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January 1967

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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 pattern 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 abou 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 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 po
the programme next year.
The purpose of this expansion is to widen the scope of the information available in two ways. First, the large sample will provide more accurate information, parti-
cularly about regional patterns and about the income cularly 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 recom mendation by the Cost of Living Advisory Committe in August 1951 that there should be an enquiry into th 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 1953-5 and the continuing Family Expenditure Survey began in 1957.

In 1962 the Committee recommended that the infor mation obtained from the survey over a period of three 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 multito supplement trade and other sources on which their
stimates of consumers' expenditure are based. It can be used to show the effects of the different types of direct ind indirect taxation and of a wide range of social
benefits on various types of family. It can throw light on he standard of living of many different kinds of household nd 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 ata (for example on occupaions, ansumpor durables) a form which is most useful because accompanied by information about income. Consequently a good deal of the nformation extracted from the survey is made available other government departments, local authorities egional planning authorities, and non-official bodies
university research workers and private organisations in market research. In no circumstances re the particulars of individual households released in a rom 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 detailed expenditure records for two weeks, is spread as evenly as possible throughout the year. As the surve covers only private households, people living in hostel 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 house holds and resident domestic servants are included, bu persons renting part of a dwelling furnished or unfurnished from the main tenant or owner and catering for them selves, are regarded as separate hod as members of the
under 16 away at school are included as household, but others receiving education away from home are not.
Interviewers
Interviewers visit each household to establish contact and seek the co-operation of every member who is 16 over, or though under 16 is in full-time work. Severa calls may be required before contact is made. If any member is temporarily away, record keeping is delayed hold agrees to co-operate various questionnaires are hold 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 eac household at least three times more; to supply diaries fo the second seven days, to deal with any queries which interval between the initial and final visit to a co-operatin interval between the initial and fic

## Three Questionnaires

There are three questionnaires which are completed by the interviewers. One covers general informatio about the household, 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 electricit and telephone charges. In adita, it seeks details abo commodities obtained free or at concessionary prices questionnaire is usually obtained either from the head of the household or the housewife. The other questionnair are completed for each individual adult member of th
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 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 them-
selves. They are asked to enter details of all payments selves. 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 inform Once all the completed
scrutinised by the Social Survey to 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)

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE Survey is that of coding which includes the allocation of n identifying number to each purchase in the record arious 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 equired from the questionnaires and record-books an 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 pro vides for conversion of recorded items of expenditure or ncome covering varying periods into a common perio 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 o
expenditure for households of different types distinguishe by income, family composition, occupation of head o by income, family composition, occupation of head of
household ett., and information about the incomes and ources of income of individual members of household and about earnings (related to age, sex and occupationa位us) is also aval. In the results published in thes eports 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 lesse extent) on tobacco, and meals out. Chocolates, sweets an ice cream are also thought to be understated and a
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 bee taken of rebates received. Nor has any adjustment bee approached which fail to co-operate in the survey eac year may have different income and expenditure patterns from those which do. Constant efforts are made to mprove the information obtained from the survey by conducting 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 informatio analysis of such material on a regional basis for the purposes of regional planning. Although, for many purposes, he sampling variation of the information obtained is already quite small, it may be unacceptably large fo
relatively small groups of households, or of incom carners in a particular region. It is, therefore, intended that when the survey is fully expanded it should be is 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 whil

JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazett 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 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 show a high sampling variation in the present sample.
nformation 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 association with the data about household compo.

## 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 3184, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s 6 d net).
Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has invited representatives of the three employers' organisations concerned and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federatio to meet him at an early dat
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 partie 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, Mr. D. J. Flunder, Group Industrial Relations Officer,
the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., and Mr. Gerard Wood, 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. It main recommendations are-
The amalgamation of the existing unions into one re presenting the whole industry, with the assistance of he TUC
An examination of the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation between the various employers or Association, with the assistance of the CBI
New joint machinery for consultation and negotiation for the general printing and provincial newspaper in-
dustries 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 consulative machin-
A comprehensive procedure within the new joint machinery for dealing with disputes: machincryendent person, to be drawn from a jointly
An inded panel, to be available in any dispute impervious
agreed agreed panel, to be available in any dispute impervious
to settlement by negotiations within the industry: to settlement by negotiations within the industry:
The British Federation of Master Printers to undertake The British Federation of Master Printers to undertake
urgently, if possible with the co-operation of other 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: 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 Coperative Press, Manchester and says that these disputes are 'essentially episodes in a jurisdictional conflict between the unions concerned.' In both cases it is considered hat the disputes can at this time be settled only within the existing framework of union organisation, and that ny settlement in these cases should not in any way be ination of questions of manning and operation of other achines of a similar type for the future.
They recommend that the interim arrangements agreed t 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 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 processe and techniques which will be largely, though not ntirely, confined to their effect to the bigger estab-
(ii) These new processes and techniques will call for number of adjustments of attitudes by both side force trained to be capable of adapting itself readily to the requirements of new processes, as well retaining capacity for exercising their tradition skill in fields where still required.
(iii) The introduction of new processes and technique coupled with the effects of increasing economic of industry, collectively and separately, in recruitment, training and retraining of workers in new skills required, as well as in the provision for retire ment or and 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 increas the number of people in the management of the genera printing industry with special responsibility for personnc 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 arrangeme interest of its members.
the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamatio between the various employers' organisations should be put in hand, with the assistance of the C.B.I. If, afte such an examination, this proved impracticable then th inery for maintaining continuous contact on matters of common interest.
The court found that the principal handicap from whic 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 representin
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 union should review the position, power and functions of and training them. "We think that Fathers of Chapel fill a position of great importance in the field of personne relations and that they exercise these functions with sense of responsibility," say the court. "But we thin that more and better use should be made of these officer or election and periods of office vary considerably between unions, but that there are as yet no commo arrangements or schemes for instructing holders of thi
important office in the discharge of their duties "" important office in the discharge of their duties."
They recommend, as a matter of urgency the estab-

JNUURY 1967 MINSTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE
lishment of a body representative of both sides of the 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 oint machinery should be more extensive in scope than ot only arrangements for dealing with industrial disputes is general, but also those aspects of wages and conditions of employment appropriate to a national
They also recommend that the BFMP the Newspape 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 hem in the negotiations preceding the establishment of uch machinery and to serve, during the early stages a The court set out certain features, for dealing with disputes, which they think should be incorporated in the ew procedure. These include bringing in an independen person chosen from a panel previously selected jointly by
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 hses matters.
It states that it is clearly desirable that the industry It ase to assess by objective means the require ments of new machinery and processes in terms of both he numbers and the precise kind of skills required to operate them, and that there should be means for settlin isagreements arising from such assessment between work of forecasting the industry's future labour require ments has been completed, it is not possible to indicate he effects of new processes and techniques will have upon the industry's total labour forc
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 certai ectors and a fall in the requirement for certain skills the be re-deployment and retraining by making adequate provision for retirement pensions nd redundancy payments.
The arrangements which the industry makes for retraining its existing labour force and for training new ntrants will be of great significance to the ease with hich the industry aday Thocesses and techniques.
sive urgent consideration to the alterations and modifiations required in the apprenticeship system and sugges hat the arrangements made in Holland and West Germany might be examined, where the apprenticeship raining on which specialist skills and knowledge can be later imposed. The requirements for retraining should be ept 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

Puring 196, there was an incrase of of 3.3 Ber cent. in the average
 In manuacacurine industries only, the comesenondine fipusis
 movement occurred before the Governments announceement on
20th July of the standstill in prices and incomes (see Prices and
 August 1960 page 460 . A Atter 20th July, 1966 a small number or
changes in rates of wages and hours of work became operative under statutory wages regulation orders issued before e etth July
Changes in basic weekly rates of wages coming into operation 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 afficted more tha $4 \frac{1}{n}$ million workers, of whom about $2 \frac{3}{3}$ million also benefited
under wage incrases referre to above. The estimated aggregate increase in weekly rates of wages amounted to $£ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ million, com-
pared with rather more than $£ 6$ million in 1965 , and the aggregate pared with rather more than 66 million in 1965 , and the aggregate
reduction in normal weekly hours amounted to $5 \frac{3}{4}$ million hours, reduction in normal weekly hours amounted to
compared with about $11 \frac{1}{4}$ million hours in 1965
These statistics relate
These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the
monetary amounts quoted in this article represent the increase in monetary amountr quoted in this article represent the increase in
basic full-time weeklt rates of wates only and not the total in-
crease in the wages bill.

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

Tables 1 and 2 show for all industries and services and for manu | facturing industries only, the indices of weekly and hourly rates |
| :--- |
| of wages and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on | $319 t$ 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 iives a comparison of percentage changes in the indices
for each of the years from 1956 to 1966 inclusive. Th index 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |



Table 3-Percentage Increase or Decrease during the Year | Year ending December 3ist | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly wage } \\ \text { rates } \\ \text { Increase }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Hourly wage } \\ \text { rates } \\ \text { Increase }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Normal } \\ \text { weckly hours } \\ \text { Decrease }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



These indices relate to changes in basic rates of wages and
ormal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of
changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or or hours
actually worked actually worked. A comparisison between changes in earnings and
rates of wages between April 1956 and April 1966 (the October
1966 figures are not yet availabe) shows that in the industries and rates of wages between Aprill 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 in weekly earnings (all workers) was $72 \cdot 4$ per cent., compared
with $44 \cdot 1$ per cent. in weekly rates, whists 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 $71 \cdot 9$ per cent. for weekly earnings, 42.1 per cent.
for weekly rates, $8 \cdot 9.9$ per cent. for hourly earnings and $55 \cdot 6$ per
cent. for hourly rates.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work
As already stated, during the year about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $£ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages.
An alysis 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-time weekly wages <br> rates |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { andomut of } \\ & \text { increases } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1950000 | 105,000 | 80,000 | 160,00 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{1454,000 \\ 340000}}$ | 750,00 | 355,000 | 30,000 |
|  | cisisioion | (120.000 | cisiole | (30.000 |
|  | cilitioion |  | cisiotioiou |  |
|  | - 1 2550.000 |  | (10.000 | 越, |
|  |  | tilis.000 |  | $\substack { \text { 1,4ti.2.000 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2,000{ \text { 1,4ti.2.000 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 , 0 0 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |
| Transort and communication | ${ }_{455,000}^{575000}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{335 \\ 310,000}}$ | ${ }^{\text {1055,000 }}$ |  |
|  | 125.000 <br> 420,000 | (45,000 | 630,000 | 000 |
| Total. | 8,55,000 | 4,53,000 | 4,315,000 | 5,75s, |

Table 5-Month by Month Effect of the Changes

| Montct when change tookefiect | Wagesty rates of |  | Normal weekly hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

The figures in the Tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to
revision. It should be remembered that, in the columns showing 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 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 dates when agreement was reached or statutury wage regulation order signed.
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 .

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE Table 6

| Method |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,300 | 50.7 |
| Woides estabished bit of utary ine ement | l.130 | 25:0 |
|  | 455 | 10.0 |
| Total | 4,535 | 100.0 |


| $\underset{\substack{\text { Year ending } \\ \text { Dec. } 3 \text { list }}}{ }$ |  |  | Estimated net amounts of change in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{18} \\ & \frac{18}{18} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square$ <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |

Table 8-Normal Weekly Hours of Work



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
difiences in the amount of change between Ifferences in the amount of change between one year and another
In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should In particuar, the grouping of igures 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-scaale
dijustments, were deferred for about 3 million workers djustments, were deferred for about 3 million workers, of whom
$2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ million had benefited from increases in rates of wages or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ milition had beneited from increases in rates of wages or
reductions in normal weekly hours earlier in the year. The defer-
ment of arrangements for reducing normal weekly hours affected
 about 200,000 workers. A small number of wages regulation orders
issued before 2oth July came into operation later in the year, and
these resulted in changes for workers engaged in certain inthese resulted in changes for workers engaged in certain in-
dustries, including dressmaking, rope, twine and net, paper box dustries, including dressmaking, rope, wine and net, paper box
manufacture, corset manufacture, shirt, collar and tie making,
aiir, bass and fibre, toy manutacture, and peramulat manuacacture, corset manufacture, shirt, collar and tie making,
hair, bass and fibre, toy manufacture, and perambulator and
invalid carriage manufacture.

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| 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-Engand and Wales | Introduction of special interim payments of 15 s. a week for men and 10 s. for women. Special night shift premium of 10 s. a week introduced for shift workers when working nights. |
| 24 January | ${ }^{31}$ January | Dock labour-Great Britia | Increase in national minimum wage of 25.88, a day. Pieceeworkers' rates |
| 11 february | \| April | Road pasenger cransport (company-owneed undertakings) | Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40. |
|  | 18 April | Agriculure Scotiand |  |
| 16 febrasa** | \| Febrrary | Electricity suply-Great Brition |  per annum. |
| 16 February | 1 March | Electrical cable making-Great Britian | Increase of 85, 4d. week for men and women. |
| 17 february | 28 March | Retail furrishing and allied trades-Great Brita | Increases instautory minimum remuneration ranging from 10s. 6 d . |
| 21 Ferruary | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 28 \text { february } \\ 1 \text { September t } \end{array}\right\}$ | Railway Service (British | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Reduction in normal wekly hours of work from } 42 \text { to } 40 . \\ \text { Increase of } 3 \text { per cent. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 21 february | 4 April | Hairdressing-Grat Britin |  |
| 6March | 1 June | Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring-Great | Increa |
| 8 March* | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1 \text { March } \\ 1 \\ 1 \text { April } \end{array}\right.$ | Biscuit manuacture-Grea | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Increases of } 85 \text { s. } 6 \text { d. a week for men and } 75 \text {. for women. } \\ \text { Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from } 41 \text { too } 0 \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| ${ }^{22}$ March | $1^{\text {May }}$ | Sawmiling-England and Wales |  |
| 1 April | 1 April | Government industrial ssablishments-Greas Britai |  |
| 4 April | 2 May | Rotail newazzency tabacco and confectionery trades- | Increase in satutury minimum remuneration of ammunts ranging from 135 s. to |
| 6Apri* | 28 March | Pottery manufacture-Great Brita | Plusage on earnings increased from 52 to $61 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; minimum piecework requirement increased from 20 hours of work from 42 to 41. |
| 13 April | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 7 \text { Novermbert } \\ 6 \text { November } 1967 \end{array}\right\}$ | Building and elivi engineering construction-Local | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Increases of } 3 \text { d. an hour for cratusmen and 22d. for labourers. } \\ \text { Increases of } 3 \mathrm{~d} \text { d. an hour for cratumen and } 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { dor liaburers }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 10 may | 15 June | Rood haulize contracting (other than British Road | Statuory minimum remuneration increased by b 3 per cent. |
| 10 May | 1 June | Sawnilling-England and Wales | Incresese of 2 d , an hour for labourers. |
| $13 \mathrm{May*}$ | 1 I January | Post Office (engineering gradss)-United Kingdom | Increase of 5 per cent. |
| 10 June | 26 June | Road passenger transport-London and adiacent country | Increases of 18 |
| 14 June* | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}6 \text { June } \\ 27 \text { June }\end{array}\right.$ | Coalmining-Grast Britain | Introduction of night allowances ranging from 6d. to 4 s . a shift, according to time of shift. <br> Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of Is. or $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. |
| 1 July | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 5 \text { September } t \\ 4 \text { Sopetember } \\ 2 \text { Seperember } \\ \hline 1968 \end{array}\right\}$ | Electrical contracting-England and Wales and Northern | Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of 1 s . or $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. Regrading of operatives resulting in increases of 2 s ., 9d. or 3d. an hour. Increases of Is. 6d., 9d. or 3d. an hour. <br> Increas ranging from 8s. 4d. to 17s. 8d. a week, according to occupation. |
| 7 July | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}5 \text { Seperembert } \\ 4 \text { Seprember } 1967\end{array}\right\}$ | Local authorities' services-England | \{Increase of lis: a week for men with proporional amounts for wome |
| 14 July | 3 August | Dressmaking and women's light clothing-England and |  |
| 14 July | 20 August $\dagger$ | Building brick and allied industries England and Wales | Increase of 3 dd an h hour. Reduction in normal weekly hncreases of 10 s. a week for men and 8 s. for women. |
| 18 July | 1 Ausust $\dagger$ | Wale Woiesie erocerr and provison trade |  |
| 19 uly* | ${ }^{3}$ Julyt | Gas supply Great Britain | Increas |
| 20 July* | 14 Juy $\dagger$ |  | Increase of 98, 38. a week. |
| 29 November | 1 I anuary 1967 | Wholesile mante and costume making-Great Britain |  |
| (30 Noverber | 6 Febraary 190 | Agriciulure-England and Wales | Inerease of 6 frs. week for adut male workers with proopertional amounts for |
| 1 December | 1 Ianuary 1967 | Licensed non-residential establishments-Great Brit |  |
| 1 December | 1 January 1967 | Mik distribution-England and Wales | Inc |

*Agreed, awarided or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date

The movement towards a shorter normal working week coninued during the first seven months of the year. Industries in which reductions in normal hours becaane effective included building,
civil engineering, local authorities (manual workers), British Railways (including railway workshops), company-owned omni-
bus undertakings, health services, footwear manufacture, cotton buinning 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 ith pay arrangements. It is estimated that almost two-fifths of more than two weeks and just over three-fifths have a basic
entitlement to two weeks. In addition, just over one quarter of entitlement to two weeks. In addition, just over one quarter of
all manual workers are engaged in industries and services in which

JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 1 here is provision for additional days of holiday after a certain
number of years continuous service. 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 statuory wages regulation orders made in 1966 are listed in Table 9. Cananges due to take effiect, but deferred under the purport to be a complete record of all settlements; furthermore
changes due for implementation during the first six months 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 Period of Severe Restraint, Cmnd. 3150: MINISTPY OF LABour Period of Severe restrannt, Cmnd.
GAZETTE, December, 1966 page 816 ).

## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1966


#### Abstract

The number of stoppages of work + in progress in the United ingdom in 1966 was 1,944 (including 14 which had continue Kingdom in 1966 was 1,944 (including 14 which had continued om 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 loppages occurred, as compared with $2,925,000$ working days ost 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 progress in 1966 was arout 542,000 , including 115,000 workers vho were indirectly involved (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the stopagas occurred, parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 19655 was about 876,000 workers, including about 195,000 workers who about 876,000 workers, were indirectly involved. Industrial analysis In table 10, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the nding figures are in 1966 are classified by industry and corresthe nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the sums of o the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the sums of he constituent items may not agree with the totals shown. The constituent items may not agree with the totals shown. ing in 1996 , 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, nemer enineering shipbuid in and marine engineering and the "other ngineering, 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 The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress was about 334,000 less than in 1965. There were reductions in most dustry groups, the largest being in motor vehicles and cycles $-91,000)$, coal mining ( $-68,000$ ), engineering ( $-37,000$ ), food, rink and tobacco ( $-24,000$ ) and shinbuilding and marine enginrink and tobacco ( $-24,000$ and ship building and marine engin- ering $(-21,000)$. The increases which occurred in several industry groups were construction $(+8,000)$. construction (+8,000). The aggereate number of working days lost by stoppages in 1966 showed a reduction of 533,000 compared with 1965. The 1966 showed a reduction of 533, ,000 compared with 1965. . he argest 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 $(-134,000)$, metal manufacture ( $-104,000$ ) and engineering $(-10,000)$. here were appreciable reductions also in food drink and tobacco ( $-44,0000$, 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 $+434,000)$. $+45,000)$.


## Principal stoppages of worl

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 introduction of a 40 -hour week while at sea. An offier by the
employers of a thre-stage reduction in working hours at sea
from 56 to 40 by 1968 had been reiected employers of a hree-stage reauction ind
from 56 to 40 by 1968 had been rejected. Thumber on worker
involved rose during the stoppage to about 30,000 and the loss

12 January 1967 ministry of Labour gazette of working days is estimated at about 8550000 . Following an
interim regort by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour, which recommended improvements over the employers
offer arememen was reached on terms for a resumption of work
as as from midnight 1st July. An account of the court's proposals
and the ensuing negotiations was given in the MINISTRY or and the ensuing negotiations was give
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A stoppage of work by about 60 skilled maintenance men at a
steel works in Neath early in March resulted in the laying of 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 reduction in earnings, and the stoppage lasted for over six weeks
until a new working plan was agred as a basis for resumption
of work late in April. Altogether there was a loss of about 33,000 of working days.
work
Early in June a stoppage, involving at first over 200 fitters and in Wednesbury and continued a sttil the end of Sententernger firm in Wednesbury and continued until the end of September, by
which time the numbers involved had fallen to under 100 . The
origina issue was managents original issue was management's refusal to accede to a demand
for dismissal of a night supervisor, but subsecuuently the question 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 consequencery. The the number of of production workers laid of in 1,300 in the second week of the
stopage and the total loss in working days was over 12,000 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 On 3rd January about 300 draughtsmen and tracers employed at
Leicester in the manufacture of industrial engines stopped work Leicester in the manufacture of industrial engines stopped work
in protest against the use of self-employed and contract draughts
men men. 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 settement provided that
self-employed draughtsmen would not in future be used and there self-employed draughtsmen would not in future be used and there
was provision for discussion between management and union was provision for discussion between management and union
on the conditions for future employment of draughtmen from
contract firms. The stoppage caused a loss of nearly 12,000 contract firms. The stoppage caused a loss of nearly 12,000
working days. In a North London firm manufacturing industria plant and stelelwork, a dispute over a claim for the addition o
two extra days to the three weeks' annual holiday with pay led two extra days to the three weeks' annual holiday with pay led
to a stoppage by 1,200 manual workers which lasted for nine wo stoppage by 1,20 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
f electrical machinery at Stafford stopped work in the last week of electrical machinery at Stafford stopped work in the last week
of January in support of a claim by drillers and press operators of January in support of a claim by drillers and press operators
for increases in their basic piecework rates. Work was resumed
earry in March on acceptance by the drillers of an increase of 3d early in March on acceptance by the drillers of an increase of 3 d an hour and agreement to continue enegotiation of the press
operators' claim under normal procedure. About 33,000 working
days were lost. Another large-scale stoppase in the electrical ans were lost. Another large-scale estoppage in the electricical
dagineering industry took place towards the end of the year.
and engineering industry took place towards the end of the year.
Following a dispute over the signing of safety certificatee for
oower presses, and the laving off of 2 s toolroo fitters an power presses, and the laying off of of 23 toolroom fititers and
nachinists who were working to rule, about 80 workers at a 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 Ayclifiee withdrew their lagaour on 8 th Nevoenomere. In the the courre
of a stoppage of nearly three weeks' duration the numbers of a stoppage of nearly three weeks' duration the numbers
idirectly involved rose to about 1,200 and altogether more than
15,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed on Monday, 15,000 working
d8th November.

A dispute arising from a claim by machinists for new piecewor ates for work on a modified engine led to a series of stoppages
at a Coventry motor vehicle factory over a period of seven weeks rom the last week of Anril onwards, involving 230 machinists
for
on two days in A pril and 60 at various dates in May and June on two days in April and 60 at various dates in May and June.
The interruptions in production resulted in lay-offs of ofthe workers at the Coventry factory which included up to 7,500

Oth June. Altogether about 70,000 working days were lost. There were. also extensive lay-offs at the firm's factories in June was on the basis that negotiations were to follow inquiry
nd report by the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council. The and report by the Motor Industry Joint Lab
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虽 labour by 130 paint sprayers at a a desult of the with wam fawal factory in nd the total number of workers rendered idle reached 4,000 in he course of a two-week stoppage. About 34,000 working days were lost. . ine paint sprayers objected to a reduction in the
extra breaks allowed to them because of the nature of their work,
and resumption of and resumption of work followed agreement that the Motor
Industry Joint Labour Council should inguire into the dispute. A claim for an increase in piecework rates led to a stoppage of ork lasting nearly three weeks in February by 1,450 semi-skilled
achine operators, testers and assemblers employed by two nachine operators, testers and assemblers employed by two
iverpool firms manufacturing motor vehicle components and
other engineering products ther engineering products. Over 20 sences was resumed on were 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
 one June. About 47,000
pending negotiations.

A stoppage of work which began on 21 st October at a car
omponents factory in Oxford lasted three weeks, involving Amponents 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 14 the Noverber. It was estimated that working was resumed on 14 th November. It was estimated that
about 35,00 workers in motor vehicle assembly plants were laid
off as a result of the stoppage.

