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## November 1967 MINISTRY OF LAbour gazette

## Progress in Industrial Training

The main effort of industrial training in Great Britain has by long tradition been borne by the individual firm, and,
in the case of skilled industrial manpower, has been based in the case of skiled industrial manpower, has been based
on the apprenticeship system. The importance of ensuring an adequate supply of trained manpower, both to overcome the shortages which have restrained economic
expansion since the war and to meet the increasing expansion since the war and to meet the increasing
demands for training imposed by technological progress, demands for training imposed by technological progress,
has led to a new pattern of development under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.
This confirms that the main responsibility for training rests with industry, but it also introduces a
number of important new elements, including the planning number of important new elements, including the planning
of training centrally at the industry level, more systematic provision for education to be associated with training,
new financial arrangements and a closer involvement of new financial arrangements and a closer involvement of

Three main objects of Act
The three main objects of the Industrial Training Act The three main objects of the Industrial Training Act to improve its quality, and to provide for the better distribution of its cost. The Act empowers the Minister of Labour to establish industrial training boards covering particular industries and including representatives of
employers and workers, together with educational members. Since the Act was passed 21 boards have been established-covering more than $11,000,000$ employees. The aim is to cover the whole of industry within the Between now and the end of next year an extra 5 million people are expected to be covered by the provisions of the Act with the establishment of boards
for the distributive industry; the food, drink and tobacco for the distributive industry; the food, drink and tobacco
industries; for printing and publishing and paper; paper industries; for printing and publishing and paper; paper
products and the footwear, leather and allied industries. Consultations are being held with the shipping industry and consideration is also being given to the establishment

## Responsibility of boards

The training boards have the responsibility of ensuring that sufficient training is done to meet the needs of the industries and of making recommendations about the
standard and content of training for various employments standard and content of training for various employments
including the associated educational courses. Boards impose a levy on firms in their industries and this is used
to pay grants to firms which provide training of an

## Imettra 0

decided standard. It is the responsibility of a board to decide on the most appropriate forms of training for
the tasks and skills within its particular industry and it is the tasks and skills within its particular industry and it is standards should be observed. The grant is, therefore, an inducement to improve training, a contribution towards
training costs and a means of spreading the costs of training costs and a means of spreading the costs of
training more fairly between firms in an industry. Through their grant schemes, boards now distribute about
£125 million f 125 million each year on industrial training.

## Levy and grant policies

The industrial training boards initially had to give
priority to working out their schemes of leyy and grant priority to working out their schemes of levy and grant
since this gave them the opportunity to make the most since this gave them the opportunity to make the most
immediate impact on training in their industries. They have tended generally to deal first with the problems of training new entrants, but it is recognised that they will
increasingly have to turn their attention also to adult increasingly have to turn their attention also to adult
training. Many boards already pay grants for such traintraining. Many boards arready pay grants for such train-
ing and these include some special Government assistance, which is also given for other forms of training for example, training in development areas.
A number of different approaches have been taken by boards in their use of levy and grant powers. The
Engineering Industry Training Board, for instance, has Engineering Industry Training Board, for instance, has
introduced a levy and grant system aimed at covering all
the costs of training in its industry. It is financing these the costs of training in its industry. It is financing these arrangements by a levy on employers in the industry
amounting to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their payroll. Most other boards have preferred to begin by operating schemes which cover particular types of training which they wish
to encourage as a matter of priority, and then gradually to encourage as a matter of priority, and then gradually
extend their activities. Nearly all boards base their levy on a percentage of payroll, but one board raises its levy on a per capita basis and another intends to do so.

## Important achievements

Although the Act is a long-term measure and the training board network is still in process of being estab-
lished it is lished, it is already clear that a number of important
achievements can be set down to the credit of the new achievements can be set down the credit of the new
system. It has helped to awaken a new consciousness of the economic value of industrial training. The individual firm has an incentive to get the greatest value out of the
levy and grant arrangements consistent with its own levy and grant arrangements consistent with its own
training needs; this stimulates a more rigorous appraisal of training practices. Many boards have recommended that
training should include periods of full-time instruction off-the-job", and some have recommended that th whole of the first year of craft training should be taken
in this way. This leads not only to more effective and in thisl way. This leads not only to more effective and
fexible training schemes, but can also lead to a reduction in the length of training. Further provision for flexibility can be expected from far-sighted proposals for breaking
down skills into standard "modules" for training purposes down skills into standard "modules" for training purposes The Industrial Training Act has also given impetus to esearch into training, and has helped to emphasise the eed for better education training and development of managers.
Advisory council
Some tangible examples can be quoted of the progress being made towards the three principal objects of the Act. For instance, $10,000 \mathrm{n}$ new off-the-job training places
were created in engineering between 1965 and 1966 , and were created in engineering between 1965 and 1966, an there has been a further increase this year
Training recommendations on good training practices,
and standards of training for a wide range of occupations have been published by boards. Training centres have been established by the construction, shipbuilding, engineering and water supply boards, and largely as a
result of encouragement by boards, over 200 group training schemes are now operating in a number of different industries. But much remains to be done. To cite just one example: the forecasting of manpower needs wil require increasing attention by boards with the help of
the Manpower Research Unit of the Ministry of Labour In all matters arising under the Act, the Ministe is advised by the Central Training Council. The council's membership includes representatives from both
sides of industry, the nationalized industries, the industrial training boards and from education. It has set up ommittees for Scotland and Wales, a research committee which considers applications for grants for research into problems of industrial training and a number of other
committees with responsibility for advising on specific aspects of training, including training of training officers, aining of managers, and commercial and clerical trainng. The reports of these specialist committees, several of
which have already been published, give guidance to which have already been published, give guidance to
individual boards on matters relating to occupations or skills which are common to most industries and thus elp to ensure a fairly consistent approach to such questions.

## Role of government training centres

In addition to establishing a new framework of indusrial training through the 1964 Act, the Governmen makes a direct contribution to industrial training through stantial role in the Government's plan for training men to meet persistent shortages of skilled labour. Since 1963 there has been a rapid expansion of training facilities centres; there are now 38 with over 7,500 training places, and by the end of 1968 there will be 42 centres and 10,000 training places with a capacity to produce 17,000 rained men annually.
(9670)
(9)

NOVEMBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 873 Under the current expansion programme, the next 4 (Cumberland) sited in development arcas, at Marypor (Cumberland), Port
(Cheshire), and Bellshill (Lanarkshire) Work on 6 additional centres will start in the financial year 1968/9. These additions will bring the total to 48 centres with over 12,200 training places producing some
21,000 trained men a year. These new centres are likely to be sited near Durham, at Darlington, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, at Wrexham in North Wales, and in North Staffordshire and West London. Three of these centre will be in development areas.
Courses of vocational training under the Ministry's Vocational Training Scheme are provided mainly at government training centres and are available to un-
skilled adult workers, whether employed or unemployed and to skilled workers whose prospects of continued and to skilled workers whose prospects of continued
employment in their existing trade are poor, perhap because of technological change. For people who have missed their opportunities earlier in life, the centres give a second chance to learn a skilled occupation. Disabled
people, ex-regular members of HM Forces who vocational training to secure their resettlement in civil life and unemployed people with special resettlement
problems are also trained in the centres.

## Vocational courses

The Ministry has nearly 50 years' experience of giving
vocational training to adults and has developed its own vocational training to adults and as doped is ow parallel in industry. Courses are provided in some 40 trades, mainly in the construction and engineering indus tries, and are highly intensive and specialised. Most
courses last for six months. A few a little longer but none courses last for six months. A few a little longer, but none
exceeds 12 months. In that time the basic skills of a trade are taught. The emphasis in training is on the practica aspects of the skill, the theory being restricted to minimum. Training in each trade is given to a national syllabus drawn up by the technical staff of the Ministry
in consultation with both sides of industry To ensure that each man receives individual attention the sizes of the classes are kept small. They range from eight places draughtsmanship. Training is given throughout under draughtsmanship. Training is given throughout unde
conditions as similar as possible to those of industry conditions as similar as possibe to those of industry,
including workshop discipline and safety precautions. The instructors are experienced craftsmen who have been selected for their personal qualities and tested for their
technical ability, and have subsequently received a special course of training in one of the Ministry's instructor training colleges.

## Finding jobs for trainees

Each centre has its own placing officer, who, as the trainees near the end of their course, co-operates with the employment exchange service in obtaining suitable employment in their new trades. In those trades where it is usual to possess a personal tool kit, one is provided
free. Over 90 per cent. of men trained in government training centres secure employment in their training trades either immediately at the end of the courses or within a short time afterwards. Employers are encouraged to visit

874 NOVEMBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETT government training centres to select candidates for vacancies in their firms. In appropriate cases the latter part of a trainee's course can be biased to meet an
employer's particular needs. In some trades, the training employer's particular needs. In some trades, the training
is followed by a period of continued training with an
employer.
Applicants must satisfy the Ministry of their eligibility
and suitability for training in the trade of their choice. Applicants suitabily for training in the trade of their choice. Standards of suitability for training have been agreed
with the industries concerned. For some trades there are preliminary written tests and for a number of trades applicants are finally selected by panels on which repreentatives of employers' associations and trade unions
re invited to serve. The first three weeks at a centre are re invited to serve. The first three weeks at a centre are rainees. Training is free and trainees are paid allowances which vary according to age and number of dependants, nd whether training is being given locally or away from
ome. In addition, supplements which are determined by ome. In addition, supplements whe paid to the allowance where appropriate. Both the allowances and earningselated supplement are free from income tax. Nationa insurance contributions are credited are provided at the
training and free midday meals are centres. Daily travelling expenses are paid for able-
bodied people where the daily journey is over two mile oodied people where the daily journey is over two mile, each way, and for disabled people irrespective of distance,
Two centres have hostels attached for those who leave home to take training, but where there is no hostel accommodation lodgings are arranged and a lodging
allowance is paid. Assistance is given to boarder trainees allowance is paid. Assistance is given to boarder trainees
fowards fares home every two months, and paid holidays are granted according to the length of the course.

## id in development areas

The Government is committed to improving employThe Government is committed to improving employattracted to these areas of chronically high unemploy ment by the measures that have been implemented during he last three years - measures ranging from the building
f advance factories to the provision of substantial capital grants.
Recently, a new incentive, the regional employment pemium, offered manuactung companies a substantial and continuing subsidy if they choose to establish new
or expand existing factories within the developmen or expand existing factories within the development
areas. Within three to five years this may well create about 100,000 additional jobs in these areas 20,000 of which may be jobs that require a high level of
skill. And this increased demand for craftsmen will be superimposed on other increases that result from more ong-standing action to produce work in the development areas and on the extra demands for skill which stem from general technological advance. Even before the stimulus
of REP it was being said that some firms were reluctant to move to the development areas because of a shortage of skilled manpower there.
Urgent steps are being taken to identify the areas of special concern and to quantify the extent of the shortges. The Ministry of Labour's Scottish headquarters, in Eonjunction with the C.B.I. and the Scottish Engineering mployers' Association is carrying out a series of case
the nature and extent of the problem, and tat we scotish inquiry will provide valuable information which will assist in solving the difficulties of all development areas.
To encourage the creation of additional jobs in the development areas, the Ministry of Labour provides an extensive range of assistance with industrial training for firms moving into or expanding in those areas.

## Assistance for firms

An eligible firm may be offered a specially arranged programme of assistance phased to fit its own particular development, covering both financial and direct assistance towards training. Financial assistance may take the form of:
(1) Grants

Grants to firms in respect of the training they undertake in providing additional jobs in the development areas. Grants are payable at weekly
rates of $£ 10$ and $£ 7$ for male and female adult trainess, respectively, ( $£ 5$ and $£ 4$ for those under 18 years of age) for training started on and after
16th October 1967. For trainite 16th October 1967. For training started before that grants are payable for each training occupation for a period during which a recruit with no previous
experience of the firm's experience of the firm's processes is obtaining the
basic skills and knowledge Grant is, therefore, normally paiid for the job. of training. The maximum period for which grants can be paid is 52 weeks, but this applies only to apprentices and other workers undergoing similar courses of training. No grant is payable for training periods of less than two weeks, nor
where the total amount payable would be less where the total amount payable would be less
than $£ 200$. Payment is made only for the net increase a firm achieves in its labour force. The scheme is not designed to help firms to train labour for the replacement of normal wastage
Grants of half the tuition fees for approved courses
in managerial, supervisory and technical subjects if they are needed as a result of the firm's planned expansion.
(3) Grants amounting to half the cost of rent and rates
for a limited period while temporary premises for a limited period while temporary premises
are being used predo are being used predominantly for training purposes
in advance of the establis. a development area, and to half the cost of those adaptations to the premises which are essential to meet temporary training needs.

## Free services

 Direct training assistance comprises the followingfree services which are tailored to the needs of individual firms:
(1) The loan of Ministry instructors to get the training
of new workers in semi-skilled engineering work started on employers' premises.
(2) The biasing of training towards employers' own production requirements for selected trainees a places at government training centres (when available) to nominated employees for training in恠
(3) Special courses at the Ministry's industrial re habilitation units to accustom workers to an
industrial environment and to test their aptitude and suitability for a firm's particular type of work
(4) Courses of training in supervisory skills under the Training Within Industry Scheme (including the
new Training Development Service Scheme for new Training Devel
operator/instructors).
(5) Courses in instructional techniques at the Ministry's instructor training colleges and local modified courses for groups of 6 to 8 instructors for firm
unable to release their instructional staff to attend the colleges.
Grants for plant and machinery
Since March this year a further scheme administered y the training boards has been available to industry. Th Government made $£ 2$ million available to assist in the urchase of plant and machinery installed solely for the purposes of
skilled level.
The grant generally has been at the rate of 60 per cent.
of the cost of the new machinery, but firms in develop-

## Other government ai

Grants will also be made available through industrial training boards towards the cost of providing additiona off-the-job training places in development areas fo apprentices. As an alternative per capita grants will be
paid to employers who increase their total volume of training by engaging additional apprentices. A detailed scheme is now being worked out, and will be discussed
with the industrial training boards with the industrial training boards The Government is ready to make grants available
through training boards to firms in development area through training boards to firms in development areas
towards the cost of machinery and equipment for upgrading the training of adults in industry to the skilled level. The Ministry of Labour is currently considering with both sides of industry what further action might be
taken to secure a wider acceptance of such training in those parts of the country and in those industries where
there is opposition to it.

## Earnings in Construction

This article summarises the results of the enquiry held in June onstruction industries.
About 3,690 employers of one or more persons in the construcfion industries in Great Britain were ase to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified
pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for
which payment was made at half-rate for reasons such as hich payment was made at hali-rate for reasons such as
iclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium
included in total earnings. A distinction was made between those engaged in construc-
A tional engineering and other employers in the construction
industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. ndustries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups.
Certain speciaisist types of employers, such as those engaged in
open-cast coalmining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded
Them the enquiry.
addresses relatating to the hed half-yearly enquiry was the list of
encies held in April addresses relating to the half-yearly enquiurires held in April
and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list
with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 999 or less employees. of the 3,690 forms sent out more than 3,350 were returned which were suitable for processing. These are
analysed in table 1 .
Table 1

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { returns received } \\ & \text { suitable for } \\ & \text { tabulation } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Nomber of of men } \\ \text { noturn by } \\ \text { tabulated } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constructional engineering: Firms with 100 or more employees. Firms with $25-99$ employees . Firms with 25-99 employees Firms with 24 or less employees | $\underset{\substack{32 \\ 2}}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,518 \\ & \substack{5148 \\ 23} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{1,035 \\ i, 288}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 277,044 \\ 37,2,24 \\ 1, i 27 \end{gathered}$ |

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling
隹 constructional engineering industry and about 465,000 in the constructional engineering industry and
other construction industries who were at work during the whole
or part of the pay-week which included 28th June 1967. It is or part of the pay-week which included 288 H June 1967. It is estimated that these numbers represent nearly one-half of all men
in the occupations concerned in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adultt male manual workers in these industries. For example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers,
etc. were excluded.
The information collected differs in some respects from that
collected from other industries in the series. Employers were collected from other industries in the series. Employers were
asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work asked to supply information or the specified pay-week if work
was stopped for such reasons as inclement weather, or plant breakdown, so that information could be collected about the
bectal special payments made in the industry for time lost due to
these causes. Where work was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.
Occupations for which information was sought are given
in table 6 on page 879. Building trade craftsmen, other than
electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus rated" men who receive increased hourly rates for advers
conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks hav
been distinguished from labourers In the construction been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineer-
ing industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers"
The results of the enquiry are given in tables 2-6. In this
series a comparison is usually made with the previous enquiry to show the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequuently
the summer and winter earnings in the construction industrie the comparison given in table 2 has been extended to show no
the
only the changee in erne only the changes in earnings between January and June 1967 ,
but also between June 1966 and June 1967 .
The changes between the
The changes between the latter dates are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. The value of these comparisons relates to a specified pay-week in the month concerned and the relates to a specified pay-week in the mont
enquiries are not based on matched samples.
The categories of workers shown in table 2 are the same as in
table 3 relating to all construction industries covered, where the table 3 relating to all construction industries covered, where the Between January and June 1967 standa
were increased by 3d. for craftsmen tand hourly rates of wages for labourers in building, civil engineering and onther anso $2 \frac{2}{2}$ d. industries and by 1. for journeymen and $9 \frac{1}{2}$ d. for mates in
electrical contracting in As shown in table 2 average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose during the same period, the increases varyin Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, also rose, the amounts varying from 27 s . 1d. to to 1 s s. 4 d ., partly attributable to the increase in hours worked mentioned below. When comparison
is made between June 1966 and June 1967, there is an overall increase in the average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, for all categories of workers, varying from 88. 7d. for
"pusurated" men herpers mates and handymen to 18s. fo "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen to 18 s . fo
labourers. The percentage increases varied from 1.9 per cent. to 5.2 per cent. Increases in average ehourly earnings, excluding over time premium, over the whole year varied from $3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~d}$. for "plusrated" men, helpers, mates and handymen to $4 \cdot 6$ d. for lorry
drivers, percenter per cent.
The average hours actually worked by the workers included in
 compared with 47.8 in June 1966. The increases between January workers to 2.7 hours from "1.5 hours for skilled and qualifien workers to
handymen.
Deffinitions
Descriptions of the terms used in this series of enquiries were given in the initial article in the May 1963 issue of this GAzETT1 Those relating specifically to the construction is
were given in the article in the January 1965 issu.


