	1·6	0·2	24·0	26·4	2·6
	October 11	26·8	2.7	26.6	0·7	0·3	25 · 9	26·0	2.6
	November 8	27·7	2.8	27.5	0·4	0·3	27 · 1	26·2	7.6
	December 6	28·4	2.8	27.8	0·3	0·6	27 · 5	26·3	2.6
966	January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25·6	2·6
	February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25·2	2·5
	March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24·5	2·4
	April 18 May 16 June 13	27 · 6 23 · 8 21 · 7	2.7 2.4 2.2	26·4 23·6 21·5	0·9 0·4 0·2	1·2 0·1 0·2	25 · 5 23 · 3 21 · 3	24·6 24·1 24·3	2·4 2·5 2·4 2·4
	July II	22·4	2·2	22 · 2	0.8	0·2	21 · 4	25 · 1	2·5
	August 8	26·5	2·6	26 · 4	2.9	0·1	23 · 4	26 · 1	2·6
	September 12	28·4	2·8	28 · 2	1.9	0·2	26 · 3	29 · 0	2·9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32·4	1 · 1	3 · 1	31 · 3	31.6	3·2
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36·2	0 · 7	3 · 1	35 · 6	34.8	3·5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38·1	0 · 5	1 · 3	37 · 6	36.2	3·6

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order Actual numbers u

October Novembe December

January February March

April May June

July August Septemb

1964

1965

April May June July August Septemi

October Novembe Decembe

\* MLH 884 only.

12

**Registered unemployed** 

**Males and females** 

### JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 71

# Wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers; Analysis by industry of previous employment

## UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain**

THOUSANDS

			All industries	Index of prod	uction industri	es	Other indust	ries	WHE HEAD	-	
			Industries	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
			All	II–XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	1	XIX	xx	XXIII*	XXI-XXIV†
unadju rages	sted	for s	easonal variat 209 226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323	88 100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147	61 69 86 133 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85	24 28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52	9 9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10	17 17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24	23 24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37	18 19 22 28 21 18 22 22 26 21 18 19	54 57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87
			332 338 337	143 143 144	89 86 85	45 47 50	9     3	25 26 25	39 39 38	22 25 24	94 96 94
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· · ·	• • • • •	363 356 341 313 297 269	161 156 150 137 130 121	93 91 88 83 79 74	58 56 52 44 42 39	4  4  3     0  8	27 26 25 23 23 21	43 42 40 37 35 31	24 23 22 18 15 12	95 95 92 88 84 76
r :			264 279 287 303 312 318	118 126 126 128 131 136	72 76 75 77 77 77 75	38 41 42 42 45 53	8 9 8 10 12	20 21 23 25 26 25	30 32 34 35 35 34	12 13 14 20 22 22	77 80 82 87 89 88
:	· · ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	336 326 305 292 269 252	148 143 132 129 118 113	81 81 77 76 71 68	57 53 46 44 39 37	13 12 10 10 9 8	26 26 24 23 22 20	39 38 36 34 31 29	22 21 19 16 13 11	89 87 84 81 76 72
r . r .	· · ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	252 274 307 367 436 465	112 123 140 167 206 228	67 74 82 97 119 128	36 41 49 60 76 88	7 8 9 10 13 15	20 21 23 26 31 31	28 31 37 43 49 51	11 12 15 23 29 30	73 78 84 97 108 110
ed for	norm	nal s	easonal variati 362 362 351 340	ons 161 163 157 153 145	98 99 94 93	54 55 53 52	3  3  2  2  1	26 25 25 24	42 43 42 40	21 21 20 19	97 96 95 92
r . r .			340 327 324 309 302 306	142 136 132 135	93 89 87 84 81 81	52 47 46 42 41 44	11 10 10 10	24 24 24 23 22 23	40 39 39 37 35 35	19 19 19 18 19	92 90 90 88 86 86
		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	299 305 309 318 324	130 132 133 137 141	78 78 79 81 83	44 47 47 51 51	10 11 11 12 11 11	22 24 24 25 25 25 25	34 35 35 37 37 37 37	18 18 18 18 19 18	84 85 86 88 88 88 88
er . er . r .			321 309 301 304	140 137 133 135	81 80 80 77	48 45 49	11 10 10	23 24 24 25	36 35 35	18 17 18	85 84 84
· · ·	· · ·	· · ·	285 277 274 279 277 290	125 122 121 123 120 124	72 72 71 71 71 71 73	42 40 40 44 43 45	9 9 8 9 9	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 23	33 31 31 31 31 31 31 33	17 16 16 16 17 17	82 79 78 78 77 81
• • •r		• • •	305 318 344	130 138 157	76 80 89	47 50 60	11 11 12	25 25 25	35 36 40	18 18 19	84 87 90
er . r .	÷	:	377 424 449	179 210 226	102 121 130	69 79 84	3  3  2	26 29 30	44 49 52	21 23 24	95 102 105

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

## Registered Wholly unemployed Analysis by duration of unemployment

100

TABLE IIS

		M	ALES AN		und ensembled	Har Street	No. 1 Neukalitati	a har applicant of	a souther and		Lin tal	
		T	otal	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee	eks and eks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
				(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Year			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages		271 · 6 213 · 2 229 · 6 294 · 5 410 · 1 444 · 5 345 · 8 312 · 1 431 · 9 520 · 6 372 · 2 317 · 0 330 · 9	81 · 2 69 · 1 70 · 8 77 · 7 93 · 7 90 · 1 75 · 3 73 · 6 93 · 7 95 · 7 76 · 6 72 · 6 79 · 5	29.9 32.4 30.8 26.4 22.8 20.3 21.8 23.6 21.7 18.4 20.6 22.9 24.0	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7	12·4 11·0 10·7 11·0 11·7	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1	15.5 14.6 13.3 13.7 14.8		-	
1963	June 10	•	460·7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5			A STATE OF
	July 15 August 12 . September 9 .	:	436·0 491·5 468·0	82·2 94·4 92·7	18·9 19·2 19·8	44.7 78.3 48.9	10·3 15·9 10·5	51.6 61.0 71.7	11.8 12.4 15.3	112.2	72.2	73 • }
	October 14 . November 11. December 9 .	:	461 · 7 463 · 1 451 · 5	99·9 92·3 79·3	21.6 19.9 17.6	54·6 51·2 47·5	11.8 11.1 10.5	66·2 72·4 66·9	14·3 15·6 14·8	105-6	58-4	77 • 1
1964	January 13 . February 10 . March 16 .	:	478-0 455-8 415-4	99·0 84·8 72·0	20·7 18·6 17·3	50·0 45·8 39·1	10·5 10·0 9·4	67·7 66·4 53·3	14·2 14·6 12·8	130-9	53 · 4	76.9
	April 13 . May 11 June 15	:	405 · 1 360 · 9 316 · 9	84·5 67·3 59·2	20·9 18·6 18·7	34·9 34·4 30·1	8·6 9·5 9·5	50·5 42·7 35·3	2·5  1·8  1·1	107 • 3	54.1	73.7
	July 13 August 10 . September 14	•	312·2 364·1 335·4	69·6 81·3 76·2	22·3 22·3 22·7	30·3 60·2 36·7	9.7 16.5 10.9	37·6 44·8 47·0	12·0 12·3 14·0	67 • 4	62·1	65.2
	October 12 . November 9 . December 7 .	:	340·3 342·1 339·6	82·6 75·4 67·9	24·3 22·0 20·0	40·8 38·3 37·7	2·0  1·2  1·1	47·3 52·3 50·2	13·9 15·3 14·8	70.2	36.2	63.2
1965	January II . February 8 . March 8	•	367 · 1 358 · 1 343 · 0	86·8 73·7 67·0	23·7 20·6 19·5	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·0 10·6 9·6	53·6 50·5 47·2	14·6 14·1 13·8	94.7	35.3	60 · I
	April 12 . May 10 June 14	•	326·0 300·2 269·9	77·7 63·8 54·0	23·8 21·3 20·0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·4 9·0 10·3	38·3 38·8 35·0	11.7 12.9 13.0	82.9	39.8	56.7
	July 12 August 9 . September 13	:	275.0 317.9 303.6	69 · 1 78 · 2 76 · 5	25·1 24·6 25·2	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·3 16·1 10·4	32.8 39.8 44.7	11-9 12-5 14-7	59.5	33.2	51.8
	October II . November 8 . December 6 .	:	309·2 315·1 319·3	80·5 75·0 69·0	26.0 23.8 21.6	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·5 12·0 11·6	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·0 15·5 15·3	64+6	31.2	51.1
1966	January 10 . February 14 . March 14 .	· ·	339·0 328·2 306·5	85·0 72·9 64·9	25 · 1 22 · 2 21 · 2	30·2 35·2 31·0	8·9 10·7 10·1	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·4 14·1 13·4	89.5	32.0	50.0
	April 18 . May 16 June 13	•	299.0 271.2 253.2	66 · 9 60 · 4 57 · 9	22·4 22·3 22·9	35.7 28.5 22.3	11.9 10.5 8.8	39·5 33·0 33·2	3·2  2·2  3·1	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July II August 8 September 12	•	258·2 309·9 324·2	67 · 1 82 · 5 92 · 3	26·0 26·6 28·5	27.5 50.2 35.2	10.6 16.2 10.9	31 · 5 39 · 3 49 · 2	12·2 12·7 15·2	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 . November 14 . December 12 .	•	374·6 438·9 467·2	108 · 1 103 · 6 92 · 6	28·9 23·6 19·8	52.6 58.6 57.2	14·0 13·4 12·3	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·4 18·4 18·2	76.5	31-8	<b>48</b> ·0

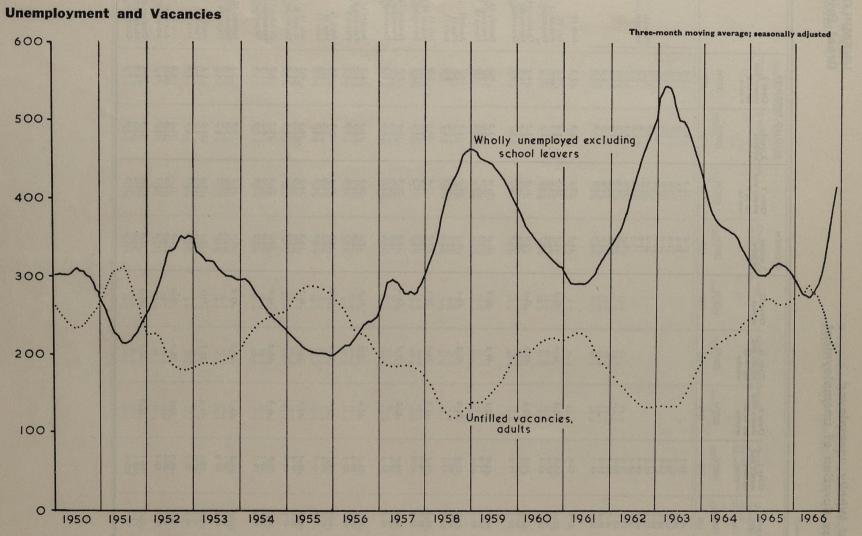
## Registered Wholly unemployed Analysis by duration of unemployment

otal	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
(11)	(12)	(13)
168.6 130.9 144.5 195.3 279.3 304.4 235.2 215.0 301.4 365.6 262.4 226.9	45.7 38.5 41.3 48.0 59.1 57.3 46.9 46.7 46.7 48.7 46.6 53.4	42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1
245.5	47.4	65.6
326·8 306·9	50.6	62.9
310·3	50·4	67·4
307·8	54·4	63·4
318·3	63·8	74·3
325·9	60·9	79·1
324·2	54·3	75·5
345 · 0	64·3	82·0
328 · 7	56·2	74·8
301 · 3	49·4	60·1
286 · 8	52.7	53·9
259 · 4	44.9	48·7
230 · 7	40.2	43·1
222 · 1	42·3	44·7
228 · 6	42·8	50·0
224 · 0	44·4	45·8
236.5	52·2	54·4
242.2	48·9	58·4
243.8	45·7	57·4
265 · 6	56·3	63·3
258 · 5	48·7	59·0
249 · 4	45·9	52·5
228·2	44·9	45 · 1
216·6	42·1	43 · 2
199·8	37·6	42 · 6
198·2	41 · 6	42·4
208·0	43 · 6	47·8
210·4	47 · 0	45·6
220 · 6	52·1	52·9
229 · 1	50·4	58·1
238 · 2	49·2	59·7
254·4	57·4	61 · 5
247·8	51·1	58 · 1
230·8	44·8	50 · 8
221 · 9	43 · 3	52.6
203 · 8	41 · 5	43.0
192 · 1	40 · 5	39.5
193.6	44·4	42·3
208.1	46·9	50·5
230.8	59·0	53·4
274·6	72·7	76·1
330·0	72·6	100·2
358·2	67·0	105·0

## JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 73

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

	La Francisco -	ERSONS	YOUNG P		WOMEN			
		Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 52 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(20)	(19)	(18)	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)
(1954 1955 1955 1957 1958 1957 1958 1955 1965 1965 1965 1965 1965	Monthly averages	5.2 4.1 5.5 9.3 11.4 7.8 7.2 14.5 19.4 11.1 8.3 8.5	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 9.6 9.2 13.9 16.0 11.8 11.3 10.8	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2	27.0 23.6 22.8 21.4 23.7 21.9 18.9 17.7 20.1 18.9 16.2 14.7 15.3			
196	June 10	11.3	8.8	27.9	14.1			
	July 15 August 12 September 9	10.5 48.0 33.2	15.6 27.7 19.6	22.9 24.0 24.0	16·1 16·3 18·7	62.3	55.4	75.6
	October 14 November 11 December 9	14·7 10·2 8·7	12.9 10.9 8.7	31.9 34.3 30.2	23·2 20·6 16·3	65.6	44.2	70.3
196	January 13 February 10 March 16	9.9 9.1 6.9	13·3 10·0 7·5	25·9 28·4 25·4	21 · 4 18 · 6 15 · 1	66.0	40.6	92 · 1
	April 13 May 11 June 15	10·4 7·3 4·8	13.7 7.9 6.7	21 · 2 21 · 2 17 · 5	18·1 14·5 12·3	63 - 1	41 • 2	75.9
4	July 13 August 10 September 14	5.8 37.1 18.6	14·4 24·5 15·2	17·4 17·8 19·2	12·9 14·0 16·5	56 · 1	32.5	46.5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	9·7 6·8 6·3	10·9 9·3 7·6	23·9 25·3 24·2	19·5 17·2 14·6	54.4	27.7	47.8
196	January II February 8 March 8	6·7 6·3 5·4	11 · 4 8 · 5 7 · 0	20 · 1 23 · 1 22 · 3	19·1 16·5 14·2	51.9	27.5	66.6
	April 12 May 10 June 14	4·5 5·7 4·0	18·7 7·5 5·9	19·2 17·0 16·3	14·2 14·2 10·5	48.8	30.6	58.8
3	July 12 August 9 September 13	4·2 28·5 14·8	15.6 21.4 13.8	14·5 14·9 16·1	·8  3·2  5·7	44.7	26.4	43.0
	October II November 8 December 6	7·9 5·8 5·4	10·2 8·2 6·9	21.0 22.9 20.8	18·2 16·4 12·9	44.0	24.8	46.9
196	January 10 February 14 March 14	5·3 5·0 4·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	15·7 18·6 17·2	17·7 14·4 13·9	43.4	25.9	66 • 2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	5·5 4·3 3·4	11·2 6·4 5·9	17·0 14·2 12·7	12·4 12·5 11·4	41+1	29.7	55.2
2	July II August 8 September 12	4·0 25·3 15·5	11.0 22.3 15.7	12·7 13·9 15·5	11.7 13.3 17.6	39.0	25.1	42.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	10·6 9·8 9·6	12·8 11·3 9·4	23·5 29·6 27·8	22.6 19.8 16.2	41.9	26.2	57.8



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MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 75 JANUARY 1967

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

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

455 410 351

301 253 234

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• .

• .

July 6

August 3 . September 7

October 5

November 9 December 7

296 273 247

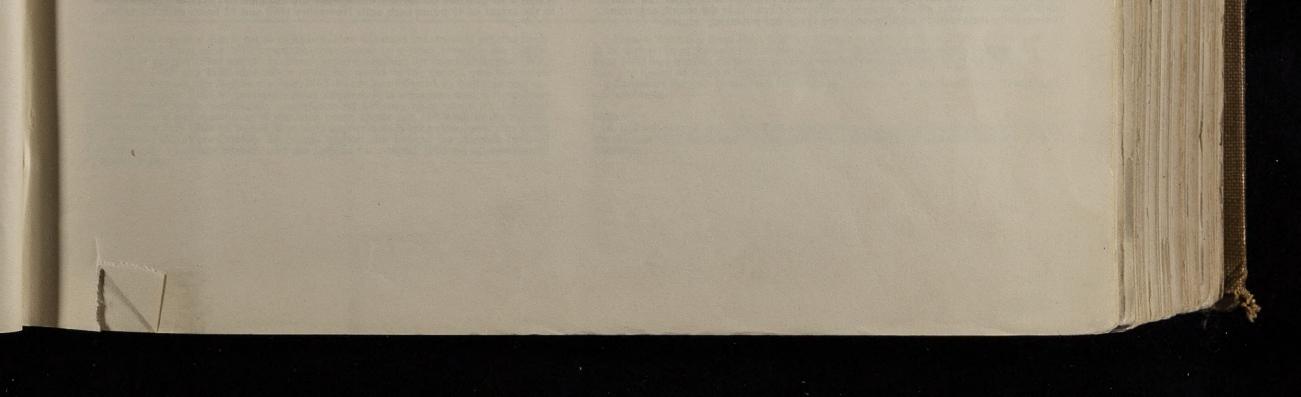
217

186 173

THOUSANDS

159 137 104

84 67 61



268 255 235

217

201 200

158 148 132

117 102 97

138 126 115

100 84 76

UV	ERI	IME	. AN	D
SH	ORT	-TIP	NE	

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

TABLE 120

		OPERATI	VES WOR	ING OVE	RTIME	OPERAT	OPERATIVES ON SHORT TIME§							
				Hours of worked	overtime	Stood off whole we		Working	part of we	ek	Total			
Week	c Ended	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st   Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Hours Io Total	ost Average
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	The set	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1959	May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	71	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 1961	May 28 May 27	I,773 I,743	31·4 29·4	14,027 12,776	8 71 71		54 151	30 30	250 277	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	31 34	0·5 0·6	303 428	10 121
1962 1963	May 26 May 18	1,824 1,824 1,771	29·3 29·6 29·7	13,376 14,260 13,945	7 <u>1</u> 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32 118 85	293 1,160 746	9 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	
1963	September 14.	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
	October 19 . November 16. December 14.	1,953 2,004 2.004	32 · 3 33 · 1 33 · 0	15,697 16,169 16,391	8 8 8		59 63 65	45 34 23	404 271 172	9 8 8	46 35 24	0·8 0·6 0·4	463 334 237	10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10
1964	January 18 . February 15 . March 21 .	1,897 1,971 2,029	31 · 4 32 · 6 33 · 5	15,286 15,916 16,599	8 8 8	 2 3	67 88 101	23 24 20	180 219 173	8 9 8 <u>1</u>	24 26 23	0·4 0·4 0·4	247 307 274	10 111 12
	April 18 . May 16 June 20	2,050 1,952 2,064	33·8 32·2 34·0	16,912 15,556 17,204	8 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	   2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	81 81 81 81 81	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	11 91 101 1
	July 18 August 15 . September 19.	1,946 1,739 2.046	32 · 1 28 · 5 33 · 4	16,670 14,258 17,039	81/2 8 81/2	   2	57 42 71	15 12 34	117 101 265	8 8 8	16 13 36	0·3 0·2 0·6	174 142 336	101 101 91 91
	October 17 . November 14. December 12.	2,117 2,142 2,143	34·5 34·9 34·9	17,426 17,683 17,849	8 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 2		57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	9½ 10 9½
965	January 16 . February 13 . March 13 .	2,027 2,083 2,095	33·2 34·2 34·4	16,785 17,391 17,549	81 81 81 81	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81 71 101	35 43 55	0·6 0·7 0·9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 . May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81 81 81 81 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 . September 18.	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 81 2	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	8½ 17½ 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	101 201 11
	October 16 . November 13. December 11.	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81 81 81 21 81 21 81 2	   2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	$7\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $7\frac{1}{2}$	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8½ 10 10
966	January 15 . February 19 . March 19 .	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	81 81 81 81 81 81	1	43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	38 30 28	0·6 0·5 0·4	344 270 283	9 9 10 <u>‡</u>
	April 23 . May 21 June 18	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81 81 81 81 81 81		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7 <u>1</u> 7 <u>1</u> 7 <u>1</u>	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81/2 8 81/2
	July 16 August 13 . September 17.	2,077 1,836 2,023	34·0 29·9 33·0	17,996 15,346 17,078	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	 	43 19 282	32 29 67	250 213 627	8 7 <u>1</u> 9 <u>1</u>	33 29 73	0·5 0·5 1·2	293 232 910	9 8 121/2
	October 15 . November 19.	1,998 1,945	32·9 32·2	16,784 16,294	81/2 81/2	5 12	207 486	159 176	1,522 2,027	9½ 11½	164 187	2·7 3·1	1,729 2,513	101 131 131

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

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

TABLE 121

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 77

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

### HOURS OF WORK

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		TOTAL W All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods,	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	AVERAGE All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods,	Vehicles Textiles, leather, clothing		Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
		mustries	metal goods					industries 	goods, metal goods				
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965		104 · 6 103 · 9 100 · 4 100 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 98 · 4 100 · 7 99 · 9	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9	106 · 9 104 · 6 101 · 6 107 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1 96 · 1	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 8	103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0	103 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4 101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4
963	May 18	100·0	98·9	101 · 8	100·7	97·7	100·4	99·8	99·5	100·7	100·5	99·8	99·9
	June 15	100·0	98·7	101 · 6	100·3	99·7	100·5	100·0	99·5	100·6	100·6	100·7	100·1
	July 20*	94·7	94 · 1	87·4	91.7	100·9	96·5	100·5	100-0	100·8	101 · 1	101 · 1	100·6
	August 17* .	82·6	80 · 9	87·9	79.4	92·3	82·9	100·7	99-9	100·9	100 · 8	102 · 3	100·9
	September 14 .	101·4	100 · 1	102·8	100.7	102·2	102·4	100·5	100-0	101·5	101 · 0	99 · 9	100·8
	October 19	102 · 1	101 · 3	102 · 9	101 · 3	102.6	102 · 8	100 · 6	100-3	100 · 8	101 · 3	99.9	101 · 0
	November 16	102 · 2	102 · 0	102 · 3	101 · 8	101.6	103 · 7	100 · 6	100-6	100 · 4	101 · 4	99.5	101 · 1
	December 14	103 · 5	102 · 4	102 · 5	102 · 2	101.0	104 · 0	100 · 8	100-7	100 · 7	101 · 6	100.2	101 · 2
964	January 18 .	101 · 0	101 · 4	101 · 4	100·7	96·2	102.6	100·2	100·2	100·6	101 · 1	98.8	100.6
	February 15 .	101 · 5	102 · 1	101 · 4	101·4	95·5	103.3	100·5	100·6	100·8	101 · 6	99.0	100.9
	March 21	101 · 8	102 · 5	101 · 5	101·5	95·6	103.8	101•0	100·9	101·9	101 · 8	99.6	101.3
	April 18	102.6	103 · 3	102·5	102 · 1	96·5	104·5	101+1	101 · 1	102·2	102·0	99·9	101 · 4
	May 16	102.4	103 · 1	102·3	102 · 1	97·9	104·4	100+3	100 · 2	101·2	101·5	99·8	100 · 6
	June 20	102.7	103 · 6	102·5	101 · 3	98·0	104·6	100+9	101 · 2	101·4	101·9	99·7	101 · 2
	July 18*	97·3	99.5	87·7	92.5	98-9	100·0	101 · 1	101 · 2	101 · 4	101 · 9	100·9	101 · 5
	August 15* .	84·6	84.6	87·4	80.2	90-1	85·7	101 · 0	100 · 8	100 · 8	101 · 2	101·5	101 · 5
	September 19 .	103·5	104.9	101·0	101.3	99-8	105·9	100 · 6	100 · 7	99 · 8	101 · 0	99·9	101 · 2
	October 17 .	103 · 6	105 · 1	100·7	101 · 1	99·9	106·0	100·5	100·5	99•9	100·8	99-8	101 · 1
	November 14 .	103 · 7	105 · 7	100·8	100 · 9	100·0	106·1	100·8	101·2	99•9	100·9	99-6	101 · 4
	December 12 .	103 · 5	105 · 1	99·9	100 · 8	99·1	106·4	100·1	99·5	99•1	101·2	100-0	101 · 2
965	January 16 .	101 · 5	103 · 6	99·0	98·8	94·4	104·5	99·4	99·0	98·7	100·3	98·2	100·3
	February 13 .	101 · 9	104 · 0	99·8	98·9	94·3	104·9	99·8	99·4	99·3	100·7	98·5	100·7
	March 13 .	101 · 5	103 · 9	97·3	98·3	94·8	105·1	99·9	99·3	99·3	100·5	99·0	100·8
	April 10	102·4	104·7	99·8	98·3	96·2	105 · 8	100·0	99.6	100 · 1	100·4	99·3	100·8
	May 15	102·3	104·3	100·4	98·2	96·4	105 · 7	99·9	99.7	100 · 2	100·3	98·9	100·7
	June 19	102·2	104·2	100·3	97·8	97·5	105 · 1	99·8	99.5	100 · 1	100·5	99·2	100·4
	July 17*†	95.7	97·3	85.6	89·3	98·4	100·2	99.5	98·2	99·3	100·6	99.8	100·4
	August 14* .	83.4	84·0	81.9	77·6	90·2	86·0	99.2	98·2	95·7	100·3	100.5	100·6
	September 18 .	101.8	103·3	97.2	97·8	100·1	105·1	98.8	97·8	96·5	100·2	98.8	100·0
	October 16 .	101 · 8	103 · 8	97·3	97 · 5	100·0	104-8	98·9	98·2	96·8	100·0	98·4	99·9
	November 13 .	101 · 9	104 · 8	97·5	97 · 7	99·8	104-5	98·8	98·2	97·2	100·1	98·5	99·9
	December 11 .	101 · 7	104 · 7	98·2	97 · 1	99·4	103-9	99·0	98·3	98·0	100·2	99·3	99·8
966	January 15 .	99 · 3	102 · 7	97·0	94·9	94 · 1	101 · 3	97 · 9	97·3	97·2	99.0	97·0	98.6
	February 19‡ .	99 · 4	103 · 1	96·8	95·1	93 · 7	101 · 4	97 · 6	97·3	96·8	98.9	96·7	98.5
	March 19	100 · 0	103 · 3	97·4	95·4	94 · 6	101 · 6	98 · 2	97·8	97·5	99.2	97·5	98.9
	April 23	100·6	103·8	98.5	95 · 9	96 · 1	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99 · 1
	May 21†	100·9	104·2	98.2	95 · 7	96 · 9	102·5	98·7	98·3	98·3	99·1	98·6	99 · 3
	June 18	100·6	103·7	97.4	95 · 4	97 · 7	102·4	98·6	98·0	97·9	99·1	98·7	99 · 3
	July 16*	94.6	98·2	83 · 1	86·4	98·3	97 · 7	99·2	98·3	98·3	98·9	99·4	99·3
	August 13* .	82.2	84·2	81 · 5	75·2	89·4	83 · 4	97·5	98·1	96·9	98·6	99·9	99·3
	September 17 .	99.8	103·4	93 · 5	93·5	98·9	101 · 9	97·7	97·3	95·7	98·0	98·7	98·5
	October 15 .	98·5	102·2	90·2	92·5	98·7	100·6	97·1	96·9	93·3	97·7	98·3	97·9
	November 19 .	97·0	101·3	85·9	91·2	98·0	99·4	96·7	96·7	92·2	97·4	98·4	97·5