On 26 th September, about 800 car delivery drivers employed
mainly in the Birmingham area stopped work in protest against mainly in the Birmingham area stopped work in protest against continued after the expiry on 11 trivers October of the last redundancy otice issued by the employers. The redundancies followed a drivers' stoppage in turn caused extensive lay-offs among motor ehicle 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 frms employing most of the drivers drivers, but negotiations by firms emp

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

In the port transport industry, early in 1966 a series of one-day
oken 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

 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 At Livercool some iocs ancreases stopage in phiccework began on 3rice were otober and
lasted for four working days was in in support of a claim for 100
nvolved rose from about 50 on the first day to over 9,000 on the Jorth and altogether over 14,000 working days were lost.
Work was resumed on agreed terms on 7 th October. At the end of Cctober, a stoppage of work by stevedores in the Port of London
asted for seven working days, involving a total of about 5,600 asted 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 pointed by the Minister of Labour.
A large-scale stoppage of work in the
A large-scale stoppage of work in the road passenger transport
ndustry occurred when about 500 bus drivers and conductors
Y Yorkshire ceased work on 16 th October in in Yorkshire ceased work on 16 th October in protest against
new operating schedules. Work was not resumed until 4 th Decem-

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE ber, after agreement on some issues had been reached and
pending further negotiations. About 18,000 working days were In Northern Ireland, about 1,100 junior bank officials with-
In drew their services on 6 th May in support of a claiin for an
11 per cent. "status" increase in rates of pay, in addition to the incomes "norm" of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. About 1,30 senior officials
later became involved, and in a six weeks stoppage nearly
58,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed on 20th July This banks. This dispute was part of a larg
Republic as well as Northern Ireland.

## Industrial Relations in Motor Manufacturing

The continuing need for the services of the kind being provided
y the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council and for more formation and research on the longer term problem of relations
the motor industry are among the suggestions by Mr. Jack camp, chairman of the council, in his report to the Minister of Labour published recently (HMSO or through any book-
seller, price 1s. 9 d . net). Mr. Scamp's report, the state of relations in the industry and
he future work of the council will be discussed by the Minister he future work of the council will be discussed by the Minister
with representatives of managements and trade unions. It surveys with representatives of managements and trade unions. It surveys eals 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 of the industry, which must be having a shattering effect on the morase of both employers and workpeople. Never, he adds,
"has it been more necessary than it is now that the industry hould 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 coouncil was set up to promote
good relations in the industry, but, in spite of the council's sood relations in the industry, but, in spite of the council's
ferms of reference which direct it to enquire into disputes lerms of reference which direct it to enquire into disputes
leading to unofficial strikes, it has not been called on to investi-
gate one unofficil strike. gate one unofficial strike.
No practical difficulty has arisen over intervention in official
disputes or in a dispute in component firms. Action in these Niso practical dificulty has arisen over intervention in official
disutes or in a dispute in component firms. Action in these
matters was necessarily dependent on the agreement of the matters was necessarily dependent on the agreement of the
parties, but Mre scamp feels that this problem can be dealt
with empirically, and formal extension of the council's terms of with empirically, and formal extension of the council's terms of
reference is not necessary. eference is not necessary.
Since its inception the
Since its inceetion the council had undertaken 11 full-scale
nquiries into specific problemm. These investigations had been
narked by some encouraing 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
fequest to the company concerned for a the implementatiom of the council's findings. The council is then able to consider whether the matter may be regarded as as a, preliminary to further examination of outstanding
as problems.
Mr. Scam
enerally acceppete, and with a a serious reservation, have in
larise measure been implemented. The ser. large measure been implemented. The serious reservation is the
failure of the union side to implement one of the most important
recommendation in the fist recommendations in the first report on the Rover Car Company's
assembly plant at
be rolihull that the Joint Works Committee should rece nstituted. The trade union side have been unable to
agree among themselves who should serve
agree among themselves who should serve on the committee.
This has left the management without any machinery for
dealing jointly with the unions at the plant, Mr. Scamp says, awaiting the responssible to further for perproanenent operation. He inde on his behal to the trade unions through the Confederation of Shipbuilding
and Engineering Unions so that the Council may consider what
nut 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 wheathe that of the trade union members were uncertain whether they had
authority to enter into discussions regarding a procedure agree ment which the councili had not power to change. They fearee -
that, notwithstanding the decision of the full Council to appoint that, notwithstanding the decision of the full Council to appoin
such a sub-committee, discussion of the procedure agreement was a matter which should be confined to the Confederation of Ship
building and Engineering Unions and the Engineering Employers Federation.
"It was clear, however, that individual members of the sub were desirable but they had differing views as to the form which the changes might take. Various tentative ideas were suggeste including the possibility or a separate procedure for companies
engaged in motr manufacture a separate employers) organisa
tion, the elimination of the local conference stage from the tion, 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. the report, "is clear from the fact that, all too frequently, stop-
pages of work occur at best, before the procedurala arrangements have been used of to
the fullest extent. This situation is frequently defended with th argument that the procedure takes too long and that men get
 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 The couni at Central Conferercee. Out of 60 cases about two thirds stoaring
to four months, whilst the remainder took somewhat loone. of four months, whilst the remainder took somewhat longer
Mr. Scamp says sthat there has been abundant evidence during Mr. Scamp says that there has been abundant evidence during
the past year that the full-time officialo of the unions have beee
axxious that the procedure should operate effectively, but theii 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 Athough working days lost in disputes had declined ( 3 million
in the first hal of 1966 as against 6 million in the same perio
in 1965 ) the number of strikes had gone up $(1,200$ a year in the 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 .) first half of 1966, as opposed to 1,000 in the same perioc of 196 ).
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

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 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 unio members. "Failure by the industryy to enforce whatever procedur
merrement is in operation can only lead to anarchy, a state whic 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 minority groups of men from the selfish pursuit of immediate
sectional advantage, without regard to agrements, one is forced
to the conclusion that the only solution may be for the power to to the conclusion that the only solution may be for the power to
impose sanctions against indiscipline to be vested in authorities impose sanctions against indiscipline to be vested in authorities
outside or independent of the motor car industry. In that case,
serious reaches by 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 of 1966 arose from disputes directly related to
questions of pay. The report points out that the wage structure questions of pay. The report points out that the wage structur
in the motor industry is, for the most part, a complex system in the motor industry is, for the most part, a complex system,
within which has grown up a structure of relativities and differen-
ials, which is guarded most jealously, irrespective of other con-
iderations. There is no doubt that the present complex structure, derations. There is no doubt that the present complex structure, from piecework systems, leaves much to be desired and there is
need for most of the companies to take a serious look at their need for most of the companies to take a serious look at their In particular, any review of the wage structure demands a
careful and comprehensive approach rather than the continued areful and comprehensive approach rather than the continued
pplication of the present piecemeal and often inflationary application of the present piecemeal and onten iniationary
solutions. Moreover, care is needed to retain sufficient flexibility
to take account of future changes in organisation and techniques o take account of future changes in organisation and techniques
and to avoid the mere exchange of one set of rigidities for nrther. Mr, Scamp ses 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 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 isposal. It is hoped that in the course of the next few months
hhis approch will both yield useful information and help to dentify 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 Octo
Details are given in Table 11
Details are given in table 11 .
Information about the numbers of adminstrative, technical
and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained
twice a year-mid-April and mid-October-on returns made by 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 The e figureses include managerss, superintendents and works
foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and foremen: research, experimenta, development, technical and
design employese other than operatives: draughtsmen and tracers:
and office employees including work's office employees. and office employees including work's office employees
From this information estimates have been made of 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 employes. administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries,
and the proportion that the latter reoup formed of all employees
The figures are 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 Minstry or
Estimates for April, 1966, were publi
LABOUR GAZETTE (July 1966, page 394).
Table $11 \begin{aligned} & \text { Administrative, Technical and Clerical workers in } \\ & \text { Manufacturing Industries, mid-October 1966 }\end{aligned}$

| Industry group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { operatives } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Total } \\ \text { omploeses } \\ \text { imployos } \\ \text { inment } \\ \text { ment } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males (Thousands) (Per cent.) |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 369 | 102 | 471 | 21.6 |
| Metal manufacture | ${ }_{44}^{24}$ | ${ }_{94}^{126}$ | ${ }_{538}^{373}$ | ${ }^{33} \mathbf{3}$ : 5 |
| Engineering and electrical | ${ }^{1.193}$ | 492 | 1,685 | 29.2 |
| Shipbuilding and marine | 158 <br> 556 | 177 | ${ }_{738}^{187}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{293}^{39}$ | ${ }_{66}^{72}$ | ${ }_{3}^{359}$ | ${ }_{18,5}^{18.6}$ |
| Leather, leather goods fur Clothing and footwear | ${ }_{118}^{28}$ | ${ }_{30}$ | 33 <br> 140 <br>  | ${ }_{21}^{15 \cdot 6}$ |
|  | ${ }^{220}$ | ${ }_{33}^{45}$ | ${ }_{230}^{265}$ | 17.6 |
|  | 197 323 | 33 100 | 238 423 | 23.7 |
| Other manufácturing in- | 323 157 | 48 | 205 | 23.2 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total, all } \\ \text { industries }}}{\text { menufacturing, }}$ | 4,610 | 1,419 | 6,029 | 23.5 |

Table 11 (continued)


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

Results of the fourth annual enquiry made by the Ministry Labour, in May 1966, into the occupations of employees in
manufacturing industries in Great Britain are given in the tables nanuracturing ingustries in Great Britain are given in the tables
on the following pages. They show that out of a total of about million workers in firms with 11 or more employees one-quarte ere administrative, technical or clerical staff, and nearly one-
hird were skilled operatives or in training for skilled jobs. Results of the 1963 , 1964 and 1965 enquiries were publishe in the issues of the GAzETTE for, respectively, December 1963
and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; and January 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, occupational coverage and other arrangements see, for example,
MINISTRY O LABou GAZETE (January, 1966 page 2 ). The MINITRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (January, 1966 page 2). The
procdure used. however, for obtaining information from the
private sector of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry private sector of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry
was altered to bring it into line, as far as practicable, with that was altered to bring it into ine, as far as practicabe, wisters
for other manuacturing industies
Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 7,500 establishments, Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 7,500 establishments,
that is, all establishments with 50 or more employes and a
 eceived in time for inclusion in the summary tables from more
than 9 per cent.of the establishments approached, and in total
there forms included 58 per cent. of all employees within the hese forms included 58 per cent. of all all employeeces within the
scope of the enquiry in manufacturing industries. coop of the enquiry in manufacturing industries.
It was assumed that the pattern of employment ments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all
establishments in the same size-range in the same industry and stablishments in the same size-range in the same industry and he provide (except for shiry yourms were grossed up on this basis
ond omments 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 in each industry was already known. The aggregated fizures on
the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each
size-range and in each aid size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading),
were therefore multitieied ty the ratio between (1) the total number were therefore multipied 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 Memployees.
For manu
Fmployees.
For manuacturing industry as a whole (except for the sector
of Order VII not surveyed) the nubers fer enquiry forms compleyeted by employers were 295,934 in establish-

 cent., respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to
be en each sizerange.
The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of
employees published regulary in the GAZERTE are usually
shown to the nearest 100 . The estimates in this article have been calculated the thearest nearest ten, enot because this dergee of accuracy
is claimed for them, but only to provide further information 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 worker
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 mind when reference is mate 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 yin columns (6) and (7). In the published analyses
fow 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.
 tices in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and
over. Subsequently it was found impractiche over. Subsequently it was found impracticable to usse this sample
data to provide reliable estimates, on an age basis, of the total data to provide reliable estimates, on an age basis, of the tota
numbers of persons being so trained A Arrangements are, how-
ever, being made to meet this difficulty in future ever, being made to meet this difficulty in future surveys.
It should be emphasised that the percentages and proportions quoted in the compments which tollow on on individual proportios relats
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 workers-
the highest proportion identified. he 0,000 skilled operatives, and of these nearly one-third wer
120 employed on maintenance work. The largest skilled production
group was 18,000 bakers and confectioners. Road transpo group was 18,000 bakers and confectioners. Road transport
drivers numbered 50,000 , representing a third of all workers in drivers numbered 50,000 , representing a th
this occupation in manufacturing industry.
Chemicals and allied industries (Table 13).-Scientists, techno than 9 per cent. of the 474,000 employees and the administrative
teching technical and clerical group as a whole for nearly 38 per cent
Of the 79,000 skilled operatives more than one-half were employe on maintenance work, principally in skilled engineering occupa
tions. Semi-skilled operatives on production work numbered tions. Se
84,000 .
Metal Manufacture (Table 14).- The table for this industry 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.

Enginering and electrical goods (Tables 15, 16 and 17).-Table 4
provides an analysis for the whole of Order $V$ and is 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-fitth 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 trainang.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Table 18) and Marine engineer-
ing (Table 19).-The coverage for this Order is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industry, but the tables
 Table 7 for the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry is now
presented in the same form as other manufacturing industries

16 JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette (apart from metal manufacture). The tables for this industry
and for marine engineering show that a high proportion of the
and workers were skilled operatives- 55 and 48 per cent., respectively. Vehicles (Table 20).-About 30 percent. 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 of the
training.
Manufacture of metal goods (Table 21)-This table shows that
almost one-quarter of the total employees were in skilled almost one-qu
occupations.
Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and footwear
(Tabtes 22, 23, 24 and 25 ). - In each industry in this group women 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 one-third in eather, about
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 ctc. group were maintenance workers. In the pottery industry more
than half of the skilled operatives were women.
Timber, furniture etc., (Table 28)--Carpenters and joiner
together with woodcutting machinists accounted for nearly together with woodcutting machinists accounted for nearly
one-tird of the skilled operatives, and cabinet and chair makers,
and 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 300. In paper making etc., sikled
and semi-skilled operatives were almost equal in number, each and semi-kkilied operatives were almote equal in number, each
group constituting rather more than a quarter of total employees.

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)


In printing and publishing nearly one-third of the 371,000 employees were in the adminstrative, tectnical and clerical group and
ust
userer half were skilled operatives, Almost one-quarter of Just over hale were skilied operatives,
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-auarter 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 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 or all Minimum List Headings except those where the number of
employese (either males and females separately, or in total) was enployees (either males and females separately, or in total) was
under s, Ioo.
It is ont possible to construct a composite table for all industIt is not possible to construct a composite table for all indust-
ries covered by the eqquiry because of the diversity of occupations.
Nevertheless for 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 workers in establishments with 11 or more employess were
engaged on managerial work; 1.0 per cent. were scientists and echnologists; $1 \cdot 3$ per cent. were draghtsmen; 2.0 per cent.
were in the category "other technicians"; and 11.9 per cent.
were clerical and office staft. There were 244000 apprentices, were clerical and office staff. There were 244,000 apprentices,
representing 3.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. 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 represented 4.2 per cent. of all male employees. In the majority
of industry groups skiled operatives formed a lower percentage
of total employees in the larger firms than in the smaller firms. uut in making comparisons of this kind one must bear in mind

Table 13 Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV)

| (1) |  | Males | Females <br> Full-time <br> (3) | Part-time | Total farases and females | Apprentices <br> (included in cols. 2-5) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff | TOTAL | 116,830 | 57,870 | 4,170 | 178,80 | 630 |  |
|  <br> Drauz <br>  <br> al saff |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \\ & 180 \\ & 180 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | 10 30 20 |
|  | total | 75,900 | 3,030 | 470 | 79,490 | 4,790 |  |






2. Workers in occupations where skill accuired by several years' experience,
2. Workers in occupations wherr
Procuction workers
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere

PART D. Other employees
Warchouse workers and despacch packers.
Road transport
Conivers



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Table 14 Metal Manufacture (Order V)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline (1) \& Males

(2) \&  \& $$
\left.\right|_{\text {Prart-time }} ^{\text {(4) }}
$$ \&  \& Apprentic (included Males (6) \& s. 2-5) Females (7) <br>

\hline PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL \& 92,920 \& 35,320 \& 2,300 \& 130,540 \& 2,160 \& 120 <br>

\hline | Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and |
| :--- |
| Other technicians. Clerical and office staff (including works office) |
| Other administrative, technical and commercial staff | \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2900 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\underset{\substack{100 <br> \hline <br> \hline <br> \hline}}{ }
\] <br>

\hline PART B. TOTAL \& 29,650 \& 13,70 \& 2,970 \& 313,330 \& 12,960 \& 20 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{1. Skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintenance} <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \bar{Z} \\
& \bar{\vdots} \\
& \bar{\prime} \\
& \frac{200}{} \\
& \frac{230}{230} \\
& \hline-30 \\
& 30
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \bar{Z} \\
& \bar{E} \\
& =20 \\
& \bar{E}^{\prime} \\
& \bar{\Xi} \\
& \bar{Z}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{2. Production workers (other than labourers) employed at-} <br>

\hline | Blast furnaces, sinter plants and ore preparation Melting shops Rolling mills |
| :--- |
| Ancillary processes associated with rolling mills Forges and ancillary processes |
| Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture (including coating) Foundries and ancillary processes Other production departments Junior operatives not yet allocated. | \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere \& 7,600 \& 40 \& - \& 7,640 \& - \& - <br>
\hline PART C. Other employees TOTAL \& 136,150 \& 8,790 \& 6,370 \& 151,310 \& - \& - <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
100 \\
\begin{array}{c}
1.100 \\
\hline
\end{array} .1400 \\
4,580
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \bar{Z} \\
& \bar{Z}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { I }} \\
& \bar{\vdots}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, and C) \& 525,720 \& 57,220 \& 11,640 \& 595,180 \& 15,120 \& 140 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 15 Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)


Table 15 Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)-continued

| (1) | Males <br> (2) |  | $\underset{(4)}{\text { Part-time }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { femes.and } \\ \text { femas }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ <br> females <br> (5) | Apprentices (included in cols. 2-5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Inspectors and markers-off <br> Moulders and coremakers (foundry) <br> Carpenters and joiners <br> Other woodworkers <br> Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Apprentices taking general course |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{2,560} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,250 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & = \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{{ }^{400}} \\ & 40 \\ & = \\ & = \\ & \hline 60 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B30 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z}_{10} 00 \\ & \bar{I}^{10} \\ & \overline{\bar{S}_{50}} \end{aligned}$ |
| Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanicsElectricians <br> Bricklayers <br> Carpenters and joiner Other skilled |  | $\overline{\overline{\overline{2}} \times 10}$ | $\underset{\overline{\bar{\prime}}}{\overline{\bar{\prime}}}$ |  |  | 三 |
| PART C. Production workers who have accuired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 27,960 | 219,660 | 52,190 | 548,810 | - | - |
| Machinists <br> ther production workers including those who need between one and six months experience before becoming reasonably proficient | 121,010 52, 1030,000 | ( $\begin{array}{r}50,330 \\ 122380 \\ 46,480\end{array}$ | 年1,920 | $\begin{aligned} & 188,2,20 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 20,40 \\ 159,150 \end{array} \\ & \hline 150 \end{aligned}$ | = | = |
| PART D. Other employees TOTAL I | 237,620 | 44,70 | 27,720 | 310.110 | - | - |
| Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Canteen staff Other employees |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0980,50 \\ & 1 ., 590 \\ & 20,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,550 \\ & \text { 2, } 1,100 \\ & 1,550 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\bar{\Xi}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\Xi} \\ & \bar{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand total (Parts A, B, C and D) | 1,56,330 | 477,500 | 99,630 | 2,141,520 | 107,260 | 910 |

Table 16 Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-352)

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| （1） | Males | Females <br> Full－time | Part－time | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Tatases. and } \\ & \text { fampases } \end{aligned}$ | Apprentic <br> （included in <br> Males | 1s．2－5） <br> Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART C．Production workers who have accuired a degree of skill by experience and／or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 171，340 | 6，180 | 13，30 | 253，550 | － | － |
| Maschinits Assembers ind vievers： | ci， 8 8， 1780 |  | 5，690 | （16，580 | ＝ | ＝ |
| Other prosurtion werkers inctudinis those who nead bewwen one and six months． | 59，30 | 12，170 | 2，120 | 73，660 | － | － |
| PART D．Other employees TOTAL | 161，130 | 21，650 | 1 15，290 | 198，070 | － | － |
| Stores．warehouse parcere and dessatch workers |  |  |  |  | ＝ | ＝ |
|  |  | 7，450 | 4，2，290 | ${ }_{\text {ckit }}^{12,650}$ | ＝ | ＝ |
| Claberemploes |  | 7，720 | 9，080 | $\underset{\substack{\text { ci，} \\ \text { 60，360 }}}{\text { c，}}$ | 三 | － |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 1，051，980 | 214，010 | 40，100 | 1，30，090 | 77，950 | ${ }^{65}$ |

Table 17 Electrical Goods（Minimum List Headings 361－369）

| （1） | Males <br> （2） |  | Part－time |  | Apprentices （included in cols．2－5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff TOTAL | 188，210 | 82，640 | 7，250 | 278，100 | 7，860 | 230 |
| Mangeres，works sperintinendents，depart mental managers Draughtsmen <br>  <br> i staff |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \\ & -20 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 6.400 \\ 6.720 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,680 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 880$ | （30 $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 150 \\ 10 \\ 20\end{array}$ |
| PART B．Cratsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production workers TOTAL | 144,090 | 5，250 | 169 | 150，030 | 21，450 |  |
| Toduction workers Tool makers，tool room fitters <br> －inot in tool room |  |  |  | ${ }^{11,690}$ | 1．500 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 500 \\ \hline 40 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0,0,50 \\ \hline, 050 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{380 \\ 580}}^{200}$ | － |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15050 \\ & 6500 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{17,3,540}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,9850}$ | $=$ |
| Elatericiciess（ioiler and construction shop work） | $\begin{aligned} & 6,290 \\ & \hline 6.300 \\ & \hline 300 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6}^{600}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,350 \\ & 6.3500 \\ & 3000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{2,0,60}$ | 10 |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}^{50}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 300 } \\ & 3.000 \\ & 4.020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ 2000 \\ 290 \end{gathered}$ | 三 |
| Shet meal wrierso or ieat） | $\begin{aligned} & 4,3,90 \\ & 4,2600 \\ & 4,20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -30 \\ -30 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 690 \\ & 690 \end{aligned}$ | 三 |
| Moter | cis | ${ }_{1}^{1,320}$ | 350 |  |  | ${ }_{10}$ |
| Mole | $\begin{aligned} & 9,740 \\ & \hline, 740 \\ & \hline 200 \end{aligned}$ | 1.300 | － |  | ${ }_{80}^{50}$ |  |
| Corsentersendioners | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 10 30 | ＝ |
| （e） | 退 490 |  | （ 40 |  |  |  |
| A Aprentices takiniz enenara course |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance workers <br> Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters，millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\bar{Z}} \\ & \overline{100} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\bar{\prime}} \\ & \bar{Z}_{30} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 550 } \\ 320 \\ \hline 40 \\ \hline 200 \end{array} \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART C．Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and／or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 105，620 | 150，480 | 39，160 | 299，260 | － | － |
| Maschinists ${ }_{\text {Asememers }}$ |  | （23，590 |  |  | ＝ | － |
| Other production workers inicluding those whon oedid betweer one and six month＇．｜ | 43，670 | 34，310 | 7．510 | 85，490 |  |  |
| PART D．Other employees TOTAL | 76，490 | 23，120 | 12，430 | 112，040 | － | － |
| Stores．wrathouse parkers and despatco |  | $\stackrel{5,180}{5}$ | 1,380 |  | ＝ | ＝ |
| Conteenstaf： |  |  |  |  |  | 三 |
| GRAND Total（PARTS A，B，C and D） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 514,410 | 261，490 | 59，30 | 835，430 | 29，30 | 200 |