Table 3 Summary by skill for Great Brita

| classes of workers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers } \\ & \text { oumers } \\ & \text { obyered } \\ & \text { surver } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { hourtion } \\ \text { worked }}$ | Average hours available |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| ALL Construction industries covered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| killed and qualified workers <br> "Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers drivers |  |  |  |  | ¢5.5 <br> 0.5 <br> 9.5 <br> 9.5 | = |  | asion | cide |
| Constructional engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qualified workers handymen Labourers. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g.700 } \\ & 3.820 \\ & 1,81 \\ & 116 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (13:8 | - |  |  |  |
| Construction (other than constructional engineering) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| killed workers <br> "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 47 \\ 52:-4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | $\stackrel{\text { s.d. }}{\text { d }}$ |  |  |


| Classes |  | $\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { aernings } \\ \text { indeding } \\ \text { opering } \\ \text { premium }}$ | excluding <br> previine <br> premium |  | Average horrion worked | Average hours available |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Firms with 24 or less manual employes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen | T, |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{45} / 3$ |  | = |  | disit | (16.6 |
| Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{369} 10$ | 4, 4 | 3,6 | - |  | 92:8 | ${ }_{\text {96, }}^{69}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.80}$ | ${ }_{387}^{337}$ | ${ }_{364}^{315}$ : | ${ }_{4}^{46} 7$ | ${ }_{5}^{4.8}$ | - | - | ${ }^{847.1}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81}$ |
|  | ${ }^{23,60} 3$ | ${ }_{3}^{320} 9$ | 310 <br> 388 | ${ }_{48 \cdot 2}^{46}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} \cdot 9$ | $=$ |  | ${ }_{\text {83 }}^{88.7}$ | - 80.5 |
| Firms with 25.99 manual emplores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Euidin ersades cratsmen : | - 37.5898 |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | (i,108 |  | - | (ta. | 12:0 |  |  | (10, |  |
| Heationg and ventilating einineering cratsmen's | 6502 | 368 | ${ }_{3}^{342} 10$ | ${ }_{51}^{51: 6}$ | 9. ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{884} 6$ | 8:6 |
|  | 6,502 | ${ }_{332}$ | 399 | ${ }_{51.6}^{51.6}$ | 9.1 |  |  | ${ }^{100 \cdot 6}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{20,774 \\ 2,80}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{321 \\ 365 \\ 8}}$ | 56:5 | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 5}$ |  |  | 88:6 |  |
| Firms with 100 or more manual employes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Heating and ventilating engineering cratismen Hlectricians' mate |  | ${ }_{3}^{471}$ | ${ }_{339}{ }_{3}^{4317}$ | ${ }_{48}^{50.5}$ | cors |  |  |  | , |
| Bumatin nd civil ensineornins "plusisrated" men | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 7,766$ | ${ }_{4}^{3672} 4$ | 33111 425 | ${ }_{51}^{49.8}$ | 10.5 | - | - | ${ }^{88.1}$ | ${ }_{88}^{80.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{7,7858}^{88,94}$ | ${ }_{4}^{375} 10$ | ${ }^{350} \times 2$ | - 47.6 | 71 <br> 17.6 |  |  | 94:9 |  |


| clasee of workers |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourzof } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| London and South Eastern <br> Building trades craftsmen <br> Hectricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen <br> Electricians＇mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s <br> mates and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building Building labourers and general civil engineerin <br> operatives Lorry drivers |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 1,4 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | $\stackrel{\text { s．d．}}{\text { d }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern and Southern <br> Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Hectricians and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building labourers and general civil engineeri operatives Lorry drivers |  |  |  |  |  | 区 $=$ $=$ | $\stackrel{\text { s．d．}}{\text { d．}}$ |  |  |
| South Western <br> Building trades craftsmen <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s <br> Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men <br> operatives Lorry drivers | $\begin{gathered} 14,269 \\ \substack{1,50 \\ 2020 \\ 222 \\ 2,588 \\ 2,538 \\ 6,959 \\ 6.950 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 7 \\ & 3: 7 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 5: 3 \\ & 5: 3 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ ＝ $=$ | 区 |  |  |
| Midlands <br> Building trades craftsmen Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building labourers and general civil engineering Lorry drivers |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 4: 4 \\ 7: 6 \\ 7,5 \\ 1: 0 \\ 11: 8 \\ 6: 4 \\ 61: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 三 $=$ $=$ $=$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & { }_{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | （iole |
| Yorkshire and Humberside <br> Building trades craftsmen Electricians． <br> Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen <br> Electricians＇mates $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen }\end{aligned}$ <br> mates Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men <br> Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives <br> operatives Lorry drivers |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 60.5 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 10 \cdot 2 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 72: 2 \end{aligned}$ | － $=$ $=$ | $\stackrel{\text { s.d. }}{=}$ | （10：6 |  |
| North Western <br> Building trades craftsmen <br> Hectricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen <br> Electricians＇mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s <br> mates Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men ． <br> Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives <br> Lorry drivers |  |  |  |  |  | 三 ＝ $=$ | 三 |  |  |
| Northern <br> Building trades craftsmen <br> Hectricians and ventilating engineering craftsmen <br> Electricians＇mates $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s }\end{aligned}$ <br> Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men <br> Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives operatives Lorry drivers |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4: 6 \\ \hline 15: 6 \\ 17.2 \\ 70 \cdot 9 \\ 80.8 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | － | d． － $=$ $=$ |  |  |

Table 5 （continued）Regional Analysis by Occupation：Construction（other than Constructional Engineering）

| classes of workers | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Numbers } \\ \text { ofomers } \\ \text { oby suru } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { available } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Scotand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building trades craftsmen Electricians． Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen | $\begin{gathered} 28,2029 \\ 3,959 \\ 5120 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 4770 <br> 475 <br> 47 | ¢．6． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6，5604 | ${ }^{3355} 4$ | ${ }_{4}^{3109}$ | ${ }_{52}^{47 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }^{8} 8.5$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Building labo } \\ & \text { operatives } \\ & \text { Lorry drivers } \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{18,073 \\ 1,646}}$ | ${ }_{394}^{37}$ | ${ }_{354}^{34}$ | ${ }_{52}^{47}$ | 70．6 |  |  | 93．18 |  | 5.5 |




Table 6 Summary by Occupation：Great Britain

| Clases of workers |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Aoverife } \\ \text { workeded } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constructional engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,391 \\ & \substack{595 \\ 108} \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 54: 9 \\ 53: 7 \\ 53: 0 \\ 53: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16: 2 \\ \text { an } \\ 13: 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 三 | $\stackrel{\text { s．d．}}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | （109：8 |
|  Labourars Lory drivers ： |  |  |  | ¢0．90．3 | 12： | 三 | 三 |  | （14．0． |
| Construction（other than constructional engineering） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 1 \\ & .0 .1 \\ & 8.6 \\ & .0 .6 \\ & 10.9 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s.d. d. } \\ & \bar{\vdots} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| operatives Lorry drivers | ${ }_{\substack{133,408 \\ 14,088}}$ | 36011 413 | ${ }_{379}^{338} 8$ | ${ }_{5}^{47} 5$ | 9.5 | $=$ | － | 91．6 9 | ${ }_{86}^{86} 8$ |

## Industrial Rehabilitation

For a number of years the British Transport Commission
collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the
results of the last such census was published in the December 1962 isue of this GAZETTE, page 462 . British Rail now provide details for manual workers similar
to those collected by the Ministry in its half-yearly (April and

Earnings of manual workers-British Rail: Week ended 15th April 1967

| Earnings of manual workers-British Rail: Week ended 15th April 1967 |
| :--- |

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The tabie below (based on information supplied by the Interational Labour Office) shows the number of days lost through
ndustrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed in a number $o$ industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed in a number o
countries, including the United Kingdom, in the last ten years.

|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { averag } \\ & \text { syars } \\ & (1965) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  - Revised firures <br> SManufacurine onls. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

October) enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for
September 1966 were published on page 120 of the February 1967 issue of this GAzETTE
The table below gi
The table below gives separate details for railways and shis and marine staff of British Raali, respails for railways wand shith workshops
grades differentiated in each case. Figurcs 15th April 1967. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

The past year has seen some expansion of the industrial rehabilitation service of the Ministry of Labour, foiliowing the
recommendation of the recent Inter-Departmental Working ${ }^{\text {recommenty on Industrial Rehabilitation (see MINISTRY of LABour }}$ Pation GazETTE, May 1966, page 202). Three new industrial rehabilita-
tion units have opened during $1967-$ at Port Talbot in March Billingham-on-Tees in May, and Killingworth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in October. These new units are intended especially
to improve the service in the areas affected by colliery closures. Their opening increased the total number of IRUs to 20 , with about 2,100 workshop places, which are usually occupied to
about 85 per cent. of capacity. about 85 per cent. of capacity.
Apart from the large IRU at Alacest thom IRUs are situated in the main industrial areas of the country, and generally ooperate in conjusction with a government training centre. For people who cannot travel daily
to attend their local IRU, besides Egham there are tial places for men at Leicester and Edinburgh, and hostel arrangements and private lodgings available at other IRUS.
For more than 20 years industrial rehabilitation units been providing a service primarily for men and women of ant employable age who on completion of men and women of any
sickneatment after mentally and physically for return to work or to find the most
suitable iob. This help for disabled people is still the most suitable job. This help for disabled people is still the most
important function of these units, but following the recommendation of the recent Working Party they can now assist those displaced through changes in the structure of industry, older
workers particularly, by assessing their suitability and preaaring workers particularly, by assessing their suitability and preparing
them for other work, within IRU workshop environments re-arranged if necessary to meet the employment possibibilities in
the locality. the locality.
There is
There is no set syllabus for IRU courses, which are arranged weekst the mividual need and usually last about seven or eight
we weeks. They are planned and con-
trolled by a case contrent trolled by a case conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in
charge of the IRU, a doctor, an occupational charge of the 1 RU, a doctor, an occupational psychologist, a
social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshons and workshop supervisors, and a resettlement officer responsibile for
liaison with the plecins liaison with the placing officers of employment exchanges. The
medical officer is assisted by medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and at most units by a
remedial gmnast: consultant psychiatric advice is available.
Rehabilitation is Rehabilitation is carried out in conditions similar to those
which the men and women are likely to meet when they start work again, the workshops simulating a factory environment.
They are mostly engaged on production work sub-contracted
from from government departments and local firms, and cover a variety of activities such as machine opecating, bench engineering,
woodwork, assembly and light bench work, comercial and woodwork, assembly and light bench work, commercial
clerical work and heavy work, gardening or concreting. clerical work and heayy work, gardening or concreting.
With vocational guidance from the occupational psychol With vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist
aided by psychological tests, and the practical assistance of the
worksho supervisors workshop supervisors who are crattsmen selceted for their ability
to deal with people who need this kind of help a person's capacity is improved, his confidence is restored and he finds out
(96707)
what work is most suitable for him. At the end of the course the case conference sends a report, which has been agreed with the person concerned, to the employment exchange in the home are or a placing to be arranged in accordance with the IRU
recommendation. If the IRU re occupation this would not take place at an IRU but would be arranged to follow at a government training centre or othe training estabishment. (For information about the range of
tovernment training facilities, see leaffets PL 405, PL 406
PL 407 and PL 408 , which LL 407 and PL 408 , which can be obtained from any employ ment exchange; for details about the industrial rehabilitatio
service ask for leaflet RHL 1.) Since the first unit was opened at Egham in December 1943 1967. Of the 12,029 who took up IRU courses during the twelve months from July 1966 to June $1967,7,872$ were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners or other medical agencies
817 were persons who following recent discharge from hospital 817 were persons who following recent discharge from hospitals
or from medical treatment by employment exchanges; 2,472 were unemployed persons with
long standing disabilities but no recent sickness, and 868 were long standing disabilities but no recent sickness, and 868 were
persons without apparent disability who were considered likely to have their prospects of employment improved by a course at an IRU.
There were increases over the previous year's figures in recruits employment exchanges, in which the number fell from 913 o 817 . The following table shows the proportions of recom-
Table 1

| U ent |  | 30th June 1887 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | duly | ${ }_{\text {Jan- }}^{\text {June }}$ | Total |
| (1) Persons ${ }_{\text {becuse }}$ Oededing | (per cent) | (Per cent) | (per cent) | (per cent |
|  | 66.9 | 64.9 | 65.9 |  |
| recommended by the Ministry | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | $6 \cdot 8$ |
| c) total recent sickness or iniury. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.1 |  |  |  |

## 

## Medical categories of disabilities

Table 2 gives some details about the 11,807 people who entered medical group, the number who completed their courses and th proportion of those who were placed in employment or accepted
for a course of vocational training within three months of com pleting their course at the IRU

82 november 1967 MINISTRY of LABOUR GAZETT Table 2

| Disa |  |  |  | Resettlement position <br> within three month <br> course <br> Percentage of col. (4) accepted for <br> Employ- <br> Train- ing <br> Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| No obrious diability | cinc | cin |  | 46.2 4.3 4.3 |  | ci:3 |
| Arthritese and freumati |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{374}$ | 3.2 8.2 | 302 831 | 41.1 | 25.8 18.4 | 66.9 |
| Resiommeris istam | ${ }^{963}$ |  | 574 |  |  | 65.2 |
| and oar delecest | ${ }_{\substack{381 \\ 288}}$ | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3}$ | $\substack{348 \\ \text { 24, } \\ \text { 24, }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{19,6}$ |  |
| dinder |  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  |
| Seper imb | ${ }_{66}^{65}$ | ${ }_{5 \cdot 2}$ | 514 | 44.5 | 25.1 | 9.6 |
| Pspercoremerasis : | (12,500 | lio. |  |  | cil: | 33:1 |
| Stan | ${ }_{\substack{29 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ \hline 29 \\ \hline}}$ | cis |  |  | 11:6 |  |
| O-thera orgenic nemous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 5959 \\ & 599 \end{aligned}$ | 2:5 | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \\ & 485 \\ & 483 \end{aligned}$ |  | 20.720 |  |
|  | 163 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |
| All disability gre | 1,007 | 100.0 | 9,710 | 46.8 |  |  |

Results of courses
About 82 per cent. of the people who entered IRUs during 1966 About 82 per cent. of the people who entered
completed their courses satisfactorily with an average length of
course of 7.8 weeks. Because of the deterioration in employment course of 7.8 weeks. Because of the deterioration in employment opportunities especially during the winter of $1966-67$ the propor-
tion placed in employment or training within three months after tion placed in employment or training within three months after
leaving the IRU fell to $64 \cdot 7$ per cent., compared with $70 \cdot 5$ per cent. for the previous twelve months.
Letters of enquiry about progress are sent after about six months
to people who complete courses. Table 3 gives the results of the to people who complete courses. Table 3 gives the results of the
enquiries for the two half-yearly periods since the last report
(MINITRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1966).

## Industrial rehabiititation by other agencies

The Blind-The Ministry of Labour re-imburses the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the
Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Oueen E Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabet
Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind Torquay and by the Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the
Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Weltare
and Teaching of the Blind Edinsurgh and South East of Scotland Society for the
and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife.
In the 12 months ended 12 th June 1967 344 bild In the 12 months ended 12 th June 1967344 blind men an
women completed a course at these centres and 34 other ent women completed a course at these centres and 34 other entrants
terminated their courses prematurely. A total of 5,729 blind people have e been admitted to courses of
industrial rehabilitation at these centres since the sart of the industrial rehabilitation at these c.
arrangements at Torquay in 1948 .
Mentally Disabled-During the year there were further develop-
ments with the provision of separate workshops for the indust rehabilitation of long-term mental patients. The Ministry ha rehabilititaon of long-term mental patients. The Ministry has
continued its financial assistance under Sect. 3 of the Disabled
Persons (Employmen Persons (Employment) Act 1944 to the two voluntary bodies
which have been in operation since 1964, ITO (Evsom) Lt which have been in
ITO (Thames) Ltd.
The rehabilitation workshop of another voluntary organisa
tion, Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association (BITA fion, Birmingham Minustial forrapy Association (BITA), wa recognised by the Ministry for the esame kind af assistance froo
2nd January 1967. A similar project known as a local authority ehabilitation and assessment centre (LARAC) run by the Londo Borough of Croydon as part of its c
commenced operations on 29 th March
The Epsom and Thames ITTOS have. settled down to workshop
strengths of about 65 and 40 , respectively. Birmingham ITA strengths of about 65 and 40, respectively. Birmingham ITA ha
achieved an occupancy of around 70 , with Croydon LARAC fairly standy at 25 placeso occupied. Since the start of these schemes
for the mentaly disabled in 1964 up to 30 th Sentember 1967 the for the mentally disabled in 1964 up to 30 th September 1967 there have been 941 admissions to the workshops, 339 placings in
employment from them and 406 terminations for other reasons. Spastics-Last year's report told of the Ministry's agreement with the Spastics Society of a scheme to toreat their Sherrards
residential centre near Welwy Garden Citr from April 1966 as residential centre near Welwyn Garden City from April 1966 a
an industrial rehabilitation centre, instead of as a sheltered workshop as previously. The centre caters for cerebral-palsied person
of either sex over school-leaving age who are likely to of either sex over school-leaving age who are likely to progres
to employment. The 70 residential places have remained fully occupied and there is a waiting list for entry, but some more applications can now be accepted from less severely handicappe
spastics between the ages of 16 and 25 , for whom early admissio can be arranged.
At a recent follow-up of 97 young spastics who left Sherrards
between 6th A pril 1966 and 31 st to be in open employment and 26 in sheltered employment.

Experiment in combined medical industrial rehabilitation
One of the recommendations of the recent Working Party wa that the proposal of the Fith industrial rehabiltation should pursued. As a result, building work started in September 19 for a small industrial rehabilititation unit which is to be operat by the Ministry of Labour in conjunction with an existin
residential medical rehabilitation centre at Garston Mano near Watford, Herts. The new IRU, which will be on hospit grounds and will make as much use as possible of the services of
the medical centre, is expected to open during the spring of 1968 .

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United
Kingdom at the end of 1966 was about $10,111,000$. This numbe was about 70,000 less than the total at the end of 1965 , and about 32,000 more than the total at the end of 1964 . The total
of 574 trade unions at the end of 1966 compared with 583 at the end of 1965 .
The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the
Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland for trade unions registered under the Trade
Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees-including those of salaried and professional workers,
as well as those of manual wage-earners-which are known to as well as those of manual wage-earners - which are known to
include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with
a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their
members. The figures members. The figures cover the total membership (including
members serving with HM Forces and memers in branches members serving with HM Forces and members in branches
overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head
offices outside the United Kingdom. All figures given in this article ar
revision. The figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the e latest infor-
mation. The total of 574 trade unions at the end of mation. The total of 574 trade unions at the end of 1966 (which
included 16 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland)
showed a reduct showed a reduction of 9 compared with 1965 . Eight unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function and two the total membership of ofll onionew union. At the end of ind 966 approximately $10,111,000$, compared with $10,181,000$ at the end end of 1966 was $7,890,000$, a decrease of 83,000 , or 1.0 per cent., compared with the previous year; and the number
was $2,212,000$, in increase of 13,000 , or 0.6 per cent. The total membershin at the end of 1966 included 51,000
members in branches in the rish Republic and 92000 in ther members in branches in the Irish Republic and 92,000 in other
branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members
of these overseas branches, the toal membership in the United
Kingdo and with HM F Kingdom and with HM Forces was thus about $9,968,000$. Of
this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for this total
$233,000$.
The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant. In table 1 the unions are grouped according to their total
membership at the end of 1966 . At the end of 1966 there were 305 unions with fewer than 1,000
members each, including 245 with under 500 members each. members each, including 245 with under 500 members each.
These 305 smaller unions together accounted for under one per These 305 smaller unions together accounted for under one per
cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 18
(96707)
largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for rats
ship of all unions.
Industrial distribution of membership
In table 2 some information is given about the industrial distri bution of trade union membershin at the end of 1966, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the
individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accord ance with the 1958 btandaro Industrial Classification. (2nd 3s. 6d. net, 3s. 11d. including postage.
Many unions have some membership spread over a number
of industries, and, for the purpose of these membershisp of each union harposen of theses statitistics, the total which the majority of its members are believed to be connected
In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union the In the case of the Transport and General workers Union,
National Union of General and Municipal Workers and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic c o assign the widely
dispersed membership to any single industry group and all the dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the
members have therefore been includded in the group "General nembers have therfore Ceen incly, the memberships in certain
labour organisations". Converbin
industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are member
of general labour organisations. It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually member
of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefor been included in groups other than the national and local government service groups. The figures of trade union membership in the national government service group also exclude the
majority of Post Office employes, who are classified in the majority of Post Onice employees, who are
"Other transort and communication" group.
The sub-division of the total memership
The sub-division of the total) membership into males and
females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of
some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Althoug female membership accounts for rather more than one-ffith o the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, emale member-
ship greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably
in cotton, flax and man-made fibres-prearation and weaving. in cotton, flax and man-made fibres-preparation and weaving
clothing other than footwear; and some of the professional clothing other than footwear; and some of the professiona
services notably, the medical services. As previously stated, the total membership fell by about 70,000
in 1966. The main changes were decreases in general labour in 1966. The main changes were decreases in general labour
organisations $(-18,700)$, agriculture, forestry, fishing $(-9,900)$ organisations (-186,700), agrictulure, forestry, fishing (-9,900
coal mining ( $-36,200$ ), cotton, flax and man-made fibre $(-5,700)$, construction, $(-13,300)$, railways $(-12,500)$, dis-
tributive trades $(-14,900)$, and all other professional and scientific tributive trades ( $-14,900$ ), and all other professional and scientiig
services ( $-7,200)$. These decreases were partly off-set by increases in other transport and communication $(+10,600)$, educationa
services $(+18,800)$, national government service $(+15000)$ services $(+18,800)$, national government service $(+15,000)$ and
local government service $(+16,100)$.

Table 3 shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate
membership at the end of each of the past eleven years membership at the end of each of the past eleven years:
This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the number of
separate unions has declined by over 16 per cent.

Federations of trade unions
At the end of 1966 there were 42 federations of trade unions in
the United Kingdom, the same number as in 1965. Although a the United Kingdom, the same number as in 1965. Although a
large proportion of trade unions are affliated to federations, large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations,
some are not affliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade

unions, or branctes of te ins ane to one federation.
Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions
The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations,
Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc." was published Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc." was published in
November 1960, and lists of amendments have since been issued November
regularly.
Membership, etc. of registered trade unions
The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating
to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts as at the end of 1966 be published soon, and it is hoped to include a review in the be published soon, and
GAzETTE for December.

Table 2

| Industry group* | Membership at end of 1966t |  | Total | Membership at end of 1985t |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cenerarabuor organ | 1.116 | 397,500 | 2, 26 | ${ }^{1,985,890}$ |  |  |
|  | 隹, | 40,750 |  | 565,30 <br> 5,970 <br> 2,920 | 390,30 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢, | cisisio |  |
|  | 2,024,880 |  |  | 2,028,850 | 153,190 |  |
|  | coincien | $\begin{gathered} 75790 \\ \substack{3,270 \\ 3,240} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\substack { 7,140 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,480{ 7 , 1 4 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 4 8 0 } } \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117,480 \\ \substack{17,50 \\ 1,3,500} \end{gathered}$ |
| Cliothing therer than footwear |  | 3:90.90 | Thition | cititiso |  | 17,7500 |
|  | cititis | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7,750 \\ & \substack{1,770 \\ 88030} \end{aligned}$ | coide |  | 14.4100 |  |
|  |  | (tiof | citis | ${ }^{20} 5$ | $\substack{2,030 \\ 3,220}$ |  |
| Gicle | cosis | 23,550 |  |  |  | citis. |
| Oithertransourt and communicationt |  |  | cois |  |  |  |
|  | (10, |  | Na, |  |  |  |
|  |  | cititico |  |  | citisiso |  |
| Natan | 25iticiso |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,7.90 \\ \hline 62,720 \\ \hline 62 ; 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | 145,2020 <br> 265,140 | $\underset{\substack{36,920 \\ 666,620}}{\substack{20}}$ |
| Touas. | 7,990,230 | 2,220,320 | 10,11,050 | 7.972,820 | 2,200,030 | 10,180.850 |

Joint Consultation on Safety in Factories

HM Factory Inspectorate has recently undertaken a survey of joint consultation in factories on safety matters. The information
was needed for the furtherance of the Government's policy of was needed for the furrtherance of the Government's policy of
encouraging the setting up of works safety committes, or the discussion of safety questions in other joint consultative or bodies
at factory level, as one means of stimulating interest in at factory level, as one means of stimulating interest in accident
It will be recalled that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 11th July 1966, Mrs. Shirley Williams, then
Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour made Pariamentary Secceraty to the Ministry of Labour, made a
statement on this subject. She said that the Government regarded statement onachisery for consultation as preferable to machinery
voluntary
established under conulsion; but that, established under compulsion; but that, unless there was more
satisfactory progress with the establishment of joint work safety satisfactory progress with the establishment of joint work safety
committee on a voluntary basis in the next few years, the
Minister would feel obliged, when the next major revision of Minister would feel obliged, when the next major revision of
the Factories Act took place, to seek power to require the the Factories Act took place, to seek power to require the
establishment of machinery for joint consultation in appropriate cases.
The surve
The survey was undertaken to provide a base line for the
measurement of measurement of progress and to give a clearer picture of the
present position than was available. The results are shown in the table below.

