

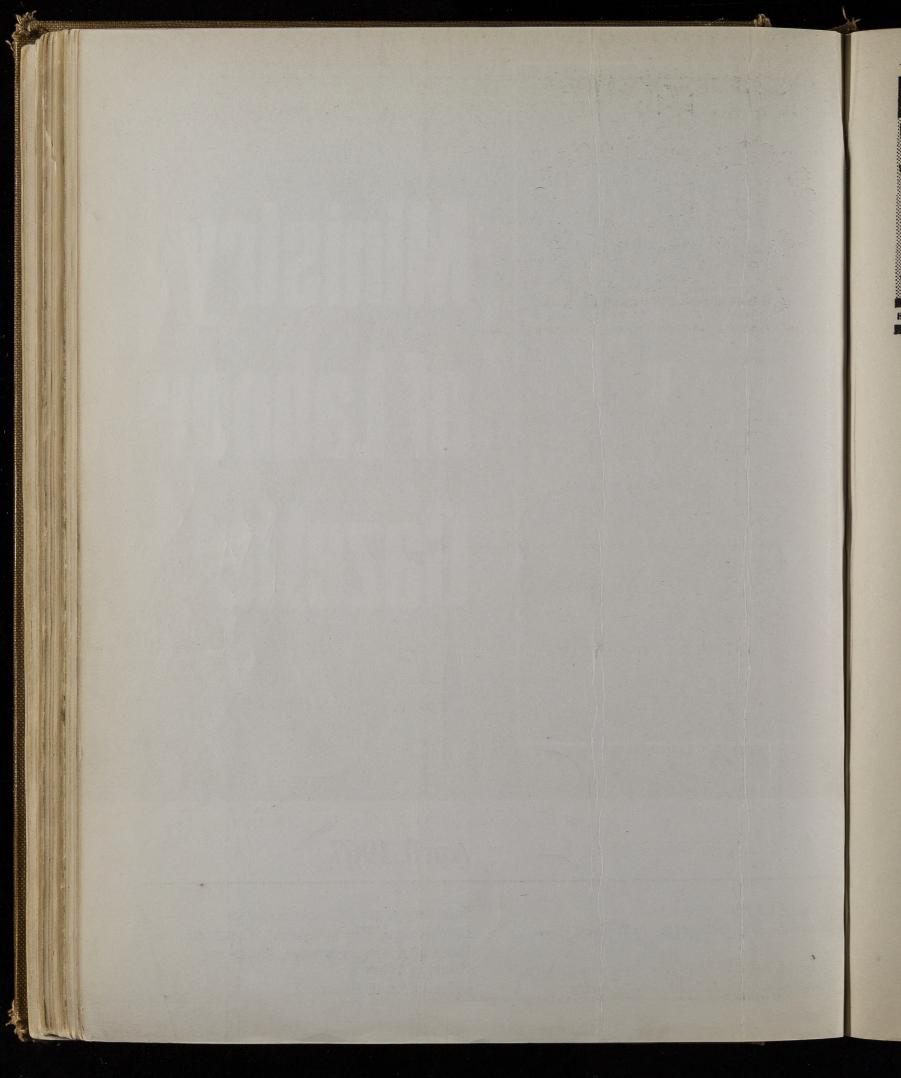
Ministry of Labour Gazette

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April 1967



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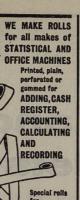
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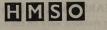
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Developments in Youth Employment Service

Early this year the Central Youth Employment Executive in an interim report to the National Youth Employment Council reviewed the progress made during the previous 12 months towards implementing the recommendations on the future of the Youth Employment Service made in a report by a working party of the council published in December 1965. The working party, under the chairmanship of Lady Albemarle, was set up in 1963 by the Minister of Labour to examine the future of the service, and some of its recommendations would require legislation to bring them into effect. Most would, however, require only administrative action by local education authorities or the Central Youth Employment Executive.