Table 18 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing（Minimum List Heading 370．1）＊

|  | Males | Females |  | Total | Apprentices <br> （included in cols．2－5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （1） | （2） | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Fuime } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Part－time |  | （included <br> Males <br> （6） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ols. 2-5) } \\ \left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { Females } \\ (7) \end{array}\right.\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff TOTAL | 13，860 | 3，510 | 520 | 17，890 | 810 | 60 |
| works superintendents，departmental managers Draughtsmen Clerical and office staff（including works office） |  | $\begin{gathered} 160 \\ .000 \\ \hline \end{gathered} .750$ | $\overline{\bar{y}} \overline{\overline{3}} \overline{\substack{30}} \begin{aligned} & 190 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -300 \\ & 770 \\ & 700 \\ & \hline 60 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{20}$ |
| PART B．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by app | enticeship o | equivalen | ning |  |  |  |
| diuction workers TOTAL | 65，720 | 280 | － | 66，000 | 9，810 | 30 |
| Protiction workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & i, 1,30 \\ & \hline, 4,100 \\ & 2,100 \end{aligned}$ |  | － | ${ }^{1,1,430}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 80 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | － |
| Burners | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,100 \\ & 8,7,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\bar{I}_{150}}$ | ＝ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2000 \\ 1.000 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.400 \\ & 9.200 \\ & 9020 \end{aligned}$ |  | － | $8,2,200$ 9,260 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,050 \\ & i, 30 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| dinder |  | ${ }^{20}$ | モ | 6.650 | $1.000$ | 10 |
| Shisemit of tlackmith | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,000 \\ 500 \\ 500} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 区 | （1．000 |  | ＝ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1.500 \\ \hline, 907} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 1 \\ 1.500 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Tuler | （1，460 |  | － | ， | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2000 \\ & 8.200 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Plumbers | cisi，50 |  | モ | cis | $\begin{aligned} & 8.80 \\ & 5750 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Foremen and charge hands，not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） | ${ }^{\text {l }}$ | 110 |  |  |  | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainerance workers Instrument and control mechanics ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance fitters，millwrights and other mechanics Electricians |  | 三 |  |  |  | 三 |
|  | ${ }_{150}^{50}$ |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Other skilied workers（appenticice trained or equivilent） |  |  |  | ${ }_{270}^{150}$ |  |  |
| ART C．Production workers who have accuired a degre of skill by expe | ence | me training |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 13，430 | 50 |  | 13，480 |  | － |
| Relileaders | 2i，120 | ＝ | － | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{1,170}$ | － |  |
|  | 1，560 | 10 |  | 1，570 |  |  |
| and six months＇training or experienence before becoming reasonably proficient． | 8，580 | 40 | － | 8，620 | － | － |
| PART D．Other employees TOT | 20，430 | 750 | 440 | 21,620 |  |  |
| Stores，warehous workers， |  | － |  |  | － | － |
| Con |  | 310 | 80 | （tico | ＝ | － |
| Cotheremployees |  | ${ }_{150}^{290}$ | ${ }_{280}^{880}$ | （17，200 | － |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 113，40 | 4，590 | 960 | 118，990 | 10，220 | 9 |

Thte everage for industry yrder $v$（ （i．．．shipbuilding，ship repairing and marine e engineering）is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries，but nevertheless
tepresens
Table 19 Marine Engineering（Minimum List Heading 370．2）＊

| （1） |  | （2） | （3） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Etitime } \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ | （5） | （6） | $\begin{gathered} \text { males } \\ \text { (7) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff | total I | 6，260 | 1，900 | 9 | 8，250 | 280 | 70 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} { }_{10} \begin{array}{l} 1.50 \\ 1.500 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\overline{-}_{90}} \\ & \overline{-}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,370 \\ & 1.500 \\ & 1,550 \\ & 3,3,50 \\ & 1,110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 20 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6} 10$ |
| PART B．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machine tool setters，setter operators（not in tool room） <br> Other skilled machine tool operators <br> Other fitters，fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians <br> laters（boiler and construction shop work） <br> Welders，pipe fitters <br> 95192） |  |  | छ $\vdots$ \＃ | 区 |  | 3,700 30 30 550 100 1,730 250 200 900 80 | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\Xi} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ |

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Table 19 Marine Engineering（Minimum List Heading 370．2）＊－continued

| Males | Females |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { males and } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ | Apprentices <br> （included in cols．2－5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full－time | Parretime |  | Males | Females |

PART B．－continued

| Pattern makers（wood or metal） <br> Moulders and coremakers（foundry） <br> Smiths，forgemen <br> Other woodworkers <br> Foremen and charge hands，not allocated elsewhere <br> Apprentices taking general course |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\Xi} \\ & \bar{\vdots} \\ & \bar{\vdots} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{~} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 390 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & -170 \\ & 1,280 \\ & 1280 \end{aligned}$ |  | \＃ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters，millwrights and other mechanics Electricians <br> Carpenters and joiner <br> Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 320 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 140 \end{array}{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\Xi} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & 200 \\ & 40 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 30 30 30 | 三 |
| PART C．Production workers who have accuired a degre of skill by experience and or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 3，280 | 150 | － | 3，430 | － | － |
| Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one and six months＇ training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ． | $\begin{aligned} & 2,080 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 30 \\ 1,170 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 110 30 10 | ＝ |  |  | ＝ |
| PART D．Other employees TOTAL | 6.750 | 260 | 240 | 7，250 | － |  |
|  | （180 | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ \text { 30 } \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-_{40}$ | （ | 三 | － |
| Labourers Other employees | ${ }_{\substack{3,1720}}^{\text {a，}}$ |  | ${ }^{200}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}, 0,900$ |  | － |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 33，640 | 2，310 | 330 | 36，80 | 3，980 | 70 |



Table 20 Vehicles（Order VIII）


Table 20 Vehicles（Order VIII）－continued
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| （1） | Males | Females <br> Full－time | Part－time | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { males and } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apprenticece } \\ & \text { (ineluded in } \end{aligned}$ Males | Is．2－5） <br> Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART C．Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and／or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 190，940 | ${ }^{30,270}$ | 3，360 | 224，570 | － | － |
| Macsinits Asmbiers viewers | cision | 11.15750 | ${ }^{1,1,130}$ | ${ }_{70}^{75,710}$ | ＝ | ＝ |
| Other roduction workers indulding those who ned between one | 70，040 | ${ }^{7}, 470$ | 900 | 78，410 | － |  |
| PART D．Other employees TOTA | 108870 | 12530 | 5040 |  | 30 |  |
|  |  |  | 5，00 | 12，40 | so |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ＝ |
| Labourers． | $\begin{aligned} & 3,550 \\ & \hline 95 \end{aligned}$ | 3.780 4.810 4．80 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090 \\ & 3,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{3.2100 \\ 38,68}}{\substack{3.20 \\ \hline}}$ |  | － |
| and ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 722，50 | 9，520 | 11，40 | 832，640 | 33，250 | 170 |

Table 21 Manufacture of Metal Goods（Order IX）

| （1） | Males （2） | Females <br> full－time <br> （3） | Part－time （4） |  | Apprentices <br> （included in cols．2－5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART．A Administrative，technical and clerical staff TOTAL | 68，050 | 40，990 | 5.410 | 113，50 | 1，380 | 140 |
|  Scientists and te <br> Other technicians <br> Clerical and office staff（including works office）． Other administrative，technical and commercial staff |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,400 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,40 \\ \hline 170 \\ 31,160 \\ 2,220 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 400 \\ 4.950 \\ 4.170 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \\ & -130 \\ & -10 \end{aligned}$ |
| PART B．Craftsmen in skilled occupations ：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 127，90 | 5，570 | 870 | 134，430 | 2，300 | 270 |
|  | ${ }^{111,880}$ | 10 |  | ${ }_{1}^{11,280}$ | 1，510 |  |
| Turners Othilied machine tool operitors ： |  | $-10$ |  | $\substack { \text { 3，} \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1080 \\ 6.060{ \text { 3，} \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 8 0 \\ 6 . 0 6 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,590 \\ & 1,500 \end{aligned}, 0$ | $\overline{3} 40$ | 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{5040} \\ -50 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,300 \\ & \hline, 400 \\ & \hline 1420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Whelders，pipe fituers． |  | 730 | ${ }_{150}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,480 \\ 8,20}}^{1,20}$ | ${ }_{220}^{290}$ | 710 |
|  |  | － |  | 300 | $\begin{array}{r}1,490 \\ 30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| （e） |  |  |  | （200 |  |  |
| （e） | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 2,870 \\ 5.500 \end{array} \\ 5.50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.80 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | como | （10020 <br> 350 <br> 50 | 三 |
| Caren ters andioners |  | －100 |  | cismo | ${ }^{10}$ |  |
|  | 8．380 | 600 |  | 9，360 |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{2.400}$ | 560 | － | 4，380 | ${ }_{70} 9$ |
| Mainerenace workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mater |  | － | モ |  |  | 三 |
|  |  |  | 40 |  | ${ }_{140}^{40}$ |  |
| PART C．Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and／or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 90，30 | 70，310 | ｜22，420 | ｜183，090 | － | － |
|  | 29，380 | 31，20 | 10，390 | $\xrightarrow{71,090} 30$ | ＝ |  |
| Other production workers including those who nead between one and dix months＇ | 51,140 | 22，740 | 7，170 | 81，050 | － |  |
| PART D．Other employes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 76，210 | 29，270 | －14，800 | 120，280 | － | － |
|  |  |  |  |  | ＝ | 三 |
| Lether |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,1,620 \\ 14,620}}^{1.20}$ | 9，350 |  | ＝ |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 362，610 | 144，240 | 43，500 | 551，350 | 13，80 | 410 |
| （99192） |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Table 22 Textiles (Order X)

| (1) | Males (2) |  | Part-time <br> (4) | (5) | Apprent Males (6) | s. 2-5) <br> Females (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A. Administrative, technical, and clerical staff TOTAL | 59,520 | 37,190 | 2,880 | 9,590 | 230 | 80 |
| Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers <br> Draughtsmen <br> Clerical and office staff (including works office) <br> Other administrative, commercial staff and tracers |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ -10 \\ \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ 2.650 \\ \hline, 1700 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \\ 130 \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{70} 10$ |
| PART B. TOTAL | 118,120 | 97,40 | 16,760 | 232,020 | 4.030 | 1,060 |
| 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 870 \\ & 70 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 300 \\ & 20 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & \hline 500 \end{aligned}$ | ${\overline{I_{7}}}_{7}$ |
|  |  | $\frac{\bar{Z}}{\overline{1,520}}$ | $\overline{\bar{Z}}_{\overline{150}^{\prime}}$ |  | (1,010 | $\square_{60}$ |
| 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or minimum of six months' training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mule spinners <br> Loomers and twisters (hand and machine) <br> Tape sizers, yarn dressers, warp dressers. <br> Linkers <br> Knitters <br> Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable xperience before becoming reasonably proficient. |  |  |  |  | 60 <br> 10 <br> -150 <br> -60 <br> 80 <br> 80 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 50 \\ 380 \\ -50 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 350\end{array}$ |
| 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsswhere | 15.670 | 3,550 | 20 | 19,240 | 130 | 1 - |
| PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART D. Other employees TOTAL | 85, 190 | 46,340 | 13,340 | 144,870 | - | - |
| Warehouse, examiners, packers and despatch workers Canteen staff <br> Labourers <br> remp |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000 \\ & 1,800 \\ & 7,7300 \\ & 7,500 \end{aligned}$ |  | 区 | Z |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) | 344,300 | 314,430 | 62,200 | 721,430 | 4,260 | 1,140 |

Table 23 Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (Order X1)

## 


part b.

1. Crattsmen in sk



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

| (1) | Males (2) |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Parr-time }} ^{\text {Pa }}$ | Total males and females | Apprentices <br> (included in cols. 2-5) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians <br> Bricklayers Carpenter <br> Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) | $\begin{aligned} & 590 \\ & 150 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { I }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 590 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 5000 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ | (7) |
| 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experie Hide splitters <br> Limeyard machinerymen <br> Curriers, shavers, whiteners Fellmongers, sorters, dyers <br> Machinists . . . <br> Hand stitchers and closers <br> Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient <br> 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} = \\ = \\ \hline 20 \\ 2,750 \\ 300 \\ 1,1100 \\ 1,10 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anning } \\ & = \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \begin{array}{c} 590 \\ 330 \\ 320 \\ - \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \vdots \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & - \end{aligned}$ |  |
| PART C. Production workers who have accuired a degre of skill trio exp | ence and/or | some trainin | including th 410 | ${ }_{\text {requir }}^{\text {8,350 }}$ | ween one and six months' |  |
| PART D. Other emplorees TOTAL | 5,490 | , 3,120 | 1 1,320 | - $9,9,380$ | - | 1 - |
| Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers <br> Labourers | $\begin{aligned} & 1,350 \\ & \hline 300 \\ & 1,97040 \\ & 1,720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 860 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 850 \\ \hline \end{array} .500 \\ & \hline 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1250 \\ 300 \\ 3020 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | \# | \# |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) | 3,420 | 18,020 | 5,080 | 54,620 | 80 |  |

Table 24 Clothing (Minimum List Headings 441-449)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL । | 21,230 | 30,000 | 2.470 | 53,700 | - | 10 |
| Manzers, | 11.310 | 5,330 | 310 | 16,950 |  |  |
| Draukhemen $\begin{gathered}\text { Other eechicans : }\end{gathered}$ |  | (100 |  | (160 |  |  |
| Clericaland deter satat including works ifficel | $\underset{\substack{4,390 \\ 4,360}}{\text { c, }}$ | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{\text { 9,720 } \\ 3,770} }} \end{subarray}$ | ci, 1.950 |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ |
| part b. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Craftsmen in skilled occupations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production workers Tailos and cuters (lioting) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alterstion hands (latining) |  | ${ }_{\text {lim }}^{10,710}$ | $\stackrel{1.070}{210}$ | 29,30 | ${ }^{980}$ | ${ }^{1,360}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{120 \\ 300}}{\substack{10}}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 200 $\substack{200 \\ 300}$ | $=_{10}$ | 30 |
| (eatericans and ioners | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 1,100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpen erifi and ioiners Others kiled workers (apprentice trained oo equivilent) | (190 | 120 |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Workers in occupations where skill a cquired by several years' experience, or minimum of six months' training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Garment pressers <br> itter-trimmers <br> Machinists Other produ <br> ther production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable <br> exprience before becoming reasonably proncient. <br> 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | ${ }_{6,120}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cin | ${ }^{127,590}$ | ${ }_{16,230}^{230}$ | 14;,850 |  |  |
|  | 2,220 | 15.820 | 1,740 | 20,480 |  |  |
|  | 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere <br> PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience an training or experience before bec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART D. Other employees ToTAL I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Canteen staff <br> Other emp |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  |  | 3,400 | 1.4.400 |  | 三 |  |
|  | 4,370 | 7,880 | 2,950 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{15,130}$ |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) | 7,990 | 278,250 | 37,590 | 393,330 | 1,240 | 1,480 |


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| :--- |
| Table $25 \quad$ Footwear（Minimum List Heading 450） |



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


| （1） | Males （2） | Females <br> Full－time <br> （3） | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Part-time } \\ \text { (4) } \end{array}$ |  | Apprentices <br> （included in cols．2－5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { E }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 10.030 and IT，50 3,000 3,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 950 \\ & 350 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | 三 |
| 2．Workers in occupations where skill accuired by several years＇experience，or minimum of six months＇training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tank operators．s．seet，rolled，float and plate e lass makers Chass sube makers <br>  <br>  Other production workers needing at least six months＇training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient． $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{gathered} = \\ { }_{70}^{700} \\ 1,0 \\ 1,030 \end{gathered}$ | 三 二 50 |  | Х | छ |
| 3．Sectional foremen and supervisory workers not allocated elsewhere． | 4,320 | 190 | 20 | 4，530 | － | 1－ |
| PART C．Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and／or some training，including those requiring between one and six months＇ training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 47，400 | 4，170 | 1，310 | 52，800 | 1 － | 1 － |
| TOTAL｜ | 81,500 | 9,010 | 3，850 | 9，3，30 | － | － |
| Warehouse，packers and despatch workers <br> Road transpor <br> Labourers <br> her employees <br> GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | （1，200 | 3.470 | ${ }^{340}$ |  | － | ＝ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,600 \\ & 2,950 \\ & 2,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,140 \\ & 2,2,40 \\ & 2,50 \end{aligned}$ |  | 三 | 三 |
|  | 220，100 | 32，830 | 7，110 | 260,040 | 3，270 | 20 |

Table 27 Pottery（Minimum List Heading 462）



| （1） | Males | Females <br> Full－time | Part－time | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { freale and } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ | Apprentices <br> （included in cols．2－5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff <br> Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers <br> Scientists and technologists <br> Draughtsmen <br> Other technicians． <br> Other administrative（including works office）． <br> Other administrative，technical and commercial staff |  | $\begin{gathered} 18,550 \\ =90 \\ =90 \\ \hline 17,60 \\ 430 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\overline{60}$ 10 30 30 |  |
| PART B．TOTAL | 122， | 13，880 | 2，320 | 138，610 | 10，550 | 40 |
| 1．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprent <br> Production workers Carpenters and joiner <br> Shwyers and office fitters． <br> Woodcutting machinists（other than sawyers） Veneer workers－cutters，measurers，valuers <br> Painters（hand and spray） <br> Polishers（hand and spray） <br> Cellulose sprayers <br> Upholsterers and Metal polishers． <br> Kiln ope <br> perators． <br> Press operators（timb <br> Case and box（timber，furniture <br> Fitters（other than electrical fitters），fitter－assemblers and erectors <br> Bricklayers <br> Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z}_{10} \\ & -10 \\ & { }^{10} \\ & \bar{I}_{10} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,550 \\ & \hline 7.200 \\ & 1,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\bar{Z}}{\overline{I_{110}}}$ | $\bar{Z}_{10}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,500 \\ & \hline, 750 \\ & \hline, .650 \\ & 2,900 \end{aligned}$ |  | 三 |
| 2．Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years＇experience，or where minimum of six months＇training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sewing，quilting，border，tape edging and tufting machinists <br> Other production workers needing at least six months＇training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient． |  | 6，300 2.810 | 1，230 | 9，350 1,510 10,880 |  |  |
| 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | 4，130 | 80 | － | 4，210 | － | 1 － |
| PART C．Production workers who have accuired a derre of fsilill by experience and／or some training，including those requiring between one and six months＇training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART D．Other employees TOTAL | 50，590 | 6，200 | 2.490 | 59，280 |  | － |
| Warehouse，packers and despatch worker Canteen staff Labourers employees |  | 490 <br> $\substack{1,580 \\ 1.550 \\ 2.570}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \hline 90 \\ \hline 1.350 \\ 1.350 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\bar{\Xi}$ | $\overline{\bar{Z}}$ |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 21，3，30 | 44，310 | 8，240 | 266，180 | 10，70 | 40 |

JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette Table 29 Paper and Board Making，Cardboard Boxes，etc．（Minimum List Headings 481－483）

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Females <br> Full－time <br> （3） | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Parat-time }} ^{\text {(4) }}$ | Total males and females （5） |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ols. 2-5) } \\ & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { Femas } \\ \text { (7) } \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff <br>  Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen <br> Clerical and office staff（including works office） <br> Other administrative，technical and commercial staff |  | 15,240 700 20 150 13.50 1790 | 1,300 <br> -20 <br> $\overline{1,270}$ <br> 10 |  | $\begin{gathered} 200 \\ -20 \\ -200 \\ -200 \\ \text { 200 } \\ \hline 0 \end{gathered}$ | － |
| PART B．TOTAL | 43，20 | 15.440 | 2.420 | 60，880 | 2.620 | 310 |
| 1．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent traing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8，970 | 2，680 | 50 | 11，700 | 1，400 | 310 |
|  |  | $\frac{\bar{Z}}{\bar{E}_{20}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | モ |
| 2．Production workers in occupations where skill a cquired by several years＇experience，or where minimum of six months＇training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I workers＊ <br> Unclassified workers paid according to this grade | $\begin{aligned} & 5,550 \\ & \hline, 750 \\ & 1,750 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & \substack{500 \\ 100} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,100 \\ & 2, i s i, 500 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | モ |
| Fibreboard manufacture <br> Minders，assistant minders，forme makers and analogous grades <br> Other production workers needing at least six months＇training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient | $\begin{aligned} & 3,610 \\ & 2,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,080 \\ & 4,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 750 \\ & 750 \end{aligned}$ | 6,190 7,280 | － | － |
| 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | 2,670 | 700 | 40 | 3，410 | － | － |
| PART C．Production workers who have accuired a degree of skill by experience and／or some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 26，520 | 26，680 | 5，900 | 59，190 | － | － |
| Class 2 workers＊ <br> nclassified workers paid according to this grade Other production workers including those requiring between one and six months training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient | 14,230 1,560 10,040 | 10,740 $\substack{1,680 \\ 14,260}$ | 3，180 2，380 2，30 | 2，880 $\begin{aligned} & 3,620 \\ & 26,730\end{aligned}$ 2， | ＝ | ＝ |
| PART D．Other employees TOTAL | 43，250 | 13，650 | 5，050 | 61，950 | － | － |
| Warehouse，packers and despatch workers Canteen staf Other employees |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,660 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,250 \\ 0,250 \\ 9,130 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 540 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 三 | 三 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 133，210 | 71，0 | 14， | 22 | 2，820 | 310 |

Table $30 \quad$ Printing and Publishing（Minimum List Headings 486－489）

| （1） |  | Males （2） |  | $\left.\right\|^{\text {Part-time }}$ |  |  | ols. 2-5) Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers Detizners treporgaphers． Clerical and office staff（including works office） Other administrative，technical and commerical | Total |  |  |  |  | 40 -49 590 | －900 |
| PART B ． | Total | 146，020 | 45，20 | 3，350 | 194，990 | 16，220 | 1，430 |
|  |  |  |  | 130 <br> - <br> $\overline{760}$ <br> -10 <br> - <br> -60 <br> - <br> $\overline{2}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1.50 \\ 1,080}}{ }$ <br> ＝ <br> छ <br> $\overline{ } \overline{200}$ |

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Table $\mathbf{3 0}$ Printing and Publishing（Minimum List Headings 486－489）－continued

| （1） | Males | Females <br> Fulltime |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|l\|} \text { Total and } \\ \text { females } \end{array}$ | Appren （incluad Male | s．2－5） <br> Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （2） | ${ }^{\text {（3）}}$ | （4） | （5） | ${ }_{\text {（6）}}$ | （\％） |
|  |  | モ | $\overline{\bar{Z}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 160\end{array}$ | 三 |
| 2．Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years＇experience，or where minimum of six months＇training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Other production workers needing at least six mo experience before becoming reasonably proficien $\qquad$ |  |  | $\underset{350}{\substack{1,590 \\-500 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ |  | 三 | $\bar{\Xi}$ |
| 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | 1，590 | 120 | 1 － | 1，710 | － | 1 － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART D．Other employees TOTAL I | 35，420 | 6,490 | 5，010 | 46,220 | － | － |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,450 \\ & \hline, 4500 \\ & 8,350 \\ & 8,300 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 三 | छ |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 256，710 | 9，480 | 14，430 | 370，620 | 17，840 | 1，910 |
| Table 31 Other Manufacturing Industries（Order XVI） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （1） | Males （2） | Females <br> Full－time <br> （3） | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Part-time } \\ (4) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Totals } \\ \text { famesales } \\ \text { females }}}$ <br> （5） |  | ｜s．2－5 Females |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff TOTAL । | 43，410 | 29，580 | 3，600 | 76，590 | 300 | 10 |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers Draughtsmen Clerical and office staff（including works office） mercial staff |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 50 \\ 25.70 \\ 2,890 \\ 2,490 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{3,220 \\-270}}{\underbrace{10}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\bar{\Xi}} \\ & \bar{E}_{10} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production workers Blockcutters，design cutters（linoleum） <br> Tool makers，tool room fitters Machine tool operators <br> Clectricians Carpenters and joiners <br> Other wood workers，woodcutting machinists Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） |  | － -10 -10 -450 | モ モ モ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{I}_{10} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\overline{-}^{\overline{-}}$ | 三 |  |  | 三 |
| 2．Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years＇experience or where minimum of six months＇training essential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  Other production Workers ned ding at leass six mon | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0000 \\ & \substack{4.860 \\ 5,80 \\ 70} \\ & 13,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 30 \\ 350 \\ \hline 4.870\end{array}$ | - <br> 170 <br> 550 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,0.30 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 6,350 \end{aligned}$ <br> 18.860 | 三 | 三 |
| 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | 6，830 | 1，040 | 60 | 7，930 | 1－ | 1 － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART D．Other employee <br> TOTAL <br> Warehouse，packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers <br> Canteen sta <br> Other employees |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,660 \\ & 1,470 \\ & \hline 1,070000 \\ & 8,9,900 \end{aligned}$ |  | － | － |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 190，220 | 22，50 | 29，60 | 312，630 | 2，220 | ${ }^{20}$ |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Industry group and size of establishment

（1）}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total＊ <br>
maie
employees

} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{

Skilled
operatives <br>
－ <br>
ge of total male

} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\underset{\substack{\text { Mainly } \\ \text { semilled }}}{\text { skit }}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{

Others <br>
（6）
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Apprentices Total male apprentices} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Operativeaprentices} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& | Number |
| :---: |
|  |
| （7） | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total male } \\
& \text { skilled } \\
& \text { operatives } \dagger
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline Food，drink and tobacco 500 or more employ
$250-499$ employees