Analysis, by Standard Industrial Classification Order and size group of factories with Joint Safety Committees, or Joint Consultatite
Committees concerned with safety, expressed as percentages of the total number of factories within scope, as at May 1967.
Committees concerned with safety, expressed as percentages of the total number of factories within scope, as at May 1967.

| Industry | Numbers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco |  | $\begin{aligned} & 618 \\ & \substack{618 \\ 1816 \\ 154} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack { 80 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{70 \\ 96{ 8 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 7 0 \\ 9 6 } } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 106 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & \hline \text { an } \\ & 88 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | 1,466 | 347 | 260 | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| Chemicals and allied industries. |  | $\begin{gathered} 296 \\ \substack{207 \\ 107 \\ 1114} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 80 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{51 \\ 29 \\ 26 \\ 26} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \hline .56 \\ & 6 . \\ & 6 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & \hline 15 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & \hline 80 \\ & 88 \\ & 84 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | 797 | 265 | 150 | 33 | 19 | 52 |
| Metal manulacture |  | $\begin{gathered} 365 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 84 \\ \text { an } \\ 137 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & .95 \\ & 185 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 51 \\ & 76 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 30 \\ \hline 68 \\ 88 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Engineering and electrical goods | Total | 1,046 | 365 | 150 | 35 | 14 | 49 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 51-100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1564 \\ \substack{250 \\ 248 \\ 246} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3155 \\ 1 \\ 145 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 32 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 90 \\ 70 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Ship-building and marine engineering | Total | 4,046 | ${ }^{338}$ | 980 | 21 | ${ }^{24}$ | 45 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & \hline 8 . \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \hline{ }_{4}^{4} \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 78 \\ & 70 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | 232 | 6 | 53 | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 51 |

Enquiries were made of all factories in which more than 50 eoople were employed, covering approximately 80 per cent.
otal employees in factories. It was found that, of the 22,21 works within scope, 7,793 ( 37 per cent.) currently had formal machinery for joint consultation compared with 5,826 ( 27 pe
cent.) on 30 th June 1966. This represented a 34 per cent. increas cent.) on 30th June 1966. This represented a 34 per cent. increase
in the number of firms with committees concerned with safety in the number of irms with committes concerred wis safet
in rather less than a year. The number of joint safty committees
$(3,919)$ was 56 per cent. higher than in June 1966 whilst for 3,919) was 56 per cent. higher than in June 1966 , whilst for
other types of joint consultative committee concerned with onher yppes of joint consultative committee concerned with
safety ( 3,874 the increase was 17 per cent.
Representatives Representatives of the employers and workers concerned
considered that most of the 7,793 committees were effective. However, 11 per cent. were judged to be ineffective and 16 per cent. had not been in operation long enough for an assessment
of their usefulness to be made. of their usefulness to be made.
As the analysis shows the pro
As the analysis shows, the proportions of firms with committees
dealing with safety varied from industry to industry, and there dealing with safety varied from industry to industry, and there
were differences as between size-groups within each industry. However, the general pattern was that the proportion of factories
with committees was progressively higher in the groups with with committes was progressively higher in the groups with
larger numbers of workers per firm.


| Process | $\xrightarrow{\text { Fatal }}$ acidents | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { accidente }}]{ }$ | Process | ${ }_{\text {F }}^{\text {Fatal }}$ acidente | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { accidentst }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Construction Processes under section 127 of <br> Building operations <br> Industrial buildi <br> Construction <br> Maintenance Demolition <br> Commercial and public building:Maintenance Maintenance Demolition <br> Blocks of flats:Construction Maintenance | 12 <br> $\frac{12}{2}$ <br> 2 <br> 7 <br>  |  |
|  | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{6,377}$ |  | 5 | (19, ${ }_{\substack{191 \\ 30 \\ 30}}$ |
| Electrical stationsPlant using atomic reactorsOther use of radioactive materials Other usTobacco | = | ${ }^{895}$ |  | ! | (10 |
|  | - | ${ }_{137}^{168}$ | Total. . | 4 | 9,131 |
|  | = |  | Works of engineering construction operations at- Tunnelling, shaft construction etc. Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures Sea defence and river works . Work on roads or airfields Other works | $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ |  |
| Finn instruments, iewewlery, clocks and watches, other hihholsterisisis. makiong up of carpets ind of household | - | 157 | Total . . ${ }_{\text {Talal all construction processes }}$ | 15 | ${ }^{2,056}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 532 \\ & 532 \end{aligned}$ | Processes under section I25 of Factories Act I961 Work at docks, Work at inland warehouses | 7 | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2.170}$ |
| Total |  | 5,214 | Total. | 7 | 2,486 |
| Total, all factory processes | 63 | 56,9 | Grand Total . . . . . | 129 | 70,65 |

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE
Every year several hundred fatal accidents, and more than a
auarter of a million non-fatal accidents are notified to HM
Factory Factory Inspectorate. In addition to these, there are a large
number of non-notitiable accidents- where the inuiured person i number on non-notitiable accididnts- where the injured person is
disabled for three days or less. Against this sackround there is
an obvious need to ensure adeaquate precautions for safety an obvious need to ensure adequate precautions for safety,
health and welfare in factories and other employment. To healt anae and guide both employers and employees in the latest
enc best practices, the Ministry of Labour produces a "Safety,
and

 astistance given by industry and others with special s now wledge.
The booklets cover a wide range of industries from fry
teaning to construction and from drop-forging to biscuit-making cleaning to construction, and from drop-forging to biscuit-making.
They also deal with hazards which may arise in many different
types of factories; for example, "Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Cuuse and Prevention", "Safety "in Electrical Testing" and "Fire terms, with phototoriepaphs and illustrations whe where appropriate. Although they do onot provide an in interpretation of legral
requirements reference is made to the Factories Acts and other requirements, reference is mate to the Factories
legistation ffectetning the subicect of each booklet.
Apart from the physical and emotional result legisiation affecting the subiect of each booklest
Apart rom the hhysical and emotional eresults of accidents,
they also cost money to men and managements. Many of the they also cost money to men and managements. Many of the
hundreds sof thousands of industrial accidents which occur each
year in in vear in Brituain could be prevented: the series of "Safety, Health
and Welfare" bookless is designed and published to helot to and Welfare" booklets is designed and published to help po
achieve this. They are available from HM Stationery Office or
any bookseller.

ACTIVITIES OF CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES IN 1966
At the end of 1966 there were 762 retail co-operative societies in Great Britain
compared with 804 in 1965 and 1,666 in
1956. This is revealed in in 1956. This is revealed in information
provided in returns made to the Chief
Registrar of Friendly Sciecties Registrar of Friendly Societies.
$£ 1,060$ sale sales of retail societies rose from
$£ 1,6$ million in 1965 to $£ 1,072 \cdot 5$
 million in 1966. Dividends on sales at
f36. 2 million were $£ 3.9$ million less than
in 1965 , and the average rate of dividend in 1965, and the average rat.
The number of employees in retail
distribution in 1966 at 177,84 was 10,628 distribution in 1966 at 1177,849 was 10,628
fewer than the previous year. Silaries
and wages amounted to $01113 \cdot 8$ million in and wages amounted to $£ 113.8$ million in
$1966,10 \cdot 9$ per cent. of total sales for
10, 1966, 10.9 per cent. of total sales for
retail distribution, compared with 10.7
per cent. of sales in 1965 . retail distribution, compar.
per cent. of sales in 1955.
Sales
from co-operatic
 to $£ 641 \cdot 6$ million in 1966 . Dividends on
sales decreased from $\mathrm{f7} \times 621,000 \mathrm{in} 1965$ to
f6,25,000 last year. There were 19,052
 tribution in 196, compared with 19,74 in
1965: salaries and wages amounted to
f14.6 million in 1666 compared with $£ 14.6$ million in 1966 compared with
$£ 13.7$ million in the previous year. In 1966 , 497 retail and wholesale
societies were engaged in production and
the total wholesale societies were engaged in procuction, and
the total wholesale value of production
amounted to $£ 220$ million; more than amounted to $£ 290$ million; more than
two-thirds $£ 227 \cdot 6$ million -epresented
food and tobacco output. The number of employess declined from 73,430 in 1965 to
69,226 last year; but salaries and wages increased from $£ 51.8$ million to $£ 52.5$ milion in 1966. the production and distri-
In addition to
bution of commodities, various services bution of commodities, various services
are provided by co-perative societies. In
the service departments of the retail socicties 10,299 persons were employed
and their salaries and wages amounted to and their salaries and wages amounted to
$\notin 6.2$ million; comparative figures for 11965
were 11.03 and $f 6.2$ million respectively
The Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd's banking department had total assets
of \&il17 million in 1966 a decrease of $£ 2.3$
fill of $£ 177$ million in 1966 a decrease of $£ 2.3$
million compard with 1965 . The Sotish
Co-operative Wholesale Society's
 million in 1966, compared
million in the prececing year. The Co-operative Insurance Society'
business oconinued to expand. Last yea
premium income at f77 premium income at $£ 787$ expand. Last year
million more than in 1965 .

There are also agriculture and fishing societies that operate on a co-operative
basis. Requiriements and procuces ocieties,
whose function is to suply their members whose function is to supply their members
with seeds with seeds, fertilizers and machinery, or to
market their produce, increased their sales in 1966 to $£ 261 \cdot 9$ million compared with
$£ 256.3$ million in 1955 . For farming and growing societies, which themselves carry
on various farming activities, sales last year
amounted to amounted to $£ 57,000$, compared wid
$£ 233,000$ in 11655 . Fishing societies had
sales of $£ 1.70$ million last year against sales of $£ 1.70$ million
$£ 1.67$ million in 1965 .

## ${ }_{1}$ REDU

From 1st July, 1967 to 30 th September, 1967 redundancy payments mate September, the
Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted
to $£ 12,029,000$ of whic $9,069,900$ was
borne by the Fund, and $£ 2,96,000$ paid
directy by borne by the Fund, and $\pm 2,960,000$ paid
directly by employes. During this praiod
the number of payments totaled 55,669 . the number of payments totalled 55,669 .
Analysis of the figures for all paments
made in the period 1st July, 1967 to 30 th made in the period 1st July, 1967 to 30 th
September, 1967 shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded
are (figures to the nearest 100 engineering
and are (figures to the nearest 100 ) engineering
and electrical goods 8,500$)$, oonstruction
$(7,400)$ distributive trades $(5,400$, textiles $(7,400)$, distributive trades $(5,400)$, textiles
$(3,800)$, vehicles; 3,600$)$ and metal manufac(3,800), vehic
ture, 3,000$).$
 numbered 2,535 in Eng Septand and Warales and
271 in Scotland. They were made almost 271 in Scotland. They were made almost
exclusively by workers to establish their exclusively by workers to establish their
entitement to redundancy payment or the
correct amount payable. During the period correct amount payable. During the period
1,642 cases were heard in England and
Wales and 592 were abandonel or with$1,6 a+$ ased 59 were abandoned or with-
Wrawes and 5 whits in Soctland 166 were heard
and 56 were abandoned or withdrawn.
 cases outstanding in
and 330 in Scotland.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING BOARD FOR
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO A draft definition, outlining the activities
which the Minister of Labour proposes should be covered by the industrial training
board to be set up for the food, drink board to ee set up for the food, drink
and tobacco industries under the Industrial
Training Act 1964, has been circulated to Training Acc 1ndustries under the Industrial
interested organisations.

It is proposed that the board should
cover all operations by way of business in
the processing of food or drink for human the processing of food or drink for human
or animal consumption (Cncluding most
ingredients used in the prenarai in adredients csed in the preparation of ofood
or drink) ; the production of vegetable, or drink); the production of vegetable,
animal and fish oois; the production of
animal fats greases tallows animal and fish oils; the production of
animal lats, grease,
casings; the the manus or suasage
stare of fisces fish meal; casings; the manufacture of fish meald
starches for use in foodstufs, ice and
tobacco products; and the slaughtering of lobacco products; and the slaughtering of
animals for the purposess of food.
In addition to the In addition to the manufacture or
procesing of food, drink or tobacco,
the board will cover the wholesaling processing of food, drink or tobacco,
the board will cover the wholesaling,
retailing, importing, exporting and any retailing, importing, exporting and any
other dealing in bread, flour, flour con-
fectionery other dealing in bread, flour, flour con-
fectionery,
milk, ice creat finctud, frict, vege potabletry), fish, milk, ice cream, fruit, vegetables and other
horticultural produce (including flowers). horticultural produce (including flowers).
The board wiil alas be responsibl for
establishments dealing in erain, cereals establishments dealiing in errain, cereals,
haly, straw and animal feeding sutfs; in
oisceds and vegetable anima
 grading, packing and dealing (other than by
retai) in shell eggs dealing (other than by
retai) in in retail) in shel egs, deaing other than by
retail in intoriting liquor or sof trinks;
processing or deating in seeds. It is roposed processing or dealing in seeds. It is proposed,
too, that most of the activities of marketing
boards and similar bodies should be too, shat and st similar activities of marketing should be
boovered by this training board.
co
 production of gelatines from animal or
fish waste and the processing of fish when
carried out by an ent carried out by an employer engaged mainly
in catching fish. Catering is also excluded.
A Any org Any organisation which considers it has
an interest this traft definiton and has
not yet received a copy should not yet received a copy should apply to the
Ministry of Labour (TC 1), 168 Regent Stret, London, W.1. (Tel), $01-47390888$
Ext: 102). Observations on the draft should Ext: 102 .) Observations on the draft shoul
reach the Ministry by th Jan Janary 1968 .
The Minister has also completed The Minister has also completed his
consideration of a proposal to establish a consideration of a proposal to establish a
fishing industry trianing board and has
decided for the time being not to set up a decided for the time being not to set up ar
board to over fifhing. Training for fisher-
men will board to cover fishing. Training for fisher-
men will continue to be developed and
promoted through existing powers and promoted through existing powers and
arranements. The Miniser is irpoosing to
prace the fish distributive trades within place the fish distributive trades within
scope of the Food, Drink and Tobacco
Industry Training Board scope of the Food, Drink and Tobacco
Industry Training Board.
The proposed board for the food, drink and tobacco industry will cover approxA drat definition of a board for the
distributive industry, from which the distribution of fresh foodstuff is excluded,
was circulated to interested organisations was circulated to in interested organisations
on 17th July 1967.
890 NOVEMBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Lery for the Hotel and Catering Industry
Proposals submitted by the Hotel and
Catering Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board
equal to one per cent. of their payroll in th equal to one per cent. of their payroll in the
year ended 5 th April 1967 , have been
approved by the Minister of Labour (S.I. approved by the Ainister of Labour (S.I.
1967, No 1512, HMSO, or through any
bookseller price 1s, net) The leselier ry will be be ned. ned make grants for
The management and supervisory, craft and operative, front office and clerical, and
training personnel
The order made by the Minister approving The order made by the Minister approving
the propasals came into operation on
1st November. The Hotel and Catering Industry Train-
ing Board was constituted in November, 11966 and covers approximately 125,500
establishments. It will formulate training dustry, compliance with which will become

TWI TRAINING DEVELOPMENT
SERVICE
There are numerous examples in industrial
concerns of jobs which present considerable Craining difficulties to management.
These iobs usually include These jobs usually include operations
which revuire
dexterity, ability to to make deal of manid tecinual and accurate recognition of operational
changes in components, materials, tools
and processes on the part and processes on the part of the operator
Before such operations can be taught the Before such operations can be taught the
skills involved must be appropriately Departmental heads are often at a loss a
o how to organise the requisite training Junior supervisisrs, lacking the exact know-
ledge and skill required, may make rough and ready attempts to instruct the new worker, or they may, in many cases, leave
neecomers to gain as much knowlege and
skill as they can glean from watching skilled operators work. It is rare that learners
chieve achieve experienced worker standards as
quickly ys they should by such happy-go-
lucky methods. To assist industry to overcome such
training problems, the TWI Section of the Ministry of Labour have prepared and are offering to industry a new training
development service. development service.
This comprises a course in which the
senior management. representatives are given advice in planning training, selecting
the best poepators as instructors, arranging
for their der for their development in instructing tech-
niques and supervising the progress they niques and supervising the progress they
make.
Suprervisors also attend a briefing session
to receive information on the instruction that is to be given to operator/instructors,
how instruction periods and exercises can
be devised and how experienced workers
can be utilised and assisted to be good instructors.
Selected
trained in trained in the techniqueserators of pre then
giving good instruction to and
ferng The workers. The whole programme is devised on the
basis that some instruction to newcomers
must take place on the shop floor and tha nust tate place on the shop flioor, and that
nuch will depend on the ability of selected
perator instructors to give the necessar operator/instructors to give the necessary
instruction. The programme recognises that
success in training skilled uccess in training skilled operators wial
depend on the support and understanding
hhe programme recives from the managethe programme receives from understanding
ment and the operatorinstructors
supervisors, hence the need to bring them Spervisors, hence the need to bring then
ntto the scheme by arranging for thei
attendance during the course. tr training service may be obtainied from thy
local or regional office of the Ministry or tocal or regional office of the Ministry or
from the Senior Training Officer (TWI),
Ministry of Labour Ministry
House,
S.W.1.
vocational training
In the thirteen weeks ended 11 th Sep-
tember $1967,3,538$ persons were admitted tember training, under the torevermittent
to ocational training schemes. Of the total, 2,725 were able-bodied and. 813 disabled.
The total number in training the end
of the period was $7,271(5,630$ able-bodied
 (5,489 able-bodied and 759 disabled) were
at government training centres, 502 (134
able-ber and comemercial collegese, 33 ( 7 able-
aodiel and 26 disabled) at employers
botablishments and 488 at residential establishments
(disabled) centres.
In the
In the quarter under review, training Was coolied and 762 disabled), and 3,005
abo 338 were placed in employment.

## DDUSTRIAA

In October, 45 fatalities were reported
under the Factories Act, compared with 42 In September. This totat included 28 arising
from factory processes, 15 from building rom factory processes, 15 from building
operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and ware-
houses
Fatalities in industries outside the scope f the Factories Act included five in mine ended 2trh Octorere, compared our with 28 in
ent
the five weeks ended 30th September. the five weeks ended 30th September
These five included four underground coa mine-workers and none in quarries, com-
 tain ack In ocabere in
 september. The total for October includes
3 deaths in a daeaths in a dredger lost in Australian reported, and 42 deaths ins and anessely now
nissing since 13 noprted
In In October, 33 casestember of industrial diseases
were reported under the Factories Act were reported under the Factories Act.
No fatal cases were reported: eight were of hrome ulceration, seven of lead poisoning,
one of hosphhorus poisoning, three of nercurial poisoning, one of compressed
ar illess, and 13 of epitheliomatous
iceration. air illness
ulceration.
Isabled persons register
At 17th April 1967 the number of persons Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1985 Persons
was
655,79 compared with 654,483 at 18 th
 There were 60,892 disabled persons on
the register who were registered as unthe register who were registered as un-
employed at thth October 1967 of whom
53,42 were males and 7,46 females.
Those suitable for ordinaty Those suitable for ordinary emplomeyent
vere 52,694 (46,242 males and
emales), while there were 8,198 severely
 special conditions. These severely disabled
persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in
the GAzrriti. In the four weeks ended 4th October,
5,111 registered disabled persons were
, laced in ordinary employment The laced in ordinary employment. They
hcluded 4,127 men, 822 women and 162
oung persons. In addition young persons. In addition, 242 placings sheltered employment.
UPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS
The amount of payments of supplementary
benefitst
under the
the Ministry of Socirial Senenits under the Ministry of Social
Seurity Act paid at loal offices of the
Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks
nding 3 Oth September, 1967 was approxi-
nately
E10,755,000. The corresponding mately $£ 10,755,000$. The corresponding
amount paid during the 13 weeks .ended th June, 1907 was aperss ended
$10,835,000$ and during the 14 weelly $10,835,000$ and during the ${ }^{14}$ weeks
ended
f6,656,000. neded
Compoor
Compris Comparison of the figures for the most
recent uarters with those for earlier
uarters is affected by the increase in the uarters is affected by the increase earlier cale rates and other changes which came
nto operation on 28 th November, 1966
nder the Ministry of Social Security under the Ministry of Social Seecurity Act
1966 and adjustments resulting from the introduction of national insuran
related benefits in October 1966 .