\* In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–66 are less affected by holidays and the indices for August 1962–66 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962–66 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–66 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher, the indices for August 1963–64 approximately 14 points higher, and the indices for August 1965–66 approximately 13 points higher. † Figures for dates after June 1965 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance Cards in mid-1966. The figures from May 1966 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1966 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.
‡ Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

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

### EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

ТАВ	LE 122		and the second second	-			and the second second	and the second		MEN (21	YEARSA	NDOVER
1	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Aver	age We	ekly Earnings							and and a set			
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	£ s. 14 17 15 1 15 18 16 8 17 3 17 15 18 14 19 11	£ s. 16 4 16 16 17 8 18 0 18 19 19 11 20 8 21 7	£ s. 16 12 16 18 17 1 17 19 19 1 19 10 20 7 21 3 21 10	£ s. 16 4 16 5 16 18 17 18 18 7 19 2 19 2 19 16 20 11	£ s. 15 14 15 9 15 17 16 4 17 10 17 17 19 6 19 16 21 13	£ s. 18 13 18 6 19 6 19 17 21 5 21 1 22 9 22 9 23 15	£ s. 15 14 16 0 16 3 16 18 17 19 18 5 19 2 19 16 20 8	£ s. 14 2 14 9 14 14 15 7 16 1 16 7 16 18 17 17 18 10	£ s. 13 18 14 7 15 7 15 8 16 4 16 8 17 7 18 0	£ s. 13 18 14 2 14 7 14 17 15 9 15 16 16 4 17 5 17 12	£ s. 15 18 16 4 16 6 17 4 18 0 18 12 19 5 20 1 20 1
Avera	age Hou	rs Worked										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	48·2 47·9 47·8 48·2 48·0 48·0 48·0 48·0 47·7 47·5	46 · 9 46 · 3 46 · 6 46 · 7 46 · 9 46 · 9 46 · 9 46 · 0 46 · 1	45.6 45.3 45.4 46.5 46.9 46.6 46.7 46.7 46.0 45.5	47 · 0 46 · 3 46 · 0 46 · 7 47 · 2 47 · 1 46 · 6 46 · 0 45 · 9	46 · 8 45 · 6 46 · 1 46 · 4 47 · 4 47 · 3 47 · 8 46 · 1 47 · 1	45.6 44.4 45.0 45.4 46.1 45.0 45.1 43.6 44.3	46.7 46.4 46.3 47.2 47.7 47.3 47.1 46.4 46.0	46.2 46.4 46.5 47.0 47.2 46.9 46.9 46.7 46.5	45.9 46.2 46.4 47.2 46.6 46.1 45.8 46.1 45.6	$\begin{array}{c c} 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	48.9 48.8 49.4 49.6 49.4 49.3 48.7 48.3
vera	ige Hou	rly Earnings	10 1. 110	ht Anton	2,001	1 100						
962 963 964 965 966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	s. d. 6 2·0 6 3·4 6 6·0 6 7·2 6 10·0 7 1·6 7 4·8 7 10·0 8 2·7	s. d. 6 10.9 6 11.9 7 2.4 7 5.5 7 8.2 8 0.8 8 3.9 8 10.3 9 3.1	s. d. 7 3·3 7 5·6 7 6·1 7 8·5 8 1·5 8 4·5 8 8·5 9 2·4 9 5·5	s. d. 6 10.6 7 0.4 7 0.9 7 2.8 7 7.1 7 9.5 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 11.6	s. d. 6 8·5 6 9·2 6 10·4 6 11·7 7 4·7 7 6·5 8 1·0 8 7·0 9 2.3	s. d. 8 2.0 8 2.9 8 6.8 8 8.8 9 2.7 9 4.2 9 11.4 10 3.4 10 8.6	s. d. 6 8.8 6 10.7 6 11.8 7 2.0 7 6.3 7 8.6 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3	s. d. 6 1.3 6 2.6 6 3.8 6 6.4 6 9.5 6 11.8 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5	s. d. 6 0.7 6 2.6 6 2.3 6 5.9 6 7.4 7 0.2 7 2.0 7 6.4 7 10.6	s. d. 6 5·2 6 6·7 6 8·0 6 9·6 7 0·3 7 2·7 7 6·4 8 0·2 8 4·0	s. d. 6 5·9 6 7·6 6 8·4 6 11·6 7 3·1 7 6·4 7 9·6 8 2·7 8 6·2

-	11 1 2 7				and the second	and the same	1 P 191	W	OMEN (18	YEARS A	NDOVE
	Food, and tobac	drink and allied industries	manufac-	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Averag	ge Weekly Ear	nings			1.454	4-071	1 1 F.				
1963 1964 1965	Oct.         7           April         8           Oct.         8           April         8           Oct.         8           April         9           Oct.         9	s.         £         s.           11         7         13           16         7         16           1         7         19           5         8         5           9         8         8           14         8         14           0         9         0           8         9         7           15         9         13	f. s. 7 19 8 3 8 6 8 18 9 0 9 5 9 11 9 18	£ s. 8 6 8 11 8 13 9 6 9 7 9 13 9 18 10 7	£ s. 7 8 7 17 7 18 8 4 8 18 8 13 9 17 10 0 10 11	£ s. 9 7 9 9 9 15 9 19 10 15 10 10 11 3 11 4 12 0	£ s. 7 12 7 15 7 17 8 2 8 10 8 12 8 18 9 5 9 12	£ s. 7 14 7 17 8 0 8 7 8 13 8 17 9 0 9 9 9 15	£ s. 7 9 7 13 7 14 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 7 8 13 9 3 9 7	£ s. 7 12 7 15 7 17 8 2 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 7 9 14	£ s. 7 11 7 12 7 15 8 0 8 9 8 11 9 0 9 5 9 14
Averag	e Hours Worl	ked									
1963 / 1964 / 1965 /	April         40           Oct.         40           April         40           Oct.         40           April         40           Oct.         40           April         40           Oct.         40           Oct.         39           Oct.         39           April         39	·2         40·1           ·3         40·0           ·4         40·1           ·5         40·2           ·4         39·3           ·6         39·6           ·1         38·9	39.4 38.8 39.0 39.1 39.4 38.9 38.4 37.6 37.8	40.2 40.0 40.2 40.4 39.7 39.2 38.5 38.3	39 · 1 40 · 0 40 · 5 40 · 2 41 · 6 39 · 3 41 · 1 39 · 5 39 · 2	40 · 2 39 · 9 40 · 3 39 · 9 40 · 5 39 · 5 39 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 8	39·4 38·9 39·1 39·3 39·4 38·7 38·5 37·9 37·8	39·2 39·3 39·4 39·8 39·9 39·3 39·2 39·1 38·6	38.6 39.3 39.2 39.4 38.8 38.5 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.2	38.4 38.1 38.2 38.4 38.9 38.4 38.9 38.4 38.1 37.9 37.5	39·0 38·5 38·5 38·7 39·3 38·7 38·6 38·1 37·6
Averag	e Hourly Earn		in an making in		lateringi Malle va stat	orts une ex product an	estand og hered Dieses og som		latte shekaran latte da kezara		in all and the second of
963 A 964 A 965 A	April         3         9           Oct.         3         10           April         3         11           Oct.         4         0           April         4         2           Oct.         4         2           April         4         2           Oct.         4         3           April         4         6           Oct.         4         9	d.         s.         d.           9-1         3         9-7           0-5         3         10-8           10-8         3         11-8           1-9         4         1-2           2-1         4         2-2           3-7         4         5-0           5-4         4         6-5           5-5         4         9-7           -9         5         0-1	s. d. 4 0.5 4 1.7 4 2.1 4 3.0 4 6.2 4 7.6 4 9.7 5 0.8 5 2.7	s. d. 4 1.6 4 3.2 4 3.6 4 4.5 4 7.3 4 8.4 4 10.9 5 1.7 5 4.9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s, d, 4 7.8 4 8.8 4 10.1 4 11.8 5 3.7 5 3.9 5 7.8 5 9.9 6 2.3	s. d. 3 10.4 3 11.9 4 0.1 4 1.5 4 3.8 4 5.4 4 7.5 4 10.5 5 0.9	s. d. 3 11·1 4 0·0 4 0·7 4 2·3 4 3·9 4 5·9 4 5·9 4 7·1 4 10·1 5 0·6	s. d. 3 10·2 3 10·8 3 11·1 4 1·3 4 2·0 4 4·1 4 6·2 4 9·1 4 10·7	s. d. 3 11-6 4 0.9 4 1.3 4 2.5 4 4.8 4 6.3 4 7.9 4 11.3 5 2.1	s. d. 3 10.6 3 11.5 4 0.2 4 1.7 4 3.6 4 5.0 4 7.9 4 10.2 5 1.8

\* Working full-time.

	All industries covered	Public administra- tion	Certain miscellane- ous services‡	Transport and communi- cation†	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manufac- turing industries	Other manufac- turing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.
eekly Earnii	Average W				and the second						
April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19	£ s. 15 13 15 17 16 3 16 15 17 12 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5	£ s. 11 17 12 5 12 16 12 18 13 11 13 19 14 7 15 1 15 14	£ s. 13 9 13 12 14 1 14 5 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds & s. \\ 14 & 18 \\ 15 & 5 \\ 16 & 2 \\ 16 & 12 \\ 17 & 5 \\ 17 & 13 \\ 18 & 15 \\ 19 & 15 \\ 20 & 6 \end{array} $	£ s. 14 17 15 0 15 13 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17	£ s. 15 13 16 2 16 1 16 13 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0	£ s. 14 15 15 10 15 19 16 8 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8	£ s. 16 4 16 7 16 12 17 6 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19	£ s. 15 19 16 5 16 11 17 6 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14	£ s. 18 4 18 13 18 17 19 10 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18	£ s. 14 18 15 11 15 2 16 10 16 19 17 16 19 0 19 2
Hours Work	Average H										
April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19	47.3 47.0 46.9 47.6 47.8 47.7 47.5 47.0 46.4	44.6 44.9 44.8 44.9 44.8 45.1 44.9 44.9 44.9	46 · 1 45 · 8 46 · 2 45 · 9 45 · 9 45 · 9 45 · 4 45 · 0	49.7 49.4 50.5 50.6 50.5 50.6 50.5 50.7 50.6 50.3	48.4 48.5 48.4 49.2 48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7	49·4 49·5 48·9 49·8 49·7 49·8 49·5 49·8 49·5 49·8 47·7	50.1 50.8 51.3 51.4 51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8	46.6 46.2 46.1 45.8 47.1 46.9 46.7 46.7 46.1 46.0	47.4 47.4 47.0 47.8 47.9 47.7 47.0 47.0 47.0 46.5	46.4 45.9 45.8 46.4 46.5 46.8 46.4 46.5 46.3	45.6 46.3 45.1 47.2 46.5 46.9 46.9 46.0 46.5 45.2
lourly Earni	Average H	1 s. d.	•   s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	ı s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	AND AND A	Sector 1	
April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I	6 7.4 6 9.0 6 10.7 7 0.4 7 4.5 7 7.1 7 11.5 8 4.0 8 8.7	s. d. 5 3.7 5 8.4 5 9.0 6 0.3 6 2.6 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6	5 10.0 5 11.1 6 1.1 6 2.3 6 5.1 6 7.0 6 10.6 7 3.2 7 7.9	5. 0.0 6 2.1 6 6.0 6 9.9 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9	s. d. 6 1.7 6 2.3 6 5.6 6 7.4 6 9.4 7 3.0 7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.6	s. d. 6 4·1 6 6·0 6 6·7 6 8·1 7 1·1 7 3·7 7 8·7 7 8·7 7 11·3 8 4·6	s. d. 5 10.7 6 1.2 6 2.6 6 4.6 6 7.5 6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6	s. d. 6 11.4 7 0.9 7 2.5 7 4.7 7 8.8 7 11.5 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4	s. d. 6 8.6 6 10.4 7 0.4 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9	s. d. 7 10.1 8 1.6 8 2.9 8 4.9 8 8.7 9 0.7 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8	s. d. 6 6 3 6 8 3 7 0 0 7 3 4 7 6 5 7 9 0 8 2 0 8 5 4

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries
£ s.	f s.	£ s.
8 8	8 6	7 12
8 15	8 10	7 16
8 16	8 14	7 19
9 5	8 16	8 4
9 10	9 5	8 11
9 15	9 7	8 14
9 18	9 13	8 14
10 7	10 3	8 17
10 8	10 11	9 13
38.6 38.9 38.8 39.7 39.5 39.0 38.6 38.4 37.5	39 · 9 39 · 6 39 · 7 39 · 5 39 · 9 39 · 8 39 · 8 39 · 5 39 · 4 39 · 3	39·9 39·8 39·6 40·3 40·1 39·6 39·0 39·0 38·7
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4 4·2	4 1.8	3 9.8
4 5·9	4 3.6	3 10.9
4 6·9	4 4.6	4 0.1
4 7·8	4 5.6	4 0.9
4 9·8	4 7.6	4 3.0
5 0·1	4 8.5	4 4.6
5 1·5	4 10.7	4 6.4
5 4·8	5 1.8	4 9.1
5 6·5	5 4.5	4 11.7