$11-249$ employees \& Total \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { at: } \\
\text { an: } \\
20.6 \\
20 \cdot 7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { an: } 20.9 \\
\text { an: } \\
24 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
43 \cdot 2 \\
\text { an } \\
46 \cdot 2 \\
46 \cdot 1
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,550 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.8 \\
& 0.8 \\
& 0.8 \\
& 0.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.3 \\
& \text { 3.7 } \\
& 3.8 \\
& 3.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 6：0． <br>

\hline | Chemicals and allied industries |
| :--- |
| $500-499 \mathrm{e}$ 250 |
| employees employees | \& Total \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
342,830 \\
\text { and } \\
\text { af,50 } \\
87,520
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
34 \cdot 1 \\
\text { an: } \\
33: 6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 22:2 } \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 10.3 \\
& 16 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 3 \cdot \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 10.4 \\
& \hline 7: 8 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \cdot 5 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
23 \\
\text { an } \\
32 \cdot 7
\end{array} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 6 \\
& 2.2 \\
& 0.7 \\
& 0.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.3 \\
& 7.9 \\
& 3.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
10: 2 \\
\text { in } \\
5: 5 \\
5: 5 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Metal manufacture
500 or more employees 250－499 employees

11－249 employees \& Total \& $$
\begin{gathered}
55,720 \\
38,730 \\
\text { si,fo } \\
97,990 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17.7 \\
& 18.7 \\
& 18.8 \\
& 14.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
55: 4 \\
\substack{55: 4 \\
60 \cdot 2} \\
\hline 0.2
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { an: } \\
\text { an: } \\
25 \cdot 6 \\
25 \cdot 7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2: 10 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 3: 2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employees II－249 employees \& Total \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
29 \cdot 5 \\
\text { an: } \\
20.6 \\
23 \cdot 4
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
37 \cdot 6 \\
\text { 3n: } \\
\text { an: } \\
\hline 9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
17.7 .7 \\
\text { an: } \\
10: 20
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
107,260 \\
55,930 \\
10,900 \\
\hline 0,400
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.81 \\
& 5.1 \\
& 5.7 \\
& 8.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \cdot 2 \\
& \text { is } \\
& 15 \cdot 6 \\
& 16 \cdot 4 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline | Shipbuilding and ship repairing $\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| 500 or more employees |
| 1｜－249 employees | \& Total \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
113,400 \\
\text { int } \\
\text { and } \\
23,000 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
& \text { 13: } \\
& 10: 5 \\
& 10: 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
57 \cdot 9 \\
\substack{54 \cdot \\
\text { cit } \\
\hline 2: 0}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18.0 \\
& \text { and } \\
& 230.5 \\
& 20.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10,620 \\
& i, i, 000 \\
& \text { in } 5 ; 50
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \cdot 9 \\
& \text { an } \\
& 175 \\
& 17: 5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 14.9

$\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 17.5\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}$（ <br>
\hline Marine engineering $\ddagger$ S \& Total \& 33，40 \& 18.6 \& 51.6 \& 9.8 \& 20.1 \& 3，980 \& 11.8 \& ${ }^{21.3}$ \& $21 \cdot 3$ <br>

\hline | Vehicles |
| :--- |
| 50－499 250－499 employees 11－249 employees | \& Total \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
72,650 \\
\hline 272,50 \\
\text { 27.50 } \\
66,510
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 23:3 } \\
& \text { and } \\
& 17: 7 \\
& 7: 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26 \cdot 4 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
8,5 \\
17.5 \\
10 \cdot 4
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \cdot 1 \\
& \text { is: } 18.5 \\
& 13.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10.5 \\
& 10.5 \\
& 10.4
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 10.5

10.5
10.4
12.5 <br>

\hline | Manuracture of metal goods |
| :--- |
|  employees | \& Total \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 181:8} \\
& \text { 11: } \\
& 17: 0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
35 \cdot 3 \\
370: \\
\hline 0: 9 \\
42 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 21: 0 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 14,0 \\
& 19.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13,680 \\
& \hline, 45050 \\
& 7,7,50
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.8 \\
& \text { an } \\
& \text { and } \\
& 4 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.6 \\
& \substack{10.0 \\
9.8}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline Textiles
500 or more employees 250－499 employees

II－249 employees \& Total \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\
& 19.3 \\
& 17.3 \\
& 7.2
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { an: } \\
\text { an: } \\
39 \cdot 9 \\
39 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
23: 8 \\
\text { an: } \\
1368 \\
168
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { an: } \\
& \text { an } \\
& 26 \cdot 7 \\
& 26 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& 1：2， \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
3.4 \\
\text { s.0. } \\
3: 0 \\
2: 6
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline Leather，leather goods and furs． \& Total \& ${ }^{31,420}$ \& 14.2 \& 50.4 \& 17.9 \& 17.5 \& ${ }^{80}$ \& 0.3 \& 0.4 \& 1.4 <br>

\hline | Clothing |
| :--- |
| 500 or more employees 250－499 employees I I－249 employees | \& Total \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
17,92020 \\
1505150 \\
52,190
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 27 \cdot 2 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& \text { 27:4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sol: } \\
& \text { sit } \\
& 50: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1.4 \\
\text { a.2 } \\
\text { a.4 } \\
1: 0
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \cdot 6 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 18 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,240 \\
& \substack{380 \\
780} \\
& 780
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.6 .6 \\
& \substack{2.5 \\
0: 5}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 3.1

$\begin{aligned} & 3: 6 \\ & 2: 9\end{aligned}$ \&  <br>
\hline Footwear
500 or more employees 250－499 employees

11－249 employees \& Total \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 47,650 \\
& \hline 1,5050 \\
& \text { 2i, } 590
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
15 \cdot 4 \\
\text { an } \\
\hline 9.6 \\
\hline 13
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ar:2 } \\
& \text { ar: } \\
& 14 \cdot 9 \\
& \hline 14 .
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 330 \\
& 380 \\
& 140 \\
& 140
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.7 \\
& 0.9 \\
& 0.5 \\
& 0.6
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.9

0.7
0.7 \&  <br>

\hline Bricks，glass，cement，etc 250－499 employees \& Total \& $\underset{\substack{220,1000 \\ \text { s7，} 2,20}}{\substack{20}}$ \&  \&  \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
37.5 \\
375!5 \\
4!5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,270 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$, 58000010

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 5 \\
& 1: 8 \\
& 1: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.4 \\
& .8 .1 \\
& 3.8 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ¢1： $\begin{gathered}9 \\ 11: 7 \\ 6.9\end{gathered}$ <br>

\hline Pottery
$\qquad$ 250－499 employees

｜｜－249 employees \& Total \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 27,300000 \\
& \hline 1,78020 \\
& 5,650 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { an: } \\
& \text { an } \\
& 25 \cdot 5 \\
& 25 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 48 \cdot 3 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
48: \\
51: 8 \\
56: 1
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
13.7 \\
14.7 \\
16: 5 \\
7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
17: 0 \\
\substack{700 \\
711: 3}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 630 \\
& 310 \\
& 120 \\
& 140
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.3 \\
& \text { 2:7 } \\
& \text { i: }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 年：4． \&  <br>

\hline  1－249 employees \& Total \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 213,630 \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { and } 50 \\
& 160 ; 420
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14.5 \\
& \text { is. } \\
& 15.4 \\
& 14.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
57 \cdot 3 \\
\hline 50.3 \\
58: \\
58 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.5 \\
& .4 .5 \\
& 3.5 \\
& 4.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 23 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 292 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5: 1 \\
\begin{array}{c}
2: 0 \\
5: 0 \\
5: 5
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
8 \cdot 8 \\
5 \cdot 7 \\
9 \cdot 2 \\
9 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 9.9

0.9
10.3
10.6 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Paper and board making，cardboard boxes，etc．

Total 500 or more employees 11－249 employees} \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { an: } \\
\text { an } \\
\text { 3i. } \\
34 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19: 1 \\
& \text { 19:7 } \\
& \text { 24:5 }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
31 \cdot 1 \\
\text { an: } \\
27.7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,280 \\
& \text { ari200 } \\
& 9800 \\
& 9600
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 2：0 \& （\％．1． \& 12,9

12.9
12.9 <br>

\hline | Printing and publishing |
| :--- |
| 500 or more employ 250－499 employees 11－249 employees | \& Total \&  \& | 27.4 |
| :---: |
| an： |
| 27.4 |
| $26 \cdot 8$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
569 \\
59.9 \\
\text { st: } \\
62 \cdot 8 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
13 \cdot 8: 8 \\
\text { an } \\
\text { an } \\
8: 8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6: 9 \\
& \text { a: } \\
& \text { a:0 } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 \cdot 6 \\
& .40 \\
& 10.5 \\
& 15: 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 14.3

1.1
13.2
17.8 <br>

\hline | Other manufacturing industries |
| :--- |
| 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees |
| 11－249 employees | \& Total \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 22: 818 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 25: 0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 29:0.0 } \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 30 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 27 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 22!-4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 20:4.4. } \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 20.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
2,270 \\
\text { ari30 } \\
\text { 350 } \\
600
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.2 \\
& 0.3 \\
& 0: 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{| ＊Includes persons undergoing training． †Where no figure is available the sign ．has been used． The coverage find |
| :--- |
| §Analysis by size of establishment is omitted where the number of employees any size range（males and females separately and in total）is．under 5,000 ． |
| engineering）is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing indu |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



| Industrr group and sizz of establishment |  |  | Adminitechnica <br> and clerical <br> As percenta |  | $\substack{\text { Mainly } \\ \text { semiled } \\ \text { skiled }}$(5)(5loyees$\mid$ | Others <br> (6) | Apprentices <br> Total apprentices |  | Operative apprentices |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (7) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Torial } \\ & \text { Speperatives } \\ & \text { operives } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco 500 or more employees $11-249$ employees | Total |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23:6} \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 23: 2 \\ & 23: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 6 \\ & \substack{13: 6 \\ 20.0 \\ 20.3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 35 \cdot 4 \\ \text { an } \\ 46 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,380 \\ & \hline, 550 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & \text { a.0 } \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | ¢5.4 <br> 4.5 <br> $5: 1$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees 11-249 employees | otal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ar7.500 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \cdot 8 \\ \substack{37 \cdot 8 \\ 36 \cdot 9} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16: 8 \\ 16: 9 \\ 16: 2 \\ \hline 1: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ 18: 2 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { as: } \\ & \hline 44 ; \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.500 \\ \hline \end{gathered} .300$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 12 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 0 \\ & i, 7 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & 2: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> 500 or more employe I I-249 employees | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21: 9 \\ & \text { 21: } \\ & \text { 20: } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 24 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,260 \\ \text { in }, 370 \\ 3,120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.66 \\ & 2,5 \\ & 2: 5 \\ & 2: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees <br> 11-249 employees | tal |  | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 8: 8 \\ \text { an } \\ 28,6 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28: 1 \\ \text { an: } \\ 39.4 \\ 39.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 16 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & \text { is } \\ & 13.5 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 1 \\ & 4: 4 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 6: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 9 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 15: 4 \\ & \hline 5: 9 \end{aligned}$ | 14:9 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing $\ddagger$ <br> 500 or more employees <br> 11-249 employees | otal |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 1519.2 \\ & 14: 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s5:5} \\ \text { s5: } \\ 58 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 12.3 \\ 13: 3 \\ 7: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 2 \\ & \text { as: } \\ & 20: 1 \\ & 20.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 14:93 |
| Marine engineering ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | tal | 36,280 | 22.7 | 47.8 | 9.5 | 20.0 | 4,050 | 11.2 | 21.3 | 10.5 |
| Vehicles 500 or more employees 250-499 employees II-249 employees | Total | $\begin{gathered} 83,640 \\ \substack{75750 \\ 37.50 \\ 80,220} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2n:0 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 23,7 \\ & \hline 23.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 8 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an } \\ \hline 9.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27.0 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 0 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 6: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 10 . \\ & 10.3 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | 10.5 10.5 10.3 12.4 |
| Manufacture of metal goods 500 or mo $250-499 \mathrm{e}$ $11-249$ 9 employees | otal | $\begin{aligned} & 551,350 \\ & 277,30 \\ & \text { arb } \\ & 265,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20: 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } 9: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24.4 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37: 2 \\ \text { 37: } \\ 29.5 \\ 29.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 20 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,090 \\ & \hline, 4,70 \\ & 8,460 \\ & 8,60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 6 \\ & 2: 2 \\ & \text { i: } \\ & 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9,8 \\ & 9: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 9,4 9 |
| Textiles <br> 500 or more employees <br> 250-499 employees II-249 employees | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12: \\ 12: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { an: } \\ \text { and } \\ 30: 6 \\ \hline 8: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34: 0 \\ 3797 \\ 28: 8 \\ 28: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:1 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 20.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,400 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 5,120 \\ i, 160 \\ 2, i 20 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2: 7 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | \% $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 5: 6 \\ & 4: 8\end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and furs | Total | 54,520 | 17.4 | 48.2 | 16.2 | 18.2 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| ${ }^{\text {Cloththing }}$ S00 or more empioyees <br>  | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 13.0 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.5 \\ 18.5 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 8 \\ & \substack{1!2 \\ 9: 1 \\ 9: 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,720 \\ & 3.80 \\ & 2,260 \\ & 2,80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 00 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 6.7 $6: 1$ 7.4 |
| Footwear 500 or more employees 250-499 employees \||-249 employees | Total | $\begin{gathered} 105,070 \\ \substack{10,70 \\ \text { atitit } \\ 5 ; 1,200} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 2 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 12: 5 \\ & 12: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 13,6 \\ & 13.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 0: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Bricks, glass, cement, etc. 500 or more employ 250-499 employees 11-249 employees | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 18 \cdot 3 \\ & 18 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & t: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \cdot 3 \\ \text { 35: } \\ 359.2 \\ 399 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,290 \\ i, 500 \\ 1,180} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Pottery <br> 500 or more employees 250-499 employees \||-249 employees | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 5,7700 \\ & \substack{51000 \\ \text { and } \\ 13,5050} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { in: } \\ & 271: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 49: 2 \\ 52: 9 \\ 52: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,6 \\ 14,6 \\ \text { is } \\ 8: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210: 2 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 17: 0 \\ & \mid=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,120 \\ & \hline 1200 \\ & \hline 130 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.7 i. 4.5 4.5 |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 26,120 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & \text { si,50 } \\ & 200,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ \hline 2.7 \\ \text { an } \\ \hline 9.7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 0 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 5: 7 \\ & 5: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \hline 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 \\ 5: 9 \\ 8: 1 \\ 8: 1 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ 9.7 |
| Paper and board making, cardboard boxe 500 or more employees 250-499 employees | Tosal |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.19: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 26:3.3 } \\ \text { as. } \\ 33 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27.5 \cdot 5 \\ \text { an : } \\ 30.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,130 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,2400 \\ & 1,210 \end{aligned}$ | 1:4 $1: 4$ | 4.8. | 退12.78 |
| Printing and publishing 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 1-249 employees | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 370,620 \\ & \text { anc.200 } \\ & 1952,200 \\ & 193,660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 9 \\ \text { ani: } \\ 321 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 96 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & i: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.7 .7 \\ 10.3 \\ 8: 2 \\ 8: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,750,50 \\ & \hline, 250 \\ & 14,370 \\ & 14,87 \end{aligned}$ | 年:3 | 9.4 i. 12.8 12.9 | (13.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> 550 or more employees 2599 employees <br> -249 employees | Total |  <br> 109,30 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 20.6 \\ & 27 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { ap: } \\ & 19.7 \\ & 21 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ \text { an } \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 8 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,240 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 1 \\ & 4: 0 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & : 4 \end{aligned}$ | ¢8.5 <br> $\substack{\text { ¢ } \\ 7.1 \\ 7.1}$ |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry group and size of establishment

(1) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total* male
employees <br>
employee <br>
(2)

 \& 

Adminitechnical and
clerical <br>
As percen <br>
(3)
\end{tabular} \&  \& Mainly semi-

skilled \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
Others <br>
<br>
(6)

 \& 

Apprent <br>
Total mal <br>
Number <br>
(7)
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline  | Biscuits |
| :--- |
| Bacon cuirnz, meat and $d$ fish products | Milk prod

Sugar Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified | Brewing and malting |
| :---: |
| Ohther dink ind |
| Thustrios | \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline | Coke ovens and manuuractured fuel |
| :--- |
| Lubricating oils and greases |
| Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations |
| Explosives and firework Paint and printing ink |
| Vynthetic resins and oils, fats, soap and detergents |
| Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. | \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
170 \\
800 \\
8,900 \\
2,900 \\
5150 \\
200 \\
500 \\
50
\end{array}
$$
\] \& $1: 1$

3.5
0.5
0.5
0.5
3.5
0.3
0.8
0.8
0.8 \&  \&  <br>

\hline | Iron and steel (general) |
| :--- |
| Iron castings, etc. |
| Copper, brass and other base metals | \&  \& | $18: 5$ |
| :--- |
| 21.6 |
| 21.6 |
| 18.6 |
| 18.6 | \& \[

\frac{53}{57}

\] \& \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
7,160 \\
\text { a, } 1,600 \\
1,20020
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.7 \\
& .3,5 \\
& .3 .6 \\
& 2.6
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Shipuilding and ship repariring Marine enginering \& ${ }_{\substack{113,40 \\ 33,40}}$ \& 12:2, \& 57:9 \& 119:8 \& 18.0
20.1 \& coiction \& 9,4.8 \& -14:3 \& 14:93 <br>

\hline | Motor vehicle manufacturing $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. |
| Railway carriages and wagons, etc | \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 34 \cdot 7 \\
& \hline 4.5 \\
& \hline 40.3 \\
& 050 \\
& 20.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \cdot 5 \\
& 14: 3 \\
& \hline 14: 3 \\
& 241: 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
14,90 \\
14.50 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.5 \\
& 1.5 \\
& 6.6 \\
& 5.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.6 \\
& 7,1 \\
& 115: 2 \\
& 10: 9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9 \cdot 6 \\
& 11.2 \\
& 15: 1 \\
& 10: 9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { 30.7. } \\
& 21: 8 \\
& 21 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 5 \\
& .: 5 \\
& 4: 5 \\
& .: 5 \\
& 4.5 \\
& 3: 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.7 \\
& 9.7 \\
& 0.9 \\
& 10: 9 \\
& 10: 9 \\
& 10: 4
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline  \& 36,010 \& $22 \cdot 4$ \& 14.7 \& $45 \cdot 7$ \& 17.2 \& 540 \& 1.5 \& 9.1 \& 12.3 <br>

\hline | fibres. Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres |
| :--- |
| Jute Hosiery and other knitted goods |
| Carpets Narrow fabrics |
| Made-up textiles |
| Other textile industries | \&  \&  \&  \& 27.1

2n:
27.8
23,1
18,1
18,7
10,7
$23: 5$
30.5
30.9 \&  \& 240
$\substack{2400 \\ 1.050 \\ 2000 \\ 2500 \\ 450 \\ 200 \\ 2000 \\ 280}$ \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Leather (tanning and dressings) and fellmongery. \& (19,430 \& 10.5
24.0 \& 50.3 41 \& ${ }^{20.5} 10.8$ \& 18.7. 21 \& ${ }_{70} 10$ \& 0.19 \& 2.1 \& 3.4 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

| Industry group and size of establishment | Tota: male employees | Admini- <br> technical <br> and clerical <br> As percen | $\substack{\text { Skilled } \\ \text { operatives } \\ \text { ce of toal male }}$ <br>  <br> (4) | $\substack{\text { Mainly } \\ \text { skilited } \\ \text { skiled }}$ employeses (5) | Others <br>  <br>  <br> (6) | Apprentic Total male Number |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an:9} \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { sin } \\ & 37 \\ & 33.9 \\ & 15 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & : 7.0 \\ & i=2 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 17.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 150 $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 60 \\ 150 \\ 160 \\ 330\end{array}$ 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 5.4 5.2 8.5 $8: 7$ 0.7 0.9 | 9.3 $i=4$ 10.0 10.6 2.6 2.8 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 16.5 \\ & 19.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 .7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 35.2 \\ & 25 \cdot 2 \\ & 24.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & \text { ab.7. } \\ & 18.2 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{590 \\ 1,1,180} \\ & 1,300 \\ & 1,30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2: 1 \\ & 1: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5: 4 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 5: 2 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 8: 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Timber Furniture and upholstery <br> Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting <br> Wooden containers and baskets |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & \frac{4}{2.7} \\ & i=7 \\ & 13.0 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 4.5 \\ & \hline 40.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline 169.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & 5: 2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 70.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.4: 9 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 10: 2 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 72,510 | 16.3 | 27.3 | 22.9 | 33.5 | 1,220 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 15.1 |
| Carcloased boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing Masumatures of paper and board not elsewhere | 33,150 | 21. | ${ }^{36 \cdot 2}$ | 14.8 | 27.6 | 610 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. | (33,550 |  | 33.4 <br> 44.8 | ${ }_{1}^{15} 18$ | ${ }_{17}^{29.9}$ | 4,1000 | ${ }_{3}^{3} \mathbf{3}$ | \% 7.8 | ${ }_{9}^{11.4}$ |
| Other eprinting, pububshing, bookbinding, engraving, | 148,350 | 21.4 | 65.8 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 13,740 | 9.3 | 14.0 | $16 \cdot 6$ |
| Rubber, leather cloth, etce Brushes and brooms <br> Plastics mouldin sports equipment Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  | $20 \cdot 9$ an: an: an: $27: \%$ $27: 2$ | $27 \cdot 8$ an: an: an: $38 \cdot 1$ 38.2 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 815 \\ & 5150 \\ & 500 \\ & \text { sin } \\ & 4.0 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 0.98 0 |  |  |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Industry group and size of establishment \\
(1) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total* \\
employees \\
empioyees
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Skilled \\
e of total fem
\end{tabular} \& Mainly semi-
skilled ale employee - \& Others

(6) \& Apprent Total fem Number \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline | Grain milling . Bread and flour confectionery |
| :--- |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries obacco | \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& $\overline{30}$

$\bar{Z}$
$\vdots$
$\overline{8}$
20

20 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{0.1}{0.1} \\
& \overline{1} \\
& \overline{0.5 .5} \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{0.3} \\
& \bar{a} \\
& \bar{a} \\
& \bar{Z}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.5 <br>

\hline  \& 41,160
$\substack{4,500 \\ 1,1720 \\ 1,520 \\ 5,3 i 0}$

2920 \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.5 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
3.5 \\
3,5 \\
1,5 \\
3.5 \\
3: 2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
23 \cdot 1 \\
\text { sat: } \\
\text { an: } \\
\text { an: } \\
22: 2
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

\frac{$$
\begin{array}{l}
300 \\
30 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$${ }_{10}}{}

\] \& \[

\frac{0.1}{\frac{0.1}{0.2}}
\] \& 三 \& = <br>

\hline | Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes |
| :--- |
| Iron castings, etc. Light metals |
| Copper, brass and other base metals | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 22,8190 \\
& \hline, 927070 \\
& \hline, 4840
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $64: 1$