## Monthly Statistics

## SUMMARY

## Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in Britain was $11,106,500$ in September $(8,266,300$ males $2,840,200$ females). The total included $8,505,400$ ( $5,838,100$ males $2,667,300$ females) in manufacturing industries, and $1,62,100(1,536,200$
males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these promales 9,80 females in construction. The total in these pro-
duction industries was 3,000 olower than that for August 1967 and 427,000 lower than in September 1966 . The total in manufacturing industry was 1,000 lower than in August 1967 and 392,000 lower
than in September 1966. The number in construction showed no change compared with that for August 1967 and was 12,000 lower
than in September 1966 . than in September 1966
Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school
leavers on 9 th October in Great Britain was 522 A leavers on 9 th October in Great Britain was 522,267 . After
adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this
group was about 541,000 representing $2 \cdot 3$ per cent of employes compared with about 563,000 in September.
In addition, there were 9,380 unemployed school leavers and 2,083 temporarily stopped workers regised total
registered unemployed was 560,730 , representing 2.4 per registored unemployed was 560,730 , representing $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of
emploees. This was 5,351 more than in September but the emproyeses. rate was unchanged
Among those wholly unemployed in October, 249,849 ( $47 \cdot 0$
per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks pared with 232,173 (b4-2 per cent.) in September; 114,008 (21.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, Between September and October the number temporarily
stopped fell by 582 and the number f schol stopped fell by 582 and the number of school leavers unemployed
fell by 13,005 . Vacances

## Vacancie

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment
Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th October 1967, was 175,555 . 1,047 , less than on 6 th September. After adjustment for normal 1,047, less than on 6 th September. After adjustment for normal
seasonal variations, the number was about 175,500 , compared
with about 164,500 in September. Including 65,508 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices,
the total number of unfille vacancies on 4th October was
241,$063 ; 5,151$ less than on th September.
Overtime and short-ime
In the week ended 16th September 1967, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing
industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-reaziring wa industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, wa
$1,866,200$. This is about $32 \cdot 5$ per cent. of all operatives. Eac operative on average worked about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during
the week. In the s
In the same week the estimated number on shor-time in these
industries was 84,500 or about 1.5 per cent. of all operatives, industries was 84,500 or about $1 \cdot 5$ per
each losing about $12 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work
At 31 st October 1967 , the indices of weekly rates of wages
and of hourly rates of wages for all workers 31 lst January $1956=$ $100)$ were the same as those at the end of September (amended
figures), namely $161 \cdot 4$ and $177 \cdot 8$, respectively

Index of Retail Prices
At 17th October the official retail prices index was $119 \cdot 7$ (prices
at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) compared with 118.8 at 19 th Sept ember and $117 \cdot 4$ at 18 th October 1966 . The index figure for foo

Stoppages of work
The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 225 , involving approxi-
not mately 72,400 workers. During the month approximately 100,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which
had continued from the previous month and 577,000 workin days were lost, including 280,000 days lost through stoppage which had conttinued from the previous month.

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in
employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index
of Production at mid-September 1967, and for the two preceding months and for September 1966
The term employees in employment relates to all employees
(employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly
unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unarable to work because of
short-erm sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted short-term sic
as full units.
The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-
year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance
cards. For manufacturin industries by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have bee by employers under the Statistics
used to provide a ratio of change.
These return These returns show numbers on the pay-rolls (including of short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period The two sets of figures are summarised separately for eac computing the change in employment during the period basis computing the change in employment during the period.
For the remaining industries in the table estimates of mont chor the remaining indussries in the eabie estimates of monthl
chovernment departmerovided by the nationalised industries an
gonned.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry | September 1966* |  |  | July $188{ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | August 1967* |  |  | September 197\%* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Fema | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Tota, Index of Production industriest | ${ }^{8.515}$ | 3,018 | 11,533.7 | 8,2 | 2,83 | 11.0 | 8.275 .6 | 2,834.0 | 11,109.6 | 8,266-3 | 2,840.2 |  |
| Tota, all manuracturing industries $\ddagger$ | 6,050.7 | 2,847.0 | 8,977.7 | 5,335.0 | 2.661 .1 | 8.486 .1 | 5,844.6 | 2,661 | 8,505 | 5,33. | 2,667.3 | 8,50 |
| Mining, etct | Sticis | ${ }_{17}^{22.8}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{568.8}$ | ${ }_{\text {cise }}^{58.5}$ | 22, ${ }^{27}$ | 551.3 | 5259 4679 | 22:8 | - 58.8 | ${ }_{\text {cter }}^{53} 5$ | 220:4 |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery <br> Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products. Sugar <br> chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable product Animal and poultry foods. Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting, Other drink industries Tobacco. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Mineral oil refining <br> Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations <br> Explosives and fireworks : Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc <br> Synthetic resins and plastics materia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) <br> Steel tubes <br> Iron castings, et Light metals <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) <br> Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges <br> Textile machinery and accessories <br> Mechanical handling equipment . <br> Office machinery Other machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industrial plant and steelwork } \\ & \text { Ordance and small arms } \\ & \text { Other mechanical engineering } \end{aligned}$ | -199.9 | - 6.2 | ce: 26: 26: | 18, |  |  |  |  |  |  | cis | ${ }_{24}^{2416}$ |
| Sterse | - 86.4 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 48, } \\ & 58.7\end{aligned}$ | lisi. | cres | 年:9.9 | lis.2 |  | Siti. |  | cer ${ }^{8.75} 1$ | 年:6. |  |
|  | cistit |  | cise ${ }^{23}$ | cile | and | 218:9 | (10.1 | cose | 218.2 | cictis |  |  |
| Radio and other electronic apparatus |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1577 \\ \hline 3896 \\ 78.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 127.3 |  |  |  | 300:0 |



Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued) $\quad$ NEVER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 893

| Industry | September 196** |  |  | July $1867^{*}$ |  |  | August 1967* |  |  | September 1867* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | To | Males | Females | Total | Males | Female | Total | Males | Females | T |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 189.5 \\ & 49407 \\ & 4307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.5 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & \hline, 4 \end{aligned}$ | $200 \cdot 0$ <br> $\substack{153: \\ 46: 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 2 \\ & 3999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 6 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 194: 4 \\ 425: 5 \\ 42.5 \end{array}$ |  | il: 8 | ctiss. |  | ¢ 11.4 | cisper |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> rools and implements <br> Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. <br> Wire and wire manufactures <br> Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries |  | $202 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 8$ 6.0 $17 \cdot 2$ 10.6 21.3 11.9 127.0 |  | 370:2 <br>  15.8 255.0 |  | 557.4 an: 2n:0 an ant 37. 37.5 37.5 |  |  |  | 370.8 <br>  <br> 32.8 16.5 16.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather (tannin Leath | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 20 \\ & 30.0 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.53 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 3,78 \\ & 3,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 540 \\ \text { sit } \\ \text { an } \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22: 9 \\ & \text { an: } 5: \substack{0} \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass <br> Class <br> Abrasives and other building materials | 268.7 and 30. on 160.5 10.3 2 | 79.6 35:8 $30: 1$ $16: 2$ $16: 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $339: 8$ and and 17.9 $\mid 15: 6$ |  |  | ${ }^{116.1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cis. |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing Carctoard obexes, cartons, etc. <br>  etc. | 423.5 ant 3n: 10.7 $164 \cdot 9$ 164 | $223: 1$ 23: an: 389 $38: 5$ 59 |  |  | 211.9 and an: an: 93,9 93 |  |  | 213,9 and an: and $35=0$ 05 |  |  |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200.9 91.0 8.7 6.9 13.9 5.3 54.0 21.1 |  |  |  |  | , 32.4 |
| Construction | 1,568.2 | 22.8 | 1,641.0 | 1,52.0 | 22.8 | 1,615.0 | $1,536 \cdot 2$ | 22:8 | 1,629.0 | 1,536-2 |  | ${ }^{1,229.0}$ |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water supply | $\begin{gathered} 370 \cdot 2 \\ \text { anc: } \\ \text { an: } 2 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 123 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 560 \\ \text { s. } 3: 5 \\ 3: 6 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3067 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 20 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \cdot 15 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { ans } 5: 5 \\ & 46: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36890 \cdot 9 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { an: } \\ 42: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 5i.7. | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { ans } \\ & 2535 \\ & 46 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

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OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th September, 1967 , it is estimated that the
total number of operatives working overtime in establishments total number of operatives working overtime in establishments
with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding whith 11 or more employees in manuuacturing industries (excluding
shipbildirg) was $1,866,200$, or about 32.5 per cent. of all Inatives, each working about $8 \frac{1}{\text { h }}$ hours or average.
In the same week the estimated number on short-tim In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these
establishments was 84,500 or 1.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about $12 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ hours on a average.

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

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 16th September, 1967

| Industry | OPERATVES Working |  |  |  | OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avork |  |  |  | \% |
| Food, drink and tobaccese |  | ${ }_{34,8}^{34}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.775}$ | 9:4 | - | ${ }^{0.3}$ | $0^{0.3}$ | ${ }^{2.2}$ | 7.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 8.6 |
| Chemialas and allied industries. | ${ }_{34}^{76}$ | 26:9 | ${ }_{375}^{775}$ | 10.3 10.9 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 0.1 |  | 0.7 | 5.4 |
| Metal Manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron and steel | 113.0 <br> $\substack{31 \\ 31.3}$ <br> 1.3 |  | $\underset{\substack{1,047 \\ 3085 \\ 2082}}{\substack{18 \\ \hline}}$ | 9.38 9.8 | 0.1. | a | (12.7 | ¢ |  |  | cois $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 7.3\end{aligned}$ | cilit | 9.0 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 0999 \\ & 19990 \end{aligned}$ | 48.2 43 33.1 |  |  | $\stackrel{0.1}{\square}$ | 2.1 | cion |  | ¢ 8.7 | cos | 0.2. | ${ }_{\substack{28.7 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5}}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 33.1 3n: 450 |  | ¢7.4 <br> 7.7 <br> 7.7 | 0.1 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4.6 } \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9\end{aligned}$ | 221.3 |  |  |  | 4.1 0.5 0.1 | 269.9 | \|11:88 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified. | 145.3 | 35.6 | 1,180 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 35.6 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 49.2 | 12.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Hosiery and other knitted goods | 115.3 $13: 5$ 11,5 17.3 9.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.94 \\ & \text { at } \\ & 35.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 257 \\ 138 \\ 136 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 6: 9 \\ & 7: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 .6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 3.65 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 9.2 | ${ }^{24.3}$ | 6 | 7.5 |  | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 9.5 |
| CIothing and footwea <br> en's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, et | 39.7 $5: 5$ $5: 5$ 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 .9 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & \substack{28 \\ 28 \\ 12} \end{aligned}$ | $5: 5$ <br> $5: 5$ <br> $5: 6$ <br> 105 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32: 9 \\ & 10,5 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 10.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, potery, glass, cement, etc. | ${ }_{7}^{85 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }_{14.1}^{34.2}$ | ${ }_{60} 9$ | ¢0.5 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.75}$ | $1: 3$ | ${ }_{11}^{10.3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7} \mathbf{7}$ | 1.5 | 2:6 | 110.7 | 8.2 |
| Timber fituriture, etc. | ${ }_{\substack{86.8 \\ 34.2}}$ | ${ }_{49}^{49 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{721 \\ 286}}^{\text {218 }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.4}$ | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 6.9 | ${ }^{7} 8$ | 1.0 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
|  | 155.9 | 38.0 | 1,336 | 8.6 | - | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | ${ }^{3.1}$ | 9.1 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding | 32.7 | 45.1 | 260 | 7.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 64.4 | 39.9 | ${ }^{521}$ | 8.1 | - |  | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| Other manutacturing industries | 7.1 | 29.8 | ${ }_{648}$ | 9.1 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 16.8 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries* | 1,866-2 | 32.5 | 5,800 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 292.3 | 77.5 | 756.5 | 9.8 | 84.5 | 1.5 | 1,044 | 12.4 |

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 9TH OCTOBER 1967
The number of persons other than school leavers registered as
wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 9 th October 1967 was 522,267 ( 423,471 males and 98,796 females) and 18,938 higher
than on 11th September. The seasonaly adjusted figure was than on 11th September. The seasonally adjusted figure was
541,300 or $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent in September and 1.6 per cent in October 1966 . The season-
ally adjusted figure decreased by 21,500 in the four weke seatween ally adjusted digure decreased by 12,500 it the four weeks between
the September and Octaber counts and by about 700 per month the September and October counts and by about 700 per mont
on average between July and October.
Between 11th September and 9 th October, the number of
school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 13,005 to 9,380 schoo heaversber of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 582 to 29,083 . The total registered unemployed rose by 5,351
to 560,730 , representing $2 \cdot 4$ per cent of employees the same as to 560,730 , representing 2.4 per cent of employees the same
in September. The total included 42,228 married women. in September. The tota included 42,22 married women.
Of the 531,647 wholly unemployed, including school leave 114,008 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further
60,114 from 2 to 4 weeks, 75,727 from 4 to 8 weeks and 821,798 60,114 from 2 to 4 weeks, 75,727 from 4 to 8 weeks and 281,798
for over 8 wekk. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 32.8 per cent of this total, compared with 29.1 per
cent in Septerber, and those registered for cent in September, and those registered for not more than
8 weeks for 47.0 per cent. of the total, compared with $44 \cdot 2$ per 8 weeks for 47.0 pe.
cent in September.
The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and
in the United Kingdom in October are analysed by category and Table 1 Regional analysis of ane analysed by category and

NOVEMBER 1967 ministry of Labour gazette 895 region in Table 1 and by the industry, if any, in which they were Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in Table 3
Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: duration analysis;
9th October, 1967

| puration in weels | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Men aner } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Boyser } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { an years } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Homen } \\ & \text { yon } \\ & \text { and aver } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less Over | ${ }_{3}^{45,5629}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4,483 \\ 3,183}}^{4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{13,038 \\ 9,381}}^{\text {a }}$ | 3,047 | ${ }_{4}^{66,995}$ |
| Up to 2 | 78,721 | 7,646 | 22,3 | 5,257 | 114, |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{23,294 \\ 19,051}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2, } 2,50}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c,305 } \\ 5,585}}^{\text {c, }}$ | $\xrightarrow{1.300}$ |  |
| Over 2, up to 4 | 42,25 | 3,704 | 11.83 | 2,262 | ${ }_{60,1}$ |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{13064 \\ \text { i. } 964 \\ 705}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4.6.650 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,765 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Over 4, up to 8 | 55,92 | 3,69 | 14,047 | 2,379 | 75,27 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,354 \\ & \substack{1724 \\ \text { and } \\ \hline 188} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Over 52. | 63,344 | 169 | ${ }^{8.607}$ | 167 | 72,27 |
| Over 8 | 232,083 | 5,574 | 40,558 | 3,583 | 28,798 |
| Total | 408,751 | ${ }^{20,533}$ | 8,882 | 13,481 | 531,647 |
| Up to \%-per can | 43.2 | 72.9 | ${ }^{54} 4$ | , |  |



F =

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|  | Great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { UNITED KINGDOM }}{\text { TOTAL }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Induatry | WHOL MNOM PNOYE Males |  |  |  | M | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ Tom |  | Males |  | Total |
| Leather，leather goods and fur Leather（tannin Leather goods Fur | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & \substack{906 \\ \text { sin } \\ 1180} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 21 \\ ! \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \frac{17}{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 998 \\ & \substack{3201 \\ \text { sin } \\ 1118} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,332 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,35 \\ 450 \\ 151 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,046 \\ & \substack{2046 \\ \text { and } \\ 118} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 388 \\ \text { and } \\ 34 \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | （，415 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{array} \\ & 1 \\ & \hline 12 \\ & \hline 19 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 3,195 169 545 518 197 351 122 230 1,063 |  |  |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． Pottery <br> Glass <br> Cement Abrasives and building materials，etc．not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 176 \\ 173 \\ 1 / 3 \\ 11 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 2224 \\ & 222 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,056 <br> $\substack{189 \\ 270 \\ 10 \\ 145 \\ 145}$ |  |  |  | ， |
| Timber，furniture，etc． Furniture and upholstery Bedding，etc． Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 19 \\ 35 \\ 3 \\ 21 \\ 213 \\ 13 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,647 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 559$ |
|  <br>  |  | 1,396 <br> and <br> 305 <br> and <br> 588 <br> 588 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 17 \\ & -17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 27 2 2 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 10 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 90，388 | ${ }^{763}$ | 136 | 3 | 90，524 | 76 | 91，290 | 98，516 | ${ }^{245}$ | 9，361 |
| Gas．electricity and water Electricity Water supply | $\begin{aligned} & 4,368 \\ & \hline, 965 \\ & i, 969 \\ & \hline 984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ \substack{97 \\ 192 \\ 26} \end{gathered}$ | 4 -4 1 1 | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,370 \\ & i, 96205 \\ & i, 9205 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 386 \\ 3.0 \\ 3 . \\ 34 \\ 54 \\ \hline 246 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distrib |  |  | （104 | 42 |  |  | 年，474 | $\begin{aligned} & 42,080 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,2,241 \end{aligned}$ | ， |  |
| Dealing in coal，builders＇materials，grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other indusstrial materials and máchinery： | ${ }^{3,483}$ |  | ${ }_{17}^{14}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3,487}$ | ${ }_{\substack{184 \\ 307}}$ | 4，7，797 | 4，668 | － | ${ }_{\text {4，}}^{4,987}$ |
| Insurance，banking and finance | 8，552 | 1，396 | 6 | 2 | 8，558 | 1，398 | 9，956 | 8，733 | 1，530 | 0，263 |
| Profossional and seiestific services | 7，3189 | 6，852 | 12 | 17 | 7，3930 | ${ }^{6.888}$ | 14，5890 | ${ }^{8,1008}$ | 7，1，838 | 15，601 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2，} 2998 \\ 2,398}}^{\substack{39}}$ | （1， 1,311 | 4 | 9 |  | ci， 1.382 | cision |  | （1，993 | 5．009 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{1,161}$ | 4，1023 ${ }^{362}$ |  | 5 | ${ }_{\substack{1,161}}^{2.98}$ |  |  |  | － 4.607 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1,065}$ | ${ }^{333}$ | 5 |  | ${ }^{1,063}$ | ${ }_{336}^{36}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,393}$ | 1，094 | ${ }_{353}$ | 1，444 |
| Micallaneous services， | 40，938 <br> 3,595 <br> , 59 | ${ }_{\text {21，}}^{1,535}$ | ${ }_{18}^{224}$ |  |  | ${ }^{21,624} 1$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{23,198}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{18}^{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{5} \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | aidiab |  | ， | cide | （506） | ， |
|  | （1，055 | coliliti | 12 | 1 |  | ${ }^{1} 1.154$ | ， | ${ }^{1,142}$ | H， 1,2525 | cisici |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{1.145}$ | 近 $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ | $-7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cistic | $\begin{aligned} & 1.051 \\ & 1, i 84 \\ & 1,894 \end{aligned}$ | （144 | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack { 3,276 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{2,516{ 3 , 2 7 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 , 5 1 6 } }\end{subarray}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c，}}^{5.756}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}$ | cin |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,209 \\ & 1,5959 \\ & 1,571 \end{aligned}$ | （ | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,689 \\ & \hline, 417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,288 \\ & 1,557 \\ & i, 577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 20,2,26 \\ 10,569 \\ 1,594 \end{array}$ | （24，07 |  |  |
| Exservice personnel not classified by industry | 1，460 | 130 | － | － | 1，460 | 130 | 1，590 | 1，534 | 150 | 1，684 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 |  |  | 三 | $\bar{\equiv}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 40,760 \\ \text { 40, } 3,30 \\ 9,300 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 35,237 \\ 20,12 \\ 0,6126 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171280 \\ & 3,7,780 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Details for some principal towns and districts in the United Kingdom of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices and the
percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below.
It also gives similar information for each of the new development areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order
1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The 1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The
development areas replace, and in most but not all cases, incorporate former development districts.

The tables for principal towns and development districts published in issues of the GAzErTz prior to September 1966 were
mutually mutually exclusive; in other words in no case were the figures for any given area included in both tables. In the present
series figures for principal towns and for districts which are part of development areas are also included in the development areas
tables.

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 9 th October, 1967




SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT
The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue
the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages
Wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) males and females: actual numbers and numbers adjusted for normal seasonal
thariations. 882 to 380 ), October 1965 (pages 444 . (pages 26 to 29) isues of the GAzETTE.


|  | 9th October 1967* Actual Adjusted |  | Change Sept/Oct* $\dagger$ Actual Adjusted |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  Females | ${ }_{\substack{52 \\ 49 \\ 99}}$ |  | + | - 22 |
| Standard Regions (January 1966 South East <br> of which London and South Eastern South Weastern and Southern West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Scotland Wales |  |  |  |  |

$\stackrel{+}{+}+{ }^{+}$

|  | 9 th October 1987 |  | Change Sept/Octt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual | Adiusted | Actual | Adiusted |
| Industry of previous employ |  |  |  |  |
| Industries covered by the |  |  |  |  |
| (index |  | ${ }_{\substack{285 \\ 107 \\ 107}}$ | ++ <br> + <br> + |  |
| Asticulure, forestry and | 12 | 15 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{35 \\ 57}}$ | ${ }_{59}^{34}$ |  |  |
| Comele | ${ }_{29}^{59}$ | ${ }_{5}^{59}$ | $\pm$ |  |
|  | 127 | 125 |  | - 6 |
| Northern Ireand | 36 | 40 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

900 NOVEMBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS: WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED
ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: SEPTEMBER 1967
Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of
unfiled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this
GAzETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at employment exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled
are analysed by occupation. A tablese summaririsingion. these occupational analyses has appeared
at quarterly intervals in the GAzETri since May 1958. From the at quartery intervals in the GAzETTR since May 1958. From the
issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published
in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present Standard Classification of Occupaice
by the International Labour Office by the International
The basis of the present grouping is that all group should be related to each other by general similatrity of th characterisics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge
and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into accoun
are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipmen used etc.
In certa In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such
a nature that there is more than one group in which it migh

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults, September 1967

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| జิస |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For examponple, carpenters
and joiners are included among woodworkers and pers, and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and
pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in
metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers. Figures for September 1967 are given below. This continues
the practice of publishing both national and regional figures-see The practice of pubishing both national and regional igures-see
the GAZETTE for November 1963 . Information for the remaining
thers. quarters, December, March and June, will be publisised, for
Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of
the GAzETre, while the corresponding regional figures will be


NOVEMBER 1967 ministry of LABOUR GAZETTE 90 quarterly (HMSO or through any bookseller, price $£ 1$, postage persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than ander special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work
of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown a type which calls for mod labourers (light)", In using this information the following points should be born
in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholy unemployed wil in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed wil
be under submission to some of the vacancies unfiled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges aries for different occupations, for example the sea-transpor industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.
The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to 11t September and those for unfilled vacancies to 6 th September.



| Occupation | Grat Eritain |  | S. |  | Eastern and |  | South Western |  | Midlands |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { whomed } \\ \text { phored } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unalled }}^{\substack{\text { Unancies }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { wholly } \\ \text { whem } \\ \text { phorede } \end{gathered}$ | Unalled | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { wholly } \\ \text { plomerd } \\ \text { por }} \end{array}$ | Unfled $\begin{gathered}\text { Unandies } \\ \text { vic }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { anfored } \\ & \text { plored } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Unalled } \\ \text { vanaices }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { whlomed } \\ & \text { plored } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unalled }}$ |

WOMEN-continued






 Food, drink and tobacco worke Workers in ino minmunuacturere:
 Building materials workers Makers of products not elsemhere specified

Painters and decorators
Transport and comumis.ation workers.