At the time the working party's report was published, the Minister of Labour indicated two main priorities for the development of the service—staffing and staff training. The report had advocated that "the progressive build up of the staff of the service, which has been a feature of recent years should be continued". The CYEE in a memorandum of guidance to local education authorities on staffing implications of the report suggested that during the next few years authorities should aim at the ratio of one youth employment officer for every 400 or 500 children of school-leaving age.

Within this range a lower ratio of 400 to 450 would be appropriate where the development of careers activities in schools, with the assistance of the service, was well advanced. A higher ratio of 450 to 500 would be more appropriate where systematic careers programmes in schools were still limited to a minority of pupils.

Staffing Proposals

In addition, authorities were asked to pay special attention to three aspects of the report:

the need for more specialisation, for example for older school leavers and for the handicapped, within the service;

the need to make the best use of professional staff by the maximum delegation of non-professional duties to supporting staff, in particular by the use of employment assistants for senior clerical duties;

the advantage to authorities, for the purpose of building up a cadre of fully trained officers, of appointing supernumerary trainee youth employment officers for subsequent secondment to the training courses at Lamorbey Park.

The staffing recommendations in the report and in the memorandum by the CYEE have been generally supported. Between December 1965 and July 1966 proposals for 35 additional professional posts, including two specialist posts for the handicapped and five for trainees, and for 30 other posts, including eight for employment assistants, were approved by the CYEE. The Government's economic and financial measures, taken on and after 20th July 1966, made it necessary for approval of further staff increases to be deferred for a time. In this period proposals for more than 50 additional professional posts and about 30 other posts were received; moreover, preliminary expenditure forecasts by authorities for the financial year 1967– 68 indicated further plans for staff increases.

Approval of staff increases has now been resumed. The rate at which this can be done will depend on the funds available. For the financial year 1967–68 it should be possible to approve most of the additional posts covered by preliminary expenditure forecasts by local education authorities for implementation in the period up to April 1968. Where it is necessary to be selective, priority will be given to those services with staffing ratios markedly less favourable than the average. In spite of the difficult economic situation, therefore, it seems reasonable to hope that—taking one year with another—a progressive expansion on the lines advocated by the working party can be sustained.

The advantages of trainee posts are being increasingly recognised, and more than 20 such posts have been proposed since the publication of the working party's report.

The working party felt that the efficiency of that part of the service which was operated by the Ministry of Labour would be increased by the establishment of a senior level of youth employment officer to carry out duties analogous to those performed by the Principal Youth Employment Officer in a larger authority. Four such posts, in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Suffolk and Renfrewshire, were established as a pilot scheme. In the light of the experience gained from this experiment, it is hoped to set up another 10 similar posts in the next 12 months. In addition, 13 new youth employment officer posts and 13 clerical posts were established during 1966.

Expansion of Training Facilities

The greatest importance was attached by the working party to increasing the proportion of new entrants taking the recognised full-time course of training. Early in 1966 the Youth Employment Service Training Board set up a sub-committee to consider the long-term expansion of training facilities. As a result of the sub-committee's activities, the University of Reading is proposing to offer a one-year course leading to the University's Diploma in Education with special reference to vocational guidance. There have been discussions about the possibility of establishing a training centre in Scotland, and the chairman of the Scottish Advisory Committee, assisted by the chairman of the training board and the chairman of the CYEE, has held a preliminary meeting with the authorities concerned. This year there has been a small net fall in the number of candidates accepted for full-time training, because of a decrease in the number accepted from outside the service which was not entirely offset by an increase among those seconded by authorities. Forty of the 68 students at present at Lamorbey Park and Manchester are seconded officers; the majority had been holding substantive junior posts with their authorities, but more than one-third had been engaged as trainees.

Courses at New Unit

To meet the working party's view that there was an urgent need to increase substantially the facilities for short course training for the large number of youth employment officers who had had little or no formal training, a training unit has been established at the CYEE's new quarters in London. A principal psychologist is in charge of this unit and modern training equipment has been installed. Courses are already being held, and by utilising a nearby hostel many of the advantages of a residential centre are being gained.

During 1967, this unit's programmes will include: four four-week basic courses for new entrants who do not take the one-year course:

six two-week refresher and advanced courses for experienced staff:

three one-week study conferences for principal youth employment officers; two-thirds of all officers of this grade have already attended such conferences: a one-week conference for 60 youth employment

officers who specialise in advising sixth formers.