50.9
56.9

$52: 0$ \& \& \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
26 \cdot 7.76 \\
\text { an: } \\
\text { an: } \\
\hline 19.9
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
30 \\
30 \\
\hline 10
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.3 \\
& 0.3 \\
& 0.2 \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 三 \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Industry group and size of establishment <br>  <br> (1) | Total* <br> female employees <br> - <br> (2) | Administrative, technical <br> and clerical <br> As percenta |  | Mainly semiskilled <br> ale employees <br> (5) | Others <br>  <br>  <br> (6) | Apprent Total fem <br> Number <br> (7) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 <br> 710 <br> 40 <br> 10 <br> 140 <br> 150 <br> 70 <br> 100 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 220 <br> 10 <br> 90 <br> 90 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & \overline{0.1} \\ & \hline-.2 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3.3}{3.1} \\ & \frac{5}{1} \\ & \frac{1.2}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{1.1} \\ & = \\ & \hline 10.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing <br> Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. | (titas |  |  |  | (19.0. | $\frac{120}{30}$ | $\frac{0.2}{0.1}$ | 11.0 | 11.0 |
|  |  | 30.0 an an: and an 24.5 24.6 0.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 8 \\ & 0: 3 \\ & 0.8 \\ & i, 7 \\ & 7,5 \\ & 3: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{20} \\ & \frac{20}{20} \\ & 50 \\ & 260 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $15: 4$ <br> $\substack{15 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.4}$ |  |
| Production of man-made fibres <br> fibres and doubing of cotton, flax and made <br> Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres <br> Jute . <br> Rope, twine and net <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets. <br> Narrow fabrics <br> Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  | ($\frac{80}{270}$ <br> $\frac{580}{7}$ <br> 80 <br> 170 | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{0.1} \\ & \overline{0.3} \\ & \overline{0.7} \\ & \overline{0.3} \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\overline{ }$ <br> $\overline{3}$ <br>  |
| Leather (taning gind dressing) and fellmongery. | ${ }^{5,5,230}$ | $\underset{\substack{46.5 \\ 14.8}}{ }$ | 13.0 <br> 54.8 | ${ }_{12}^{12 \cdot 9}$ | 17.5 | - | - | $=$ | = |
| Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear : <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. <br> Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified <br> Footwear |  |  |  |  |  | 770 <br> 70 <br> 630 <br> -1 | 0.9 <br> 0.9 <br> 0.7 <br> 0.7 | 1.3 <br> 0.3 <br> 1.0 <br> -1 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.6 \\ 10.1 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods. <br> Pottery <br> Glass Abrasives <br> specified building materials, etc. not elsewhere | $\begin{gathered} 5,580 \\ \hline, 2907000 \\ 14,540 \\ 14,480 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 1 \\ & 34,6 \\ & 64,6 \\ & 62 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11: 6 \\ 0.3 \end{array} \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{49}$ | 1. 0.1 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,700 \\ & \hline, 075050 \\ & 5,1,1100 \\ & 5,190 \end{aligned}$ | 55.9 sid an: $20: 2$ 29.9 |  |  |  | $\frac{\overline{30}}{\frac{10}{10}}$ | $\frac{0.2}{0.2}$ | $\frac{0.4}{0.8}$ | $\frac{1.2}{0.9}$ |
|  | 19,290 | ${ }^{31.3}$ | 5.0 | 24.6 | 39.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Manusfactures of paper and board not elsewhere | 33,280 | ${ }^{12 \cdot 6}$ | 30.2 | 43.0 | 14.2 | 160 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 30.8 |
|  | 33,130 | 19.1 76.6 | ${ }_{99}^{20 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }^{41} 0.4$ | 19.4 13.1 | ${ }_{150}^{150}$ | 2.5 | 5:87 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{6.7}$ |
|  | ${ }^{84,520}$ | 29.9 | 54.5 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 1,260 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 7.2 |
|  |  | $23: 4$ <br> 31.4 <br> and <br> and <br> and <br> $40: 8$ |  |  |  | $\overline{10}$ $\overline{10}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\overline{1}} \\ & \overline{0.1} \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\overline{-}}$ |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
Industry group and sizz of establishment \\
（1） \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Skilled \& \(\substack{\text { Mainly } \\ \text { semited } \\ \text { sexiled }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Others} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Apprentices \\
Total apprentices
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Operative apprentices} \\
\hline \& \& \& （4） \& （5） \& \& Number

（7） \& $$
\begin{array}{|c}
\substack{\text { As per- of of } \\
\text { antafec of } \\
\text { employess }} \\
\text { (8) } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \&  \&  <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
11,480 \\
\text { and } \\
1055090
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& 年产：4 \&  \& （14：6 \&  \& O．3． 0 \& o． 0.4 \& $1: 9$ <br>

\hline | Bricks，fireclay and refractory goods Glass |
| :--- |
| Cement |
| ives and building materials，etc．not elsewher | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14: 0 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 19: 6 \\
& 195.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18: 2 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 14 \cdot 7 \\
& 14 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 6 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
3,6 \\
19: 1 \\
9: 2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 43 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
& \text { an: } \\
& 37: 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
590 \\
\substack{1,200 \\
1,200 \\
100}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0: 9 \\
& 1: 6 \\
& 1: 0
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline \& 102，90 \& 25.7 \& 20.8 \& 20.2 \& ${ }^{33 \cdot 3}$ \& 1，330 \& ${ }^{1.3}$ \& 5.3 \& 9.4 <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& （ent \& \％ $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 0: 6 \\ & 0 ; 4 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 5.9\end{aligned}$ \& （13．9 <br>
\hline  \& 9，800 \& 19.5 \& 22.6 \& 23.2 \& 34.7 \& 1，220 \& 1.3 \& 5.5 \& 15.1 <br>
\hline Carabeard bexes，cartons and fibre－baird packing \& 66，530 \& 16.9 \& 33.2 \& 29.0 \& 20.9 \& 70 \& 1.2 \& ${ }^{3.3}$ \& 13.6 <br>
\hline Premer \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{68,650}$ \& ${ }_{\text {20，}}^{20.8} 4$ \& ${ }_{37}^{27.1}$ \& 27．9 \& 24：38 \& ${ }_{\text {l，}}^{\substack{1,750}}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{1.7}$ \& 5：8 \& ${ }_{9}^{10.4}$ <br>
\hline Other printing，publishing，bookbinding，engraving， \& 23，870 \& 24.5 \& 61.6 \& 3．7 \& 10.2 \& 15，000 \& 6.4 \& 10.4 \& 15.0 <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \& 37.0
sin
and
and
and
$23: 3$
$24: 5$ \&  \&  \& 0.6
0.4
0.5
0.5
0.5
$0: 3$ \&  \& 年：9．9 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
For every job in industry，however simple，training is necessary．
Higher productivity，reduced westage of manpower and materials，
 reast costly and well repays mone the money spent on iti．Instructors，
lous need to be trined and the quality of the instructor determin too，need to be trained and the quality of the instructor determines
the efficiency of the training he gives．Few instructors are born the eficiency 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 of ohers；this ability has to be lacquired on their craft skill
through training．
Courses on Instructional Techniques are available to industry
at the Ministry of Labour＇s Instructor Training Colleges at
at the Ministry of Labour＇s Instructor Training Colleges at
Letchworth（Herts．）and Hillintton（Glasgow）．The courses are intensive，combining theory and practice．Each student has six
practice periods in wich he sives：
（1）instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and
to a group，using an example taken from his own tra （2）a trade talk，for example，describing a manufacturing
（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． he instructor and from the other members of his class
The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial
experience they are familiar with the problems of instructing
and have the obility to teach others
experience：they are familiar with the problems of in
and have the bility to teach others how to instruct．
More detailed information of the courses can be obtained
from Training Department（T．EI），Ministry of Labour，Ebury from Training Department（T．EI，Ministry of Labour，Ebury
Bridge House，Ebury Bridge Road，London，S．W．I，or from any
Employment Exchange．

REPAYMENTS OF SELECTIV
EMPLOYMENT TAX
The Ministry of Labour has started to make repayments of selective employment
tax to employers in manufacturing and certain omployers in in manufacturies whing and
centese establish－ ments have been registered under the
Selective Employment Payments Act， 1966 ．
First payments were made by First payments were made by regional
finance offices of the Ministry in the frrst
week of tanury，and related to the period week of Janaurar，and related to the period
from 5 th September when the taz from 5 th September，when the tax came
into operation，until lhe end of the eear．
Payments will continue to be made Payments will continue to be made
throughout the first quarter of the year， throughout the first quarter of the year，
and it is expected that by the end of March
about 19190 million will have been repaid
to employers．
The tax has been payable by employers
tince sth September for since 5 th September for all workers for
whom they pay class 1 national insurance
contribution contribution．The rate is 25 s．for men，
12s． 6 ．for women and boys and 8 s ．for girls．No employer is excused from the tax
although it is not payable for self employed
persons． persons．
Under the
ments Act some，but not oull employers can claim a refund of the tax or a premium
（amounting to a reffund of the tax plus an addoutioning sum）if certain conditions are
astitsied．The weekly rates of the premiums satisfied．The weekly rates of the premiums
are 32．6．for men，，6s．3d．for women
and boys under 18 and 10 s．fd．for girls and boys．
under 18 ．
Before
Before an employer can claim for a
repayment he has to register his establish－ ment with the Ministry of Labour．Registra－
tions began in October and for a time were
slow in slow in getting under way．However by the
end of the year a large number of those end of the year a large number of those
who were expected to register had made
application application．
Employers
Employers are notified by local offices of
the Ministry with whom they lodge the the Ministry with whom they lodge their
applications for registration that they are
qualified for payment of a refund qualified for payment of a refund or
premium or that they fail to qualify
Employers can appeal to an industriai Employers can appeal to an industriai
tribuna against a refusal of registration，or
against a decison against a decision by the Minister to remove an establishment from the register or or
against the amount of payment it is against the amoun
proposed to make．
Establi ishment
Establishments．which are classified as
manufacturing will be eligible for payment manuuacturing will be eligible for paymen
of the premium．Employers whose business
is in fishing mining is in fishing，mining and quarrying and tax refunded，and a straight refund of tax will also be paid to employers in private
lectricity and water supplies and to charities．No ro wepaymer supplies and to to
employers in the construction induct to mployers in the construction industry，the
professional services and all service indust－
ties． $\underset{\text {（95192）}}{\text { ries．}}$

Claims for repayments have to be lodged
with employment exchanges of the Ministry with employment exchanges of the Ministry
of Labour，who after deciding on eligibility pass them to the Ministry＇s regional offices
for payment．Claimm for the first quarter of
or 10 pot will be paid during the second quarter
of the year and theraster by＂stagering＂ 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 It was estimated when the tax was
introduced that payments of premiums and
refunds would be about $£ 860$ million，of refunds would be about $\in 860$ m million，of
which $£ 570$ million would be in premiums which $£ 570$ million would be in premiums
to manuacacturing industries．Of the re－ mainder $£ 55$ million would be payable
in refunds to employers in the fishing，
mining，quarrying，transport and communi－ mining，quarrying，transport and communi－－
cation，agriculture and forestry industries，
f100 miliou $£ 100$ million in payment to local authoritises
and $£ 120$ million in payment to certain bodies in the public sector．
Details of what employers Details of what employers have to do
before they can reclaim payment are given in a a guide issued by the Ministry of Labour，
copies of which are available to any local copies of which are av
employment exchange．
CREW ACCOMMOD
FISHING VESSELS
The Government have decided to ratify an International Labour CConference Con－
vention laying down certain standards of vention laying down certain standards of
accommodation on fishing vessels as soon
as the necessary resulations have been acs the necessary resulations have been
made，and to accept a Recommendation
dealing with the dealing with the vocational training of
fishermen．Both these measures were adopted at this year＇s IIL．．．．Conferernce
（see MINIITRY o LABOUR GAETR，Augut
1966，page 476），and the Government＇s 1966，page 476），and the Government＇s
decisions are announced in a White Paper
published recently（Cmi 3181 HMso published recently（Cmnd． 3181 HMSO
or through any bookseller，price 3s．6d．net） The Conention on accommodation on
fishing vessels $1.1 . \mathrm{O}$ ．Convention No．
126 lays down standads 126 lays down standarcs concerning the
location，means of access，structure and ocation，means of access，structure and
arrangement of crew accommodation．It
contains detailed provis． contains detailed proviscons deataing．wth
ventilation，heating，lighting，sleening ventilation，heating，lighting，sleeping
rooms，mess rooms，sanitary facilities，
medical medical care and galley equipment．The
plan of accommodation must beappoved
before the fishing yessel is tontrinter plan of accommodation must be approved
before the fishing vessel is constructed．
Existing standa Existing standards in this country largely
conform with these laid down by the
Convention which the conform with these laid down by the
Convention，which the Government sup－
portand propose to ratify after the necessary port and propose to ratify after the necessary
regulations have been made．
The ${ }_{i}^{\text {tra }}$ improve the efficiency of the fishing
industry and standards of safety on board
fishsing vessels．The Government consider fishing vessels．The Government consider
it provides valuable and practical guidance
for the development of training schemes

For fistermen．They freconsidering seting



 meinto of hoost of training
make marters or of detail，the Government
the Recommendan about the provision in 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 that there is any need to give preferential
treatment in employment placing to persons treatment in employment placing to persons
who have completed a training course．
Subject to these reservations they accept Subject to these reservations they accep
the Recommendation． The Whitenataper also announces that
the Government have decided not to ratify Convention No． 125 dealing with the certification of skippers，mates and engi－
neers on fishing vessels pending further neers on fishing vessels pending further
consideration．of existing certification
arrangements．Present law conforms with arrangements．Present law contorms witith
the requirements about skippers and mates， the requirements about skippers and mates，
but not engineers，and，in consultation
with employers＇and workers＇ with employers＇and workers＇organisa－
tions，consideration is now being given to tions，consideration is now being given to
extending the certification arrangements to
cover cover engineers
Approval is
Approva is expressed of the main
principles set out in Recommendation
No． 127 dealing with the role of No． 127 dealing with the rommendation of co－
operatives in the economic and social operatives in one economic and social
developentoping countries．
The Recommendation is．，however in The Recommendation is，however，in－
tended 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 26 th November， 1966 ， Assistance Act up to 26 nh November，1966，
and payments of supplementary benefits
under the Ministry op Social Security Act froer the Ministry of Social Security Act
from 28 th November， 1966 ，paid at local offices of the Ministry of Labour during the £8，825，000．The corresponding 196 amous
paid during the 14 weeks ended 30th paid during the 14 weeks ended 30th
September 1966 was the 14 weeks end
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 and other cyaneses which came into opera－
tion on 28 th November， 1966 under the tion on 28 th November， 1966 under the
Ministry of Social Security Act 1966 and
adiustments resulting from the introduction adjustments resulting from the introduction
of national insurance wage related benefits of national insurance wage related benefits
in October 1966．
${ }_{\mathrm{A}}{ }^{*} 4$

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 committe of of a committee of investigation publilished
recently (HMSO or through any bookseller recently (HMSO or throurh any bookseller
price
worker 9 d . net), be carried out by proces worker members of the Iron and Stee
Trades
Confederation rather than by Hraces 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 S Nicol 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. ind and
the Steel Company of Wales the Steel Company of Wales over
responsibility for doing this work.
In their report the committee sta Irensibiilty for doing this work.
In their report the committee state that
the dispute arose from the announcement the dispute arose from the announcement
by the company that they intended to line
and reline the converters with dolomite blocks instead of unftred with dolomite
mixture which had been done by members 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 Claifederation for this work. The company
clate that the practice of using these workers to make and change of the converterer
bottoms strip outhe lining and drenareand bottoms, strip out the lining and prepareand
fix the blocks was in keeping with estab-
lished Bessemer plant practice in this lished Bessemer plant practice in this
country and on the continent.
They recalled that in previous dispute about the lining of steel converters at at
other plants., Professor D. T (now Sir
Daniel) Jack had awarded the work to the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation, an add that they had announced early last
year that they intended to apply the Jack
award at Port Talbot. The company award at Port Talbot. The company
submited that the A.B.T.W. had
sacented the submitted that the A.U.B.T.W. .h. had
accepted the award elsewhere and should
accept it at Port Tole accepted the award else
accept it at Port Talbot.

They also maintained that there was
little skill in the working of fixing the blocks ittle skill in the working of fixing the blocks
and that the job could not be regarded as cratsmen's work. were agreements beforene and , hereforere,
having precedence over the Jack award,
and that the compen and that the company had not hoonoured the
agrememts and understandings it had rached witt 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. Becuse its skilled bricklayers and masons. Because
of the high accident rate in the industy
generally there was an added responsibility generally there was an added responsibility
on managements and operatives to see that
only properly trained skilled tradesmen on managements and operatives to see that
only properly trained skilled tradesmen
were permitted to handle these intricate operations
The co
arreement The committee find that there was no
agreement between the A. U.B....W., no
the company which was relevant to the
present issue and which was reached before
the Jack award. The question of precedence the Jack award. The question of precedence
over that award, therefor, did not arise.
They conclude the the Jack award did
clearly apply to South Wales and to the clearly apply to south Wales and to the
types of converters included in the com-
mittee's terme mitte
Th
had had made three awards since 1962 on
claims arising in the iron and steel industry claims arising in the iron and steel industry
and referring ot the same type of work as
that awarded by Sir Daniel Jack to the that awarded by Sir Daniel Jack to the
I.S.T..... and conclude that his. award
cannot be said to have been set aside by cannot be said to thave been set aside by
subseunt decision. They also conclud subsequent decision. They also concluce
that the award cannot be said to have been
set aside by a material chang in the nature
of the work since the issue was examined of the work since the issue was examined
by Si Daniel Jack. On the question
whether the task of linina nd riling the
converters at Port Talbot should be carried converters at Port Talbot should be carried
out by craftsmen, and specificilly yb brick-
layer members of the A.U.B.T.W, the layer members of the A.U.B.T.W., the
committee state that the work is repetive
and no high degree of accuracy is required. and no high degree of accuracy is secuired.
They consider that the work defined in their they consider that the work defined in their
tered of refence did not necessarily
need to berformed by need to be performed by crattsmen, and
agree with the opinion of Sir Daniel Jack
that it was work more appropriate to process workers who were memberis of the
I.S.T.C than bricklayer members of the
CONFERENCES ON MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES ON MANAGEMENT
AND MANPOWER UTLISATION The efficient use by management of induswhys of mawomoting the growth of produc-
wayty in Brom
vity tivity in Britain. This will be the subbect o
two weekend conferences which the
Ministry of Labour is organising jointly two weekend conferences which the
Ministry of Labour is organising jointy
with the British Institute of Management
ind the Institute of Pa with the British Institute of Management
and the Institute of Personnel Management,
at Southport from 23rd to 25th February, at Southport from 2 23rd to 25 th February,
1967, for firms in the North West and
North Wales, and at Stratford-on-Avon from 9th to 1 th March, 1967, for the
Midlands, South Wales and the West of Midlands, South Wales and the West of
England. They will aim to assist directors
and senior executives to idenifisy some of the and senior executives to identify some of the
problems involved in securing efficient use
of the manpower resources of their of the
companies.

The chairman of the Southport confer herseyside M. M. M. D. Snoxall of Unilever Merseyside Limited. Amongst the speakers
will be Mr. C. F. Carter, Vice-Chancellor
University of Lancaster and chairman University. of Lancaster and chanirman,
North West Economic Planing Council North West Economic Planning Council,
Mr. W. L. Black of J. F. Fenner \& Com-
pany Limited Mr. . Butterworth, Senior
Lecturer in Mana aement Scierces, Man pany Limited Mr. J. Butterworth, Senior
Lecturer in Mana genent Sciences, Man-
chester University Institute of Science and Lecturer in Management Sciences, Man-
chester University Institute of Science and
Technology, Mr. Hit. Farrimond of Technology, Mr. H. L. Farrimond of
Imperial Metal Industries Limited, Mr. J.
King, general secretary, National AssoKing, generall secretary, National Asso-
ciation of C Card, Blowing and Ring Room
Operatives, Mr. R.D. Pearsall of Dunlop Rubber Company Limited and Mr Nimited
At Stra
At Stratford-on-Avon particular atten-
tion will be given to the importance of the tion will be given to the importance of the
efficient depployment of indirect workers
ond of staft Mr eancient deployment of i. indiret woukers
Rubber Company. N. Limited, Mould, Dunlop
manair-
man, and Mr. D. C. Barnes, Permanent man, and Mr. D. C. Barnes, Permanent
Secretary, Ministry of Labour, will give
he opening address. Among the speaker he opening address. Among the speakers
will be Mr. W. H. Crawford of Stewarts \&
iloyds Llobys Limited, Mr. D. Greensmith of
Boots Pure Drug Company Limited,
Mr. J. W. Fewlass of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Screws and Fasteners, Limited,
and Profsor T T Luton of the Manchester and Professor T. Lupton of the Manchester
Business Schooi. Mr. G. A. H. Cadbury
of Cadbury Brothers Limited. will speak about the preparatory action which manage-
ment can take to facilitate the changes which are a feature of modern indusustrial
life, whether they arise from economic or technical developments.
Further information about both these
conferences may be obtained from the onferences may be obtained from the
Industrial Reflations Department at the
Regional Offices of the Ministry of the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Labour,
Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff or
Manchester. Manchester.
MANPOWER ASPECTS O

The impact of automation and other forms of advanced technology on people's work-
ing lives, and on industry and the economy ing lives, and on industry and the economy
generally, was reveiewd by an international
conference, organised by in conference, organised by O.E.C.D. at
Zurich the report of which has just been Zurich, the report of which has just been
published. Copies of this report and of the
papers read at the conference are and pubpers sed. at at the conffrence are avaiiable
from HMSO or through any bookseller, from HMso or
price 12s. 6 d. net.
This
This conference was one of a series
analysing the influence of technological
change on mand analysing the
changeower: the first was mailegical
Washington early 1964 and Wastington early 1964, and a third held at
Amsterdam in November dealt with pro-
cedures and appreat Amsterdam in Novecmeer dealt with pro-
cedures and approaches to the adjustment
of workers to atomation and technical
change. They are part of a broider change. Mey are part of a broader
programme of study of manpower problems
being conducted by that Manpor and
Social Affairs Committe of onper and ocial Affairs Committee of O.E.C.D.

The report states | t |
| :--- |
| t |
| E | on jope brofiles and the location of industries,

and the te thal 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 $11,44,000$
in November (8.455,00 males $2,933,000$ females). The total includedovember $8,81,000,5,959,500$ maleses $2,8616,000$
females) in manufacturing industries, and $1,634,000(1,547,000$ emales in manufacturing industries, and $1,634,000$ these $1,547,000$
males 88,000 females) in construction. The toal in these produc-
tion industries was 62,000 lower than that for October 1966 and tion industries was 62,000 lower than that for October 1966 and
219,000 lower than in November 1965 . The total in manuacturing industry was 54,000 owerer than in October 1966 and 149,000 lower
than in November 1965 . The number in construction was 11,000 than in November 1965. The number in construction was 11,000
ess 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 variationss, the number in
.
this
troup this group was about 449,000 representing 1.9 per cent. of
employess compared with about 424,000 in October.
In addition there were In addition, there were $, 2,44$ unemployed schoor. leavers and
96,980 temporary stopped workers registered so the total register96,980 temporary stopped workers registered, so the total register-
ed unemployed was 564,203 , representing $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of employces. This was 21,635 higher than in November when the percentage Among those wholly unemployed in December, 235,078 ( $50 \cdot 3$
A.
mer cent.) had been registered for not more per cent.) had been revistered for not morect than 8 \&eeeks compared
with 243,197 ( $55 \cdot 4$ per cent.) in November; 92,608 (19.8 per cent.) with 243,197 ( (is • 4 per cent.) in November; ; $92,608(19 \cdot 8$ per cent.)
had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with
103,611 (23.6 per cent.) in November. had been registered for not more that
103,611 (23.6 per cent.) in November
Between November and Decmber
Between November and December the number temporarily
stopped fell by 6,669 and the number of school leavers un-
employed by 1,004 .
Vacancies
The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment
Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th December 1966 was 173,322 . Exchanges in Great Britain on 7 th December, 1966 was 173,322 ;
12,265 less than on 9th November. After adjustment for normal 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 7 th December was 234,203 ; total number of unfilled vacancies
18,867 less than on 9 th November
Overtime and short-time
In the week ended 19th November 1966, the estimated number of
operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing
industries, excluding shipbuilding and eship-repairing, was
$1,941,900$. This is about 32 .2 per cent. of all operatives. Each $1,944,900$. This is about $32 \cdot 2$ per cent. of all operatives. Each
operative on average worked about $8 \frac{8}{2}$ hours overtime during the week.
In the same week the estimated number on short time in these
industries was 187,200 or about $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. of all operatives, industries was 187,200 or about $3 \cdot 1$ per
Rates of wages and hours of work
At 31 st December 1966 , the indices of weekly rates of wages and were the same as those at the end of November, namely $154 \cdot 6$ and Index of Retail Prices
At 13th December the official retail prices was 118.3 (price
at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with 118.1 November and $114 \cdot 1$ at 14 th December 1965 . The index figure for

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 6 , involving approxi-
mately 22 , workers were involved in thing the month approximately 25,70 had continued from the previousp monsth, including those 53,050 working days were lost, including 24,000 days lost th.
which had continued from the previous month.