Clerieat workers


Shites máchin
Shop assistant
Service, sport
Shop assistants.
Service, sport and recreation workers
Holel



Adminintrkersive, proressional, tochnica!


Other workers.
Factery hens
cher

Miscellaneous un
rand Total

| York and |  | North Western |  | Northern |  | scotland |  | Wales |  | Occupation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { yhioly } \\ \text { nopy } \end{gathered}$ | Unflled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whalyyyyyyyy} \text { nole } \end{aligned}$ | Unflied | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { phore } \end{aligned}$ | Unfiled | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { anomed } \\ \text { phored } \end{gathered}$ | Unfled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { phon } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline $\frac{11}{6}$ \& $\underset{\substack{20 \\ 4 \\ 4}}{ }$ \& 74
$\substack{15 \\ 59}$ \& ${ }_{29} 9$ \& \& 2 \& 116
75
75 \& (13 \& 12
5
5 \& ${ }_{4}^{8}$ \& Leather workers
Tanners, fellmongers, etc. <br>
\hline 297 \& $\underset{\substack{731 \\ 131}}{ }$ \& 1,0460 \& ${ }_{93}^{502}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{26}$ \& 30 \& ${ }_{4}^{565}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{27}$ \& 10 \& 48 \& Textile workers
Textile spinners <br>
\hline 5 \& ${ }^{168}$ \& ${ }^{339}$ \& ${ }_{60}^{112}$ \& \& 9 \& ${ }_{6}^{63}$ \& 31 \& \& \& Textien wevers <br>
\hline ${ }_{\substack{5 \\ 34 \\ 34}}$ \& (168 \& 2165 \& 106

104
108 \& 1 \& ${ }_{16}^{3}$ \& (101 \& (138 \& 5 \& 37
3 \& Yersen <br>
\hline 263 \& 512 \& 43 \& 1,532 \& 255 \& ${ }^{477}$ \& 615 \& 336 \& 148 \& ${ }_{18}^{188}$ \&  <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 203 \\
& 1030 \\
& 203
\end{aligned}
$$ \& (120 \& (175 \&  \& (184 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
126 \\
183 \\
\hline 18
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& $\underset{\substack{235 \\ 168}}{\substack{15 \\ \hline}}$ \& (156 \& - 36 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 37 \\
& 75 \\
& 75
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline ${ }_{15}^{26}$ \& $\stackrel{131}{33}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{518 \\ 17}}$ \& $\stackrel{32}{31}$ \& - \& -1980 \& - \& $\stackrel{8}{13}$ \& $$
{ }_{-}^{75}
$$ \&  <br>

\hline \% \& -37 \& | 13 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{13 \\ 64 \\ \hline}$ | \& $\underset{\substack{17 \\ 104}}{\substack{7 \\ \hline}}$ \& $\stackrel{15}{15}$ \& - \& 51

52 \& $\stackrel{28}{7}$ \& 11 \& 2 \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{22}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{564}^{564}$ \& ${ }_{76}^{82}$ \& $\underset{\substack{330 \\ 322}}{ }$ \& ${ }_{41}^{42}$ \& ${ }_{44}^{44}$ \& ${ }_{138}^{148}$ \& 147 \& 7 \& ${ }_{4}$ \& Food, drink and tobacco workers <br>
\hline $\bigcirc$ \& $\bigcirc$ \& $\frac{1}{5}$ \& ${ }^{8}$ \& , \& - \& 4 \& = \& \& - \& Workers in dorink manuacti <br>
\hline 20
5

15 \& $\underset{\substack{38 \\ 7}}{\substack{\text { c, }}}$ \& | 142 |
| :---: |
| 72 |
| 70 | \& $\stackrel{98}{98}$ \& 28

128
16

18 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
& { }_{24}^{4}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 162 \\
& 702 \\
& 90
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\underset{\substack{39 \\ 4 \\ 4}}{ }$ \& ${ }_{3}^{6}$ \& 12 \& Paper and dinting workers <br>

\hline 15 \& \& \& \& 16 \& $$
2 i
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 90 \\
& 13 \\
& 13
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& \& , \& Printing workers ${ }^{\text {Buiding materials workers }}$ <br>

\hline 3 \& \& \& 108 \& 15 \& \& 126 \& 16 \& 6 \& ' \& Makers of products not elsew <br>
\hline ${ }_{2}$ \& 111 \& $\underset{42}{11}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{66}$ \& ${ }_{12}^{3}$ \& ${ }_{18}^{4}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{88}$ \& $\overline{16}$ \& ${ }_{6}$ \& $F_{1}$ \&  <br>
\hline 2 \& - \& 5 \& 21 \& , \& - \& 55 \& \& \& - \& Painters and decorators <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{19}^{14}$ \& ${ }_{42}^{23}$ \& ${ }^{122}$ \& ${ }_{59}^{159}$ \& 116 \& ${ }_{32}^{366}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{94}$ \& ${ }_{23}^{11}$ \& 314 \& Trangsor and communication workers <br>

\hline  \& \& ¢ \& , \& | 39 |
| :---: |
| 88 |
| 8 | \& 7 \& ${ }_{48}$ \&  \& \& \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 60 \& \& Communications work <br>
\hline ${ }_{\substack{180 \\ 18}}$ \& $1{ }^{161}$ \& ${ }^{708}$ \& ${ }_{503}^{593}$ \& 1134 \& ¢ \& - 36 \& 119 \& ${ }_{2}^{25}$ \& 20 \& Warenose workers, packers, <br>
\hline 132 \& 140 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 1.7172 \& $\underset{\substack{688 \\ 218}}{\text { 20, }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2, } 2,502}$ \& ${ }^{1,1,198}$ \&  \& ${ }_{9}^{328}$ \& ( 3.318 \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{1,1,192}}^{1,18}$ \& \& | Clerical workers |
| :--- |
| Clerical Clerks | <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {119 }}^{116}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 103 \\
& 103 \\
& 107
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ( \&  \& \& \[

98

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,34 \\
& 3020 \\
& 002
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 86 \\
& 8.86 \\
& 88 \\
& 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3_{24}^{34} \\
& { }_{23}^{23}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& Sole <br>

\hline ${ }_{49}^{89}$ \& ${ }^{107}$ \& ${ }_{181}^{246}$ \& - 2130 \& -104 \& ${ }_{35}^{43}$ \& \& \& \& \& Typitse machine operators <br>
\hline 17 \& 418 \& 97 \& 562 \& 1,185 \& 258 \& 2,552 \& 279 \& 950 \& 120 \& Shop assistants <br>
\hline 71 \& 1,069 \& 1,303 \& 1,669 \& 1,190 \& 885 \& 2,880 \& 1,197 \& 1,149 \& 594 \& Service, sport and reat <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{3}^{246}$ \& cen | 281 |
| :---: |
| 408 |
| 08 | \& ${ }_{180}^{198}$ \& \& - 425 \&  \& -138 \& 93 \&  <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
169 \\
124 \\
129
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 124 \\
& 124 \\
& \hline 70
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{234}^{234}$ \& | 126 |
| :--- |
| 124 |
| 14 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,1929 \\
& \hline 185 \\
& \hline 15
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& $\underset{\substack{323 \\ 320}}{23}$ \& \& \[

\stackrel{15}{9.90}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,515 \\
& \hline 105 \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
35 \\
35 \\
150
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2100 \\
& \text { ata } \\
& 240
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 40 \\
& 40 \\
& 408 \\
& 40
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 154 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
154 \\
126
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
3100 \\
1,1,190 \\
1,189
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 56 \\
& \hline, 50 \\
& 7505
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& 485 \\
& \hline 150
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 51 \\
& 515 \\
& 121
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline $\substack { 128 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{15 \\ 15{ 1 2 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 5 \\ 1 5 } } \end{subarray}$ \& \& \& $\underset{\substack{216 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 26}}{ }$ \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
400 \\
400 \\
40
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{22}^{126}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,1,19 \% \\
& \substack{99 \\
392}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 455 \\
& 35 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\xrightarrow{121}$ \& deme <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }^{24}$ \& ${ }^{26}$ \& \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{26}^{5}$ \& 5 \& Entera iament workers <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 713 \& \& 1,546 \& \& \& Administrative, professional, technical
workers <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 228 \\
& 136 \\
& 136
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

{ }_{1,463}^{16}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 38 \\
& 186 \\
& 186
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& -1,489 \& , \& $\frac{17}{659}$ \& ( \& $1.48{ }^{6}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }_{9}^{34} \\
& 98
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
470^{8}
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline 115 \& 4 \& 254 \& 150 \& 153 \& 40 \& 230 \& 48 \& 182 \& 11 \& Ster adm <br>
\hline \& \& \& li, 1,153 \& \& ${ }_{\substack{438 \\ 192}}$ \& ${ }^{5} 5.46150$ \& ${ }^{409}$ \&  \& ${ }_{4}^{531}$ \& Other workers <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
1,1 / 51 \\
\hline 297 \\
297
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
6.56 \\
395 \\
\hline 95
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | 1,502 |
| :--- |
| $1,00^{2}$ |
| 10,5 | \& ${ }_{6}^{6}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \substack{0.95 \\
\hline 154 \\
154}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{28}^{298}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.1024 \\
& \hline 659
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\cdot-251

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and } \\
& 200 \\
& 200
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104 \\
& 23 \\
& \hline 23
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& Charmenen cleners Misellineous unskilded workers <br>

\hline 5,867 \& 7,250 \& 1,64 \& 10,069 \& 7,548 \& 3,508 \& 18,046 \& 5.146 \& 7,016 \& 2,327 \& Total <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the four weeks ended 4th October 1967, 154,255 persons
were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and
youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 241,063 vacancies outstanding. For the four
weeks ended 6 th September, 1967 the figures were 155,378 and 246, 211 rairspectively.
Detar these periods are shown in table 1.
The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by
employers that were made without the assistance of employmen employers that were made without the assistance of employment
exchanges and youth employment offices. Similarly, the figures of unfiled vacancies represenn only the number of vacancies
notifife by employers and remaining unfiled at the specified notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified
dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of
unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for
the various dates provides some indication of the change in the the various dates $p$.
demand for labour.

An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry
groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the
Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis Standard Industrial Classification 195s, and an analysis of the
total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in
table 2 .
Table 1

|  |  |  | Four weeks ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Men}_{\text {Wemen }}$ |  | 88, 8 8,69 | 75061 |  | $\xrightarrow{785.2126}$ |
| Toal Aduls | 102,903 | 17,602 | 116,306 | 175,555 | 1,177,46 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Bors }}$ Gifis |  | ${ }_{\substack{34,156 \\ 35,46}}^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1,4082}}^{\text {a }}$ | cise |
| Total Young Persons | ${ }^{292475}$ | 69,612 | 37,949 | 65,50 | ${ }^{332,784}$ |
| Total | 155.378 | 246,214 | 154,255 | 241,063 | $1.510,200$ |

Table 2

| Industry group | Placings during four weeks ended |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mon | cond |  | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { arids } \\ \text { inder }}} ^{\substack{\text { are }}}$ | Toal |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { ara }}}_{\substack{\text { Wemmen } \\ \text { OBard }}}$ |  | Toul |
| Total, all industries and services | 75,061 | 22,943 | 41,245 | 15,006 | 154,25 | 90,233 | 31,422 | 732 | 4,086 | 241,063 |
| Total, index of Production industries | 4,9,54 | 13,486 | 16,419 | 5,722 | 85,141 | 52,381 | 15,013 | 3,4,47 | 13,61 | 113,422 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 29,310 | 10,043 | 15,93 | 5,417 | 61,23 | 37,405 | 11,124 | 31,632 | 13,107 | 93,268 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1.923 | 537 | 3,121 | 74 | 5,655 | 1,510 | 1,315 | 500 | 279 | 3,64 |
| Mining and uarrying | ${ }_{191}^{372}$ | ${ }_{3}^{366}$ | ${ }_{21}^{48}$ | ${ }_{3}^{13}$ | ${ }_{\text {cig }}^{79}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,727}$ | ${ }_{785}^{838}$ | ${ }_{25}^{85}$ | ${ }_{11} 5$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 3,001 | 658 | 3,330 | 656 | ${ }^{8,245}$ | 1,723 | 696 | 4,933 | 1,221 | 8,133 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1,681 | 316 | 633 | 259 | 2,889 | 1,663 | 440 | 1,057 | 479 | 3,64 |
| Metal manufacture | 2,115 | 634 | ${ }^{33}$ | 98 | 3,186 | 2,270 | ${ }_{802}$ | 448 | 182 | 3,702 |
| Engineering and electrical goods sis <br> Engineering, including scientitic | 1,45 $\substack{7.453 \\ 2.022 \\ 2,28}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,969 \\ & i, 0696 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 960 \\ 575 \\ 533 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,755 \\ 5,625 \\ 5,65 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 6,488 <br> 2.301 <br> 4,165$\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1,890 \\ 1.082} \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 2,163 | 309 | 6 | ${ }^{21}$ | 2,554 | 1,16 | 195 | 59 | 26 | 1,444 |
| Vehicles | 2,265 | 730 | 48 | 121 | 3,564 | 5,066 | 413 | 861 | 211 | 6,55 |
| Metal goods not elssewhere specified | 2,816 | 1,239 | 1,269 | 433 | 5,57 | 2,118 | 1,358 | 1,525 | ${ }^{753}$ | 6,454 |
| Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted | $\underset{\substack{1,533 \\ 326 \\ 202}}{\substack{2, \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 572 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,149 \\ & \substack{2197} \\ & \hline 22 \end{aligned}$ | 629 197 97 | 3,868 <br> $\substack{876 \\ 676}$ |  |  | 3,240 <br> $\substack{\text { ¢ } \\ 77}$ | ciosk |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 212 | 104 | 136 | 77 | 529 | 169 | 177 | 507 | ${ }_{313}$ | 1,166 |
| Clothing and footwear | 454 | ${ }^{13}$ | 1,677 | 997 | 3,441 | 764 | 565 | 8,619 | 3,613 | 13,561 |
| Bricks, potterr, glass, cement, etc. | 1,504 | 352 | 382 | 136 | 2,374 | 1,359 | 523 | ${ }_{78}$ | 421 | 3,081 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 1,873 | 90 | 405 | 131 | 3,319 | 1,720 | ${ }^{86}$ | 595 | 349 | 3,530 |
| Paper, printing and duplishing | $\begin{gathered} 1.176 \\ \substack{175} \\ \hline 30 \end{gathered}$ | cis | $\begin{gathered} 927 \\ \substack{980 \\ 307} \end{gathered}$ | cis | ci, | $\begin{aligned} & 1,180 \\ & \substack{1850} \\ & 572 \end{aligned}$ |  | ci, 1.988 |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,632 | 400 | 1,216 | 370 | 3,618 | 1,316 | 480 | 1,574 | 52 | 3.882 |
| Construction | 18,668 | 2,708 | ${ }^{303}$ | 215 | 21,844 | 11,275 | 2,801 | 47 | 406 | 14,259 |
| Gas, electricicty and water | 664 | 369 | 115 | 77 | 1,225 | 729 | 249 | 213 | ${ }^{128}$ | 1,319 |
| Transport and communication | 3,633 | 651 | 518 | 260 | 5,062 | 8,885 | 71 | 1,821 | 415 | 11,332 |
| Distributive trades | 7,208 | 4,264 | 5,453 | 4,643 | 21,568 | 7,006 | 6,942 | 11,121 | 9,698 | 34,767 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 341 | 359 | 401 | ${ }^{331}$ | 1,932 | 1,674 | 1,382 | 900 | 1,506 | 5,462 |
| Professional and scientific services | 1.090 | 532 | 2,637 | 923 | 5,182 | 6,110 | 2,038 | 17,709 | 1,854 | 27,711 |
| Miscelaneous esvices |  |  | ${ }^{10.585}$ |  | 21.920 |  |  | 17,5929 | 5.7.150 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 127 \\ \substack{327 \\ 261} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.585858 \\ & \hline .588 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 570 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{373{ 5 7 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 7 3 } } \end{subarray}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,12111 \\ 1,41}}{\substack{1,20}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.588 \\ & 2.545 \\ & 2411 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & \hline 804 \\ & 688 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public administration National government service | $\begin{aligned} & 3,450 \\ & i, 650 \\ & i, 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,138 \\ & \hline, 697 \\ & \hline 679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1117 \\ & \hline, 497 \\ & \hline, 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,047 \\ & \hline 674 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,202 \\ 2.020} \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2156 \\ & \hline 585 \\ & \hline 585 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 878 \\ 5.54 \\ 3,47 \end{gathered}$ | (10,739 |


| Region | Placing durinf for weeks ended |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfiled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mond |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { Band } \\ \text { Oved }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Men } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { Oven }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Buyser } \\ \text { under } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Womenen } \\ \text { Bos } \\ \text { osend } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { girld } \\ \text { ind } \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grates Britain . | 75,061 | 22,93 | 41,245 | 15,006 | 154,255 | 90,823 | 31,422 | 84,732 | 34,086 | 24,063 |
| Lender and Sout Eastern | ${ }_{\substack{21,099 \\ 9,98}}^{2}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {4,749 }}^{14,121}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{2,815 \\ 1,64}}$ | ${ }^{4} 9,5,58$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{24,2,30}$ | 9, 9 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{28,381}$ | 10,591 |  |

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingdom the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to
the notice of the Ministry, was 225 . In addition, 37 stoppag which began before Octoober were still in progress at the begin ning of the month. The figures relalat to do dissutes connected
with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude the with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those
involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working
days lost exceeded 100 .
The approximate number of workers ments where these stoppages occurred involved at the estimated at 100,90 .
This total includes 28,500 workers involved in This total includes 28,500 workers involved in stoppages whic
had continued from the previous month. Of the 72,40 worke ind cond in stoppages which began in OCtober, 50,000 we
invorverty involved and 22,400 indirectly involved, in other wor
diren directly involved and 22,400 indirectly involved, in other wor
thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The aggregate of 577,000 working days lost in October
includes 280,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.
Stoppages of work in the first ten months of 1967 and 1966

Industry group


## 

|  | Beginning in |  | Segining in the |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal causo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Noup } \\ & \text { toppage } \end{aligned}$ |  | Nomber |  |
| Wazes $=$ clime for in ineases | ${ }_{20}^{96}$ | citition | $\underset{\substack{526 \\ 303}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |  |
|  | 4 | 1,600 | 33 <br> 367 | 6,000 99500 |
| Opirsors | 40 | 9,400 | 473 | 99,500 105.500 |
|  | 5 4 4 4 | citition | (73 |  |
| Total | 225 | 50.00 | 1,800 | 480,200 |

## Duration of stoppages-ending in October

| Duration of stopage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { Stoppages } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tooal | 206 | 53,400 | 237,000 |
| The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most totals shown. 500 working days. <br> \# Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all indy together. |  |  |  |

Principal stoppages of work during October
Following the end of the casual system of employment for dock workers (see pages $709-711$ of the September issue of the
GAzETTE), dissatisfaction with the terms of the decasualisatio agreement led to stoppages involving a total of about 21,000 men from 18 th September onwards at a number of ports, par-
ticularly Liverpool and London. Work was resumed at most ticularty Liverpool and London. Work was resumed at most some 9,000 dock workers, continued until 30th October when
work was resumed on the basis of piecework bonuses being mad work was resumed on the basis of piccework bonuses being made
up to a minimum of 2 s an hour where necessary. The arrangement would be effective during a 3 month period while a full review of
the the incentive pay system took place.
At London, anere a complete return to work on 26 th September,
further stoppages involving a daily average of about 6,000
workers began on workers began on 4th October and were still continuing at the
end of the month. These London stoppages were in protest end of the month. These London stoppages were in protest
against arrangements for the temporary transfer of workers
between employers.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS of WAGES
At 31st October 1967 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for
all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were

| Date |  | Alllindustries and |  |  | Manufacturing industries |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weokly | $\substack{\text { Normal } \\ \text { Weourky }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Haurly } \\ \text { rates }}}^{\text {der }}$ | ${ }_{\text {W }}^{\substack{\text { Weoskly } \\ \text { rate }}}$ | Normal yomexiy hours | Hourly |
| $\begin{gathered} 1966 \\ 1967 \\ 1967 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Oct } \\ \text { Sotet } \\ \text { oct }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154: 4 \\ & 1564 \\ & 1604 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90: 0 \\ 90: 8 \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | 169 <br> 易: | $\begin{aligned} & 1515.5 \\ & 588.1 \\ & \hline 58.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{166 \cdot 2}$ |

Few changes actually became operative during October. Most of
those published below became effective from dates in earlier those pubsished below became efiective from dates in earrier
months, but have not previously been published because effectiv dates were retrospective or because full details of settlements
were not immediately available. The industries principally were not in
affected were:
Elecricity supply: Increase of 4 per cent. This settiement agreed in September


 Grain diditilig- Sootand. Increases of 3d. an hour for adutt males and 1 ld Fur rade (Wages Counci): New wazes structure established resulting in increases
of varying amouns s. 2 did Seppember).