WOMEN (18 VEADS AND OVED)

### JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 79

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

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

#### WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\* Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water All industries covered All manufac-turing industries Certain miscellan-eous services‡ Public admin Construc-tion Transport and communi-cation† nistration Average Weekly Earnings April 1962 Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 £ s. 6 18 7 1 7 5 7 4 7 11 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 £ s. 7 |9 8 4 8 |4 8 |6 9 2 9 7 9 |4 9 |3 10 3 £ s. 10 16 11 3 11 5 11 11 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 7 11 7 12 7 16 7 18 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 4 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 12 9 19 8 7 8 11 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 15 9 2 8 15 9 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 Average Hours Worked April 1962 Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 39.0 39.1 39.3 38.8 37.7 38.2 37.9 37.7 37.0 38.6 39.1 38.0 38.0 38.3 38.2 38.0 37.6 37.1 43 · 8 43 · 7 43 · 5 44 · 0 43 · 6 43 · 8 43 · 9 43 · 7 43 · 0 40 · 2 40 · 0 40 · 5 39 · 8 40 · 3 39 · 8 40 · 0 39 · 2 39 · 3 40.2 40.0 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.7 39.9 39.4 39.1 38.7 38.5 39 · 4 39 · 3 39 · 4 39 · 6 39 · 8 39 · 3 38 · 9 38 · 6 38 · 3 40 · 2 38 · 1 40 · 6 40 · 1 39 · 9 40 · 7 39 · 5 38 · 9 39 · 2 Average Hourly Earnings s. d. 3 11.6 4 1.0 4 1.7 4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 $\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 3 & 5 \cdot 0 \\ 3 & 6 \cdot 2 \\ 3 & 7 \cdot 1 \\ 3 & 7 \cdot 5 \\ 3 & 8 \cdot 9 \\ 3 & 10 \cdot 4 \\ 4 & 0 \cdot 6 \\ 4 & 2 \cdot 8 \\ 4 & 4 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$ s. d. 3 11.5 4 1.3 4 3.2 4 3.9 4 5.4 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 April 1962 Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 d. 7·9 10·3 10·3 0·4 2·1 2·6 5·6 5·6 9·5 d. 10.8 10.8 1.2 3.0 2.5 5.5 4.3 7.7 d. 1.9 3.8 9.5 7.2 8.3 0.7 3.2 9.3 9.3 d. 11 · 1 2 · 0 3 · 1 7 · 2 8 · 1 9 · 4 1 · 3 6 · 2 11.8 1.0 1.8 3.0 5.2 6.6 8.8 11.7 2.5 44444 344444 11.6

niote on previous page. railways, London Transport and British Road Services. ing of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

### EARNINGS AND HOURS

TABLE 123

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

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furnitur etc.
Males 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	f s. d. 19 12 3 20 13 2 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4	£ s. d. 21 13 7 22 10 0 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4	£ s. d. 18 14 10 19 11 6 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2	f s. d. 18 13 5 19 14 4 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9	£ s. d. 18 1 10 18 18 8 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4	£ s. d. 18 12 5 19 16 1 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2	£ s. d. 19 16 7 20 14 4 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3	£ s. d. 20 4 7 21 0 0 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6	£ s. d. 19 17 9 20 13 4 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0	£ s. d. 18 15 3 19 13 2 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2	£ s. c 18 19 19 19 20 19 1 21 9 1 22 17
1965       .       .       .         Females       .       .       .         1960       .       .       .         1961       .       .       .         1962       .       .       .         1963       .       .       .         1964       .       .       .         1965       .       .       .	25 15 2 7 14 9 8 3 10 8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9	28 8 5 8 11 4 8 18 0 9 8 6 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7	24 10 6 7 17 1 8 7 0 8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1	25 Ī 9 7 12 7 8 1 2 8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8	24     0     4       7     3     2       7     10     9       7     13     2       7     17     5       8     8     4       9     5     1	25 17 0 7 15 10 8 5 2 8 12 5 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4	25 4 5 7 11 6 8 0 2 8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1	7 9 5 7 17 2 8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8	25         8         2           7         17         6           8         7         7           8         14         1           9         2         6           9         12         10           10         10         1	24 6 3 7 11 5 7 18 3 8 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3	25 0 7 12 7 18 8 6 8 12 9 1 9 13
October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All product industries c by enquiry		Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industri services cov	

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 Fema		•	· · · · · ·		20 21 22 23 25 26		1 11 7 11 6 10		19 20 21 22 23 25	10 1 12 1 15 1	  2  4     B	1 2 3 1		18 19 20 21 22 23	2005216	0 8	18 19 20 21 23 24	8	182174	18	12 18 16 0 10 9	5 6 10 5 2 3	19 20 21 22 23 25	1211	7 11 7 2 7 11	1,293,000 1,331,000 1,345,000 1,375,000 1,373,000 1,424,000	19 1 21 22 23	9749904 9734	19 20 21 22 23 25	202510	d. 0 9 8 1 7 8	No. covere 2,103,000 2,165,000 2,200,000 2,267,000 2,283,000 2,341,000
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	• • • • • •	•	••••••		9 9 9	12 2 10 18 11 4		1	7 8 8 9 0	5 7	7 3 3	B 12 B 19 P 1	5 4 2 11 9 9	9 9 10 10 11 12	5 15 8	39829 11	8889	10 17 14 7 19	417745	10 10 10 11 11 12	6 8 15 4 9 2	9 0 5 1 11 9	889	19 8 15 2 14 9	508971	618,000 629,000 631,000 636,000 630,000 650,000	12 13 13 1 14 1	5 4 6 5 2 11 8 1 0 8 8		13 6 19 11	11 4	1,452,000   1,500,000   1,529,000   1,562,000   1,576,000   1,635,000

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

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

Index of average earnings of salaried employees\* All industries and services covered<sup>†</sup>

TABLE 124					
	TA	DI	-	124	
I ADEE 144	1 1	DL		124	

October	All employees	Males	Females
1955	79.2	1. 1	
1956	85.0		
1957	90.9		
1958	93.9		
1959	100.0	100.0	100-0
1960	105-6	106.0	105 • 1
1961	110-8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117-2	117.5
1963	123-4	123.5	123-9
1964	130-3	130.5	130-5
1965	141+4	141.7	142.5

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

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

October	Clerical and	d analogous e	mployees or	nly‡			All salaried	l employees*				
24792	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	863	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91-3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	897	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	958	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106 · 1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106-3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111+1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 15 3	142.3

## Wage drift: month in pr TABLE 126

April . October .
April . October .
April . October .
April . October .
April October
April . October .
April . October .
April October
April . October .
April .

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

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

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

Percentage	change	over	corresponding
evious year			

	C	3				Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
				-		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
•	•	•	÷	:	:	+ 6·9 + 5·4	+ 5·5 + 5·0	+ 4·7 + 4·8	+ 5.5 + 4.5	- 0.8 + 0.3
:	•	•	÷	•	:	+ 5·8 + 7·4	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 4·7 + 6·0	+ 4·1 + 5·3	+ 0.6 + 0.7
÷	•	:	:	•	•	+ 9·5 + 9·0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+7.2 +6.7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
•	•	•	•	•	:	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
÷	•	•	•	:	:	+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1.3 + 1.0
:	•	•	•	•	•	+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5.5 + 3.1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4.8 + 3.7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
•	•	•	•	÷	:	+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3.5 + 1.4	- 0.0 + 1.5
:	•	•	:	:	:	+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
:	•	:	:	÷	:	+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6·5 + 6·9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0·3 + 0·5
•	•	•	:	•	•	+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1·1 + 0·2
•	•		•	:	•	+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
•	•	•	•	÷	•	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
•	•	•		ale ne	•	+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 + I0·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2.7 + 2.2
		•				+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8;0	+ 1.7

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

2. Multiplying this difference by 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

### EARNINGS

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

12

Index	of average	earnings	(monthly	er
Great	Britain		$\checkmark$	

TABLE 127 (continued)

ТАВ	LE 127					•		Great	Britai			ive side sh		13.00225
		dr	ood rink nd obacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building ship repairing	Marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
	oyees paid weel	kly*	in the second	121 - 10 222 20 - 10 222 20 - 10 222		entra la red			The second second		The Alle Soft	A STREET	AND CONTRACTOR	•
1965	January . February . March .		108·3 107·7 116·9	112·0 111·3 112·8	113·8 114·5 115·8	112·5 113·0 114·3	123·5 122·4 126·7	118·2 119·8 120·2	112.7 112.9 115.5	113·6   114·3   115·1	110·4 111·1 112·2	101·9 103·5 103·1	109·4 110·4 112·7	111.5 112.7 113.3
	April . May . June .		110·7 112·4 113·0	114·6 118·4 120·3	115.7 118.4 118.3	111.6 117.3 116.2	122·4 126·4 132·0	116·3 122·0 125·5	111.5 118.2 117.4	113·1 118·1 118·5	108·9 114·0 115·0	103·4 106·4 107·9	112·1 115·0 114·6	113·9 118·4 116·6
	July . August . September		111.8 112.0 112.7	115.6 112.0 115.5	118-9 118-1 120-5	115·4 114·3 116·4	139·3 125·5 130·4	124·3 121·0 123·4	116·6 113·8 114·3	119·2 117·8 118·4	115·6 113·6 114·0	110·5 108·2 106·8	117.7 112.6 115.4	117·0 113·6 116·1
	October . November December		113·9 116·2 117·6	118·0 117·4 114·7	121.7 122.4 118.6	118-9 119-6 114-6	30·2  32·   22·3	125 · 4 124 · 8 118 · 2	116·7 116·2 113·6	120-4 121-5 113-5	117·3 117·9 110·6	109·2 108·5 101·0	117·1 116·6 110·7	120·9 118·3 110·9
1966	January . February . March .	.	115·3 116·2 126·4	121 • <del>4</del> 122 • 0 123 • 6	120·7 121·8 124·3	120-4 120-2 123-0	135·5 133·5 141·5	124·3 126·5 126·6	115·7 118·8 130·3	119·6 121·8 124·9	117·8 118·4 120·8	107.7 108.4 108.9	117·2 118·1 119·9	118.7 119.0 121.1
	April . May . June .	. 1	119·2 119·7 121·1	24·7  24·1  31·7	123·9 124·3 126·1	123·8 124·3 124·4	144-6 143-1 140-9	125 · 9 125 · 6 127 · 2	123·3 123·9 124·6	125·0 125·3 126·8	120·9 120·5 122·8	109·8 111·7 110·9	120·0 121·1 123·0	23·   23·7  24·8
	July . August . September	. 1	21 · 9 19 · 1 20 · 3	127·5 123·0 125·5	126·3 124·8 124·9	24·   2 ·   2 ·6	147.7 136.3 143.0	129·9 125·7 124·8	122.3 118.2 115.3	125.7 122.4 122.9	123·5 122·5 121·4	110·2 106·9 109·4	123·4 120·4 121·1	122.7 121.8 124.0
	October . November		20·3 21·0	125·5 129·8	123·7 122·7	123·2 122·4	141 · 2 142 · 1	125·2 123·7	114·6 112·8	124·3 125·0	122.7 122.8	109·8 109·8	121 · 8 121 · 7	125·6 124·7
implo 965	yees paid mont January .	COLUMNS ( LT.	07·5	109.7	104-2	107.9	106.6	101 · 1	105.7	102.3	109.1	100.0		100 (
	February .	. 1	04·8 14·8	126·6 109·8	107.7 115.5	107.5 110.5	106-6 107-9 110-6	100·3 102·8	106·9 108·1	102-3 106-3 109-2	108-1 108-2 109-8	109·8 105·5 118·4	103·9 108·7 116·5	100·6 104·9 104·4
	May.	. 1	07·3 07·9 13·2	108·6 108·6 110·2	107·7 108·5 114·0	107-3 109-1 109-1	107·3 109·5 109·5	101.6 102.9 102.5	107·3 106·5 108·5	105 · 6 106 · 1 106 · 5	108·4 111·0 107·4	106·5 107·0 110·9	102·2 102·8 101·7	102 · 1 104 · 2 110 · 5
	August .	. 10	10·1 07·7 08·8	110·9 107·9 107·4	110-7 108-9 109-9	109·2 107·3 107·5	2·9    ·8   4·	103·8 104·7 106·3	109·7 109·1 109·9	114·7 106·7 108·4	110-8 106-0 106-5	111-3 108-2 106-6	104·3 103·5 106·3	106·3 103·4 101·3
	November December	. 1	08·2 11·1 25·2	108·2 108·9 117·8	112·5 112·6 116·7	109·5 111·8 118·0	4·9   4·7  28·	106·7 107·5 117·3	111.4 113.2 120.0	110·4 110·4 121·5	107·5 115·1 116·5	108 · 1 107 · 4 138 · 2	105·6 107·9 114·9	101 · 7 103 · 6 113 · 7
966	February .	. 1	12·5 12·0 23·6	114·7 135·2 113·8	111.5 114.9 115.5	112·0 111·9 114·1	117·2 119·9 123·0	106·8 108·0 107·8	113·4 115·5 119·5	110·4 111·5 117·4	112·8 113·2 115·6	113-4 111-9 128-8	108·4 111·5 119·8	105·0 105·7 105·9
	May .	.   11	13·8 14·3 22·8	2·7   2·2   4·	112.5 114.0 122.5	113·0 114·5 112·9	121 · 1 122 · 1 125 · 4	109·3 111·5 109·4	117·2 116·2 116·9	112·4 113·6 113·8	114·6 111·7 115·1	116·1 115·8 116·0	116·5 110·8 111·7	105·2 106·6 108·0
	July . August . September .	.	16·5 15·4 15·4	113·4 112·6 112·0	115.7 114.8 114.4	3·7   2·     ·8	124·0 124·4 121·7	110·9 108·7 108·9	18·2  16·8  14·3	117·8 113·4 111·8	115·9 112·1 112·4	119·5 118·0 121·3	113·0 109·0 111·4	106·8 106·5 107·2
	November .		3·5 6·1	112·7 114·5	120·2 114·5	112·6 113·7	122·0 123·8	109·0 108·5	115·4 116·5	112·9 115·8	113·0 119·5	120·2 115·5	112·4 110·8	105·3 106·5
<b>II em</b> 65	ployees¶ January February		17·9	·    6·7	2·4   3·5	111.4 111.7	22·3  21·3	16·1  17·5	111.7 112.0	111.9	110.2	102.6	109·0	109.9
	March		6·2	111.6	113·5 115·7 114·6	111.7 113.4 110.6	125.6	118.1	114.5	113·1 114·2	110·8 112·0	103·6 104·6	110·3 113·0	111.6 112.0
	May June		1·3 2·8	114·8 116·6	117·0 117·6	115·5 114·7	121 · 3 125 · 2 130 · 5	114·5 119·7 122·8	110·8 116·6 116·2	111.9 116.3 116.7	108 · 9 113 · 7 114 · 1	103 · 6 106 · 3 108 · 1	111·2 113·9 113·4	112·2 116·3 115·6
	July August September .		1·2 0·9 1·7	113·8 110·5 112·5	117·7 116·8 118·9	114·0 112·8 114·5	137·6 124·5 129·3	2 ·9  19·0  2 ·3	115·6 113·0 113·7	118·4 116·2 116·9	5·    2·7   3·	110·5 108·1 106·7	116·5 111·8 114·6	115-4 112-1 113-9
	October November . December .		2·5 5·0 8·8	114-5 114-3 115-8	120·4 121·0 118·3	116-9 117-9 115-1	129·1 130·9 122·3	123·2 122·6 117·7	115·9 115·7 114·2	8·9   9·9   4·3	116·2 117·6 111·4	109·0 108·3 105·0	116·1 115·9 111·1	8·    6·     ·3
56	January February March	11!	4·4 5·0 5·4	118·6 127·0 119·6	119·3 120·8 123·0	118·5 118·2 121·0	133 · 9 132 · 2 140 · 0	121 · 9 123 · 9 124 · 0	15·1  18·1  28·6	117·9 120·0 123·5	117·2 117·7 120·2	107·8 108·2 110·7	116·5 117·5 119·9	116·5 116·8 118·7
	April May June	118	7·8 8·2 I·I	119·8 119·2 124·5	122·2 122·8 125·5	121·3 122·0 121·8	142.7 141.3 139.5	123·6 123·5 124·7	122.2 122.6 123.3	122·8 123·3 124·6	120·1 119·3 121·8	109·9 111·5 110·8	119·7 120·2 122·0	120·2 121·0 122·0
	July August September .	118	9.0	121 · 8 118 · 7 120 · 0	124·7 123·3 123·4	121-8 119-0 119-3	45·7  35·1  41·2	127·3 123·4 122·6	121 · 5 117 · 7 115 · 0	124·2 120·7 121·0	22·5  2 ·   20·2	110·7 107·6 110·2	122.5 119.4 120.3	120·2 119·3 121·3
	October November .	118	3·6 9·7	120·3 123·6	123·1 121·4	120·8 120·4	139·5 140·5	122·9 121·6	4·5   3·	122·3 123·3	121·4 122·3	110·4 109·8	121·0 120·8	122·3† 121·8