Table 38 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employ－－
ment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index Production at mid－November r 1966 ，and for the two preceding
months and for November 1965． The term employees in empl The term employees in employment relates to all employess
（employed and unemployed）other than those registered as wholly
unemployed；it includes persons temporarily liid of but still unemployed；it includes persons temporarily laido of but still on
employers＇pay－rolls and persons unable to work because of employers pay－roils and persons unable to work because of
short－term sickness．Part－time workers are included and counted
as full units．
numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid year which have been compiiled on the basis of counts of insurance
cards．For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers underter the Statistics of Trade Act， 1947 ，have been
used to provide a ratio of chates by employers under the of chisicas．
These returns show numbers on the pay－rolls（including those temporarily laid of and those absen from of the period The two sets of fisures are summarised separately for each
industry and the ratio between the two totals is the bis industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basi
computing the change in employment during the period． For the remaining industries in the table estimates of monthly changes have been provicu by the nationalised industries an
government departments concerned．

| Industry | Novem | $\text { ser } 190$ |  |  | 1966＊ |  | Octobe |  |  | Novemb | er 1966＊ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tota， | 8，626．18 | 3，0 | 11，6 | 8，527．4 | 3，012．7 | 11，561 | 98 | 3，002．5 | $11.510 \cdot 48$ | 8，464．7 | 2，992．9 |  |
| Tota，all manuacturing ind | 6，084 3 | 2，876．1 | 8，66 | 6．048． 6 | 2，8460 | 8，894．6 | 6，029．2 | 2，835－4 | 8，864．6 | 5，95．2 | 2，815．7 | 8，810 |
| Mining etch | 585．7． | 227．8 | cosis $\begin{gathered}60.5 \\ 543\end{gathered}$ | 553.5 43.2 | 22.8 17.8 | cistis | cispi4 | 22：88 | 50972． | S51：9 | cintis |  |
| Food，drink and tobacco | ${ }_{3} 10.5$ | 35.4 | cise： | ${ }^{471.3} 3$ | ${ }^{35} 8$ | ${ }_{38.8}$ | ${ }_{30.4}$ | ${ }_{8.3}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{38.7}}$ | citis | ${ }_{8.3}$ |  |
| ， | 17.6 | city | cis$15: 9$ <br> $52: 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 80.5 \\ & 80.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | cistis | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \\ & 8.9 .4 \\ & \hline 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 888．4 | ${ }_{5}^{4} 5$ |  |
| Bacon curing，meat and fish products Milk products． | 21.8 |  | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 8,8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 23: 2 \\ 23: 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $43: 9$ <br> $22: 6$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{20}^{40.1}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{Su}^{\text {Suzar }}$ Cocon chiocolate and sugar confection | 14， 40.9 | 54.15 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{18,4}$ | 40．7 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 .9 \\ & 53,7,7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 6 \\ & 954.4 \\ & 90.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 54.3, | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 950 \\ & 70.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.3 \\ \hline 10.9 \\ 20.9 \end{gathered}$ | S4：0 |  |
| Vezate products | 128．3 | 47．1． |  | cis． | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 3 \\ & 245 \\ & 23: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79: 0 \\ & \text { cin } \\ & 510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 2 \\ & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & 28: 9 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 22：5 |  | $\underset{\substack{28.4 \\ 76.3 \\ \hline 1.3}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2045 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | cin $\begin{gathered}51.6 \\ 975\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,7 \\ & 460 \cdot 8 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3, .6 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 23.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | cole | coin |  |
| Tobacco | ${ }^{20.4}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22.4}$ |  | ${ }_{17.4}$ | ${ }_{23}$ |  | ${ }^{17} 7$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{22} 2.7$ |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries |  | ${ }^{147.5}$ | cis521.3 <br> 16.8 | 373：4 | 148 | 521．1 | 373．1 | ${ }^{40.3}$ | cis | cosin | ${ }^{148} 0$ | 520 |
| ng ois and | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.0 | 28：6 | 5．4 |  |  |
| mias and dyes areutical not toile | － | 47：8 | ${ }_{2}^{222}$ | ${ }^{172.8}$ | 47：5 |  | citer | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{47} 8$ | ati 29.6 | crent | － 47.6 |  |
| ves and dil |  | 退近 |  | 13．3 |  |  |  | ， 19.3 | 4 |  | ais |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{29 \\ 10.6 \\ 10}}$ | ¢ 5 ¢：1 | ${ }_{5}$ | － | 4：9 |  | cock30.5 <br> 10.0 | 6：9 |  | （10．0 | $\stackrel{9}{4} 7$ |  |
| Metal manufacture | 556 | ${ }^{77} 9$ |  |  | 77.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| toren |  |  | 52 |  |  | ${ }^{121} 12.1$ | 105. |  | ${ }^{120.1}$ |  |  |  |
| 边 |  | 14．1． |  | ， | 10．8 |  |  | 10：5 | ${ }_{\substack{59.3 \\ 86.3}}$ | ${ }^{489} 9$ | \％ 0.3 |  |
| Engineering and electrical good | 1，671．9 | ${ }^{633} 5$ | 2，305．7 | 1，688．5 | ${ }^{636}$ |  | 1，684．5 | ${ }^{633} 5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Meat－working mathine too is | ${ }^{82} 21$ | 14.7 |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{14: 8}$ |  |  |  | 90．2 |  |  |  |
|  | 51.6 |  |  |  |  | cis |  |  | cise： |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  | cisite | cisite |  |  | 7：5 |  | ${ }_{5}^{31} 5$ | cin 57.2 |  |  |
| arem maxinery： | ． 6 | 177：9 | 366： 3 | ${ }_{304.0}$ | cis | 387．3 |  |  | ${ }^{5} 63$. |  | ${ }_{\substack{18.2 \\ 67.8}}$ |  |
|  | （in | ${ }_{5}^{17.7}$ | 555：8 | 119.4 | ${ }_{5}^{17}$ \％${ }^{8}$ | 159．2 | ${ }_{19}^{19.3}$ |  |  |  | 17：68 |  |
| ormecharial enineering | ． | ${ }_{50}^{50.7}$ | ${ }^{2459.1}$ | 199．7 | ${ }_{50}^{55}$ | ${ }^{244} 12$ | ${ }^{1989} 9$ |  |  | cis | cis |  |
| hes and ciocks | ：9 | 8：2 |  |  | 58：8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cise |  |  | cise | cois | cider |  | ${ }_{30} 3$ | 292：6 | 54．2． |  |  |
| Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods |  | 241：5 | 近 61 | ${ }_{8}^{35 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{24.7 \\ 73}}^{\text {24．7 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61.0159 .7 \\ 159.7 \end{array}$ |  |  | cres |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 1959 19712 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 8.3 \\ 3.25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2065: 55: 5 \\ \hline 515 \\ \hline 1.0 \end{gathered}$ | 186：4 | li．7 | $\begin{aligned} & 198.1 \\ & \hline 180.0 \\ & \hline 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $189 \cdot 9$ <br> 1424.7 <br> 44.2 | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 8.7 \\ 3,1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | （1：9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { a38. } \\ \text { a3 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { an } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 0 \\ & \text { 25: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.0 \\ & 37.6 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＋1．8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 2$ |  |



| Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment：Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { Males } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er 1965* } \\ & \text { Female } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Septem } \\ \text { Males } \end{array}$ | er 1966＊ Females | Total | October Males | 1966＊ <br> Femal |  | Novembe Males | er |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements <br> Cutlery Bolts，nuts，screws，rivets，etc． <br> Wire and wire manufa <br> Jewellery，plate and precious metal＇s refining <br> Other metal industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $195 \cdot 5$ <br> 6.8 <br> 6.5 <br> 10.7 <br> 10.7 <br> an <br> 120.6 <br> 120.8 <br>  |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man－made fibres Spinning of cotton，man－made fibres，etc． Weaving of cotton，man－made fibres，etc． Woollen and worsted Rope，twine and net． Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow $\qquad$ Made－up textiles Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather，leather goods and fur． Leather（tanning， | $\begin{gathered} 34: 6 \\ 84: 9 \\ 8: 6 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $25 \cdot 6$ 15 154 4.1 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { on } \\ & 24.3 \\ & \hline 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33.7 \\ \text { an } \\ \dot{8}: 7 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 58.5 \\ 50.5 \\ \text { an } \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33: \\ \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 8: 6 \\ 4: 5 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \\ & \text { s.7. } \\ & 14.5 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.3 \\ \text { 25: } \\ \text { an } \\ 8.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \cdot 0 \\ 30.0 \\ 4.5 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 1 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 4 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Clothing and footwea <br> Men＇s and boys＇tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men＇s shirts，underwear，etc Dresses，lingerie，infants wear，etc． Other dress industries Footwear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． Bricks， Pottery Pottery Glass <br> Cement Abrasives and other building materials |  | $79: 9$ 3n 30： $20: 1$ $15: 8$ $1: 8$ |  | 26.1 an： 59.5 90.5 98.5 98.1 |  |  | 264.7 69.5 59.5 59.5 97.6 | $\begin{gathered} 9.3 \\ 39.8 \\ 30.0 \\ 10.7 \\ 15.8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber，furniture，etc． <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Shop and office fitting <br> Miscellaneous wood and baskets |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 8 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper，printing and publishing <br>  Printing publishing of nemspapers，etcin |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 224: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { and: } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 68: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 223.4 ant ant 3n： 36.5 96.5 6.5 |  |  | $222: 3$ ant： ant an： $95=6$ 95 |  |  | $220: 8$ an： an ant．5．5 $95 \cdot 2$ 55 |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Linoleum，leather cloth，etc． Brushes and brooms ． Toys，games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers＇goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 1，591．5 | 87.5 | $1,679.08$ | 1，557． 5 | 37.5 | 1，645．0 | 1，57．55 | 37.5 | 1，645 | 1，546．5 | 37.5 |  |
| Gas，electricity and water Gas． Electricity Water supply |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sfal. } \\ \text { an: } \\ 3: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 377 \cdot 8 \\ \text { ant:81:80 } \\ \text { 42: } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 564 \\ \substack{53: 4 \\ 33: 4 \\ 3} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 56 \cdot 8 \\ \text { syb: } \\ 340 \\ 3: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.9 .9 \\ \text { sid. } \\ 34.5 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |

TRAINING FOR SKILLED TRADES
The unskilled man wishing to put his abilities to fuller use can
today accuire a skill in a reasonably short time by attending today acquire a skill in a reasonably short time by attending a
government training centre．As part of the Government＇s effort to government training centre．As part of the Government＇s effor
help industry expand，training places at government trining cent industry expana，training places at government training
centres have been incrased from approximately, 5500 at the
beginning of 1963 to almest 6,000 ar the beginn of begisnning of 1963 to almost 6,000 at the begining of 1966 ．
Forty different trades are taught at 31 centres and when the
number of centres is increased to 38 by the end of of 1967 ，there number of centres is inicreased to 38 by the end of 1967 ，there
will be facilities capable of produciny 15,000 skilled men will be facilities capable of producing 1,000 skilled men
annually．The courses are very intensive and specially planned to
give the trainee a thorough basic training in the skills of his
chosen trade．They last from 6 to 12 months according to the
trade
trade．
The small number of trainees in each class（8 to10）allows for
personal attention by the instructor．All instructors are given a personal attention by the instructor．All instructors are given
special ocurse of training in the techniques of teaching at the Ministry＇s instructor training colleges at Letchworth or Glassow Most of the trainees are placed in iops using the skills taught at
the centre by the time they have finished their courses．

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
total number of operatives working overtime is in estated thishenent the
with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was $1,944,900$, or aracturing industries (excluding
operatives, each working about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on on average. operatives, each working abour the hours on average.
In the same week that then ther on short-time in these
establishments was 187,200 or $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. of all operatives each establishments was
losing about 13 hours on on average. per cent. of a
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 Administrative, techinical and clerical workers are excluded. The
information about short-time relates to that a arranged by the
employer, and does not include employer, and does not include that lost because of sickness
holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer fo holidays or assenteeism. Operatives stood
the whole week are assumed to have been on shit-ime for 42
heurs hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually hours each. Overtime nigures relare
worked in excess of normal hours.
Table 39 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 19th November, 1966
Operatives working

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 12th DECEMBER, 1966. The number of persons other than school leavers registered as
wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Yo wholiy unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth
Employment Offices in Great Britain on 12th December, 11666
was 464,$819 ; 371,951$ males and 92,868 females and 29,308 was $464,819,371,951$ males and 92,868 females and 29,308
higher than on 14 th November. The seasonally adiusted figure
was 448,800 or 1.9 per cent of employeacs, compared with 1.8 per was 448,800 or 1.9 per cent of employees, compared with 1.8 per
cent.in November per 196 and 1.3 per cent. in December 1965. The
seasonally adjusted figure increased by 25,100 in the four weeks seasonally adjusted figure increased by 25,100 in the four weeks
between the November and December counts and by about between the November and December counts and by about
35,000 per month on verage between September and December. 35,000 per month on average between September and December
shetwe 1 1th November and 12 Dh December, he number o
school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,004 to 2,40 . 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 by 6,66 to 96,980 . The total registered unemployed rose by
21,63 to 564,203 , representing 2.4 per cent. of employees
compared with $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. in November. The total included 40,920 married women. 92,608 had been registerecs for rot more than 2 weeks, a furthe 92,247 from 2 to 4 weeks, 85,23 from 4 to 8 weeks and 232,14
57,24
for over 8 weeks. Those ereistred for not more than 4 week for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks
accounted for 32.1 per cent of this tota, compared with 37.0 per
cent. in November, and those registered for not more than 8 cent. in November, and those registered for not more than 8
weeks for 50.3 per cent. of the total, compared with $55 \cdot 4$ per cent. in November. region in Table 40 and by the industry, if any, in which the were last employed in Table 42. The wholly unemployed in Grea Britain
Table 41 .

## Table $41 \begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \text { Unemployed: Great } \\ & \text { Analysis; 12th December, } 1966\end{aligned}$

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { Ber } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Boyses } \\ \text { ener } \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { uirser } \\ \text { yearrs }} \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less O |  | ${ }^{3,475}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {9,727 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,4,46 }}^{2,061}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{53,486}$ |
| Upto 2 | 67,008 | 5,992 | 16,201 | 3,507 | 92,608 |
| OVer 2, , up to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\substack { 2,780 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{29,075{ 2 , 7 8 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 9 , 0 7 5 } }\end{subarray}}^{4}$ | ${ }^{1,641}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5,898 \\ 4,93}}^{10,}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.007}$ | $\underbrace{2}_{\substack{31,236 \\ 26,011}}$ |
| Over 2, up to 4 | 4, 1,85 | 2.911 | 10,741 | 1.740 | 57,247 |
|  | (1,361 | 1,9000 | ${ }_{\text {di, }}^{12,54}$ | ${ }_{1,3,74}$ | $\underbrace{24,29}_{20,298}$ |
| Over 4, up to 8 | 6, 128 | 2,944 | 17,108 | 2.043 | 85,223 |
| Over 8 | 18,215 | 3,469 | 3,993 | 2,468 | 23, 1,45 |
| Total | 35,206 | 15.216 | 84,0,03 | 9,758 | 467,223 |
| Up to 8 per cent | 48.0 | 77.2 | 52.4 | 74.7 | 50.3 |

Table 40 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 12th December, 1966












| Industry |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { BRITAIN } \\ \text { yed } \\ \text { Beasuans } \\ \hline \text { \| Females } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Females | Total | ｜Females｜ | T |  | KINGD <br> Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leather，leather goods and fur Leather（tanning Leather goods． | $\begin{aligned} & 805 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 205 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 334 \\ & \text { 334 } \\ & \text { 204 } \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 123 \\ & 125 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 21 \\ & 14 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 971 \\ & \text { 920 } \\ & \text { 206 } \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 315 \\ 214 \\ 46 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,346 \\ & \hline, 35 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.92 \\ & \substack{917 \\ 1020 \\ 106} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 398 \\ \substack{313 \\ \hline 37 \\ \hline 7} \end{gathered}$ | 1,390 <br> s．35 <br> 153 <br> 153 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men＇s and boys＇tailored outerwear <br> Women＇s and girls＇tailored outerwear Dresses，lingerie，infants＇wear，etc． Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  |  | 502 <br> 41 <br> 24 <br> 243 <br> 3.3 <br> 32 <br> 114 <br> 114 <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,730 1,368 1,675 2,2754 2,134 264 2.063 2.063 |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． Bricks，fir Pottery <br> Glass <br> Abrasives and building materials，etc．not elsewhere specified |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 961 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 915 \\ 423 \\ 425 \\ 112 \\ 114 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber，furniture，etc． <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Bedding，etc． <br> Wooden containers and baskets $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 643 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 44 \\ 241 \\ 81 \\ 801 \\ 64 \\ 64 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1,296 $1,1,163$ 13 13 31 21 1 | 120 102 105 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 269 \\ 209 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 30 \\ 50 \\ 4 \\ \hline 8 \\ 17 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Rubber Linoleum，leather cloth，etc． <br> Brushes and brooms． Miscellaneous stationers＇goods． Miscellaneous manufacturing industrie |  |  |  | 127 143 114 114 46 47 24 2 |  |  |  |  | 1,989 501 66 85 528 85 516 208 |  |
| Construction | 87，75 | 669 | 281 | 4 | 88，036 | 673 | 88，709 | 9，996 | 759 | 97，675 |
| Gas，electricity and water Electricity lectricity |  | $\begin{gathered} 239 \\ \text { and } \\ 130 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $2_{2}^{2}$ | 三 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 331 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Transport and communication <br> Road passenger transport <br> Road haulage contracting <br> Sea transport and inland water transport <br> Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Retail distribution | $\begin{aligned} & 34,93 \\ & 14,964 \end{aligned}$ |  | （106 |  |  |  |  |  |  | （ 54.548 |
| Dealing in coal，builders＇materials，grain and agricultural supplies （wholesale or retaii） Dealing in other industriai materials and machinery | ${ }^{3,378} 4$ | 2214 | ${ }_{23}^{12}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | － | 214 | ${ }_{4}^{3,535}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,6788 \\ 4,488}}$ | 258 | ${ }_{\substack{3,785 \\ 4,725}}$ |
| Insurance，banking and finance | 7，516 | 1，313 | 15 | 2 | 7，531 | 1，315 | ${ }^{\text {8，846 }}$ | 7，718 | 1，432 | 9，150 |
| Professional and scientific services |  |  | 5 |  |  | ${ }^{5,827}$ | ${ }^{12,2233}$ | ${ }^{6,655}$ | ${ }^{6,504}$ | ${ }^{13,159}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2，369 } \\ 2.364}}^{\text {3，}}$ | ci， 1.35 | ${ }_{-}^{1}$ | 4 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,866 \\ -662 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | － | $\frac{6}{2}$ |  |  | $5.900$ |  |  |  |
| Other protessional and stientificis services |  |  |  | 154 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,255}$ |
| Miscilaneous iesvicess |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soit | 17，232 | 12，350 | 55 | 65 | ， | ${ }_{12}^{12.15}$ |  |  | 13，053 |  |
| Laundriesin，iond dyeing carpee beatin，ecic |  | ${ }^{1,1088}$ | 退 |  | （ 6.682 | ， | ${ }_{\substack{2,1691 \\ 7,788}}^{\text {2，}}$ | c．958 | （1，138 |  |
|  |  | c．108 |  |  |  |  |  | cose | $\xrightarrow{1,308}$ | － |
|  | － |  | ${ }_{15}^{7}$ | 18 | － | ${ }_{\substack{2,351 \\ 1,380}}$ | cistisio | ${ }_{\substack{1,083 \\ 4,33}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {3，}}^{3,929}$ | citition |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5,58 \\ & 12,58 \\ & 1,2175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,848 \\ 1,435 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ | $-_{3}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,533 \\ & 12,206 \\ & 1,206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,581 \\ 1,48888 \\ 1,388 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Exxerervice personnel not classified by industry | 1，266 | 112 | － | － | 1，266 | 112 | ${ }^{1,378}$ | 1，335 | 135 | 1，470 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,699 \\ & 12,196796 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | － |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,696 \\ & 1,7975 \\ & \hline, 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,5,36 \\ \hline 2,56 \\ 2,964 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{13,364 \\ 1,993}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |

48 JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 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 un－ in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as a un－ employed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment similar information for each of the new Development Areas，
which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966， Table 43

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \({ }_{\text {at }}\) \& fp \& 19896 \& \& \& \& \& \& of per \& ns \& egiste \& \& \\
\hline \& Men \& Momen \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Boys } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& Total \&  \&  \& \& Mon \& Momen \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Boys } \\
\& \text { gin } \\
\& \text { gnt dor } \\
\& 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& Toal \&  \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS（by Region）
South ast}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline TGidetershot London \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& 7，97 \& 2.042 \& \& 2.092 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c}
41,588 \\
175 \\
11564 \\
1564 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }_{3}^{23}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 34，658 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
386 \\
106 \\
106
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 34 \\
\& .80 \\
\& 60
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.9262626 \\
\& 1.962
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{¢118} \& \& \({ }_{3}^{933} 3\) \& \\
\hline Eediord \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Coventry
Dudier． \\
Hereford
\end{tabular} \& （1， \& 边 \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{1.8983}\)}} \\
\hline  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 555 \\
\& \hline 55
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
3.277 \\
\hline, 892 \\
\hline 892
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \({ }_{17}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Leamington and Warwick \\
Nunataron
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2．439 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7,57 \\
\& 374 \\
\& 374
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
2
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& （108 \& ¢ \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{\substack{80 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4}}\)} \\
\hline Chathm \&  \& \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 146 \\
42
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \&  \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 28 \\
\& 25 \\
\& 41 \\
\& 45
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
20 \\
20
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{退} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(c4266\)} \\
\hline ＋Caramerer \& ¢ \(\begin{aligned} \& 108 \\ \& 301 \\ \& 301\end{aligned}\) \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 42 \\
\& 10 \\
\& 10 \\
\& \hline 48
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \[
3
\] \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& （ \& \({ }^{35}\) \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 553 \\
\& \hline \\
\& \hline 653 \\
\& \hline 50
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
12 \\
107 \\
107
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline totails \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 93 \\
\& 23 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
549 \\
\hline 929 \\
\hline 936
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underset{\substack{1.530 \\ \hline 17}}{\substack{\text { c／}}}\)}} \\
\hline Harlew \& cis3 \& \&  \& ， \begin{tabular}{c}
386 \\
1,209 \\
180 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{134}^{13}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 106 \\
\& 5064 \\
\& \hline 899
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& \& \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
310 \\
1,0.094 \\
1,054
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120 \\
\& 158 \\
\& 158
\end{aligned}
\] \& 70 \&  \& （1） \& \&  \& \& \& 13 \& － \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline come \& ciot 373 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
125 \\
\substack{283 \\
708}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& （ 37 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
-12 \\
13,649 \\
1,64
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }_{\text {che }}^{1,342}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 434 \\
\& 304 \\
\& 805
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 166 \\
\& 8.8 \\
\& 17 \\
\& 1730
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline  \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 37 \\
\& \hline 274 \\
\& 275
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{cis} \& \& \({ }^{1,5,706}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {¢ }}^{49}\) \& \\
\hline  \&  \& ¢ \({ }_{\substack{186 \\ \\ 88}}\) \& 5984

38 \&  \& \& \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \& 56 \& 53
56
5 <br>
\hline  \&  \& coil \& － 38 \&  \& \& （e．8 \&  \&  \& （170 \& － 117 \&  \& ${ }_{148}{ }^{39}$ \& <br>
\hline Stiol \& ci， \&  \& lic \&  \& 3 \& 8.1 \&  \&  \&  \& 212 \& cisk \&  \& <br>

\hline  \& | 20 |
| :---: |
| 517 | \& $\underset{\substack{44 \\ 48 \\ 48}}{ }$ \&  \& ¢ \& 48 \& 0．7 \&  \& （t，645 \&  \& － \& ，intios \& －${ }_{\text {che }}$ \& <br>


\hline  \& （in \& ${ }^{48}$ \& 5 \& （ \& \& ${ }^{1} 2.7$ \& der \&  \& （in | 130 |
| :---: |
| 510 |
| 106 | \& ${ }_{1}^{1149}$ \&  \& ${ }^{2.733}$ \& <br>

\hline \multirow{5}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\substack{313 \\ 772}}$ \& ${ }_{178}^{86}$ \& ${ }_{37}^{12}$ \& ${ }_{987}^{411}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{North Western Altrincham} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（ | 31 |
| :---: |
| 58 |
| 58 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
20 \\
108 \\
108 \\
67 \\
67
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& 16 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.7 \\
& : 4.4 \\
& \text { i: } 1.7
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 边 \& $\substack{307 \\ 857}$ \& $\xrightarrow{31}$ \& ， \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& （incter \& \&  \& ${ }_{41}^{71}$ \& ， \&  \& <br>
\hline South Western \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& （ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{37}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 4，526 \& ¢ \& ${ }_{25}^{32}$ \& \& $!$ \& \& Chester．

$\substack{\text { Clleserere } \\ \text { Hesmer }}$ \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
1212 \\
\hline 139 \\
58
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $c282822$ \& cos \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{7}^{768}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1294 \\
& \substack{284 \\
8001}
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
36 \\
.564 \\
.56
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,060 \\
& 1,090 \\
& 1,090
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,036 \\
\hline 206 \\
636
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \&  \& <br>