Full details of changes during the month are given in the separate which is published concurrently with this Gazerte.
During October there was a cost-rf-living increase of id. an hour in the organ building industry, but other cost-of-iving sliding-scale adjustments resulted in decreases, the principal
change being a reduction of 2 s . 9 d a week for men and 1s. 10d for women in carper manufacturc.
Estimates of the changes which came into operation in October
how that 30,000 workers were affected by increases in their show that 30,000 workers were affected by increases in their
basic full-time weekly rates of wages, while 30,000 had decrease under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. There was a net
increase of $£ 13,000$, and this was made up as follows: increases of $£ 15,000$ resulting from direct negotiations between employers associations and trade unions, and $£ 2,000$ from arrangements
made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established ade by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established
y voluntary agreements, together with decreases amounting by voluntary agreements, together with decreases amounting During the month 8,000 workers had their normal weekly hour

## Analysis of changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period Januar o October, with the total figures for the corresponding period in he previous year entered below, and (b) the month by mon
effect of the changes over the most recent period of twelve month These statistics, covering manual workers only, are provisional nd relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitle determined by national collective agreements or statutory

| Industry group |  | Basic fullweekiy r | -ition or | Normal h |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|c\|c\|c} \text { ancound } \\ \text { ancrease of } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | :455,000 <br> 60.000 |  | 35,000 | 35.000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2.240,000 | 1.735,000 | ,000 | 120.000 |
| files |  | 955,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{115} 51500000$ | cisicioio |  |
|  |  | c: $\begin{gathered}175.000 \\ 15350000 \\ 154\end{gathered}$ | coision |  |  |
|  |  | (145.000 | $\xrightarrow{\substack{45,000 \\ 75,5000}}$ |  | 1,000 |
|  |  | 1.230 | 1.14, 14.000000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | cisi, | 9,0000 | ¢, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misellineous serenices: : |  |  | ,000 | 10,000 | $\overline{10,000}$ |
| Totals-January-October 188 |  | 9,6735,000 | 6,665,000 | 810,0 | ${ }^{830}$ |
| Totals-January October 1966 |  | 866 8,595,000 | 4,535,00 | 4,31 | 5,75, |
| Table (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month | Basic fullitime weelily rates ofwazes |  |  | Normal weekly hours |  |
|  | Approximate number of |  | Estimated <br> anmount of <br> and |  |  |
|  | ded |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (000's) |  | (5000 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | (000's) | (00\%s) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 20 100 100 | 20 <br> 120 <br> 120 |
|  |  |  | 60 | $4{ }^{4} 0^{6}$ | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

wages regulations orders. In general, no account is taken of
Changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or
shop floor level. Where workers have been affected by two or more changes (month or part-year as appropriate) they have been counted only once. The changes in monetary amounts represent
the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum
entitlements only, based on the normal working week, i.e. excluding short-time or overtime, and the figures do not, therefore.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements
Increases in annual holiday entitlements recently announced Wholesale mantle and costume making-2 extra days; Shirt collar, tie, ett. making -2 extra days; Corset manufacture exther day in 1968. Furniture manufacture -2 extra days in 1968/69 and a further 3 days in 1969 /70.

RETALL PRICES, 17th October 196
At 17th October 1967 the official retail prices index was $119 \cdot 7$ (prices at 16 the January $1962=100$ ), compare
19th September and $117 \cdot 4$ at 18 th October 196
The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to a seasonal increase in the average prices of The index measures the changes from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services pirchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom,
including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.
The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were $114-2$ The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were $114-2$
for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations ffresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears,
fish and home-kiled mutton and lamb), $123 \cdot 2$ for those items fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 123.2 for those items
which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and $111 \cdot 1$ for other items.
The principal changes in the month were:

Food
Increases in the prices of eggs and apples were mainly responsible for a rise of rather less than one-half of one per cent. in the ayerage level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of
which are affected by seasonal variations rose by nearly onewhich are affected by seasonal variations rose by nearly one-
half of one per cent. to $114 \cdot 2$, compared with 113.7 in September. The index for the food group as a whole was $117 \cdot 0$, compared
with 116.7 in September. Housing
Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished the index for the housing group rose by rather more than one per cent. to $136 \cdot 8$, compared with $135 \cdot 2$ in Fuel and light

The principal changes in this group were rises in the average electricity. As a result of these and some smaller changes the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of
second-hand cars and increases in road passenger fares in some areas the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 113.2 , compared with 112.7 in September.

Miscellaneous goods
The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of some periodicals and newspapers. As a result of these and some smaller changes the index for the group as a whole rose by
one per cent. to $114 \cdot 6$, compared with $113 \cdot 5$ in September.
Services
As a result of a rise in the average level of charges for admission to cinemas and for some other services the index for the services group rose by one-half of one per cent. to $127 \cdot 6$, compared with

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

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 123 |
|  | Meat and bacon | 122 |
|  | ma | 118 |
|  | tter, margarine, lard and cooking fat |  |
|  | Milk, cheese and eges |  |
|  | Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. |  |
|  | $r$, preserves and confectionery |  |
|  | Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned | 115 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Other food | 113 |
|  | Total (Food) | 117.0 |
| $\pi$ | Alcohouc drink | $125 \cdot 3$ |
| III | Товассо | 120.8 |
| IV | Housing | $136 \cdot 8$ |
| v | Furl and light: |  |
|  | Coal and coke |  |
|  | Other fuel and light | 124 |
|  | Totas (Fuel and light) | 127.2 |

VI Durable houswour goons:
$\qquad$
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household
TOTAL (Durable household goods)
vil Clothing and footwear:

viI Transport and
(Tawport and veicles)
ix Miscrllanbous goods:
x $\begin{aligned} & \text { SiRvicss: } \\ & \text { Postage and telephones }\end{aligned}$
Postage and tele including domestic help,
boot and shoe repairing, hairdressing, boot and
laundering and dry cleaning Total (Services)


Tables 101-133 in this section of the GAzzrTr give the principal statistics compied regularly by the Ministry of Labour in th
form of time series including the latest availabe figures together orm or time series including the latest avaiable figures together
with comparable figures for preceding dates and years. They are arranged in subject troups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unfiled vacancies population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies
hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retai prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial dispute Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the erms used are at the end of this section.
The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional sthatistics, where e osssible, to the
Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [MINISTRY or LABour Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [MINISTRY of LaBoul
GAzETTE, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally oo the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practicable at present, they relate to the former Standard Regions fo-
Statistical Purposes [MINSTRY OF LABour Gazerte, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour
Administrative Regions in the south east of England [MiNISTRY Administrative Regions in the south east of England [MINISTR
of Labour Gazerte, April 1965, page 161].

Working population. The changing size and composition of
the working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in hable 101 and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.
Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate shor-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group
of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries. covered by the Index of Industria Production, and annual mid-year esti-
mates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employ mates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employ-
ment in all industries and services are analysed by region in
table 102; quarterly figures are given from June 1965 .

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-117) show the numbers of persons registered at employment exhanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain and
in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain in eacate figures are given for males and females. The registered separate igures are given for mase and femates. The registered
unemployed include persons who for various personal and
other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posiother reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posi
tion, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in thei home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed
were included in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of were included in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of The toal registered is expressed as a percentage of the total ment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped ment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped
from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group rom work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group
includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons
seeking their first employment, who are described as schoolleavers, and shown seppoyarately.
The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration.
The national and regional statistics of wholly unemploye The national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed
xcluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjuste or normal seasonal variations. The national figures ade also nalysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119 ) relate (for adults) and to youth employment offices (for young persongs) and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not,
measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manmeasure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate man-
power recuirements of employers, and for young persons includ power requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include
vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the school term rather than immediately.
Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional
information about the level of industrial activity Table 120 information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 inves estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manuacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked
and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked per week by men and by women wage earners
in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by halfyearly earnings enquiries.
Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly carnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122
average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical
employees in table 123 ; and average earnings of salaried ememployees in table 1 133; and average earnings or salaried emearnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried
employees in certain industries and services are in table 125 , wage enrift in industries covered by the half-yearly in tarnings in tage table
126 , and 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128 .
The next table, 129, shows, in index form by industry group, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly hours of work. The final tables in this group,
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 groups, is in table 132 . Industrial stoppages. Details of the numbers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes,
and days lost are in table 133 .

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
not avaiable
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
shown)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. } & \text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { S.I.C. } & \text { U.K. Standard } \\ \text { Industri }\end{array}$ edition)
between but A line across a column between two consecutive figures
indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given
in the thbe Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there
in may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.
Although figures may be given in unro
the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by caerculation of percentage changes, rates of change, ett. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated
to this degree of precision, and it must bereognised that they
may be the subject of sampling and other errors.
employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions
TABLE 102

| TABLE 102 |
| :--- |



|  |  |  |  |  | 年 |  |  | 筼 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mid－month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ \text { june } \\ \text { june } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { June(o) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| cins |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 321: 0 \\ & 323: 20: 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $2,937: 0$ 2,9513 2,9 | $\underset{\substack{2,035 \cdot 7 \\ 3,155 \cdot 8}}{\substack{15 \\ \hline}}$ | 6il: | $\begin{aligned} & 1,548 \cdot 6 \\ & i, 53,68 \\ & i, 598 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 522: 1 \\ & 555: 8 \\ & 555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 753 \\ 790: 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{1965}^{1965}$ |
| 537．9 | ${ }^{3525}$ 32：5 | ${ }_{2909}^{2095}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{635}$ | ${ }_{324}^{324}$ | ${ }^{1,6653}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{403}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\text {Julyser }}$ | 194 |
|  | 335 355 356.0 | 294.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3357} 3$ | ${ }^{2989} 8$ | ${ }^{633} \mathbf{6 3} \mathbf{8} 5$ | ${ }^{3344} 8$ | ${ }^{1,655}$ | ${ }^{4009} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nocember |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | －409：9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januaryyyy } \\ \substack{\text { forrarary } \\ \text { March }} \end{gathered}$ | 1965 |
| $\begin{gathered} 50075 \\ 5351-7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { apto } \\ & \text { 296: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6310 \\ & 6333: 4 \\ & 639 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{331 \\ \text { 332：3 } \\ \text { 32：3 }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{1,6525}$ | 410．1． | 1，628．4 | 2，961．9 | 3．044 7 | 611.6 | 1，573．9 | 544.9 | 758．0 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{523 \\ 535 \\ 535}}^{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | －353：6 | 295：7 | 析：1010 | $\underset{\substack{333 \\ 335 \\ 335}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,6589} 1.78$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 299：9 | （tay | $\underset{\substack{3366 \\ 338 \\ 336}}{\substack{6 \\ \hline}}$ |  | ¢16．1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2055：20 |  |  | i， 1,637 | citis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1966 |
| $\begin{gathered} 500 \cdot 2 \\ 5240: 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 292 \cdot-7 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & 208: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \cdot 5 \\ & 333 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 33 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{42.45 \\ 123: 3 \\ 123}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ | 1．602．9 | 2．973．7 | 3，155．8 | 608．8 | 1，598．2 | 556．8 | 799，3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,667} 1.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 522: 27 \\ 513: 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \cdot 1 \\ & 2085: 4 \\ & 202: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 308 \cdot 2 \\ 335: 9 \\ 335 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,641.0 \\ i, 61020 \\ i, 64 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oecteors |  |
|  |  | $278 \cdot 6$ <br> 27518 <br> 275 |  | $\begin{gathered} 332: 4 \\ 3304 \\ 330.7 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{1,5929} 1,542$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1967 |
| Sobers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 275: 9 \\ & \text { 275: } \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \cdot 5 \\ & 32929 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,597} 1.615$ | coter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 489： 4 | 桼39，6 |  |  |  | li．615．0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  | Total <br> （000＇s） |  |  | Actual <br> numbe <br> （000＇s） |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 479.7 | 2.1 | 460.7 | 6.8 | 19.0 | 453.9 | 513.3 | 2.2 |
|  |  |  | 1：92 | ¢36：0 |  |  |  |  | 2．：1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octobor } 14 \\ \text { Noter } \\ \text { Docerer } \end{gathered}$ |  | lin |  | ¢ |  |  |  | i：90 |
| 1964 | . |  | 2：28 | cisis |  | 22.7 <br> 10.7 <br> 10.0 |  |  | $1: 18$ |
|  |  | 先16．6 | $1: 8$ | （tas．9 | （10．9 | ¢8．5 | （394：2 |  | 1：6 |
|  |  |  | 1：4 $1: 5$ |  | co． 50.6 | ¢． 5 |  |  | 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 12 \text { Not } \\ \text { Docember } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1：5 |  |  | 7．9． 7 |  |  | 1.5 |
| 495 |  |  | $1: 6$ |  | 4：19 | 9．3．${ }_{\text {9，}}$ |  |  | $1: 3$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arrit } \\ \text { arit } \\ \text { And } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 1： 1.5 | 320：0 |  | （15．2． |  |  | $1: 1.3$ |
|  |  |  | $1: 1.4$ |  | 10．7． |  |  |  | $1: 14$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cotober II } \\ \text { Nocer } \\ \text { Docember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3770 \\ & 32920 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 0 \\ & : 1: 5 \\ & : ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 十 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7: 8 \\ 16: 1 \\ 12.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | － $\begin{aligned} & 309.4 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 304-3\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1: 3}$ |
| 1966 | . |  | ${ }_{1: 5}^{1: 3}$ |  | i：1．8 | $\stackrel{10.7}{17.7}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{287.7}$ 27， 27.9 | 1：2 1.2 |
|  |  |  | $1: 1 / 1$ |  |  | \％ 8.5 |  |  | 1．2 |
|  |  |  | 1：17 |  | cis$5 \cdot 9$ <br> 36.2 <br> 16.8 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}5: 9 \\ 16: 0 \\ 160\end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1: 4}^{1: 5}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { November } 14 \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | li．9 |  |  | 年：6\％ |  |  | $1: 6$ |
| 1967 |  | cose | 2． 2.5 |  | － 4.2 | ¢72：8 |  | ¢53．9 | 1：9 |
|  |  | 寺年7：4 |  |  |  |  | ¢17．2 |  | 2．1． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2． $2 \cdot 3$ |
|  | October 9 ． | 560.7 | 2.4 | 531.6 | 9.4 | 29.1 | 522.3 | $541 \cdot 3$ | 2.3 |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Parcentage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { per cent. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total （000＇s） |  |  | Actual <br> numb <br> （000＇s） |  | adjusted <br> As percentag of total <br> per cent． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 119.8 | 1.5 | 115.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 112.8 | 124.0 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  | 1：4 $1: 5$ | （103．1 |  | （in | $\xrightarrow{103.1}$ |  | 1.15 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 14,1 \\ \text { Notecber } \\ \text { Decemer or } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | cis | 20， | ${ }_{\substack{116.2 \\ 116.2 \\ 16.2}}$ | （120： | ${ }_{1}^{1: 3}$ |
| 1964 |  | ， $117 \cdot 1$ | $1: 14$ | $114: 5$ | 2：\％ | 2． 2.6 |  | cose | $1: 12$ |
|  |  | （10．1． | 1：12 |  | －3.7 <br> 0.7 <br> .7 | 1：88 |  | ¢ 9 ¢ 9.4 | $1: 1$ |
|  | July 13 August 10 ： September i4 |  | 0：2 | cis | －${ }_{\text {20，}}^{3.6}$ | 1.5 | ¢ 7 7t：2 |  | $1: 10$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oetaber } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Docember ber } \end{gathered}$ | ¢9．2． | 1：1：0 |  | － | ${ }_{2}^{1: 5}$ | ¢ | ¢80．0 | 1：90 |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 10$ | cos | 1：6\％ |  | ${ }_{\substack{8675 \\ 87.5}}^{\text {8，5 }}$ |  | 0：9， |
|  | Ampil 12 | cisters | \％：98 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ | 2：37 |  |  | 0．9． |
|  |  |  | 0：9， |  |  | （2：20 |  |  | 0．9． |
|  | Octobe 11 <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Noberer } \\ \text { December } 6\end{array}$ |  | 0：9， | cois | 2：14 | 1：00 | $\underset{\substack{73.0 \\ 74.2}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | 0：88 |
| 1966 |  | \％ $\begin{gathered}74 \cdot 9 \\ 68: 7\end{gathered}$ | 0：98 | $\underset{\substack{73.4 \\ 67.7}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | 1.7 0.5 0.5 | $1: 10$ |  |  | 0.7 0.7 |
|  |  |  | 0.7 0.6 0.7 |  | 2．5．5 | 1：19 |  |  | 0.7 0.7 |
|  |  |  | 0．68 |  | ¢2.5 <br> 6.5 <br> 6.6 | 0.9 0.8 $i .8$ | 5l．7． |  | 0．88 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { November } 14 \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ | cos． | $1: 0$ |  | 3．9 |  | \％9：7 | cors | 0：0 |
| 1967 |  | ${ }_{\substack{112 \\ 115 \\ 115 \\ 18.6}}$ | ${ }_{1 / 3}^{1: 3}$ | （102： | 1：68 | 10， 10.6 | （100．5 | 87： 9 | $1: 10$ |
|  |  | ¢19：9 | $1: \frac{3}{1: 2}$ | 109：8 | ei： 0.8 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{96.5}$ | $1: 1$ |
|  |  | 年：9， | $1: 1$ | （eas |  | \％ $\begin{aligned} & 7: 6 \\ & 5: 9\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1: 2}^{1: 3}$ |
|  | October9． | 108.2 | 1.3 | 102.4 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 98.8 | 96.6 | 1.1 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  <br> Total <br> （000＇s） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） | $\underset{\substack{\text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate }}}{ }$ <br> per cent． |  |  |  | Actual number <br> （000＇s） |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  | $0: 9$ |  |  |  |  |  | $0: 9$ |
|  | June 10 | 71.1 | ． | 70.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 69.7 | 80.4 |  |
|  |  |  | ： |  |  | 0.5 0.5 0.1 | ¢2：3 |  | $\because$ |
|  | October 14 Nover December 9 | ¢1：2 | ：$:$ | ¢7：0 | 1：／2． | － 0.2 | ¢9．7 $\begin{gathered}69.7 \\ 68.0\end{gathered}$ | ¢71： | $\because$ |
| 1964 |  |  |  | ction | o．4． | li． 0 |  |  | $\because$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apririt } \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \text { Hune } \end{aligned}$ |  | ： |  | － 0.15 | 0．4． |  |  | $\because$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 0.1 | 0．4． |  |  | $\because$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { November } 9 \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\because$ |  | 0.8 0.3 0.3 | 0．1． | cile |  | ： |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fanuary 1f } \\ & \text { Herarcher } \end{aligned} \text { : }$ |  | 1：00 | 57．0． | 0.4 0.1 0.1 | 0.4 0.5 0.5 | cisfors |  | 0：8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apritil } \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \text { Hund } \end{aligned}$ | 放：4．4 | 0：98 | sile | 1：84 | 0．2 |  | city | 0．89 |
|  |  | 年：12 | 0．78 0.9 | 41.9 49.9 47 | coin | － $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 4.9\end{aligned}$ |  |  | O：9， |
|  |  |  | 0．9， | 50：19 | O． 0.9 | 0.3 0.2 | ¢0：3 | ¢ 88.6 | 0．8 |
| 1966 |  |  | 0：9， |  | o． 0.3 | － 0.6 | 54.5 <br> $\substack{53.7 \\ 19.7}$ | $\underset{\substack{43.7 \\ 43.3}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 0.7 0.7 |
|  |  |  | 0.8 0.7 |  | oi．2 | － 0.4 |  |  | 0：88 |
|  |  |  | 0.7 0.9 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 2: 1 \\ & 0.1\end{aligned}$ | 0．4． | －39：9 |  | 0：9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \text { Nor } \\ & \text { Docerber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{63 \\ 83 \\ 83 \\ \hline 1.4}}{ }$ | $1: 1$ |  | － 0.9 |  | 告： |  | $1: 1.0$ |
| 1967 |  | cos | 1：7 1.7 | 94．1． 9 | 0．4． | i： $2: 3$ | 93．7． 9 |  | $1: 3$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill} 10 \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \text { Hane } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: \frac{6}{1 / 4}$ | ¢94．6 | 0：97 | $1: \frac{5}{4}$ | 94：0． | 90．5 9 | 1：5 1.6 |
|  |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 83，} \\ & 90.3 \\ & 90.3\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1：10 | cis81.7 <br> 85.2 <br> 86.9 | cos． 98.5 | $1: 7$ |
|  | October9． | 92．8 |  |  |  |  |  | 94.5 | 1.6 |