A four-week course for youth employment officers specialising in the needs of the handicapped was held towards the end of 1966.

In addition to the short courses at Lamorbey Park and Manchester, the training board is promoting two further types through Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education. Three lasting one week are planned for district youth employment officers who have responsibility for junior advisory staff, and who are usually in charge of sizeable offices. Five also lasting one week are planned to assist non-specialist youth employment officers in the work with handicapped young persons, on the lines of the pilot scheme run last year by Warwickshire local education authority.

Both the training board and the CYEE consider that the programmes just described constitute as heavy a training load as the service, with its increasing commitments, can be expected to carry at present. So far as professional officers are concerned, a new situation has thus been created; the limiting factor is now the capacity of the service to release officers for training rather than the availability of short courses.

New entrants to the Ministry's service now receive a total of three months training, on the lines set out in the working party's report. The inspectorate carry out the final period of tutorial supervision, which should provide an opportunity of assessing the results of the training.

Further Developments

Among other developments in training are two which deserve special mention. The first relates to the emphasis on the need for youth employment officers to have a APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 289

thorough and up-to-date knowledge of industry and occupations. More than 100 youth employment staff attended the regional short courses last year run by the Ministry of Labour on the study of occupations and industries. In addition, youth employment officers are helping with the revision of the Ministry's Guide to Occupational Classification; so far they have carried out over 1,400 studies.

The second development concerns the provision of short training courses for careers teachers. The Department of Education and Science has decided to increase substantially the provision of such courses. Each educational division will have its own training team or teams consisting of an inspector of schools assisted by an experienced careers teacher and a youth employment officer. The first course to train those who will be members of the teams was held by HM Inspectorate at the beginning of January; further courses were held at Easter and others will take place during the summer. Staff of the CYEE's inspectorate helped in the running of the course.

Intensive Counselling

Action has been taken by the executive in three areas-Newcastle, Manchester and London-to carry out the suggestion to set up a pilot scheme for the referral for more intensive counselling of handicapped or socially unsettled young people, whom the youth employment officer considered to need it. In Newcastle, an area of relatively difficult employment conditions, the scheme was launched in September 1966, and a lecturer in psychology from Rutherford Technical College has been recruited as a part-time consultant. In Manchester, an area of mixed employment conditions, where the scheme started in January 1967, the Ministry's recently appointed senior psychologist for the industrial rehabilitation units is available half-time. In London, where unemployment is relatively low, a pyschologist has been recruited on a fulltime basis; the scheme will start in the spring.

The results of these experiments will be closely watched. Meanwhile, it is already clear that there is a considerable advantage to be gained from close co-operation between the psychologist and the local IRU, and that it is important that cases referred should be of a kind in which the psychologist is likely to be able to assist.

A new leaflet explaining the service provided by the CYEE for distributing literature provided by employers, professional institutions and other bodies to schools has been prepared, and about 90,000 copies will be distributed to employers this spring. Subsequently a new classification system for careers literature will be introduced. Negotiations have been proceeding with the Careers Research and Advisory Centre at Cambridge to blend their system with that of the CYEE, and the revised and simplified system should be available to schools within the next few months.

Direct delivery of careers literature to youth employment officers and schools will also be made through the post. A mechanical system of classifying, dating and addressing literature should be introduced at the same time.

Production of a film to publicise the youth employment service and to encourage the co-operation of parents with the youth employment officer has started. A start has also been made on the central production of a basic series of

film strips about careers aimed primarily at school leavers who find it difficult to gather information from books. The first five will deal with retail distribution for boys and girls, repetitive work in industry for boys and girls, and office work.

Research Promotion

As a first step toward meeting the proposal that the CYEE should play a more positive role in promoting research, a register of relevant research has been set up. Contacts have been made or renewed with a number of individuals and organisations engaged in research of interest to the service. The library which is being established in the training unit will include publications and theses giving the results of research.