\hline teleremmur \& ${ }_{\substack{2,235 \\ 284}}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{1}$ \& ${ }_{-1}^{40}$ \& \&  \&  \& 2，108 \& \& cititit \& 111 \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{3,321 \\ \text { 335 }}}^{\text {a }}$ \& （1035 \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& $\underset{\substack{350 \\ 319}}{ }$ \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 83 \\
& 38 \\
& 36 \\
& 36 \\
& 61
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& 20 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{1.377 \\ .374}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ \& ${ }^{398}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
16 \\
107 \\
107
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1, \frac{6757}{364}
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$-^{21}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 945 \\
& \hline 985 \\
& \hline 897 \\
& \hline 807 \\
& \hline 905 \\
& 7057
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26 \\
& 166 \\
& 16
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline East Midands \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { thesterffeld } \\
& \text { Corvilife } \\
& \text { Corby }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,35 \\
3.368 \\
3.364
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 109 \\
& 20 \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& （19，${ }_{1}^{53}$ \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3030 \\
& 5355 \\
& 535
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 108 \\ 108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \&  \&  \& \& （tarisise \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $\underbrace{}_{\substack { \text { 24．} \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{384{ \text { 24．} \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 8 4 } }\end{subarray}}$ \& $\stackrel{164}{164}$ \& （i， 1,232 \& 42 \& <br>

\hline Liinecther \& （1084 \&  \& （100 \&  \& cis ${ }_{\substack{23 \\ 28 \\ 28}}$ \& \& comer \& （1， \& （ \& －${ }_{1}^{62}$ \& （1976 \&  \& <br>

\hline come \& － 1.067 \& （190 \& ${ }^{49}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{30 \\ 385}}$ \& \& tsunderinn \& （ex， \& （inco \& 2i8 \&  \& | 30 |
| :---: |
| 65 |
| 250 | \&  <br>

\hline come \& ${ }_{\substack{4,396 \\ 396}}^{1.0}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {c，}}^{\substack{1749}}$ \& \& 2：16 \& TWerside \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{430}$ \& ${ }_{7} 7.2$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 43 （continued）
JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 49
and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966．The Development Areas replace，and in in most but not all cases， incorporate former Development Districts．
Former principal towns and develop
were mutually exclusive io．e．in no cacese wepment the fistrictses for andes
given area included in both tables．In the present series figures given area included in both tables．In the present series figure
for principal towns and for districts which are part of Develop
． ment
tables．

| Numbers of perron on regiters |  |  |  |  |  | （ Numbers of persons on revistors |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { ovener }} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left.\right\|^{\text {Toalal }}$ |  |  | Men | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Women } \\ \text { asend } \\ \text { oser } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Bors } \\ \text { Bar } \\ \text { and } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | Total |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 186 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 186 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 625 1,246 543 1.356 1,362 1,964 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

development areas $\ddagger$

| South Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Merseysider | 5,391 | 2,103 | 458 | 7,952 | 41 | 5.9 |


scottish $\qquad$




SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT
The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue
he monthly series commenced in the September 1965 （pages
82 to 380），October 1965 （pages 444 to 447 ）and January 1966
382 to 386 ，October 1965 （pages 444 to 447）and January 1966
（pages 26 to 29 ）issues of the GATETTE．
Wholly Unemployed（excluding School－leavers）：Males and Females
Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Actual Num
Variations．

|  |  | $\mid$ Adiusted $\mid$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { Actual }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Noo．JPes．t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 465 \\ \substack{455} \\ 933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +29 \\ & +\quad 28 \\ & +\quad . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+25 \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Standard Regions（January 1966 Sofinitions <br> $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { East Anglia } \\ \text { of which London and South Eastern }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> South Wastern and Southern <br> West Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Humberside North Western <br> North Western <br> Scotland Wales ． | 116 113 47 36 34 34 37 37 45 78 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 38 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 57 \\ 41 \end{array} \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\pm$ <br> $\pm$ <br> $\pm$ <br> $\pm$ <br> $\pm$ <br> $\pm$ <br> $\pm$ <br> + <br> + <br> +1 <br> +1 |
| Standard Regions（old definitions） London and South East Eastern and Southern Midland East and West Riding $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 47 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 78 <br> $\begin{array}{l}75 \\ 35 \\ 25 \\ 27\end{array}$ | + + + + + + + +1 | $\pm$+ <br> + <br> + <br> + |


|  |  | Adic6＊ | $\substack{\text { Change } \\ \text { Actual }}$ | Nor．joc．atAjusted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry of previous emplogment |  |  |  |  |
| Industries covered by the |  |  |  |  |
|  | （228 |  | $\pm{ }^{22}$ | $\pm 16$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 12 | ＋ 2 | － 1 |
|  | 15 <br> 31 <br> 30 <br> 10 | 12 $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 54 \\ & 24\end{aligned}{ }^{1} 5$ | $\pm 2$ | $\pm$ |
|  | 30 | 105 |  | ＋ |
|  |  | 105 |  |  |
| Norrtern Ireand | 35 | 35 | ＋ 3 |  |

－Whero no figure is avaiable the sign ．．has been wsed．
$\dagger$ The sign－denotes＂no change＂．


50 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE
PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES
In the four weeks ended 7 th December, 1966, 119,412 persons
were elaced in employment by the Employment Exchanges and were placed in employment by the Employment exchanges an
Youth Employment Offices in Great Britian. At the end of the
period there were 234,203 vacancies outsianding For the five period there were 234,203 vacancies outstanding. For the five
weeks ended 9 th November, 1966 the figures were 167,469 and 253,070 respectively.
Details for these periods are shown in Table 44 Details for these periods are shown in Table 44.
The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by
 of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies
notified by employers and remaining unifled at the specified
dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of
untiled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the fifures for
the various dates provides some indication of the change in the
An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry
groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the

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

|  |  |  | Four weeks ended 1966 |  | Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 7 th December 1966 (53 weeks) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon ${ }_{\text {Monen }}$ | ¢8,939 | ${ }_{\substack{101,595 \\ 88,058}}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,549 \\ 34,548}}{\text { c, }}$ |  | (10.06,431 |
| Total Aduls | 137,900 | 185,587 | 100,97 | 173,32 | 1,568,859 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Brirs } \\ \text { Girls }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{17,255 \\ 12,254}}^{1}$ | ${ }^{30,30} 37153$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,155 \\ 8,160}}^{1}$ | $\underbrace{2}_{\substack{28,12 \\ 32,39}}$ | 218,540 |
| Total Young Persons | 29,49 | 67,483 | 19,315 | 60,881 | 388,576 |
| Total | 167,46 | 253.070 | 119 | 234,203 | 1,957,435 |

Table 45 (continued)
JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 5

| eeks ended |  | Total | Numbers of vecariese remai ing unflled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| amen |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { mend } \\ \text { one one d } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Women } \\ \text { Homen } \\ \text { onere } \end{array}$ | $18_{18}^{\text {under }}$ | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24,548 | ${ }^{8,160}$ | 119,412 | 97,058 | 28,012 | 7, 2,64 | 32,869 | 234,203 |
| (1,460 | ${ }^{1,4028}$ |  | 21,900 | ci, |  | ¢, |  |

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, 11 stoppages which
began before December were still in progress at the beginning of
the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and tgan berth. The ecemburer selate to disinputes consenected with wetrers and
the mond
conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer
than 10 workers, and those which lasted oess than one day,
except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost except any in
exceeded 1000
The approx
nents aphereximate number of workers involved at the establish-
This total includes 3,500 wes occurred is sestimated at 25,700 . This total includes 3,500 workers involved in stoppages which
had continued from the previous month. Of the 22,200 workers nvolved in stoppagese which began in December, 15,800 were
directly involved and 6,400 indirectly involved, in other words irectly invoived and 6,400 indiriectly involved, in other words
thrown out of work the establisments where the stoppages
occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes
 inclue ages 24,0.000 days soost through stoppages which had conemberner
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 followNorth Shields furniture factory withdrew their labour forlow-
ing a in inte-union dispute as to who should operate a new machine. ing an inter-union dispute as to who should operate a new machine.
By early Deecmber about 250 other workers a the factory were
liad 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 articiel on pages 11
and 12 of this GAZETTE.

| Princi | ${ }^{\text {Beginning in }}$ December 1966 |  | ${ }_{\text {Beginning in in the year }}^{1966}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Stopages } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Number } \\ \text { stoppazes }}}{ }$ |  |
| Wages-claims for increases | ${ }_{20}^{50}$ | 5.8.200 | ${ }_{419}^{431}$ | ${ }_{\substack{122,000 \\ 75,700}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,000 | 397 | 96,700 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{22}$ | ${ }_{\text {5,500 }}^{5000}$ | 553 |  |
| Total | 66 | 15,800 | 1,930 | 413,90 |

Table 47 Duration of stoppages-ending in December

| Duration of stoppage | Number of Stoppages | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { ourcers } \\ \text { inverer } \\ \text { involvo } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not more than } 1 \text { day } \\ & 2 \text { days } \\ & 3 \text { days } \\ & 46 \text { days } \\ & \text { Over } 6 \text { days. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total | 68 | 16.700 | 52,000 |



WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS 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 48


The issue of the separate publication "CHANGES IN RATES OF
WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK", which gives details WAES AND HUUS OF WORN", which gives details of
changes becoming effective each month, and which was temporariy 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 HMS
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
For and December 1966 see the article Rates of Wages and Hours

## 52 JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette

## UNEMPLI

Of the 543,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain
on 14 th November, 1966 , it is estimated that about 262,000 wer Of the 43,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain
on 144 H November, 9966 , it it estimated that about 266,2000 were
receiving unemployment benefit only, 46,000 were in receip of receiving unemployment benefit only, 46,000 were in receipt of
unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance 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. 146,000 who were registered or employment received no payment.
Detais are given in Table 49 .
The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was Details are given in rable 4, which is produced quarterly, was
The basis of the analysis , whe MINITTY OF LABOU GAZETIE
explained in an article in the explained in an article in the MINITRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE
(November, 1906 , page 23 ) when these details were published
in this form for the first time. This article also commented on in this form for the first time. This article also commented on
the various categries concerned.
Table 49 Entitlement to Benefit
thousands

|  | Men |  | Married | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \substack{\text { goys } \\ \text { girlirs }} \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 213 <br> 43 | ${ }^{25}$ | 17 | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{262}$ |
| Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit Receiving national assistance only Others registered for work | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & 73 \\ & 70 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 11 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{4}$ | 309 <br> 88 <br> 816 <br> 16 |
| Total . | 419 | 56 | ${ }^{39}$ | 28 | 543 |

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES
In December, 47 fatalities were reported under the Factories
Act, compared with 64 in November. This total included 30
 works of engineering construction and one in cocks and ware-
houses.
Fatilities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act
included 20 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks included 20 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks
ended 3115 December, compared with 17 in the four weeks ended 26 th November. These 20 included 14 underground coal
mineworkers and three in quarries compared with 13 and one a mineworkers and three in quarries compared with 13 and one a
month earrier.
Jnt the raiway service there were nine fatal accidents in Decem-
ber and six in the previous month. ber 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 United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with six in
November.
In Decerber, 43 cases of industrial diseases were reported
under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported. 14 were of In December, 43 cases of industrial diseases were reported
under the Factories Act. No fatal crase was reported. 14 were of
chrome ulceration, seven of lead poisoning, seven of epitheliochrome ulceration, seven of fead poisoning, seven of epithelioair illness.
disabled persons register
At 18th Aprii, 1966 the number of persons registered under the
Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was Disabed Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and
654,483 compared with 68,922 at 19 th April) 1955 .
The number of disabled persons on the rexiste The number of disabled persons on the register who were
unemployed at 11 th D December, was 54,136 of whom 47,512 were unemployed at
males and 6,62 fermaces . Thorese suitabe for or orinary employ-
ment were $66,785(41,084$ males and 5,701 females ) while there ment were 46,785 ( 41,084 males and 5,701 females) while there
were 7,31 severel disabled persons clasified as unlikely to
obtain were
obtain employerent other than unsons chacsiiiled conditions.
In the four weeks ended th th December, 4,229 registered disabled In the four weeks ended 7 th December, 4,229 registered disabled
persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included
3,245 men, 681 women and 123 young persons. In addition 112
placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered placings were
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 the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years
of and some other workplaces Section 117 of
the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister subiect to certain he Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain
conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or orevers by making special exemption orderss in respect of erployment in particular ractories
The number of women and young persons, as specified in the
occupiers applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Order
current on 31 st December, 1966 according to the type of employ current on 31 st Decembe

| Theo ofemployment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Homen } \\ & \text { yon } \\ & \text { and a for } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Boy orvor or } \\ \text { yodar } \end{array}$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total . | 15,142 | ,543 | 9,316 | 131,001 |
|  <br>  <br> on saturday aiternons, but not inclueded under thase headingss the Factories Act. |  |  |  |  |

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION
In the four weeks ended 28 th November 1966,918 persons ( 820 In the four weeks ended 28 th November 1966,918 persons ( 820
men and 98 women) wer admitted to courses at indurtial
rehabilititation wnits of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilitaehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilita-
ion centres operated by voluntary blind welfare or anisations. tion centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations.
On the same day 1,70 persons 1,512 men and 189 women)
were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and
(1) were in attendance at coursses at these unitit 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
coled 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 courses
blind.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER
The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Ree total number of persons on the Professional atid Execuive
men and 1,576 wecember 1966 was 24,15 consisting of 22,583
mof whom 12,599 men and 645 women men and 1,576 women, of whom 12,599 men and 645 women
were in employment.
During the period 8 th September 1966 , to 7 th December 1966, During the period 8 th September 1966 , to 7 th December 1966,
the number of vacancies silled was 2,.588. The number of vacancies
unfilled at 7 th December 1966 was 8,846 . the number of vacancies filled was 2,058 .
unfiled at 7 th December 1966 was 8,846 .

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

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

RETALL PRICES, 13th December 1966
At 13 th December 1966 the official retail prices index was 1188.3
(prices at 16 tht January $1962=100$, compared with $118 \cdot 1$ at
(prices at 1 tht January $1962=100$ ), compared with $118 \cdot 1$ at
1 th November and $114 \cdot 1$ at 14 th December 1965 . The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to The index measurses thal, in thanges pricom of egogst to month in the
verage level of prices of the commodities and services purchased average evere of prices of the commodities and services purchased
by the great majority of housenolds in the United Kindom,
including practically all wage earners and most snall and medium
Salary earners.
The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 118.3 filk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pea fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 12. 6 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked
ham, butter, chese and chiled beef) and $115 \cdot 6$ 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 arae afceted by seasonal
yariations rose by nearly 1 ther pent. to $118 \cdot 3$, compared with variations rose by nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $118 \cdot 3$, compared with
$116 \cdot 7$ 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 $117 \cdot 0$, whole rose by rather less than one---
compared with $116 \cdot 6$ 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 lor the transport and
vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one
1 per cent. to $110 \cdot 5$, 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 vear thousands of poople 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 The machinery on show, incorporating the latest safety devices, ranges from a paper cutting machine with a photo-
electric trip gurd to prevent hands being guilotitied, to
hydro extractor mainly used in the laundry industry, which hydro extractor mainly used in the laundry indistry, which
cannot operate unless the over is in ints correct place. Also
dispopayed ale examples of good and bad hand-tools-a large
 exhibits show safe anchorages for industrial safett belts;
safety in the use of portable power operated tools -drills safett 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 indusstrial diseases, such as
Iead poisoning and anthrax have declined, constant attention lead poisoning and anthrax have declined. constant attention
has to be directed to tossible hazards arising from the uso new
materials. The centre shows how potentially dangerous substances naterials. The centre shows how potentially dangerous substances
can be used and handled with safety
lothing ranger and equipment for men and women, ranging protective clothing and equipment for men and women, ranging from
sogyles to footerear, is on tisplay.
Every week organsed porties Every week organised parties and individuals from all parts of
Britain and overseas tour the centre and seek guidance on Britain and overseas tour the centre and seek gruiance on
industrail safety and health problems. Exhibits and displays
are vavailable to orrganisers of safety exhibitions throughout
he availabie o orranisers of safety exxibitions throughout
the country, and the latest publications relatitng to safety,
health and welfare are also on sale at the centre.

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 53 Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:
Group and sub-group In


II Durable household goods:
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household Pottery, glassware and hardware
Pottery, glassware and hardware

| VII CLotHing AND Foorwear: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Men's outer clothing | 115 |
| Men's underclothing | 113 |
| Womens outer clothing | 110 |
| Womens undercloting | 111 |
| Children's clothing | 110 |
| Other clothing including hose, haberdashery, | 107 |
| hats and materials | 107 |
| Footwear | 115 |
| Total (Clothing and footwear) | $\mathbf{1 1 1 \cdot 3}$ |

vili Transport and vehicis

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Motoring and cycling } \\
& \text { Fares }
\end{aligned}
$$

103
128
110.5
$110 \cdot 5$
X Miscril aneous coors:
Miscelcanvous coods:
Boors, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, toileter requisites, soap, cleaning
materiars, matches, etc.
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.

| Total (Miscellaneous gooods) | 113 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 6}$ |

x Services:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Postage and telephones } & 121 \\ \text { Entertainment } & 119\end{array}$
Other services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning
Total (Services)

| All Items | $118 \cdot 3$ |
| :--- | :--- |

## Statistical Series

Tables $101-133$ in this section of the GAzETTE give the principal
statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry of Labour in the statisics compiled reguariy by hes available figures together
form of time series including the latest with comparable figures for preceding dates and years. They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies population, employment, unemployment, unfiled vacancies
hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retai
price prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes.
Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions Some of the main series are shown as charts.
of the terms used are at the end of this section. The national statisticr relatel e either toc Great Britain or the
United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the GAZETTR, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally
to the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practito the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practi-
cable et present, they relate to the former Standard Regions for
.
 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour
Administrative Regions in the south ast of England, [MINSTRY
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
unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-etr
changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the grou changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the grou
of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimptes aree given for broad groups of industries covered by
the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estithe Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year esti-
mates for other groups (table 103 ). The annual totals in employ ment in anl industries and services are anallsed by Region
table 102; quarterly figures are given from June 1965 . Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-117)
show the numbers of persons reesistered at Employment EX-
shonges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain and changes and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain and
in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain, is each region at the monthly counts. For
separate figures are given for males and females. The registere separate figures are egiven for males and
unemployades include persons who for various personal and
and other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posi-
tion, to have dificiculty in securing regular employment in their home areas. Analyses of the characterisitics of the unemployed were
included in articles in the April and July 1966 issues of the included in articles in the April and July 1966 issues of the
GARETTE
Ate The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total
numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemploy ment. 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 includes persons withour recent and, in particular, young persons
whist seeking employment,
seeking their first emploment, who are described as schoolseeking their first employment
leavers, and shown separately.
The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration.
The national and regional statistics of wholly unemploye excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in additition, are adjustes for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also
analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal analysed by industry
seasonal variations.

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relat o the vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchang
(for adults) and to Youth Employment Offices (for young persons) ad which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do n meawer requirements of employers, and, for young persons, includ vacancies which are intended to to be filled after the ending of the chool term rather than immediately.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additiona
information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 ives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operative m manufacturing industries; table 1121 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 hourl
arnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industri earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industrie
covered by the half-yearly equuiries are also given in table 12 mployees in table 123; and average earnings of salaried en oyyees in Great Britain in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaries
employees in certain industries and services in table 125 , wage
dirit in industries conered by the half-yearly earnings in table mploy in industries covered by the half-yearly earnings in tab
126 a and average earnings in index form by industry in table 12
 The next table, 129 , shows, in index form by industry group
movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal week fhe that ins this group, 130 and 131 ,
hours of work
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 ork due to industrial disputes, the nu
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used
not available
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. } \\ \text { S.I.C. } & \text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { U.K. Standard } \\ \text { eddustrial Classifications ( }\end{array}$
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 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.
constituent items and the total as shown.
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate he 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
EMPLOYMENT


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

| Mid Ju |  | $\pm$ | Sestern | Midand | Morth | $\xrightarrow{\text { East }}$ and West | Werstern | Northern | Scotland | Wales | $\underset{\substack{\text { Groat } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





EMPLOYMENT

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Midm \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \(\stackrel{\frac{0}{5}}{\frac{5}{5}}\) \& 号 \& 槀 \& 高 \\
\hline  \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { June } \\
\text { june } \\
\text { june } \\
\text { june } \\
\text { june(of }
\end{array}\right)
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 年：20． \\
\hline \& June \({ }^{\text {（b）}}\) \& 22， 2 2992：0 \& 11，4087：3 \& \(\xrightarrow{8,731 / 4}\) \& \({ }_{488.4}^{588}\) \& \({ }_{624}^{65 \cdot 8}\) \& 8804.6 \& \({ }_{\substack{514 \\ 507.7}}^{50}\) \& \({ }_{631}^{621} \cdot 9\) \& 2，188．2 \& \({ }^{203} \mathbf{2 0 4}\) \& \({ }_{861}^{87}\) \& \({ }_{568 \text { S }}^{58}\) \& \({ }_{7}^{780 \cdot 7}\) \& ¢0．4． \\
\hline 1964 \&  \& 23，050．0 \& （1，435．8 \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 654: 0 \\
\& 655: 2 \\
\& 6551: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,199 \cdot 1 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
2,20 \cdot 1 \\
2,20 \cdot 20.2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 204：0
20：9
206 \& cis6．9 \& 570：0
\(577: 6\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
79.6 \\
\(7781: 6\) \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } \\
\& \text { November } \\
\& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 23，078．0 \& \({ }^{11,572}\) \& \({ }^{8}\) \& \& 649：5 \& （in \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 砤：375 \& cis \&  \& 51：7 \\
\hline 1965 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { lanury } \\
\text { Buraryy } \\
\text { Marach }
\end{gathered}
\] \& 17.0 \& H1，53］：0 \& \(\underbrace{8,839 \cdot 2}\) \& \& 642．6 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
797 \cdot 2 \\
794: 290 \\
799: 2
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 施4．00 \&  \& 207：20 \&  \&  \& 777： 77 \& ¢6．：5 \({ }_{\text {61：}}^{61 / 3}\) \\
\hline \& （taril \& － \& （1，53］：3 \&  \& 486 \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
795 \cdot(3) \\
8020 \\
806: ~
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
513,8 \\
514: 4 \\
514-4
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& a \& 208．9 \& 587．0 \&  \&  \& （61：9 \\
\hline \& \[
{ }_{\text {Aulugst }}^{\text {July }}
\] \& 23，209．0 \& （1，555．5 \& 8， 8 8，965 \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 885 \cdot 1 \\
\& 88947 \\
\& 827 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \& 203：3 \& \({ }_{\text {cose }}^{860.5}\) \&  \& 765：8 \& （60．1 \\
\hline \& （taber \& \(0 \cdot 0\) \& （1，660．7 \&  \& \& 60．6 \& 830：6 \&  \& 63.7
635
635
63 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(2,2990.1\) \\
and \\
2,312 \\
\hline 12
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{\text {208，}}^{2065}\) \&  \&  \& 765：5 7 766：8 \& ¢0．3 \\
\hline 1966 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { January } \\
\text { Harcryry } \\
\text { March }
\end{gathered}
\] \& 23，194．0 \&  \&  \& \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
800 \cdot 3 \\
80045 \\
804515
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
518 \cdot 5 \\
\text { sivi, } \\
\text { 519 }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& 2077
\(200: 9\) \& 881.0
8860.7 \& 595．1 \& \({ }_{\text {cki }}^{762}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{59.5 \\ 59.5}}^{59}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprill } \\
\text { jayan } \\
\hline \text { coil }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& （1，565：54． \&  \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
591 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
589: 7 \\
587
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
805 \cdot 595 \\
8097 \\
8075
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
519.9 \\
5,99 \\
5,7
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& 200：1
1908
198 \&  \& 5919 \&  \& c5：\％ \\
\hline \&  \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
\& 1,577 \cdot 0 \\
\& 11,50.50, ~
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \& Bi,874: \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 50. } \\
\& 576 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8.944 \\
\& 8999
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& ¢ \({ }_{\text {cis }}^{618}\) \& （e306： \& －1970：9 \&  \&  \& 7753：3
753

7 \& ciss <br>
\hline \&  \& \& 11，540：4 \&  \& \& ${ }_{5}^{575 \cdot 2}$ \& ${ }^{832} 816$ \& ${ }_{520}^{520.4}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{615} 9$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2,3,180.4}$ \& 19997 \& 845：80 \& 584．6 \& 747．5 \& 57．3 57 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Employees in employme
thousands