|  |  | total register. |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | of which sehevors cevers <br> ${ }^{\left(000^{\prime}\right)}$ |  | Actual <br> (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  | i:2 |  |  |  |  |  | $0: 9$ |
| 1963 | June 10 | 31.2 | .. | 31.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 38.7 |  |
|  |  |  | : |  | lo. $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2.6\end{aligned}$ | 0:2 |  |  | . |
|  | October 14, Nocember December |  |  |  | ors | 0.3 0.3 | cis |  | . |
| 1964 |  |  | :. |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.6. 0.5 |  | 29.0 $\begin{aligned} & 27.1 \\ & 27.1\end{aligned} 0.1$ |  |
|  |  |  | : |  | 0.7 0.1 | 0.3. | cile31.0 <br> 26.4 <br> 21.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  | : |  |  | 0.1 $0: 4$ 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\because$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}26.7 \\ - \\ \hline \text { 27.5 }\end{array}$ | 0.5 0.1 | 0.2 0.4 |  |  |  |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 1$ |  | 0.2 0.15 | 0 0:5 |  | -24.7 <br> 23, <br> 23 <br> 3 | 0.98 |
|  |  |  | - $0: 8$ |  | 1.7 0.1 0.1 | - 0.6 |  |  | 0:96 |
|  |  | cose | 0.7 $0: 9$ | lis $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 23.9\end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1. | 19,9 | 27.7 $\substack{27.8 \\ 27.5}$ | 1:0 |
|  |  | cos | 0:90 |  | 0.4 0.1 | 0.5 0.2 |  |  | 0.99 |
| 1966 |  |  | 1.0 |  | 0:12 | o. $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0:88 |
|  |  | cin | 1:88 |  | 0.7 0.1 | o. 0.3 |  |  | O.8 |
|  |  |  | 0:88 |  | (0.1 | lof $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0: 6\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1:10 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { Necember } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | - 1.7 | 35.5 $\substack{34.5 \\ 47.3}$ | 0.6 0.2 | \|l| $12 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 1:3 |
| 1967 |  |  |  | ¢5:2, | o 0.1 |  | cis |  | 1:68 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aritil } 10 \\ & \text { Arane } \\ & \text { Hene } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: 8$ | ¢0.15 | 0.6. | ¢1.7 <br> 2.8 <br> 2.8 | 99.6 $\substack{46.3 \\ 41.3}$ |  | 1: $1: 8$ |
|  |  |  | 1.1 .5 | ${ }_{\substack{40.5 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45}}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 1: 6\end{aligned}$ | 0.7 1.2 | 40:4 42, 43.9 |  | 1:98 |
|  | October 9 . | 49.3 | 1.8 | 48.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 47.5 | 49.0 | 1.7 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLT UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | Total (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { Stcoor } \\ \text { faverser } \\ \text { (000 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Actual number (000's) |  | adjusted Af forcentage atmporarese emper cent. per |
|  | Monthly vererges |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 $2: 3$ 0.4 0.4 $0: 8$ |  |  |  |
|  | June 10 | 20.3 | 1.5 | 20.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 20.0 | 25.5 | 1.9 |
|  |  | licle | $1: 4$ |  | 9:18 | 0:3 0.1 | (17:8 |  | $1: 8$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December }{ }^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \cdot: 2 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ |  | cis | 0.4 0.1 0.1 | 0.1. |  |  | 1:88 |
| 1964 |  | cien | 2:10 |  | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.3 0.3 |  |  | 1:68 |
|  | $\substack{\text { Aprit } 11 \\ \text { Sun } \\ \text { Une } 15}$ | 2ily | 1:6 | 21:6 | -0.4 | 0:2 | $\underset{\substack{21.2 \\ 15: 4}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 20.3 ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{19}$ | 1:5 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Susust } 10 \text {. } \\ & \text { Septer ber } \end{aligned}$ | \|14.6 | $1: 1$ |  | 0:14 | 0:11 $0: 1$ | (14.5 | lio. $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 \\ & 20.1\end{aligned}$ | 1.5 |
|  |  | 20:5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 20:4 | or 0.1 | 0:2 |  |  | 1:54. ${ }_{1}$ |
| 1965 |  | ciele | $1: 8$ |  | 0:12 | 0:2 |  | 19.9 19.7 19.2 | $1: 4$ |
|  |  | (20.5 | 1:54 $1: 4$ |  | 0.5 | 0:2 | (19:8 | 19.0 19, 20.7 0.7 | $1: 5$ |
|  |  | (16.5 | 1:2 | (16:4 ${ }_{\substack{18,8 \\ 18.8}}$ | 0.1 0.6 | 00:1 | (16:3 |  | 1:7 1.6 |
|  |  |  | $1: 6$ |  | 0.2 $0: 1$ | \% 0.1 | 21:4 |  | 1.6 |
| 1966 |  |  | $1: 8$ |  | 0:12 | 0.3 0.1 |  | 20.4. | 1:5 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Hand } 18 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | 21:4 | 1:6 | 20.9 | O. 0.1 | 0:12 |  |  | : $1: 5$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } \\ & \text { Subysis } \\ & \text { Seperember it } \end{aligned}$ | 16.5 | 1:2 | cos | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  | 1:980 |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 2: 7 \\ & 2: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 3 \\ & 0: 2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (e) |
| 1967 |  | cily |  | cos | 0:12 | 2:2 |  |  | 2:3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0: 0.1 | 0:4 0.4 |  |  | 2. 2.4 |
|  |  |  | 2. |  | 0.2. | 0.2 |  |  | 2: 2.6 |
|  |  |  |  | $32 \cdot 8$ | 0.4 |  | 32.5 | 32.1 |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLIY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { Staver } \\ \text { Saverser } \\ \text { (000 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Actual number <br> (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly verazes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 395 \\ & 35.5 \\ & 30.5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 28 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2: 3 \\ 4: 7 \\ 4: 5 \\ \frac{1}{2}: 5 \\ 2: 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 34.1 | 37.6 | 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1:/5 |
|  | October 14 Noterber December |  |  |  |  |  | co.30.4 <br> 29 <br> 27 |  | $1: 1 / 3$ |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { courary } 1^{\prime \prime} \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | 30.0 27.0 23 | $1: 1.8$ |  | 0.1 0.1 | 1:1: |  |  | 1:\% |
|  |  | 22:6 | \%:9 | 21:9 | 0.8 0.1 | (0.4. | ¢19.2. |  | 0.98 |
|  |  |  | 0.7 0 | cis. $\begin{gathered}16.4 \\ 18.7 \\ 18.7\end{gathered}$ | - 0 | 0.3 | ¢ 16.15 | $\xrightarrow{18.0} 18$ | 0.8 |
|  |  | ¢ 19.5 | 0:8 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 17.5 \\ 15.9}}$ | 0.5 | 2i: ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2}$ | (17:0 | $\underset{\substack{17.0 \\ 16: 4 \\ 16.4}}{ }$ | 0.7 |
| 1965 |  | 717.8 | 0.87 |  | 0:1 | 10:0 | ${ }_{\substack{16.7 \\ 15.8}}^{15}$ |  | 0.6. |
|  | (taril | ¢15:6 | 0.9 0.9 | 17.2. | 2. $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1\end{aligned}$ | ¢0:4 |  | $\underset{\substack{14.2 \\ 14.6 \\ 1: 6}}{ }$ | 0.6 |
|  |  |  | 00.8 0 | 17:0. | cis | (1:4.4. | (13:6 | \|is. 15 | 0.6 0.7 0.7 |
|  |  | (19.7 | $0: 8$ |  | 0.5 0.1 | ${ }^{3} 1.5$ |  |  | 0.7 |
| 1966 |  | 16:9 | 0:7 0.7 |  | 0:1 | 0:5 | (15.9 ${ }_{\substack{15 \\ 14.7}}^{19.7}$ | (14.5 | 0:6 |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{15: 9 \\ 150}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 0:7 0.7 |  | 0.8 0.1 0.1 | -0.5 <br> $3: 4$ <br> 1.4 |  | litis | 0.6. |
|  |  | lif: | 0:6 0 | 13.6 $\substack{10.9 \\ 19.9}$ | ¢ 0 | ¢, |  | cis | 0.6 0.8 0 |
|  | October 10 Nover 14 December 12 |  | ¢ |  | 0.7 0.2 | ciels |  |  |  |
| 196 |  |  |  | 38.7 30, 40.7 | 0.2 0.2 |  |  |  | 1.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Andill } 10 \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Hane } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0.8. | (12:6 |  |  | 1:7 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{990}{57: 9} \\ & 6 i \cdot 9 \\ & 60 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 2.12.42.62.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 39.2 \\ & 48.7 \\ & 47.8 \\ & 46.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3$\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 1.2\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 8 \\ & \substack{9.0 \\ 14: 1 \\ 14: 0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1: 9$i:2.02, |
|  | October9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.3 |  |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | Percentage rate <br> per cent. | Total |  |  | Actual number (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  | i: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 35.1 |  | 33.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 32.5 | 36.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  | cose 30.8 | \%:5 | ${ }^{2} \cdot 14$ | 30.3 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{35} 5$ | . |
|  |  |  |  | 34.6 32.7 | 3.9 <br> 1.4 | 1.4 | 30.6 | 33.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | lo. 0.4 | 1:4. |  |  | : |
| 1964 |  |  |  |  | 0.4. | 1.1 $0: 9$ |  |  | . |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{25: 9 \\ 25: 7}}$ |  | cose | 10.0. | 0.78 0 |  | cose | : |
|  |  |  |  | cose | ¢ 0.6 | 0.5 | 20.3. | ciel | : |
|  |  |  |  | cole | 0.9.4 | 0.7 $0: 5$ |  |  | : |
| 1965 |  |  |  |  | 0.2 0.1 | 0.7 |  |  | $1: 0$ |
|  |  |  | 1:0 |  | 0.8. | 0.6. |  |  | 1:0 |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 9$ |  | 0.6 | 0.2 | 18.2. | 21:68 | 1.10 |
|  |  |  | 1.1 | 22:0 | 0.7 | 0.5. |  | 21.9 20.7 21.7 | 1.0 |
| 1966 |  |  | 1:12 | cos | $0 \cdot 1$ | 1:98 |  | 20.1 | 1:90 |
|  |  |  | 1.0 $0: 9$ 0.9 |  | 0.2 | 10 104 108 | 20.8 20.0. 18.5 18.5 | 19.0 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {den }}$ | 19.0 $\substack{18.5 \\ 24.6}$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 17.3 $\substack{17.6 \\ 23.3}$ | 0.5 | 1.7 <br> 0.9 | 17.2 <br> 17.15 <br> 1.5 | ${ }_{19}^{19.3}$ |  |
|  | Sepiember in | ${ }_{26}$ | 1.2 | ${ }_{2}^{23.0}$ | ${ }^{3} 18$ | 2:3 | ${ }^{192 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{24}^{22 \cdot 3}$ | 1.1 |
|  | October 10 Nocer i4 December 12 |  | $\mid: 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27: 3 \\ & 33 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & 33-1 \end{aligned}$ | oi.3 | S.0. |  |  | $1: \frac{3}{1.5}$ |
| 1967 |  |  |  | 37.1 377 37 | 0.3 0.2 |  | $\underset{\substack{33 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \\ 37}}{ }$ | $32 \cdot 0$ $32: 5$ 34 | 1.5 7.6 |
|  |  |  | 2:10, |  | (e.3 | ¢:2 |  |  | 1:8 |
|  |  | cois 38.4 | ci.9 |  | 0.2 0.7 0.2 0.3 | 5.2 3.3 3.5 | 34.1 <br> 34.4. <br> 38.3 | 38.5 30.0. 40.5 4.5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 3.6 | 40.5 42.2 | 44.0 43.8 | 2. 2.1 2.1 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEMSTOPPED <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual <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 |
|  |  | 79.0. |  |  | (2:0 | 2.5 |  |  | 2.7. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \text {. } \\ & \text { November il } \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ | co. ${ }_{\substack{80 \\ 74.4 \\ 74.3}}$ | - | cis $\begin{gathered}78.6 \\ 793\end{gathered}$ | li.7 | 1:88 |  |  |  |
| 1964 |  |  |  |  | 0.64 | 2: $1: \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | le. |
|  |  | 比:0. |  |  | 1:9 | 1:4 | (tict |  |  |
|  |  | Stis |  |  | 1.7 4.6 4 | -1.7 0 |  |  | $1: 9$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { November } 9 \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ | 55:9 | $1: 8$ |  | 1:38 $0: 3$ | $1: 10$ |  |  | $1: 8$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anuary } 11 \\ & \text { Marary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:88 |  | o. 0.3 | 1:4 ${ }_{2}:{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $1: 7$ |
|  |  |  | 1:7 |  | 0.15 0.1 | 1:2 |  |  | 1: 1.5 |
|  |  |  | $1: 1.6$ |  | (1.5 | - 0.6 |  | ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 46}}^{4}$ | 1:5 |
|  | October 11. November 8 December 6 |  | 1.5 |  | 0.7 0.1 | 0.4. |  |  | 1.5 |
| 1966 |  |  | $1: 1.4$ |  | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.7. |  |  | ${ }_{1: 3}^{1: 3}$ |
|  |  | cily | 1:3 |  | 0.92 | 0.5 |  |  | $1: \frac{1}{1 / 3}$ |
|  |  |  | 1:5 |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & i .8\end{aligned}$ | 0.5 | cis $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 2 \\ & 37: 9 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ |  | $1: \frac{3}{1 / 5}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 . \\ & \text { November i4 } \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 52.7 $\begin{gathered}\text { 60\% } \\ 62.6\end{gathered}$ | lil1.7 <br> $2: 1$ <br> 1 |  | 0.88 | cis $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 5: 5\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1:89 |
| 1967 |  |  | (2:4 |  | 0.2 0.1 |  |  |  | 2:0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arpill } \\ & \text { Hay } \\ & \text { Hune } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2. 2.6 | cos | 1.1 0.3 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  | (o.7 | cis | ¢ $\begin{gathered}64.6 \\ 69.4 \\ 79\end{gathered}$ | ( 72.2 | (e) |
|  | October9. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { of which } \\ \text { school } \\ \text { leavers } \end{array} \\ \text { (000 's } \end{array}$ |  | Actual <br> numbe <br> (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monehly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June 10 | 94.8 | 4.2 | 90.8 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 89.6 | 98.3 | 4.5 |
|  |  | 94.5 9 | 4.3 4.2 4.2 4 |  | ${ }_{\substack{5 \\ 5: 3 \\ 3: 3}}^{\text {c. }}$ | 1:19, |  | 9\%9\%.5 9 | 4.4. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octaber } \text { Nef it it } \\ \text { Docember it } \end{gathered}$ | 90:8 | 4 |  | $1: 6$ 0.7 |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,7 \\ 88.7 \\ 88.5 \\ \hline 8.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4:20 |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { February } 10 \\ & \text { March } 16 \end{aligned}$ | 101:4 | 4:4.4.4.4. | ¢8:4 | 2:89 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{86.3}$ |  |  | 10.5 | 1:8 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4.6. | $1: 5$ 1:5 2, |  | $\underset{\substack{77.6 \\ 73 \\ 73}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |  |
|  | October <br> Nor <br> Nocember <br> Dem | 717: | 3:2 | cis. 9.9 | -1:\% | 2:4 | ¢7.9. 6 |  |  |
| 1985 |  | $\stackrel{7977}{77,8}$ | - ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3.6}$ |  | $1: 18$ 0.6 |  |  |  | 2:96 |
|  |  |  |  | ¢5:8. | 0.15 0.5 | $1: 8$ |  |  | 2:86 |
|  |  | s9:8 |  | 57\% | 3.2. | 2. 2.4 |  |  | 2:9, |
|  |  | Stios |  |  | -0.7 | 1:2 |  | ( 0 ¢0.9 | 2.78 |
| 1966 |  | (\%)6 | 3:2 | ¢7.0. | lity | 3:6 $\begin{aligned} & 3: 7 \\ & 1: 7 \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ |  | 55: | li. 2.5 |
|  |  | cis |  | ciel | ore 0.8 |  | $55 \cdot 4$ 50.0 50: |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.5 $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.8 \\ & \text { 2.8 }\end{aligned}$ | 53:3 | 2:93 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 3: 6\end{aligned}$ | cote |  |  |
|  |  | cir $\begin{gathered}67.3 \\ 80.2 \\ 80.2\end{gathered}$ | l.1 3: 3.7 | ¢0:8 | 0.7 0.5 | 5.5 |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  | ¢0, 80.9 | 4.1. 4 |  | 1:6. 0 \% | ¢ ${ }_{5}^{4.6}$ | ¢82.7 | , 71.15 |  |
|  |  |  | 3:9 | 年:38 | iol 0.5 | ¢.4. |  | \% 77.0 |  |
|  | $\substack{\text { July } 10 \\ \text { Alse } \\ \text { Sopermber it } \\ \text { it }}$ | aliol |  |  | 3.92 |  |  |  |  |
|  | October9. |  |  |  |  | 4.0 | 79.0 | 83.7 | 3.8 |





| MEN |  |  |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tota <br> (000's) (II) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } 2 \\ & \text { weeks and } \\ & \text { up to } 8 \\ & \text { weeks } \\ & \text { (000's) } \\ & (18) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { or less } \\ & \text { (000's) } \\ & (19) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averages |  |
| ${ }^{326.8}$ | 47.4 | 65.6 |  |  |  | 14.1 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | June 10 | 1963 |
| $306 \cdot 9$ <br> 307 <br> 307 <br> 07 |  | ¢29.9 | 75.6 | $55 \cdot 4$ | 62.3 | ¢ 16.18 |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.5 \\ \substack{59 \\ 19.6} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| cos |  |  | 70.3 | 44.2 | 65.6 | coin $\begin{gathered}23.2 \\ \text { and } \\ 10.3\end{gathered}$ |  |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.7\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { anc:0.0.0. } \\ & 301 \end{aligned}$ | ¢64.3. |  | 92.1 | 40.6 | 66.0 | $\begin{gathered} 21: 7 \\ 15: 5 \\ 15: 1 \end{gathered}$ | cis | ¢ | 9:9 9 |  | 1964 |
|  |  | ¢3.9. | 75.9 | 41.2 | 63.1 | $\underset{\substack{18.1 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.3}}{ }$ | $21: 2$ 21: 17 | -13.7 <br> 6.7 <br> .7 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {c }}^{10.4}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}40.7 \\ 405 \\ 408\end{gathered}$ | 46.5 | 32.5 | 56.1 | lit | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{17} 17.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 52.22 |  | 47.8 | 27.7 | 54.4 | ${ }_{19}^{19.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 9 \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & 24 \cdot 2 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 9 \\ & 9,7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 9:7 9 | O.eber 12, |  |
|  | S6.3. |  | 66.6 | 27.5 | 51.9 |  |  | 11:4 | ${ }_{5}^{6 \cdot 7}$ |  | 1965 |
| (20.20: |  |  | 58.8 | 30.6 | 48.8 | +14:2 | (19.2 |  | 4.5 $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. } \\ & 4.0 \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ | ( Ampil 12 |  |
| (190:2 | 41.6 $\substack{43 \\ 47.6 \\ 4}$ |  | 43.0 | 26.4 | 44.7 |  | ${ }_{\substack{14.5 \\ 16.9}}^{1.9}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}15.6 \\ 13: 8 \\ 13\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 46.9 | ${ }^{24.8}$ | 44.0 | cis | 212:9 | (0.22 | \%:98 | October II <br> Nocerber <br> December 6 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 254.4 } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | s51.4 |  | 66.2 | 25.9 | 43.4 | ¢ 17.7 |  | 9\%9 | ¢5.3 |  | 196 |
|  | 43.38 |  | 55.2 | 29.7 | 41. | (12:4 | 17.0. | ¢0:9 | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | li. 11.7 |  | 112. |  |  |  |
|  |  | (70:1 | 57.8 | 26.2 | 41.9 | cis |  | 12:38 | 90, 9 |  |  |
| ¢07.107. | 82.6. | (110.2 | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | 21:4 | cos | ¢, 13.2 | 9:88 |  | 19 |
|  |  | 87: | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | (in: |  |  | ¢0, 0 |  |  |
|  | ¢5:9 65:9 |  | 100.5 | 62.8 | 54.1 |  |  | (10:9 |  |  |  |
| 408.8 | 78.7 | 97.9 | 108.6 | 60.2 | 63.3 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 12.9 | 12.0 | October9 |  |