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

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

Construc-tion Gas, electri-city and water All manu-facturing Mining and quarrying Transport and commu-nication§ Other manu-facturing Agri-culture Paper and paper products limber. industrie and services covered laneous furniture. Employees paid weekly\* 109·2 109·9 111·9 111-8 113-6 115-5 January February March 110·4 115·7 111·8 110·8 111·1 114·0 111.6 112.4 111.8 112·1 112·6 114·7 105 · 1 104 · 3 107 · 2 107·5 108·0 107·7 105·5 109·9 111·8 108·2 109·5 109·1 110·5 111·7 113·5 1965 111.9 112.5 114.9 110·2 113·1 110·2 111.6 116.1 116.0 112·2 116·9 116·7 111.0 112.7 118.0 107·3 115·6 114·0 110·1 112·7 112·0 115·7 118·7 120·6 113·6 115·3 111·8 110-9 116-3 119-3 109·2 110·4 109·4 April May June 109 · 1 117 · 7 116 · 4 107·7 111·8 114·2 109·0 108·4 109·5 115·5 113·9 116·2 July August September 110·1 109·9 112·8 120-0 119-3 121-3 113·0 111·2 117·0 117·6 114·0 115·8 113·3 110·4 114·9 116·3 113·5 116·2 116·4 114·3 116·3 115-5 116-5 123-1 109·6 112·3 112·1 111.2 110.6 113.8 117·7 117·4 113·6 112·8 113·5 109·5 117·5 116·4 114·5 121 · 2 121 · 9 123 · 7 October November December 117·4 118·0 112·2 117·1 118 1 113·6 118·4 118·9 114·0 117·4 113·8 112·2 112·3 113·0 117·0 115·5 111·7 104·1 115·6 114·8 104·9 116·9 120·9 112·9 117·0 118·2 117·8 123·0 123·6 124·9 115·5 117·7 119·9 117·5 118·5 122·6 January February March 113·2 113·2 113·9 1966 111.7 112.8 114.3 119·7 120·5 124·6 120·0 120·4 121·7 119·0 119·9 124·2 110·4 112·1 117·6 109·9 112·0 119·0 121.5 123.2 122.6 120·0 119·9 120·4 122.2 122.6 124.2 128·0 127·2 129·7 115·1 114·8 117·1 |18·0 |20·1 |24·1 115·2 116·8 118·3 117·8 118·9 121·4 119·8 122·0 121·0 April May June 123 · 8 124 · 8 125 · 9 123·1 123·2 123·0 123·4 122·8 124·9 123·2 123·4 124·7 125.9 122.9 123.7 118-8 118-8 122-1 122.0 121.4 123.0 124·0 121·1 121·7 122 · 8 124 · 7 129 · 6 114·0 116·4 118·1 120·2 115·5 121·3 122.0 122.5 119.6 131·3 130·2 130·0 119·5 117·2 119·0 123·5 121·0 122·4 July August September 118·1 112·9 115·4 120·2 117·3 120·1 120·6 129·7 128·6 120·0 120·1 122·4 121·7 122.9† 120.3‡ 117.8 120·9 120·5 122·2 121·8 116.9 123·8 123·6 122·3 122·9 October November Employees paid monthly January February March 107·3 109·4 110·7 105 · 8 107 · 4 105 · 7 ||2·2 ||3·4 ||4·9 96 · 1 95 · 6 106 · 0 106 · 7 108 · 5 110 · 5 1965 114·8 103·9 110·2 108·3 108·7 113·3 110·2 103·1 109·8 109·3 104·1 110·2 104·7 105·8 113·2 107·0 107·9 108·1 Ξ 107·2 108·6 109·3 April May June 107·6 112·0 111·0 107·8 108·8 108·0 113·7 121·1 117·4 104·7 100·4 98·3 112.7 106.9 108.6 104·6 105·4 109·0 101 · 5 105 · 4 104 · 4 106·9 107·8 109·4 -----108·8 108·8 108·2 109·7 108·4 113·9 101 · 1 99 · 2 98 · 2 109·6 107·7 108·0 July August September 108·9 109·7 109·4 111-8 109-7 110-4 119·3 117·7 118·8 110·4 107·3 107·6 107·2 107·5 105·3 103-0 102-9 104-2 109·5 107·3 107·6 107·9 108·2 107·7 108·0 111·3 112·2 109·2 110·9 118·9 October November December 108·7 112·4 113·4 105 · 4 108 · 2 113 · 7 105 · 4 107 · 3 115 · 5 108·7 110·8 118·2 109·6 109·4 110·0 111.7 112.0 137.0 111.4 111.3 112.0 119·0 119·8 123·2 97.8 100.6 105.2 108·8 110·3 116·2 = 119·1 120·2 122·9 101 · 0 104 · 8 108 · 9 112·2 114·8 116·4 117·6 111·3 119·2 110·3 109·8 120·2 110·4 109·5 115·4 112·4 110·2 115·2 112·2 115·4 116·0 112·6 114·0 112·1 112·9 113·6 121·5 115·4 114·7 116·9 January February March -----1966 April May June 122.7 122.9 123.8 113·7 114·4 115·7 117·1 118·4 118·8 112·9 114·5 114·1 116·0 121·2 121·7 106 · 1 104 · 9 105 · 5 114·5 117·0 116·8 113·4 111·8 113·7 110·3 110·6 111·3 112·1 110·7 110·9 113·1 113·3 114·9 123·7 123·3 122·7 115·5 112·4 115·3 115·2 111·4 111·5 114·4 112·8 112·4 118·5 116·2 117·9 119·7 118·8 117·0 105 · 8 102 · 2 102 · 9 115·2 113·5 113·3 July August September 111·4 110·7 110·6 111.6 110.4 110.9 115-8 115-9 115-1 -----113·7 114·6 117·1 117·2 122·5 122·3 103·7 103·1 110·8 112·1 110·6 110·6 113·0 114·2 115-8 117·2 118·0 October November 112.4 111-8 111-9 \_ All employees 105·9 106·9 108·4 109·8 111·0 112·8 January February March 112·1 111·4 114·3 110·0 114·4 112·0 110·5 109·6 113·1 110·9 110·6 111·3 111.1 111.9 113.9 105 · 1 104 · 3 107 · 2 107·4 108·0 107·6 108.6 109.3 110.8 1965 105 · 0 109 · 1 111 · 5 113.3 107·9 111·4 114·1 115·2 118·7 120·0 109·0 110·6 107·9 110·7 114·8 114·9 April May June 109·6 115·8 115·0 111.9 113.5 111.1 108·9 113·9 116·2 111.2 115.2 115.3 111.0 112.7 118.0 109·2 110·3 109·3 106·9 114·8 113·3 109-4 111-6 110-8 110·8 110·6 113·6 114·4 112·8 114·8 July August September 115·2 112·3 114·6 111.8 110.4 114.9 114·6 111·6 113·3 115·1 113·0 114·7 115·5 116·5 123·1 109·6 112·1 112·0 112.7 109.9 114.0 109·5 109·4 111·3 119·6 118·8 120·8 107 · 4 106 · 6 107 · 3 120·7 121·4 123·4 116·2 116·2 114·1 115.7 114.9 113.8 110·0 111·1 108·5 October November December 114·8 114·3 106·1 115·4 119·4 112·9 115·2 116·1 112·3 114·5 115·8 113·7 116·6 117·3 114·6 117·4 113·8 112·2 112·1 112·8 116·6 114·7 111·3 106·9 119·4 120·7 122·1 118·2 118·0 120·0 117·6 118·9 122·5 110·4 112·1 117·6 113·2 113·3 113·9 109·7 111·7 118·7 116·6 117·1 117·5 122·2 122·9 124·4 112.7 115.2 117.7 116·4 [17·8 121·4 January February March 112·3 112·6 114·8 117·8 118·3 122·7 1966 127·2 126·5 128·7 117·3 116·9 117·5 118·0 120·1 124·1 117·1 118·6 120·9 118·9 120·9 120·4 120·6 121·2 122·6 April May June 114·9 115·0 117·0 121 · 8 122 · 3 123 · 6 120·6 120·7 120·6 120·9 120·1 121·8 121 · 1 121 · 4 122 · 8 115·1 116·7 118·1 130·2 129·2 128·8 116·8 114·3 115·8 121.9 119.6 120.8 117·7 112·8 115·3 123·9 120·7 121·4 119·6 118·9 120·2 122.8 124.7 129.6 114·2 116·4 118·0 119·5 115·1 120·5 121·3 121·4 118·8 July August September 117·3 117·1 119·8 122·1 119·4 119·8 116.9 120·8 120·3 119·4 116·8 119·2 119·6 128·6 127·6 116·3 114·5 121·5 121·4 120·0 120·7 118·6 118·2 120·3 120·2 122·9† 120·3‡ 117·7 118·7 October November

Sexcept sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services. || Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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Miscel-