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|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers <br> excluding school leavers <br> Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number ( $000^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ ) | Percentage rate <br> per cent. | Total (000's) |  |  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  |
|  | Monchly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 479.7 | 2.1 | 460.7 | 6.8 | 19.0 | 3,9 | 513.3 | 2.2 |
|  |  |  | 1:9 2.1 2, | ${ }^{439} 10$ |  | $\xrightarrow{13: 2} \begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 17.6 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |  | 497:9 | 2:20 |
|  | October 14. November il December 9 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{\substack{474.4 \\ 459: 8}}$ | 2.1. | $\begin{aligned} & 461.7 \\ & \hline 45 \end{aligned}$ |  | (12:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4775: 8 \\ & \hline 4575: 0 \\ & \hline 470 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2: |
| 1964 |  |  | (2:0 | cis |  | 22.7 | 4712 41 412 412 |  | 1:88 |
|  |  |  | $1: 8$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 10: 9 \\ 3: 9 \\ : 97 \end{gathered}$ | \%:5.5 |  |  | 1.6 |
|  |  |  | 1:4 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 1:6 |
|  | October 12 , Nocember Decmber 7 |  | 1.5 1.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { 30, } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\substack{7.5 \\ 7 \cdot 2}}{ }$ |  |  | 1.5 |
| 1965 |  |  | 1:6 |  | 4.1 i: $1: 7$ | 9.3. ${ }^{9}$ |  |  | $1: 1.3$ |
|  |  |  | 1.5 | $\begin{gathered} 30600 \\ 306: 9 \\ 206 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | (15:2 |  |  | $1: 3$ |
|  |  | con | $1: 1.4$ |  | (10.9 |  |  |  | $1: 4$ |
|  | October 11 . $\substack{\text { Noperber } \\ \text { December } 6}$ |  | $1: 4$ |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 1: 7\end{aligned}$ | 年:18. |  |  | 1.3 |
| 1966 |  |  | $1: 1.5$ | 339:0 | - 31.18 | $\underset{\substack{10.7 \\ 7,7 \\ 7.7}}{7}$ |  | 280.7 | 1:22 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 337 \\ & 2075: 5 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1:173 | $\begin{gathered} 299 \cdot 0 \\ 275 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 8, 8.5 |  | cone | $1: \frac{1}{1: 2}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } \\ & \text { Severser ber in } \\ & \text { Sepember } \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 3024: 2 \end{aligned}$ | cis | S. $\begin{gathered}5: 9 \\ 16: 0 \\ 160\end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1:34 |
|  | October 10 Nover i4 Necember it 12 |  | 1:93 | $\begin{aligned} & 374 \cdot 6 \\ & 4896 \cdot 6 \\ & 466 \end{aligned}$ | (7.6 | 年:6 |  |  | 1.9 |

JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 59 UNEMPLOYMEN Great Britain Regist
Males

| TABLE IOS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| TABLE 106 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Registered unemployed Registered unempl
Males and females
TABLE 107


62 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE
UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region
Registered unemployed
Registered unemplo
Males and females
TABLE 108


Registered unemployed Males and females table 10


| TABLE 110 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Registered unemployed
Males and females
Mables
TABLE III


66 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE
Yorkshire and Humberside Region
Registered unemployed Males and females

|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM- PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers <br> Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | Percentage rate <br> per cent. | Total <br> (000's) | Of which <br> school leavers (000's) |  | Actual <br> number <br> (000's) <br> (000 | Seasonally <br> Number <br> (000's) |  |
|  | Monthly averazes |  | $\ddot{i=2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & : 1.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1:0 |
| 1963 | June 10 | 35.1 | .. | 33.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 32.5 | 36.7 |  |
|  |  |  | :. |  | o. 0.5 | 2: ${ }^{2} 1.4$ | cos $\begin{gathered}30.3 \\ 30.6 \\ 30.6\end{gathered}$ |  | .. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December it } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{34.1 \\ 37 \\ 32}}$ |  |  | lot $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ | 1:4 |  |  | : |
| 1964 |  |  | : |  | 0.4. | 1.1 0.7 0.7 |  | cos | .: |
|  |  |  |  | cose | 1.0 0.1 0 | 0.85 |  |  | : |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13.3 \\ & \text { Ausbus } 10 \\ & \text { September i4 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cose | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.6 |  |  |  |
|  | October 12 , Nocer December 7 | cile |  |  | O.9.4. | oi.7 |  |  |  |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: \frac{1}{1: 2}$ |  | 0.22 | 0:7 |  |  | 1:0 |
|  | ( April 12 |  | 1:6 |  | 0.8 | 0:5 | 21.720.7 <br> 19.0 |  | 1:0 |
|  |  | lif: | $0: 1$ | ciry | - 0.6 | 0.22 | (18.2. | 21:6 | 1:0 $1: 0$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 223 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 1:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 22: 0 \\ & \text { 2n: } \\ & 22 ; 8 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 | 0:5 0.1 |  | 21.18 <br> 20 <br> 20.7 | 1:0 |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { fanury } 10 \\ \text { Fabrarali } \\ \text { Harach } 14 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 10$ |  | 0.12 | $1:{ }_{1}{ }_{1}$ |  | 20.1 19.0 190 | 1:9.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprir } 18 \\ & \text { Han } 16 \\ & \text { Jan e } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 22: | : $0: 9$ | 20.9 | 0.9 0.1 0.1 | $1: 7$ | 20.0 | 19.38 | O.9, |
|  |  |  | 0:9 |  | -0.5 <br> $1: 8$ | 0:3 |  |  | 1.10 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 10 \\ \text { Noterer } \\ \text { December } 14 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 7$ |  | 0.8. | 3:8 |  |  | 1:3 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM- PORARILY STOPPED STOPPED <br> Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of which } \\ & \text { shbolol } \\ & \text { leavers } \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Seasonally ad <br> Number <br> (000's) |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June 10 | ${ }^{83.7}$ | 2.8 | 80.5 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 79.4 | ${ }^{85} 2$ | 2.8 |
|  |  | co. 97.4 |  |  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 14 \text { Not } \\ \text { Nocember it } \\ \text { Deceber } \end{gathered}$ |  | 2.7 2.6 |  | a 0.7 0.6 0.6 | 1:88 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{2 \cdot 6}$ |
| 1964 |  |  | 2.6. 2.6 |  | 0.6 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 2 \\ & i: 5 \\ & : 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \cdot 2 \\ 67: 5 \\ 672 \end{gathered}$ | 68.9. | 2: $2 \cdot 3$ |
|  |  | cico | 2.38 $\begin{aligned} & 2: 1 \\ & 1: 8\end{aligned}$ |  | -1:9 | 1:4 |  |  | lity |
|  |  | S5.5. | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & \text { i:1 } \end{aligned}$ | (is | 1.7 8.6 4.6 | - 0 |  |  | $1: 9$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { OCtobeber } 12 \text {, } \\ \text { Noce } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55: 9 \\ 5559 \\ 535 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 88 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & 5 \cdot 92 \\ & 5: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 38 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 1.0$ |  |  | $1: 1.7$ |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 8$ |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 0 | li. $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.3\end{aligned}$ |  | 50.2 4.3 47.3 45.7 | 1:7 1.6 |
|  |  |  | $1: 78$ | ¢ | 1.1 0.1 0.1 | 1.28 | 47.9 46 48.2 4 |  | 1.1.5 |
|  |  | 42.9 48.1 48.0 | 1:4 $1: 6$ |  | (1.5. | (0.4. | 40.8 <br> $\substack{40.5 \\ 43 \\ \text { ar }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 46.5 \\ 46.2}}$ | $1: \frac{15}{1: 5}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 11 \\ \text { Noterber } \\ \text { Docember } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{45 \\ 45 \\ 44.8}}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 6 \\ & 43 \cdot 6 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | -0.4. |  |  | $1: 1.4$ |
| 1966 |  | 45.3 <br> $\substack{4 \\ 4: 3}$ <br> 1.5 | 1:54 | ${ }_{\substack{44.6 \\ 40.6 \\ 40}}$ | O:12 | 0.7 0.5 0.5 |  |  | 1:3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 0.1 0 | 0.5 0.5 |  |  | $1: / 2$ |
|  |  | 36.3 and 46.7 | 1:28 | 351:8 44.1 |  | - 0.5 | $35 \cdot 2$ $37!$ $41!9$ | ¢40.5 <br> 44.5 <br> 4.8 | ${ }_{1}^{1: 3}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 100 \\ \text { Nocerember it } \\ \text { Decemer 12 } \end{gathered}$ | 50.7 $\begin{aligned} & 50.7 \\ & 62.6\end{aligned}$ | li. $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 2: 1\end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{49.0 \\ 5 \% \\ 5 \times 2}}{ }$ | lo. 0.8 |  |  |  | 1:96 |





| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { Monthy } \\ \text { averages }}$ |  |
| 326.8 | 47.4 | 65.6 |  |  |  | 14.1 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | June 10 | 1963 |
| $306 \cdot 9$ $30 ; 8$ $30 \cdot 8$ 3 |  |  | $75 \cdot 6$ | 55.4 | 62.3 | (16.1. | cin |  |  |  |  |
|  | (ex |  | 70.3 | 44.2 | 65.6 | coin |  | cion $\begin{gathered}12.9 \\ 8: 7\end{gathered}$ | (14.7 10.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November } 11 \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 345 \cdot(9) \\ & 30.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 92.1 | 40.6 | 66.0 | 21:4 | cis |  | 9.9 9.9 |  | 1964 |
| 236 <br> $\substack{259 \\ 230: 7}$ <br> $230:$ |  |  | 75.9 | 41.2 | 63.1 | cis | - | ¢ $\begin{gathered}13.7 \\ 6.7\end{gathered}$ | (10.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 46.5 | 32.5 | 56.1 | (12.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot: 9 \\ & 45: 9 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.4 \\ & 574 \\ & 5 \times 4 \end{aligned}$ | 47.8 | 27.7 | 54.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 97.5 \\ & 17.5 \\ & \hline 14.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239: 9 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 \\ & 9.7 \\ & \hline .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | (catore 12, |  |
|  |  |  | 66.6 | 27.5 | 51.9 | ¢ 19.1 |  | ¢ 11.5 | ¢6:4 6 |  | 1965 |
|  |  | $45 \cdot 1$ <br> $\substack{35 \\ 42 \\ 42}$ | 58.8 | 30.6 | 48.8 | (14.22 |  | cis | 4.54.5 <br> 4.0 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 198: 20: 0 \\ & 200: 40: 4 \\ & 20 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 43.0 | 26.4 | 44.7 |  | $\underset{14.9}{16.1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 50 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 90 \cdot 4 \\ 49.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59.9 \\ 59.9 \end{gathered}$ | 46.9 | ${ }^{24 \cdot 8}$ | 44.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 2 \\ & 12: 4 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢0.2. | ¢:4 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $66 \cdot 2$ | 25.9 | 43.4 |  |  | $\stackrel{9}{9.9}$ | 5:3 |  | 1966 |
|  | 4.3.3 |  | $55 \cdot 2$ | 29.7 | 41.1 | 12:4 | 17.0. | ¢10.2. | 5.5 |  |  |
| (193.6 |  |  | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | 近 11.7 | 12.78 | 21: | Sti. | July It |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 274: 6 \\ 306: 0 \\ 350.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.7 \\ & 6 ; 6 \\ & 670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \cdot 1 \\ 1050 \\ 1050 \end{gathered}$ | 57.8 | 26.2 | 41.9 | 22.6 $\substack{20.6 \\ 10.2}$ | ${ }^{23.5}$ | 12:8 | ¢0.6 9 | October 10 $\substack{\text { Noter } \\ \text { Nocember } 14 \\ \text { December }}$ |  |

## Unemployment and Vacancies



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

VACANCIES Great Britain




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

TABLE I22 (continued) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*


|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 8 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 17 & 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 20 & 17 \\ 20\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 8 \\ 14 & 70 \\ 15 & 13 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 & 10 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 18 & 17\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 8 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 13 & 10 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 & 14 \\ 15 & 14\end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 46.6 46.6 46.1 46.8 46 46.9 i6 46.7 46.0 |  | 49.4 49.5 49.9 49.7 49.8 49.5 47.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & 0.7 \\ 5 & 0.7 \\ 6 & 0.2 \\ 6 & 2.6 \\ 6 & 7.5 \\ 6 & 10.5 \\ 7 & 9.1 \\ 7 & 9.6 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & 0.0 \\ 6 & 01 \\ 6 & 0.1 \\ 6 & 6.9 \\ 6 & 9.9 \\ 6 & 1.9 \\ 7 & 9.7 \\ 8 & 0.8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |

WOMEN (Ib YEARSAND OVER):

|  | Food, drink and <br> tobacco | $\underset{\substack{\text { chemialass } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { industries }}}{\substack{\text { ies }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Meatal } \\ \text { turucac }}}^{\text {ma }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Shipbuild- } \\ \text { Sindinnd } \\ \text { manginering } \\ \text { enginering } \end{array}$ | vehicles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { Botsot } \\ & \text { sises hote } \\ & \text { specified } \end{aligned}$ | Textiles | $\substack{\text { Leather } \\ \text { soand } \\ \text { god dive }}$ | cotathing $\begin{gathered}\text { cot } \\ \text { fotwear }\end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \frac{5}{9} 9$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & 14 \\ 7 & 17 \\ 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{7}{7}$ 8 <br> 7 15 <br> 7 17 <br> 8 1 <br> 8 1 <br> 8 14 <br> 8 17 <br> 9 7 <br>  14 | crer $\begin{array}{ccc}7 & 11 \\ 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 15 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 9 & 11 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 14\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $38 \cdot 4$ <br> and <br> an: <br> an: <br> an: <br> an: <br> $37 \cdot 5$ <br> 7.5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WOMEN (IB YEARSAND OVER)*


|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 16 \\ 7 & 19 \\ 8 & 4 \\ 8 & 14 \\ 8 & 17 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 9 & 13\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 12 \\ 7 & 16 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


 clerical employees (average earnings, month

| October |  | Chemicals and allied industries |  |  |  | Vehicles | Metal <br> zoset <br> s.osinet <br> specified | Texties | cotothing |  | Ster |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females <br> 1960 1961 <br> 1961 1962 1963 <br> 1964 1965 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 781 \\ 8.8 \\ 8.0 \\ 8187 \\ 10772 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \frac{5}{8} 8$ |  |  |  |



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

| October | All employes | Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955 | 79.2 |  |  |
| 1956 | ${ }^{85} 0$ | ... | ... |
| 1957 | 90.9 | ..' | ... |
| ${ }^{1958}$. | ${ }^{93} \cdot 9$ | ... | ... |
| 1959. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ${ }_{1961} 196$ | 105.6 | 106.0 | 105.1 |
| ${ }_{1961} 1962$ | 110.8 117.0 | 1117.2 <br> 117.2 | 110.6 117.5 |
| 1963 . | 123.4 | ${ }_{172} 17.5$ | ${ }_{127.9}^{17.5}$ |
| 1964 | $130 \cdot 3$ | 130.5 | 130.5 |
| 1965 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 122.5 |

Average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees* in certain industries and services $\dagger$ : United Kingdom
TABLE 125

| October | Clerical and analogous employees only\# |  |  |  |  |  | All salaried employees* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Males <br> Number of employees covered by returns |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956 | 321,00 | if ifio | ${ }^{89} 7$ | 305,000 | ${ }_{7}^{\frac{5}{74} \text { sid }}$ | ${ }^{83.0}$ | 87,000 |  | ${ }^{86}$ | 795, | ${ }_{9}^{\text {f }} \mathrm{s} \mathrm{s}_{7}^{\text {d }}$ | $84 \cdot 6$ |
| 1957 | 312,000 | 11134 | 94.4 | 311,000 | 863 | ${ }^{89}$ | 88, 000 | 16410 | 91.3 | 808,000 | 1003 | 90.4 |
| 1958 | 307,000 | 11164 | 95.6 | 315,000 | 897 | 91-3 | 89,000 | 161310 | 93.8 | 826,00 | 1022 | 91.2 |
| 1959 | 30,000 | 1272 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 321,000 | 958 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 913,000 | 17158 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 854,000 | 117 | 100.0 |
| 1960 | 298,000 | 1323 | 106.1 | 333,000 | 91610 | 106.0 | 928,000 | 18182 | 106.3 | 87,000 | 1139 | ${ }^{105.5}$ |
| 1861 | 301,000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 358,000 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953,000 | 19150 | 111.1 | 915.000 | 1246 | $110 \cdot 3$ |
| 1962 | 301,000 | 1425 | $114 \cdot 3$ | 370,000 | 101411 | $115 \cdot 8$ | 975,000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 943,000 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963 | 24,000 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | 125.5 | 972,000 | 13157 | 124 |
| 1964 | 27,000 | 14189 | ${ }^{120.9}$ | 32,000 | 11116 | 124.7 | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 992,0 | 1473 | 129 |
| 1965 | 27,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | 134.4 | 1,045,000 | 25101 | 143 | 1.033,000 | 15153 | 142 |

Wage drift: Percentage change over corresponding month in previous year
TABLE 126


EARNINGS
Index of average earnings (monthly enquiry) Index of aver
Great Britain


Index of average earnings (monthly enquiry) Great Britain
TABLE I27 (continuef) 1963 AVERAGE -100



Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries





Shipbuiliding and ship repairingt
Timeworkers











Nancen





Weekly Rates of Wages, Average Weekly Earnings (Manual Workers)


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


[^1]

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


|  | $]^{\text {monthly averzass }}$ \{ | $104 \cdot 8$ $110: 0$ $11119 \%$ 124.6 124 <br>  $\underset{\substack{1455 \cdot 7 \\ 152: 2}}{14}$ |  | 105.5 <br> $1111: 3$ <br> ${ }^{123} 10 \cdot 2$ <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1965 | November | ${ }_{\substack{188.0 \\ 148.3}}$ | ${ }_{153}^{153}$ | ${ }_{159}^{159} 9$ | ${ }_{1}^{1990} 19.6$ | 92: 92 | 92:1 | 91:8 | 92:16 | ${ }_{1}^{160 \cdot 7} 1$ | ${ }^{166.9}$ | ${ }_{173}^{172}$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{162: 6}$ |
| 1966 |  | (1909 |  | 161:4 | (isi:3 | 91:6 9 | 91:7 | \%9.5 91.4 |  | (13.6 | ¢ 16.9 .3 |  | \|165:16 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Sunder } \end{gathered}$ | cisi.6. | (156:6 | $\underset{\substack{163.3 \\ 164.4 \\ 164}}{ }$ | (152:9 | 91:1 | 91.2 | 91:1 | 9:1 | +16:4 | (177: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 165: 3 \\ 165: 3}}$ | (ist.5 | 91:00 | \%:1 | 91:0 | 91:00 | (16.4 | (173:6 | (18): | (169.7 |
|  | Otaber |  | (158.4 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{165 \cdot 3}$ | (istie | 91:0 | 9\%:1 | 91:0 | 91:0 | (168.4 | (173:9 | cos | (169:8 |
| Manuracturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1956}$ |  | ${ }^{104.9}$ | ${ }^{103.9}$ | 1049 | 104.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1957 \\ 1,956 \\ 1,96 \end{gathered}$ |  | $119: 10,6$ | (1096 | (110:6 | (10.0 | ango 9 | $\begin{gathered} 190.9 \\ 9.90 .7 \\ 99: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 100.0 9.9 .7 $99: 5$ 9.7 |  |  |  | (10.7 | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $50$ | M | 119.1 | - 12.9 | , | (19.4 |  | cos 9 | cos. 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 975 \\ & \hline 955: 1 \\ & \hline 250 \end{aligned}$ |  | (120.7 | (12.9.9 | \% 6 |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ |  |  | - 12909 |  | cos | 94.9 | 94:18 9 | ¢ 95 |  | (133.8 | (134.0.0 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1965 \\ & 19650 \\ & \hline 1965 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (147.0 |  |  | cosis | (2) | 92: 9 | 99.7 ${ }_{\text {92: }}$ |  | (190] |  |  |
| 1965 | S $\begin{aligned} & \text { November } \\ & \text { December }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{143}^{143.6}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {156:4 }}^{156}$ | ${ }^{1 / 455} 1$ | 91:9 | 92:9 | 91:9 | 921:9 | ${ }_{\substack{156: 2 \\ 156}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{163}^{163.8}$ | 170.14 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{158 \%} 15$ |
| 1966 |  | 145 145 147 4 | (153:0 | (158:6 cis | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{1477} 1$ | 91: 9 | 91:6 | 91: 9 ¢ 9 | \%1.6. | (159:8 | \|ictil |  | - 1609 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Ampla } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ | (istio | (ictis |  | ,9:3 | 91:2 | \% 91.2 | 91:3 | \|l|l:3 |  | (175:9 | (163.5 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Jul }}$ | 149 | $\pm$ | ${ }_{163}^{163}$ | \|15:4 | 91: 9 | 91:0 | 91:0 | 9!2: | (16.7 $\begin{gathered}163 \\ 163.7 \\ 63.7\end{gathered}$ | (173 | - 178.9 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{157}^{157}$ | 163 | ${ }_{\text {ctis }} 15.5$ | 91:3 9 | 91:0 | \%1:0 | 91:2 | 163:8 | - 173 | (1790.2 | ${ }^{166 \cdot 2}$ |
|  | Nocember | ${ }_{1}^{199.4}$ | 157:9 | 163:0 | (151:5 | 9:3 | 91:0 | 91:0 | 91.2 | 166:8 | ${ }_{173 \cdot 6}$ | 179.2 | $166 \cdot 2$ |
| A Actual averase of normal weokly hours at the index base date (31st January 1950) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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


[^2]90 JANUARY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## RETAIL PRICES

Index of retail prices: United Kingdom

|  | ${ }^{\text {anl }}$ Lem |  | ${ }_{\text {an }}^{\text {rooo }}$ | semont | moreat | Otarer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wetere | ${ }_{1000}$ |  | 35 | ${ }^{2+9} 9$ | $\square$ | 2102000 | 60 | $\pi$ |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wetbuctad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br> ${ }^{190}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



22 JANUARY 1967 ministry of Labour gazette

## Index of Retail Prices




## DEFINTIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS
These arnouncements are restricted to frrms and companies
on the lists of Contractors to $H M$ Government Departments.
The terms used in these tables are deffined 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.
нм Forces
Serving UK members of H.M. Armed Forces and Women's
Services including those on release leave.
civilan labour force
Working population less HM Forces.
total in civil employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
MPLOYess in employment
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
total employers
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unThe above terms are explained more fully on pages
207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).
geistrred unemployed
Persons registered for employment at an Employment
Exchange or Youth Employment Office on the day of the nonthly 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.

TEMPORARLY 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { An employment situation notified by an employer to an } \\
& \text { Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office }
\end{aligned}
$$ which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN Mates aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise

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 manutacturing ind
manual worker Employees, other than administrative and clerical
employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

ART-TIME WORRERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per
week, except where otherwise stated.
ormal weekly hours Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
weekly hours worked
Actual hours worked during the week.
OVERTME
Work outside normal hours.
short-time working Arrangements made by an employer for working less than
normal hours.

TOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
OPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRAAL DISPUTES
Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of
employment or conditions of labour, excluding those
ing involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last fo
less than one day, except any in which the aggregat less than one day, except any in whi
number of man-days lost exceeded 100 .

 Bodill, Parker (1922) Ltt (Established in 1860) Lower Tower Street, Birmingham 19 Telephone ASTon Cross 1711 1-2
Telegrams: 'Bodils, Birmingham'

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Makers of Fine Esparto } \\
& \text { and Woodree Printing ar } \\
& \text { Enamelling Papers }
\end{aligned}
$$

## The East Lancashire

 Paper Mill Co Ltd| Radcliffe, nr. Manchester |
| :--- |
| Telephone: Rodocliffe 2224 sTD 061 |

 Telex: 86729


| Telefhon: |
| :---: |
| Telex: 24170 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Plant \& Machin }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { and machinery as a factor in ty } \\
\text { estatilishment of safe working } \\
\text { conditions and underine she } \\
\text { particular risks to whins the }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Conditions and underlines the } \\
\text { particilur risks to minh } \\
\text { maintennance workers may be }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { maintenance workers may be } \\
\text { exposed. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Ministry of Labour h.m. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

## Foundry Goggles

Report of the Joint Advisory Committee

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

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\title{
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}

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[^0]:    

[^1]:    
    

[^2]:    