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain


VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain


OVERTIME AND SHORT－TIME
Great Britain ：manufacturing industries＊
manufacturing industries：hours worked by operatives：Great Britain

| Week Ended |  | Working overtime operatives（excluding maintenance staff） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oupror } \\ & \text { opers } \\ & \text { tivers } \\ & \text { (000's } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Hours of overtime }} ^{\text {worked }}$ |  | Stood off for whole |  | Working part of week |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total <br> （000＇s） |  | Averge | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { oup } \\ & \text { operser } \\ & \text { civer } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { operars } \\ \text { otocer } \end{gathered}$ |  | Averase | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Oumprer } \\ & \text { Oives } \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Averge |
| 1959 | May 30 |  | 1.461 | $25 \cdot 7$ | 11，006 | 7 | ， | 415 | 73 | ${ }_{65}$ | ， | 82 | 1.4 | 1，068 | 13 |
| ${ }_{1960}^{1960}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May } 27}$ | ${ }^{1,773}$ |  |  | ${ }_{74}^{8}$ | 4 | ${ }_{151}^{54}$ | ${ }_{30}^{30}$ | ${ }_{277}^{250}$ | ${ }_{9}^{88}$ | ${ }_{34}^{31}$ | 0：5 | ${ }_{428}^{303}$ | ${ }_{12}^{10}$ |
| ${ }_{1963}^{1962}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {may }}$ 18 ${ }^{6}$ ： | $\begin{aligned} & 1,824 \\ & 1,8241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 3 \\ & 29 \cdot 6 \\ & 29.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | $\underset{\substack{120 \\ 276}}{\substack{16 \\ 2}}$ | （188 | c．i．746 | $\stackrel{1}{10}$ | （123 | －0．6 |  | ${ }_{1 i}^{124}$ |
| 1963 | September 14. | 1，858 | 30.9 | 14，949 | 8 | 5 | 206 | ${ }^{38}$ | ${ }^{308}$ | 8 | 43 | 0.7 | 514 | 12 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,553 \\ & 2,2045 \\ & 2,044 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{15,69 \\ 16,599 \\ 16,59}}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  | － $\begin{gathered}59 \\ 65\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{45 \\ 38 \\ 43}}^{\substack{\text { 3 }}}$ | （104 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{46 \\ 34 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline}}$ | 0，8， 0 |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{10}$ |
| 1964 |  | （i， |  | （15．26 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | （108 | $\underset{\substack{23 \\ 20}}{\substack{24 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 1730 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{88}$ |  | 00．4 | 207 | $\substack{\text { a }}_{\substack{10 \\ 12 \\ 12}}$ |
|  |  | （i， |  | ¢， | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\underset{\substack{57 \\ 54 \\ 7 \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  | cin |  | （1） | 0．4． |  | （1） |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,96 \\ & 2,04 \\ & 2,046 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 71 71 | 15 $\substack{15 \\ 34}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  | 0．3 |  | $\xrightarrow{10}$ |
|  |  | ， |  | （17，468 |  |  | －${ }_{49}^{59}$ | 25 <br> $\begin{array}{c}26 \\ 27\end{array}$ <br> 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1922 \\ & 217 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{8}$ | （1）26 <br> 39 <br> 29 | O．4． 0.6 |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{10_{4}^{6} \\ 9}}$ |
| 1965 |  | （i， |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  | $\pm \begin{gathered}35 \\ 45 \\ 55\end{gathered}$ | oib 0 | （ | （10 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit } 10 \\ & \text { Han } \\ & \text { Hune } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ¢ | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | （ $\begin{gathered}336 \\ 85 \\ 47\end{gathered}$ | （ | $\substack{272 \\ 227 \\ 237}$ | $\xrightarrow{\substack{10 \\ 8 . \\ 9 \\ \hline}}$ |  | 0．6． |  | II |
|  |  |  |  | ， |  | － | （ |  | $\substack{179 \\ 2200}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{8.8}$ | 近 $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 218 \\ & 20\end{aligned}$ | ois 0 | 等208 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,202 \\ & 2,292 \\ & 2,237 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,6575067 \\ & 9,9060 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | － | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 2005 \\ & \hline 005 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | O．4． | $\underset{\substack{203 \\ 276}}{\substack{278}}$ |  |
| 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  | （ $\begin{gathered}43 \\ \text { 33 } \\ 5\end{gathered}$ | 37 <br> $\substack{36 \\ 26}$ | （in ${ }_{\substack{302 \\ 232}}^{230}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  | 0．6． | （ | $\stackrel{\text { ？}}{\substack{108}}$ |
|  |  | （in |  |  |  |  | （ | （ |  | ${ }_{7}^{7}$ | （ | 0．5． |  | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,076 \\ & i, 023 \\ & 2,032 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{7}$ | （ | （ | $\begin{gathered} 250 \\ 625 \\ 627 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ |  | 0．5． | （ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 15 \\ & \text { November } 19 . \\ & \text { December } 17 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9685 \\ & i, 9,94545 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | － | （ | ＋1196 | ${ }_{\substack{1.522 \\ \text { 2，59 }}}^{1.59}$ |  | （164187 <br> 165 |  | ， |  |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 14 \\ & \text { February } 18 \\ & \text { March } 18 \end{aligned}$ | ¢， |  | （14．322 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | 372 <br> $\substack{320 \\ 235}$ <br> 25 | 153 <br> 107 <br> 103 <br> 10 | ${ }_{\substack{1,345 \\ 1,95}}^{1,985}$ | $\stackrel{97}{97}$ | （192 | ¢ 2.78 |  | ${ }_{101}^{11}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,999 \\ & i, 9,944 \end{aligned}$ |  | cisisiz］ | ¢ | 5 | ＋ | － | cos | 路 | 104 <br> 105 <br> 102 | 1：88 | ， | ${ }_{11}^{111}$ |
|  |  | 1，8， 1,78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － 73 | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 3}$ | （1010 | ，it |
|  |  | i，7，868 | 22：9 | ${ }_{\substack{14,5888 \\ 15,500}}^{150}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81}$ | 5 | ＋190 | ${ }_{78}^{72}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 651 \\ & \hline 55 \\ & \hline 57 \end{aligned}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{88}^{77}$ | 1.5 | 1，049 | ${ }_{124}^{12}$ |




|  |  | Chemicals | ${ }_{\substack{\text { meata } \\ \text { ture }}}^{\substack{\text { ac- }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Engineer- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { goorforical } \\ \text { goods } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Shipbuild } \\ \text { Sind } \\ \text { indinid } \\ \text { engineering } \end{array}$ | Veticles |  | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather } \\ & \text { gand } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | cot cothing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{5} 5.6$ |  |  |


| Food, drink <br> tobacco |  | Metat |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Shiphanild- } \\ \text { Snafine } \\ \text { engineerring } \end{array}$ | veli |  | Texties |  | cotathing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\frac{7}{7} & 5 \\ 7 & 15 \\ 8 & 12 \\ 8 & 14 \\ 8 & 14 \\ 9 & 17 \\ 9 & 18 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 10\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom
BLLE 122 (continued) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { conetruc. } \\ \text { cion }}}^{\text {col }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { administra- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | Allustrie ind coverd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 5 \\ 16 & 5 \\ 10 & 16 \\ 17 & 6 \\ 18 & 12 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 17 \\ 20 & 14 \\ 20 & 7 \\ 21 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}7 & 8 \\ 15 & 80 \\ 15 & 10 \\ 16 & 8 \\ 17 & 8 \\ 18 & 18 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 19 & 1 \\ 20 & 8 \\ 20 & 19\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & 5 \\ 15 \\ 16 & 13 \\ 16 \\ 16 & 18 \\ 17 & 18 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 18 & 17 \\ 19 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 5: 55 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WOMEN (IB YEARS AND OVER)*

| Stimber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { paper } \\ & \text { parting } \\ & \text { putbishing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { other } \\ \text { manucu } \\ \text { industros } \\ \text { industres } \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {coion }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Salestricity } \\ & \text { ander } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ranasport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { comionn } \end{aligned}$ | Certrain minseos services |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coly |  |  |  |  |

[^0]

Great Britain: salaried employees*: index of average earnings (all industries and services covered ${ }^{\dagger}$ )


| october | CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | all salaried employes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | maler |  |  | Females |  |  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of <br> complers b b <br> con |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | If ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 305,000 | ${ }_{7}^{6} \frac{14}{\text { d }}$ i | ${ }^{83.0}$ | 873,00 | ${ }_{15}{ }^{5} 7{ }^{8} \%$ | 86.4 | 795,000 |  | 84.6 |
| ${ }^{1956}$ | 3120 | 11134 | 94.4 | 311,000 | 863 | ${ }^{99.5}$ | 88,000 | 16410 | 91.3 | 800.00 | 1003 | 90.4 |
| 1958 | 307,000 | 11164 | 95.6 | 315,000 | 897 | 9.3 | 89,000 | 161310 | 93-8 | 826,000 | 1022 | 91.2 |
| 1959. | 300,000 | 1272 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 321,000 | , 58 | 100.0 | 913.00 | 17158 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 854,000 | 1117 | 100.0 |
| 1980. | 298,000 | 1323 | 106.1 | 333,000 | 91610 | 106.0 | 928,00 | 18182 | 106.3 | 87,000 | 11139 | 105.5 |
| 1961. | 301,000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 358,00 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953.00 | 19150 | 111.1 | 915.0 | 1246 | 110 |
| 1962. | 301,000 | 1425 | 114.3 | 370,00 | 101411 | $115 \cdot 8$ | 975.000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 9430 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963. | 24,600 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 1120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | 125.5 | 97200 | 1315 | 124.4 |
| 194. | 27,000 | 14189 | 120.9 | 332000 | 11116 | $124 \cdot 7$ | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 92,000 | 1473 | ${ }^{129.6}$ |
| 1985. | 27,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | $134 \cdot 4$ | 1,045,000 | 25101 | 113.4 | 1,033,000 | 151311 |  |
| 1966 | 27,000 | 16181 | 136.8 | 433,00 | 12175 | 138.7 | 1.075,000 | 26119 | 119.5 | 1,085,000 | 162 |  |

[^1]Wage drift : percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year : United Kingdom TABLE 126

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

Great Britain：all employees（monthly enquiry）：index of average earnings


|  |  |  | Altibet |  | cimotuc | \％atam |  | Himes |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％ |  | \％if | \％io |  | \％ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ |  | 覀 | 紋 | 畋 |  | \％ |
|  | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％\％ |  | ${ }_{\text {mid }}$ | \％ |  | 䢕号 | 廡 |  |
| 路㗔 |  | \％ | \％\％ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ | \％it | 鿼 | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ | ${ }^{\text {צ8 }}$ | \％if |  |  |
| \％ | 淠： | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | \％is |  |  |  |  | \％it |  |  |  |
| 䊺品 | \％\％ | 拨 |  | \％\％ | \％ | 旡路 | 旡： | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| 超 | 路 | 路 | 弱高 | \％\％ | ${ }_{\text {yin }}^{\text {mid }}$ | \％io |  |  | 䟥 | \％ |  |  |
| \％ | \％${ }_{\text {wi }}^{\text {\％}}$ | 路高 |  | 鹤 |  | 鹤 | \％ |  | ${ }^{\text {git }}$ | \％h： |  |  |
| \％it | 驚 |  | ${ }^{\text {mid }}$ |  | \％\％ | \％） | \％\％ | ${ }^{3}$ | \％oit | \％ | \％omem |  |
| \％ |  | \％ | 发趗 |  | \％ |  | 䎌品 | 込 | 强发 | \％ |  |  |
| \％ | \％ | 翟 | 㻿 | \％ | ${ }_{\text {atia }}$ | \％ |  | \％ | \％， | 苆枵 |  |  |
| \％ | \％ |  | ${ }^{\text {amaid }}$ | 弱䞨 |  | \％ |  | \％ | 旡发 | 紼高 | comm |  |
| \％ | \％ | \％it | ${ }^{1089}$ | ， | 镯 |  | ， | 翟发发 | 颔发 | \％ | fome |  |
| ，190ㄲํ | \％ |  |  | （10\％ | ciei | \％ | 10\％ | \％oio | （ioid | ， $10 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \％ | ${ }^{108}$ | $\xrightarrow{10.3}$ |  | － | ${ }^{103}$ | －107 |  |  |
|  | 20：6 | \％oit | ${ }^{1108}$ | （1920 | \％ |  |  |  | － | 104 |  |  |
|  | \％ | （102\％ |  | （10\％ | ${ }^{110}$ |  | （1047 | － |  |  | come |  |
|  | \％ | \％ | ， | cose | cas | （10， | ${ }^{104}$ |  | 湿！ | ${ }^{\text {ana }}$ | ，mixy |  |
|  | ， |  | － | cos | 119\％ |  | 108 | 晥 | las | ${ }^{18}$ | \％ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{176}$ |  | 11468 |  |  | ， | （1082 | ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |

## manufacturing industries (adult males): index of earnings by occupation: Great Britain

TABLE 128
GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY $1964=100$

| Indutry Group | Avorage weokly aearnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 196 | ${ }_{1986}^{\text {anury }}$ | ${ }_{1966}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { anuary } \\ 1987}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1989}$ | ${ }_{\text {dinei }}^{1989}$ | ${ }_{19} 196$ | ${ }_{1}^{\text {1anuary }}$ | ${ }_{1966}$ | ${ }_{\text {anamary }}^{\text {1987 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Jane }}$ |

 All workers covered. :




 $\vdots$
$\vdots$
 iron and steel manufactures










+ 370.-1.


[^2]manual workers：indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages，normal weekly hours ： United Kingdom

TABLE 130

|  |  |  | ekly rat | TES OF WA |  |  | mal weid | kır houn |  |  | urly rat | tes of wa |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men | Women | Juveniles | workers | Men | Wom | Juvenies | Workers | Men | Women | Juvenites | \％orkers |
| All induatries and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Moonhly av |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | September | 3 2 | 158.7 | 165.3 | 154.6 | 9.0 | 91.1 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 168.4 | 174.1 | 181.7 | 169.8 |
|  | Otaber |  | （158．7 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{165 \cdot 3}{ }^{1655}$ | （154．6． | 91：0 | \％：1 | 91：00 | 91：0 | （168．4． | （174：2 | \％ 181.7 | （169：9 |
| 1987 | $\substack{\text { January } \\ \text { Fibrary } \\ \text { March }}$ | cist： | $\underset{\substack{159.7 \\ 160 \cdot 9}}{1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 166 \cdot 3 \\ 166.3}}$ | ciss．e． | 91：0 | \％：1 | 9\％：90．9 | 91：0 |  |  | （188：38 | ｜77： 17 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprily } \\ \text { juno } \end{gathered}$ | ｜is5：20 | （160．5 |  | （155：6 | 90：9 | 9：10 | 90：9 90.9 | 90：9 9 | －170．7 | （177：2 |  |  |
|  |  | （155．7． | （164．7． |  |  | 90：8 ${ }_{\text {90，}}$ | 90．9 ${ }_{\text {90，}}^{90}$ | 90：8 | 90：8 | （174：828 | cis 18.3 | （189．9． | （176：4 |
|  | October | 159.9 | $166 \cdot 2$ | 172.1 | 161.4 | 90.8 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 90.8 | ${ }^{176 \cdot 2}$ | 182.9 | 189.7 | 17 |
| Manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1956}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 9 \\ & 1007 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| （1938 |  | （10， | （13， | 1117： 11.5 | （10．0． | 99．7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { op: } \\ & 997 \\ & 99.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \\ & 9.9 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | （13：02 | ${ }^{113.7}$ | （14．7 | （13：98 |
| （1962 | Monchly vererzes | ${ }_{127}^{123}$ |  |  |  | cos． | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 2 \\ & 9.24 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 975 \cdot 5 \\ & 95: 5 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | （123．6． | 边 12.75 | （130．7 |  |
| （1983 |  | 131． | （13．6 | 139：2 |  | 20．7 | 92．7 |  |  |  | 159.1 | cistis |  |
| ${ }_{19}^{19655}$ |  | ${ }_{148}^{148}$ | ${ }_{157}^{175.1}$ | ${ }_{1515}^{1515}$ | ${ }^{1350 \cdot 1}$ | 9\％：4 | 92：2 | $9{ }^{921.7}$ | 92：3 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{11302}$ | ${ }_{1791}^{191}$ | $1{ }^{196}$ | ${ }^{16454}$ |
| 1966 | Seprember | 149.4 | 157.9 | 163.1 | ｜51．5 | 91.3 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 9.2 | ${ }^{163.7}$ | ${ }^{173}$ | 179.1 | 166.1 |
|  | Sectioer | 199：4 | （157： | －163：1 | ｜ist：5 | 钅：3 | 91：0 | 91：0 | 青：2 | （163：8 | ${ }^{173.6}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{179 \cdot 2 \\ 179 \cdot 2}}$ | （16．－2． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  | ｜ist：3 | ${ }_{\substack{159.6 \\ 159}}^{1.7}$ |  |  | ， 9.3 | co．9．90．9 | 91：0．9 | ！：1 |  | ${ }^{175} 775$ | ｜i81： | 8，5 |
|  |  |  | （159．7 169 | ＋165．2 | ${ }_{\substack{153.6 \\ 1535}}^{157}$ | 91：2 | 90： 9 | 909．9． | 9:9:9:90 | （166．3 | （175．7 |  | （186．6． |
|  |  | （1556 | ${ }_{1}^{1664}$ | （169．6． | cism： | cos 90.8 | co． 90.5 | 90．6 90.6 | 90．7 | （17：38 | （180：9 |  | （137．7 |
|  |  | 156．1 | 164.2 | 169.7 | 158.1 | 90.8 | 90.5 | 90.6 | 90.7 | 171.9 | 181.4 | 187.3 | 17442 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WAGES AND HOURS
all manual workers: weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours:
industrial analysis: United Kingdom industrial analysis: United Kingdom

| Timber, | Paper, printing and <br> andilishing | $\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { mancuring } \\ \text { facturn }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | Construc. | Sose |  | Distributive |  | $\underbrace{\text { ate }}_{\substack{\text { Miscellan- } \\ \text { Sersices }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | 315 J AN UARY $1956=100$


|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agriculture, } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { and firs fin } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anining } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ |  | Chemials <br> and aliled industries | ${ }_{\text {All }}^{\text {All metals }}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Reat } \\ & \text { gato } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | (clothing $\begin{gathered}\text { cototwear } \\ \text { fot }\end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averazes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 1156 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 159 \\ 159 \\ 159 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | 156 <br> ${ }_{156}^{156}$ | 150 <br> 150 <br> 150 | $\begin{gathered} 149 \\ 1494 \\ \hline 199 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ 146 \\ 146 \end{gathered}$ | (1488 | (160 | (162 |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \substack{\text { farrarary } \\ \text { March }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 1696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158 \\ 158 \\ 158 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1525 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 152 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & { }_{14}^{464} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 148 \\ 148 \\ 148 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160 \\ 160 \\ 160 \end{gathered}$ | (168 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { fayd } \\ \text { Hund } \end{gathered}$ | 163 <br> 163 <br> 163 | (155 | (1588 | (150 | (152 | +146 | (1488 |  | 165 165 165 165 |
|  |  | ${ }_{163}^{163}$ | ${ }_{155}^{155}$ | 164 | ${ }^{150}$ | ${ }^{158}$ | 14 | 150 | 161 | 166 |
|  | Aususe <br> Sopember | ${ }_{164}^{163}$ | ${ }_{155}^{155}$ | ${ }^{164}$ | ${ }_{\substack{151 \\ 151}}^{151}$ | (158 | ${ }_{149}^{149}$ | +150 | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 1626 \end{aligned}$ | 1666 166 |
|  | October | 164 | 155 | 164 | 151 | 158 | 149 | 150 | 162 | 166 |
| Normal weekly hours* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Dever } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ | 93.4. | 94:0 | ¢0. | 91:8 | 9, 9.3 | ane | 92.11 | 90.6 9 | ¢2.7. |
| 1967 |  | 93.4. | 94.0 ${ }_{\text {93, }}^{93} 9$ | ¢ 9.2 | 91:8 9 | 91:3 ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{9.3}$ | 92:0 | 92:1 | co.5 90.5 |  |
|  |  | 93.4. | 93:8 | ¢9.2. | 9, 9 9:8 | 9, $91: 3$ | 92:0 | 92:1 | 90.5 | 9, 9.7 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { July }}$ Suster | 93.4. |  | ¢8.2.2 | 91: $\%$ \% | 90:9 | 90:9 | ¢9\%9, | 90.5 | 91:0 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Oftober }}$ | 93.4 | 93.7 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 90.9 90.9 | 90.9 90.9 | ${ }_{89} 9$ | 90.5 90.5 | 9.0 |
| Hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & .120 \\ & 135 \\ & 1150 \\ & 159 \\ & 170 \\ & \hline 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1118 \\ & .118 \\ & .130 \\ & 130 \\ & 190 \\ & 165 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1966}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Decerember } \end{gathered}$ | 170 170 70 | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 164 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | 175 <br> 175 <br> 175 | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 163 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 158 \\ 158 \\ 158 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1661 \\ & 1661 \end{aligned}$ | 罗 | 175 <br> 175 <br> 175 |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januarary } \\ \text { Hercry } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 174 \\ & \hline 174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 165 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 163 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1665} 167$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | 161 $\substack{165 \\ 161}$ 186 |  |  |
|  | Aneril | 174 <br> 174 <br> 174 | 165 165 165 | 178 788 788 | 163 $\substack{163 \\ 163}$ 1 | 167 167 167 | $\underset{\substack{159 \\ 160 \\ 160}}{1}$ | $\underset{\substack{161 \\ 161}}{161}$ | 年 178 | - |
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defintions
The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this GAZBTTB
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 HM Armed Forces and Women's
Services including those on release leave.
civilian labour forcb
Working population less HM Forces.
otal in civil employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
employees in employment
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
TOTAL Employees
Employees in
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unTThe above terms are explained more fully on pages
207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).

REGIITRRED UNEMPLOYED
Persons registered for employment at an employment
exchange or youth employment office on the day of the exchange or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day,
being either woolly unemplofed 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 age not in full-time
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 understanding that they will shortly resume work and are
still regarded as having a job.
unemployed percentage ratb
Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a
percentage of the estimated total number of employees percentage
at mid-year.
vacancy
A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange
or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date or youth employment
of the monthly count.
seasonally adjusted
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise
stated.
womben
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 PRRSONS
Boys and girls. Boys and girls.
youtrs Males aged $18-20$ years (used where men means males
aged 21 and over).
oprratives Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries

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

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

PPAGES OF work-industrial disputes Stoppage of work due tod disputes connected with terms of
emplogment or conditions of labour, excluding those employment or conditions of labour, excluding thoso
invoving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for
less than involving fewer than e workers and those which last
less than one day, ent any in which the aggregate
number of man-days lost exceeded 100 .

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