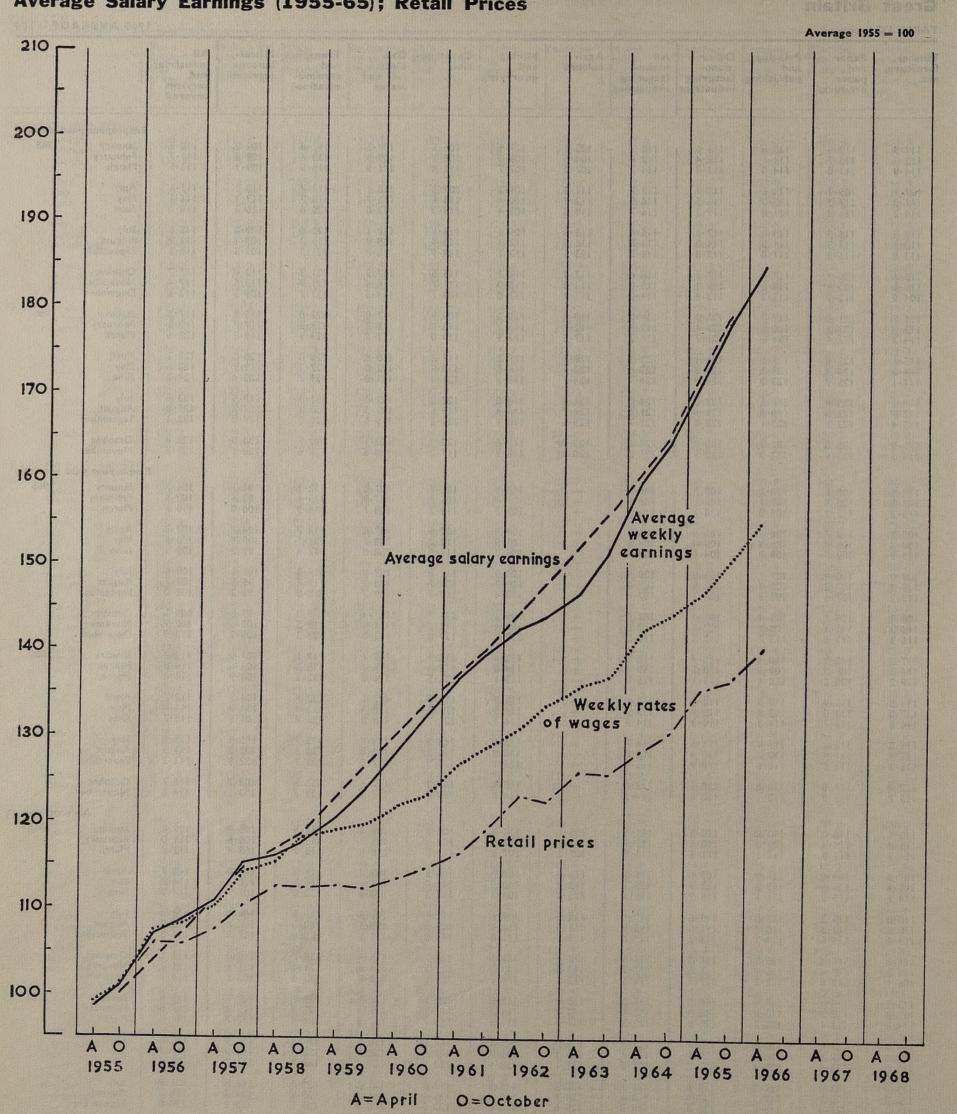
EARNINGS

1963 AVERAGE - 100

### nquiry)

1

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



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

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Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries

## EARNINGS

ABLE 128								GREA	TBRIT	IN: JA	NUARY	1964=100
ummary	Average	weekly ear	nings inclu	ding overti	me premiu	ım	Average	hourly ear	nings exclu	ding overti	ime premiu	ım
Anger abstract second second	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966
ngineering industries*					1.222							(215) (115)
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	103-5 104-9 104-1 104-0	106·7 105·4 106·9 106·2	109·4 109·8 110·7 109·7	114·0 111·3 112·7 113·0	118·5 116·1 118·0 117·6	s. d. 462 0 401 4 330 4 420 10	102.5 102.6 101.0 102.1	106·7 106·1 106·6 106·3	110·0 108·4 109·6 109·2	116·2 112·9 114·2 114·8	120·3 117·3 118·4 119·0	d. 112·4 96·1 77·7 101·4
ayment-by-result workers Skilled	103 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 4 103 · 8 103 · 6 104 · 4 103 · 7 103 · 9	107.6 106.3 104.2 106.8 107.1 105.9 106.3 106.5	110-7 109-7 109-7 110-0 110-0 109-8 110-6 109-9	114·3 111·8 111·0 112·8 114·1 111·7 112·4 112·9	119·3 116·6 116·1 117·8 118·8 116·4 117·6 117·6	479 0 433 10 345 3 451 6 470 2 418 6 333 8 435 7	102.6 102.6 100.6 102.5 102.6 102.7 100.9 102.5	107.6 107.3 103.7 107.2 107.2 106.9 106.0 107.0	10.8   10.3   108.2   10.2   10.4   10.4   109.6   109.4   110.1	116-8 114-9 112-6 115-5 116-5 114-2 114-1 115-4	121.6 119.0 117.6 120.1 120.9 118.2 118.4 119.6	124.8 113.8 83.4 117.7 118.2 105.2 79.0 109.0
hipbuilding and ship repairing†												
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	108·5 102·2 99·3 104·1	114·6 114·9 109·9 114·0	120·9 119·6 112·5 119·4	130·1 124·2 120·3 125·5	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	s. d. 439 2 363 10 325 4 382 7	102·3 99·5 99·0 100·6	111.5 104.7 106.3 109.7	112.7 111.2 107.1 112.1	119·9 118·9 116·2 118·4	122.8 125.0 119.0 120.9	d. 96·9 80·6 70·3 83·9
Payment-by-result workers Skilled	102.4 102.9 95.5 101.9 103.5 102.8 97.0 102.5	112.0 111.5 107.8 111.8 112.5 112.3 108.7 112.4	20·2  16·1  16·3  19·3  20·3  17·0  14·6  19·4	23.6  20.6  14.4  22.5  24.8  21.6  17.0  23.7	130-9 127-4 119-4 129-6 131-0 128-3 120-2 129-4	480 10 374 0 375 3 448 7 474 9 371 10 351 1 434 6	101.4 101.0 98.7 101.4 101.7 100.7 98.6 101.5	107.9 108.3 104.2 108.2 108.5 107.6 105.1 108.7	113-7 111-6 108-7 113-3 113-3 111-7 107-9 113-1	120-3 118-5 113-2 120-0 120-7 118-9 114-6 120-6	125.5 123.6 117.6 125.2 125.6 124.2 117.7 125.0	115.6 86.0 81.0 105.8 112.7 84.8 75.8 100.9
Chemical manufacture‡								,				
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers General workers General workers Craftsmen	107-0 107-4 107-0 106-9 105-2	109·4 111·4 109·9 109·0 109·8	115.0 115.9 115.1 115.7 112.5	120·0 123·9 120·9 117·9 120·7	123.7 128.3 124.7 121.8 120.4	s. d. 419 6 482 5 433 4 433 1 481 2	105.7 105.7 105.7 104.7 104.7	109·4 107·9 109·0 109·0 105·1	113·9 114·1 114·0 114·9 111·7	121-5 120-8 121-4 120-7 117-2 119-6	123·7 124·6 124·1 121·7 116·4 120·1	d. 98.5 112.5 101.6 112.0 119.5 119.5
All payment-by-result workers . All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	106·4 107·0 106·5 106·7	108·9 109·4 110·8 109·5	14·8   15·5   14·5   15·1	118·4 119·2 122·6 119·9	21·2  23·1  25·0  23·3	443 0 425 7 481 11 437 7	104·3 105·4 104·8 105·1	107·8 109·7 106·5 108·7	113·9   115·0   113·3   114·4	119.6 121.5 119.2 120.8	120-1 123-6 121-2 122-7	104·6 115·6 106·9
ron and steel manufacture§												
Fimeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers	104·4 104·1 102·4 101·4 103·1 104·2	107 · 3 108 · 5 109 · 9 107 · 5 106 · 1 108 · 4	109·7 110·9 114·6 108·9 109·7 111·3	112.4 112.0 113.4 110.7 109.9 113.0	121 · 1 117 · 7 111 · 8 113 · 2 115 · 3 118 · 3	s. d. 427 2 469 9 381 2 378 6 340 8 401 11	102·0 104·3 101·3 100·6 101·5 102·6	106·5 110·6 107·5 106·1 105·8 107·7	109·8 112·3 108·4 108·2 109·6 110·3	116·7 118·9 116·0 114·8 117·4 118·0	122 · 1 123 · 0 115 · 4 116 · 3 118 · 3 121 · 1	d. 103·5 111·4 91·2 92·1 80·9 96·5
All maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers All process workers All maintenance workers (skilled) All service workers All abourers	103 · 1 102 · 9 102 · 9 103 · 0 103 · 6	103-3 107-7 104-8 104-2 106-1 104-3 104-0 107-6 106-0 105-4 106-4	106-4 110-2 106-2 107-6 109-7 107-3 107-1 110-0 107-8 108-3 110-0	107-4 111-3 107-0 109-3 109-6 108-2 108-2 108-2 108-2 108-2 109-9 110-2	110-9 114-7 110-2 111-8 114-0 111-7 112-1 115-0 110-8 112-6 114-9	442   492   418    36  3 436 5 440 8 486 2 412 6 394 3 352	102.0 103.7 103.0 102.4 101.5 102.4 102.1 102.8 102.6 101.4 101.7	103 · 1 109 · 2 105 · 7 103 · 1 106 · 5 104 · 5 103 · 9 108 · 9 106 · 5 104 · 4 106 · 6	106.0 110.8 107.6 104.8 108.7 106.9 107.0 110.5 107.8 106.3 109.5	112-2 117-3 113-5 111-7 114-4 113-2 113-2 113-2 116-7 113-9 113-1 116-2	114·0 119·8 114·4 113·3 116·5 114·9 115·2 119·6 115·1 114·7 114·7	115-9 127-0 106-5 100-7 87-4 112-6 114-7 122-7 103-8 97-8 84-7

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:— \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. † 370.1.

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 129

	4000)	nia an	Arres	a geal	ALL MANUAL	WORKERS*	and corrections	ingo including aver	rias dilamategora	A	TELEVISION
	Side /	entri Safel		and Note	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
1950 . 1951 . 1952 . 1953 . 1955 . 1956 . 1956 . 1958 . 1959 . 1959 . 1960 . 1961 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 . 1966 .			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 93 · 7 100 · 0 107 · 9 113 · 4 117 · 5 120 · 6 123 · 7 128 · 8 133 · 6 138 · 4 144 · 9 151 · 2 158 · 2	73.0 79.2 85.7 93.6 100.0 108.0 113.6 117.9 121.1 126.3 134.3 140.5 145.7 153.2 162.9 173.7	100 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 \$100 · 0(44 · 6) 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 9 91 · 1	97.7 98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3 \$100.0(47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 96.5 97.4 96.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 85 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 0 108 · 0 113 · 0 116 · 9 122 · 2 130 · 1 138 · 0 142 · 9 148 · 9 161 · 8 174 · 8	69.7 76.1 82.8 87.1 92.2 100.0 108.4 114.0 118.9 123.2 132.5 141.9 148.4 154.3 166.1 181.6	
1959	Januar April July Octobe		: : :		119-9 120-3 120-6 120-9	120·3 120·8 121·1 121·5	99.6 99.6 99.5	98·7 99·6	120·5 123·8	122·0 124·3	  126·3
1960	January April July Octobe	: :	: : :	:	122.0 123.3 123.8 124.4	122 · 7 125 · 6 126 · 5 127 · 9	99•4 98•2 97•9 97•3	98·3 98·3	128·3 132·0	1 <u>30</u> .6 1 <u>34</u> .3	 133-4
1961	January April July Octobe			•	27·3  28·1  29·0  30·1	32-0  33-1  34-6  36-4	96·4 96·3 95·8 95·4	97·7 96·8	136·7 139·2	140·0 143·8	  39·9
1962	January April July Octobe	1	• • • • • •	•••••	130-7 132-7 134-4 134-9	37-3  39-5  4 -3  42-0	95 · 2 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147·1 149·6	  147·7
1963	January April July Octobe	: :	: : :		136-3 137-8 138-6 138-9	143·4 145·0 145·8 146·2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 0	96 · 0 97 · 0	146·4 151·3	152.·6 155.·9	 155-8
1964	January April July Octobe	: :	: : :		42·5  43·7  45·6  46·2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94-9 94-8 94-6 94-6	97.7 97.2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	  164-5
1965	January April July Octobe Novem	 r . ber .	•••••••	•	148-4 149-4 152-2 153-1 153-9	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1 167·1	93.8 93.3 92.5 92.2 92.1	96·8 95·7	171 · 8 	177.5 185.7	  178·5
1966	Decemb January Februar March	· · ·		•	154-2 155-9 156-0 157-4	167-7 170-2 170-7 172-6	92.0 91.6 91.4 91.2				
	April May June July	· ·	•	•	157-6 157-6 158-4 159-3	173 · 0 173 · 1 173 · 9 175 · 0 175 · 1	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 0	94·7 — —	184·7 	194·9 	
	August Septemb October Novemb Decemb	ber . r . ber .	• • • •	•	159·3 159·3 159·3 159·3 159·3 159·3	75+   75+   75+   75+   75+	91 · 0 91 · 0 91 · 0 91 · 0 91 · 0 91 · 0				

Note .-

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

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

1955 AVERAGE - 100

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

HOURS

3144 LANILARY 1956 - 100

WAGES AND

AN AND TH	Seal (M	Weekly ra	ates of wag	es		Normal v	veekly hour	s*		Hourly ra	tes of wage	S	
		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	Ail workers
Il industries and	d servic	es	Self-tent			- Torres							. 101.7
956	ſ	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100·0 (44·4) 99·9	100·0 (45·2)	100·0 (44·7) 99·9	100·0 · (44·6) 99·9	104.8	104·2 109·8	105.5	104.7
957 958 959 960 961 962 963 963 964 965 966	erages	110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2	109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·3	111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6 155.1 164.0	110.0 114.0 117.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1	99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2	99.9 99.8 99.8 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1	99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1	110-1 114-2 117-3 122-3 129-8 135-7 140-6 147-8 156-9 167-0	101-4 114-4 117-7 122-8 130-7 137-0 142-8 150-4 160-5 172-4	116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4 156.1 167.5 180.1	114-3 117-4 122-5 130-3 136-2 141-3 148-6 157-9 168-4
965 Novembe		148∙0	153-0	158·9	149·3	92·1	92 · 1	91 · 9	92·1	160·7	166 · 1	172·9	162·1
Decembe		148∙3	153-6	159·3	149·6	92·0	92 · 1	91 · 8	92·0	161·2	166 · 9	173·4	162·6
1966 January		149·9	155·2	161 · 4	151 · 3	91.6	91.7	91 · 5	91.6	163·6	169·3	176·5	165 · 1
February		150·0	155·2	161 · 5	151 · 3	91.4	91.5	91 · 4	91.4	164·1	169·7	176·7	165 · 6
March		151·4	156·4	163 · 1	152 · 7	91.1	91.4	91 · 2	91.2	166·1	171·1	178·8	167 · 4
April	: :	151·5	156·6	163·3	152·9	91 · 1	91 · 2	91 · 1	91 · 1	166 · 4	171 · 6	179·3	167·7
May.		151·6	156·6	163·4	152·9	91 · 1	91 · 2	91 · 1	91 · 1	166 · 5	171 · 7	179·4	167·8
June		152·4	157·0	164·4	153·6	91 · 0	91 · 2	91 · 1	91 · 1	167 · 4	172 · 2	180·5	168·7
July	• • •	153·2	158·2	165·2	154·5	91.0	91 · 1	91.0	91 · 0	168·4	173·6	181 · 5	169·7
August		153·2	158·4	165·3	154·6	91.0	91 · 1	91.0	91 · 0	168·4	173·8	181 · 6	169·8
Septembe		153·2	158·4	165·3	154·6	91.0	91 · 1	91.0	91 · 0	168·4	173·8	181 · 6	169·8
October	er .	153·2	158·4	165·3	154·6	91.0	91 · 1	91.0	91.0	168·4	173·9	181 · 6	169·8
Novembe		153·2	158·4	165·3	154·6	91.0	91 · 1	91.0	91.0	168·4	173·9	181 · 6	169·8
Decembe		153·2	158·4	165·3	154·6	91.0	91 · 1	91.0	91.0	168·4	173·9	181 · 6	169·8
Manufacturing in	ndustrie			NY-49					100.0	101.0	1 103-9	104.9	I 104·7
1956	ſ	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100·0 (44·1) 99·9	100·0 (44·5) 100·0	100 · 0 (44 · 3) 100 · 0	100·0 (44·2) 100·0	104.9	103.9	1104.9	110-1
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	erages	110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0 141·9 148·1	109.6 113.6 116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1	110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5	110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4	99-9 99-7 97-8 95-2 94-9 94-8 94-6 92-7 91-2	99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2	99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3	113-9 117-0 122-8 129-6 133-8 137-7 144-4 153-0 162-2	113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2	114-7 117-7 125-9 135-7 141-1 145-6 152-9 164-4 177-1	113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.6 154.5 164.4
1965 Novemb	er .	143·6	150·2	156·4	145·3	91·9	92·0	91·9	92·0	156·2	163·3	170 · 1	158·0
Decembe	er .	143·9	150·5	156·5	145·6	91·8	91·9	91·9	91·9	156·7	163·8	170 · 4	158·5
1966 January	: :	145·5	153·0	158·6	47·4	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	158·8	167 · 1	173 · 1	160·9
February		145·5	153·0	158·6	47·4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.5	159·1	167 · 1	173 · 3	161·0
March		147·3	154·6	160·4	49·1	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	161·1	169 · 1	175 · 4	163·1
April May. June	: :		154·7 154·8 155·5	160·5 160·6 161·2	149·2 149·3 149·7	91 · 4 91 · 3 91 · 3	91·2 91·2 91·2	91 · 2 91 · 2 91 · 2	91 · 3 91 · 3 91 · 3	161 · 3 161 · 5 161 · 8	169·7 169·8 170·6	175.9 176.1 176.8	163·5 163·6 164·0
July		149·4	157·6	162·8	151 · 4	91·3	91.0	91.0	91·2	163·7	173·2	178·9	166 · 1
August		149·4	157·9	163·0	151 · 5	91·3	91.0	91.0	91·2	163·7	173·6	179·1	166 · 1
Septemb	er .	149·4	157·9	163·0	151 · 5	91·3	91.0	91.0	91·2	163·7	173·6	179·1	166 · 1
October	er .	149·4	157·9	163·0	151·5	91·3	91·0	91.0	91 · 2	163·8	173·6	179·2	166·2
Novemb		149·4	157·9	163·0	151·5	91·3	91·0	91.0	91 · 2	163·8	173·6	179·2	166·2
Decembe		149·4	157·9	163·0	151·5	91·3	91·0	91.0	91 · 2	163·8	173·6	179·2	166·2

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

Notes-These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960. The indices are based on
 In output, etc.
 The figures relate to the end of the month.
 The figures relate to the end of the month.
 Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest number.
 Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

in output, etc. The figures relate to the end of the month. Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole

te nave been

## WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

	(1997)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et
Weekly rates of wages	in the second	H Har	1 - 131+1	4-402	07 11 00	1	1	-	In Journey and	and the series of the series o
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966		117 120 127 132 138 143 152 158	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149	117 119 125 127 130 136 140	112 116 121 124 128 133 139	118 121 122 126 131 135 142	118 123 124 132 135 144 151	115 120 126 131 138 146 155
1965 November December		152 152	148 148	151	144 148	147 142	· 145	148 144	157 154	161
1966 January : : February : : March :		158 158 158	148 148 148	155 155 155	148 148 148	142 144 144 146	143 143 143 144	144 148 148 148	154 154 154 155	158 158 158 160
April May June	2	159 159 159	148 148 154	156 156 156	149 149	146 146	44  44	148 148	154	161
July August September	1.11	159 159 159	154 154 154	156 156 156	149 150 150 150	146 149 149 149	144 146 146 146	148 148 148 148	158 158 160 160	162 162 162 162
October November December	:	159 159 159	154 154 154	156 156 156	150 150 150	149 149 149	146 146 146	148 148 148	160 160 160	162 162 162 162
Normal weekly hours*		(47.5)	(20.1)							
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966		(47.5) 99.9 98.0 97.8 97.8 97.5 95.6 95.5 93.4	(39 · 1) 100 · 0 96 · 7 96 · 6 96 · 6 95 · 0 94 · 1 94 · 0	(45.0) 99.1 97.5 94.8 94.4 94.1 93.0 91.1 89.3	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8	(44·0) 99·6 95·6 95·4 95·4 95·3 92·4	(45.0) 100.0 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8	(45.0) 100.0 96.3 95.6 95.6 95.0 93.3	(44·2) 100·0 98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 95·3 93·6	(44·7) 99·9 98·7 95·5 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3
965 November December	:	95·5 95·5	94·0 94·0	90·4 90·4	92.0 92.0	91·3 91·5 91·5	92·2 93·2	92·4 93·3	91.2	92·9 93·7
966 January February March	:	93 · 4 93 · 4 93 · 4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89.5 89.5 89.4	91.8 91.8 91.8	91.4 91.3 91.3	93·2 92·3 92·3 92·2	93:3 93:3 93:3 93:3 93:3	92.9 92.9 92.9 92.9 92.3	93.7 93.7 93.7 93.0
April May June	:	93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	91 · 3 91 · 3 91 · 3	92.2 92.2 92.2	92·1 92·1 92·1 92·1	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	92.8 92.8 92.7
July August September	:	93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	91 · 3 91 · 3 91 · 3	92·2 92·2 92·2	92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	90·6 90·6	92.7 92.7
October November December	:	93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	91 · 3 91 · 3 91 · 3	92.2 92.2 92.2 92.2	92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6	92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7
ourly rates of wages	C1									
59 60 61 62 63 64 55 66		117 122 130 135 142 150 159 170	118 119 130 134 140 147 155 161	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174	112 118 123 130 137 145 154 163	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161	112 116 127 131 135 141 148 159	118 121 127 132 137 142 152	118 125 130 138 142 152 161	115 121 132 137 145 154 163 174
5 November December		159	158	168 168	156	155	153 154	161 154	172 165 165	174 169 169
6 January February March	:	169 169 169	158 158 158	173 173 174	162 162 162	157 157 160	154 155 155 157	154 159 159 159	165 165 165 167	169 169 169 172
April May June	:	170 170 170	158 158 164	174 175 175	162 162 162	160 160 160	157 157 157	161 161 161	170 170 170 174	172 174 175 175
July August September	· ·	170 170 170	164 164 164	175 175 175	163 163 163	163 163 163	158 158 158	161 161 161	175 177 177	175 175 175
October November December	:	170 170 170	164 164 164	175 175 175	163 163 163	163 163 163	158 158 158	161 161 161	177 177	175 175 175

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

If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by

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

1. 10

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

	and the second sec	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	limber, urniture, stc.
s of wag	Weekly rate		tration					ALL	alie - alie	
199 199 199 199 199 199 199	Monthly averages	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 158	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156
190	November December	151 151	161 161	154 156	156	160 160	151	147	154	152 152
19	January February March	159 159 159	161 161 161	156 156 158	158 158 158	160 164 164	151 151 154	151 151 151	159 159 159	153 153 153
	April May June	159 159 159	162 162 162	158 158 158	158 158 159	164 164	155 155 155	151	159	153 153 157
	July August	159 159 159	162 162 162 162	158 158	159	165 165	155	151 151 151	159 160 160	158 158
	September October November December	159 159 159	162 162 162 162	158 158 158 158	159 159 159 159	165 165 165	155 155 155 155	151 151 151 151	160 160 160	158 158 158 158
kly hour	Normal wee	1 107	1 102	100	1.57	1 105	1 155	. 131	1 100	130
19   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	Monthly averages	(45·9) 99·9 97·9 96·7 96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8	(45.1) 97.7 97.4 93.5 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.0 88.9	(45.6) 100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9 91.2	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 96 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 93 · 2 90 · 6	(45.1) 100.0 99.0 96.1 93.5 93.4 92.5 90.8 89.1	(45·0) 98·6 96·2 94·5 94·2 94·1 93·9 91·9 89·5	(43.2) 99.1 96.9 95.8 94.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2	(44·0) 100·0 98·0 96·1 95·5 95·5 94·5 92·8 91·4
19	November December	92·8 92·8	92·4 92·4	91·4 91·4	91·4 91·1	90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7	91·8 89·8	93·2 93·2	92·2 92·2
19	January February March	92·8 92·8 92·8	90.0 88.8 88.8	91·2 91·2 91·2	91·1 89·8 89·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 88·8	89·7 89·7 89·7	92·3 92·3 92·3	92·0 92·0 92·0
	April May June	92·8 92·8 92·8	88-8 88-8 88-8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89·4 89·4 89·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88-8 88-8 88-8	89·7 89·7 89·7	92·3 92·3 92·3	92.0 91.5 91.5
	July August September	92.8 92.8 92.8	88.8 88.8 88.8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89·1 89·1 89·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89.5 89.5 89.5	91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	October November December	92·8 92·8 92·8	88-8 88-8 88-8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89+1 89+1 89+1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89·1 89·1 89·1	91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7	90-9 90-9 90-9 90-9
es of wag	Hourly rat	1 110	1 122		116		120			110
	>Monthly averages	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173	124 131 138 145 154 166 177	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170
1	November December	163 163	174	168	177	177	167 167	160	165	165 165
l,	January February March	171 171 171	179 181 181	171 171 174	173 176 176	177 181 181	167 167 174	168 168 168	172 172 172	166 166 166
	April May June	171 171 171	182 182 182	174 174 174	176 176 178	181 181 182	174 174 174	168 168 168	172 172 172	167 168 172
	July August	171	182 182 182 182	174	178 178	182 182 182 182	174 174 174 174	169	174	174 174 174 174
	September October November	171 171 171	182 182 182 182	174 174 174	178 178 178	182 182 182 182	174 174 174	169 169 169	174 174 174	174 174 174

\* See footnote on previous page.

WAGES AND HOURS

## **RETAIL PRICES**

#### Index of retail prices: **United Kingdom** TABLE 132 TABLE 132 (continued All items FOOD All items Alcoholic All Seasonal\* Imported† Other except food drink 17th January 1956 = 100 Weights 1,000 350 921-941 47 2101-2081 650 71 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 102·0 105·8 109·0 109·6 110·7 114·5 102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1 104·9 106·6 115·1 110·0 108·1 114·1 99.0 91.7 90.7 105.1 100.9 96.8 101 · 6 107 · 0 107 · 3 108 · 2 108 · 6 109 · 5 102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5 101 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 8 100 · 0 98 · 2 102 · 5 Monthly averages 1962 January 16 . 117.5 110.7 119.3 97.1 110.0 121.2 108.2 16th January 1962=100 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 Weights 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 831-858 831-851 76 -78 731-758 319 319 314 311 298 37± 37± 40 41± 35± 1983—196 1983—1963 1983—196 1983—196 1963—194 681 681 686 689 702 64 63 63 65 67 17th January 1956=100 119.3 1962 1963 1964 1965 1965 101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5 102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 102.6 105.2 101.4 107.5 114.7 101 · 2 107 · 6 116 · 5 118 · 0 121 · 6 102·4 104·2 109·0 112·3 115·0 101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 6 112 · 3 116 · 9 100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 Monthly averages 1962 April 17 . July 17 . October 16. 119·7 120·4 119·1 101 · 9 102 · 5 101 · 4 104·1 104·6 100·5 114-0 108-8 92-4 100·6 100·6 102·9 100 · 5 103 · 6 103 · 6 100-9 101-5 101-9 100·0 100·3 100·6 1963 January 15 . April 9 . July 16 . October 15. 102.7 104.0 103.3 103.7 103 · 8 106 · 5 103 · 7 104 · 2 103·6 116·3 101·8 97·8 105·2 101·7 106·0 112·0 103 · 7 103 · 4 104 · 1 105 · 6 102·2 102·9 103·2 103·5 100-9 101-0 103-0 103-2 1964 January 14. 104.7 105.4 99.6 113.9 106.3 104.3 103-2 April 14 . 106.1 107.4 103.3 ALC: NO 114.7 107.9 105-3 103.5 July 14 107.4 ..... 108.9 103.2 117.2 109.8 106.7 110.2 October 13. 107.9 108·Q 98.8 117.5 110.2 107.7 110.0 January 12 . February 16 March 16 1965 109·5 109·5 109·9 110·3 109·9 110·4 103 · 1 102 · 1 104 · 1 119·7 118·3 117·6 111.7 111.7 111.8 109·2 109·3 109·6 110.9 111.8 111.3 April 13 May 18 June 15 112.0 112.4 112.7 111.6 111.9 112.5 108·1 109·9 111·2 | |7·| | |6·3 | |7·| 112·1 112·0 112·5 112·2 112·6 112·8 118·7 119·0 119·1 July 13 . August 17 . September 14 112.7 112.9 113.0 112·0 112·1 111·7 108-6 108-3 106-8 117·1 118·2 118·4 112·6 112·6 112·6 112·9 113·2 113·6 119-0 119-0 119-0 October 12. November 16 December 14 ||3·| ||3·6 ||4·| 111·4 112·2 113·3 106·0 109·4 112·8 |18·5 |18·1 |19·1 112·5 112·4 112·5 113·8 114·3 114·4 119·1 119·0 119·0 January 18 . February 22 March 22 1966 114·3 114·4 114·6 ||3·0 ||2·8 ||3·| 111-6 109-8 109-1 118-5 118-8 119-7 112.7 113.1 113.6 114·8 115·0 115·3 119·0 119·0 119·0 April 19 May 17 June 21 116·0 116·8 117·1 115·2 118·0 118·4 115·1 124·6 123·7 120.7 121.9 123.9 114·3 114·8 115·5 116·3 116·3 116·5 119-0 119-0 119-0 July 19 August 16 September 20 116·6 117·3 117·1 116·2 116·1 115·1 113.7 113.0 109.6 122.7 123.5 122.9

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

October 18

November 15 December 13

117·4 118·1 118·3

115·4 116·6 117·0

110-9 116-7 118-3

122 · 3 121 · 7 122 · 6

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

116·2 116·2 116·0

116·1 115·8 115·6

116-8 117-8 118-0

118-2 118-7 118-8

|19·| |25·| |25·7

125.6 125.5 125.2

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

Tobacco

80

123.6

100·0 100·0 100·0

100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

100.0

100.0

107.2

109.5

109·5 109·5 109·5

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

120-8 120-8 120-8

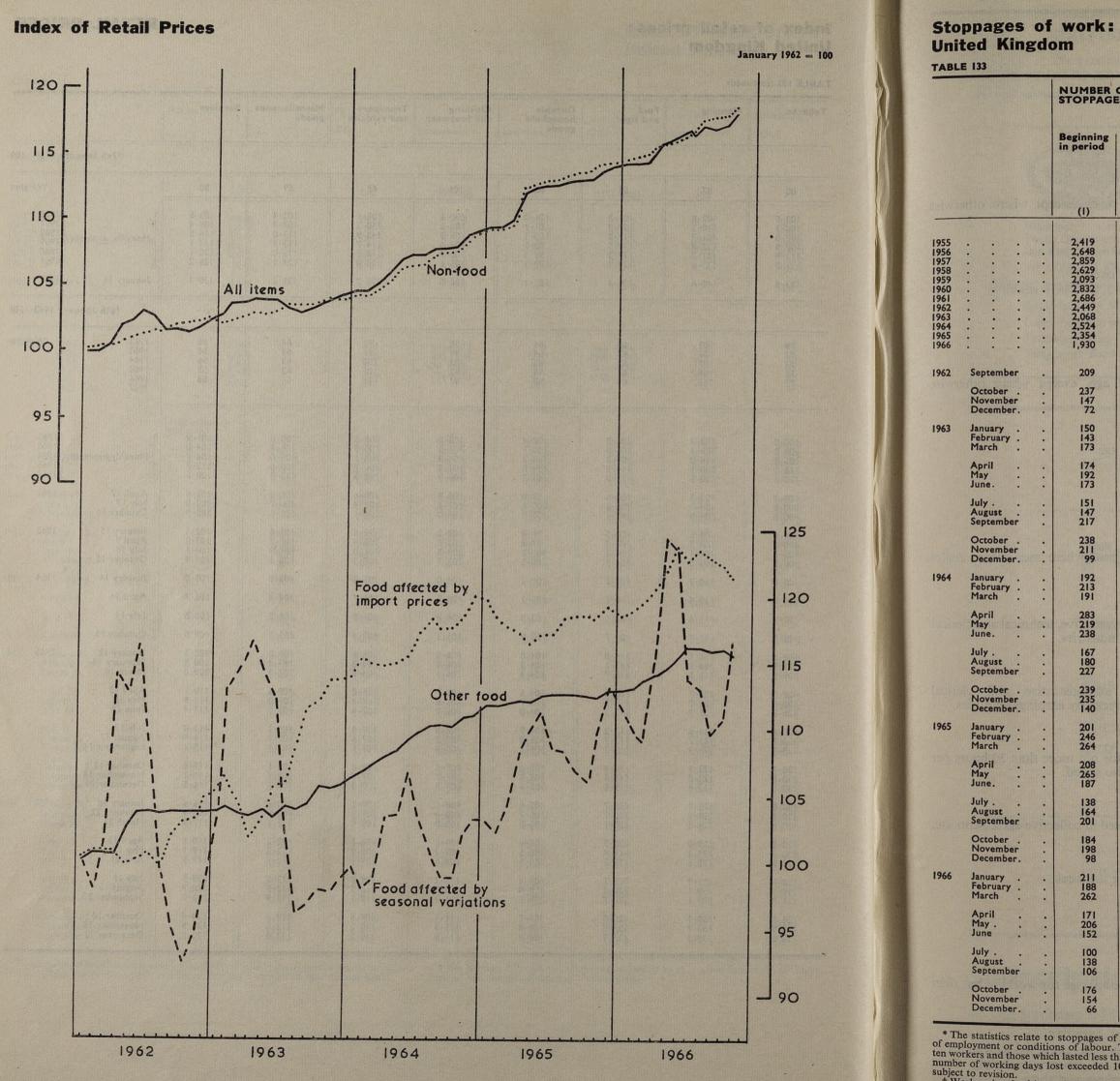
120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

120·8 120·8 120·8

## **RETAIL PRICES**

d) -	wa nist 7		- Contraction	ALANDER STOP IN	AND ADDRESS STRUCT	and a start of the	and a strength of the	and the first of the second
ousing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services		
	Mining .		and the second				17th Janu	uary 1956=100
87	55	66	106	68	59	58	_	Weights
102 · 8 110 · 1 121 · 7 127 · 8 131 · 7 137 · 6	101 · 3 107 · 9 113 · 3 114 · 5 117 · 3 124 · 7	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	102-1 110-2 112-9 114-7 118-1 123-0	102-4 107-7 113-0 113-5 115-0 124-3 128-2	103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2 130 · 1	Monthly averag	es { 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961
140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130-1		uary 1962=100
			1		1		1	
102 104 107 109 113	62 63 66 65 64	64 64 62 59 57	98 98 95 92 91	92 93 100 105 116	64 63 63 63 61	56 56 55 55 56	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Weights
103 · 3 108 · 4 114 · 0 120 · 5 128 · 5	101 · 3 106 · 0 109 · 3 114 · 5 120 · 9	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9	100-5 100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9	100 · 6 101 · 9 105 · 0 109 · 0 112 · 5	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5	Monthly average	
103·3 104·1 104·9	100·8 100·2 101·1	99-8 100-6 100-8	100·9 102·6 103·0	100-4 101-4 101-1	100·2 100·7 101·1	101 · 4 102 · 0 102 · 9	April 17 July 17 October 16	1962
105 · 5 107 · 7 109 · 1 109 · 8	106-5 106-8 104-2 104-9	99·8 99·8 100·1 100·3	103 · 2 103 · 5 103 · 5 103 · 7	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5	101·0 101·7 101·8 102·6	102·4 103·5 104·1 104·9	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	1963
110.9	110-1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	January 14	1964
113.8	110-1	102-2	104.5	101.7	104-4	106.7	April 14 July 14	
114·6 115·7	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	108-0	October 13	
116·1 116·2 116·5	114-8 115-1 115-7	104·0 104·2 104·4	106·0 106·4 106·6	103·9 104·2 104·6	109·0 107·4 107·9	108·3 108·5 109·6	January 12 February 16 March 16	1965
120·7 121·0 121·2	110·5 111·2 112·1	104-6 104-7 104-8	106·7 106·8 106·9	106·8 107·4 107·6	108+6 109+0 109+0	110·1 111·9 112·4	April 13 May 18 June 15	
121 · 6 121 · 7 121 · 9	112·2 112·7 115·2	104·9 105·0 105·1	107·0 107·2 107·4	107·6 107·6 107·6	109·2 109·3 109·4	113-0 114-9 115-4	July 13 August 17 September 14	
122.5 122.8 123.6	115·4 119·6 119·6	105·4 105·4 105·4	107.6 107.7 107.9	107·6 107·7 107·8	109·6 109·7 109·7	115·6 116·2 116·5	October 12 November 16 December 14	
123·7 123·9 124·5	19·7  20·1  20·1	105·6 105·7 105·8	108·1 108·4 108·8	109·1 109·2 109·6	110·6 110·9 111·3	116·6 116·9 117·9	January 18 February 22 March 22	1966
129·0 129·2 129·5	120·3 119·4 119·5	106·4 106·5 106·5	109+1 109+4 109+6	110·1 109·9 109·9	112·2 112·3 112·3	118-6 119-1 119-5	April 19 May 17 June 21	
129·9 130·1 130·1	119·7 120·4 120·7	107·2 108·0 108·1	110·2 110·7 111·0	109·8 110·5 110·1	112·5 113·7 113·9	120·5 120·9 122·0	July 19 August 16 September 20	
130-5 130-7 130-9	120-8 124-8 124-9	108·7 108·8 108·8	·     ·3    ·3	109•9 110•2 110•5	113·6 113·6 113·6	124-4 124-9 125-1	October 18 November 15 December 13	



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## **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***

	NUMBER		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAG	DIN	WORKING		ST IN ALL	STOPPAGES	IN PROGR	ESS	initia territa
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
A);	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,632 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,524 2,354 1,930	2,426 2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,944	(000's) 659 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871   869 529	(000's) 671 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883   876 542	(000's) 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,392	(000's) 1,112 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 117	(000's) 669 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 867	(000's) 23 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12	(000's) 71 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145	(000's) 1,687 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069	(000's) 219 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183
	209	236	44	54	145	27	70	13	9	7	19
	237 147 72	264 177 92	371 30 23	376 40 25	600 135 82	31 23 7	283 84 66	2 1	21 14 4	243 3 3	22 9 1
	150 143 173	163 162 202	22 32 39	24 33 49	54 56 101	15 18 39	25 24 45	 6 3	3 4 10	3 2 2	6   2
:	174 192 173	186 212 189	30 64 49	33 73 55	92 187 144	22 29 76	60 145 51	-	5 5 4	 5 7	3 2 5
:	151 147 217	174 176 234	29 96 44	35 104 45	125 400 107	21 19 22	76 59 46		15 287 5	2    14	10 30 18
:	238 211 99	266 245 122	76 62 47	80 67 53	189 131 170	36 22 8	107 85 130	  2  2	11 4 3	15 8 11	19 10 16
:	192 213 191	203 231 222	91 70 44	102 83 60	381 178 179	60 17 19	283 126 132	1	7 9 10	18 23 7	9 3 12
de	283 219 238	308 262 261	90 66 67	94 84 71	268 204 172	63 29 13	141 145 97		11 9 18	35 8 26	18 10 17
	167 180 227	200 203 258	154 56 62	157 58 67	249 100 159	8 15 24	67 55 81	- 6 11	14 6 8	136 7 10	22 10 24
	239 235 140	277 261 160	66 63 42	77 65 44	161 159 68	25 27 9	68 100 44	4	26 5 1	23 12 8	15 14 5
:	201 246 264	212 280 300	76 134 87	83 155 110	123 371 421	17 32 17	62 217 324	       	9 20 14	27 94 40	8 8 22
•••••	208 265 187	257 301 229	52 124 74	67  30  22	263 503 328	19 209 64	150 198 210	25 7 8	9 12 15	14 46 8	47 32 23
•	138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	- <mark>1</mark> -3	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19
: :	184 198 98	225 227 125	46 70 36	75 70 55	195 145 74	17 7 5	120 74 33		14 8 5	32 4 13	10 51 17
:	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 141 100		12  3  3	16 16 15	12 9 11
:	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
: : :	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18		7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
•	176 154 66	192 183 83	58 36 22	60 41 26	163 133 53	15 12 2	38 66 30		18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11

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

#### DEFINITIONS

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

#### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

#### HM FORCES

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

#### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

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

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

#### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

#### REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

#### WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

#### **TEMPORARILY STOPPED**

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

#### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

#### VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

#### MEN

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

#### WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

### ADULTS

Men and women.

#### BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

#### YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

#### **OPERATIVES**

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

#### MANUAL WORKERS

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

#### OVERTIME

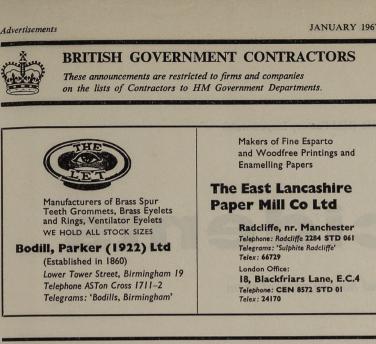
Work outside normal hours.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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