The CYEE have joined the Department of Education and Science in supporting research by Dr. Ounsted into the learning problems of epileptics. Although primarily educational, this research is relevant to the employment problems of epileptics and should provide information of value to youth employment officers. Discussions are in progress with the Government Social Survey about a possible research project specifically designed to throw light on questions of special interest to the service.

Enquiries and investigations into methods and techniques either used in the service or closely related to its work which have been started include:

Work experience. A report based on replies by youth employment officers to an enquiry early last year was discussed at the meeting of the National Youth Employment Council in October 1966. Other discussions have taken place in the Department of Education and Science and at the Schools Council in December. Further investigation of existing work experience schemes is being carried out by HM Inspectors of Schools and the CYEE Inspectorate. The final aim is the publication of an authoritative document, clarifying the present situation, assessing the value of work experience schemes and giving guidance to schools and employers.

Review of progress at work. Two pilot enquiries on this subject have been carried out by the CYEE, and results will be taken into account in drafting a questionnaire for issue to youth employment officers. One aim will be to indicate areas in which detailed studies might be undertaken.

Careers Inquiry Service. An investigation of the careers inquiry service, which deals with unusual questions not covered by normal careers literature, is being carried out with the object of improving it. The efficiency of such a service depends both on the availability of adequate central, regional and local careers libraries and on the methods used to circulate the information they provide. An exploratory meeting with Ministry and local education authority staff has been held, and a joint survey team from the CYEE Inspectorate and the Ministry's Establishments Department has been set up. It has visited all regions and will report later in the year. Testing. A working party, consisting of the three principal psychologists in the Ministry and three departmental officers, set up by the Ministry of Labour is examining the problems connected with testing in relation to both the adult and the youth vocational guidance services.

Counsellors in schools. The appointment of counsellors on the staff of some schools will undoubtedly raise questions of liaison with the service where careers guidance is concerned. Arrangements have been made for a study into establishing the most effective form of collaboration between the service and schools with trained counsellors.

Group guidance. An enquiry into the possible use of group discussion techniques in vocational guidance is being carried out, and youth employment officers have been asked to provide examples of their own experiments.

Salary Scales

The working party called for action by the appropriate associations and joint councils to secure nationally agreed salary scales for posts of comparable responsibility, and to provide for a recognised salary differential for officers who have satisfactorily completed a recognised course of full-time training.

A revised national salary structure for England and Wales was announced in July 1966 by the National Joint Council and implementation was deferred until 1st February 1967 because of the prices and incomes policy. New salary scales have not yet been introduced in Scotland. The new scales for England and Wales provide for a special scale for youth employment officers from £820 to £1,435 a year. Officers who have received training approved by the Youth Employment Service Training Board receive a minimum salary of £1.060.

Progression beyond £1.220 is dependent on (a) the level of responsibility required to be undertaken, and (b) the officer having obtained the Diploma of the Youth Employment Service Training Board, a university degree, the Diploma in Municipal Administration, or the Diploma in Vocational Guidance. The grading of posts above the basic youth employment officer grade is, however, left to authorities.

The CYEE has, whenever possible, given encouragement and the necessary financial support to authorities to improve youth employment offices. Since July of last year the need for restraint in public expenditure has sometimes made it necessary to defer long-term or less urgent proposals. But considerable progress has been made since publication of the working party's report. During 1966 52 offices were rehoused: four in purpose-built premises, three in colleges of further education, 17 in new buildings shared with other local authority services, four in new office blocks, and 24 in other premises. Less than 60 offices were rehoused in the five years before 1965.

Local Action

Local action to deal with the working party's proposals has also been carried out. This has been in a variety of ways, but three particular developments deserve special mention:

joint meetings or conferences in many areas, often under the auspices of the Chief Education Officer, between the service and head or careers teachers aimed at stimulating careers activities in schools and colleges and promoting closer co-operation with the service. In some cases employers have also participated; the growing practice of youth employment officers and careers teachers holding regular meetings to discuss their work:

an increasing number of locally-run short training courses for youth employment officers and their staff, to complement the training provided centrally. Many are of a high standard. One authority, for example. devoted a week to the study of occupations: several others have held residential courses of up to a week's duration. It is hoped that many other authorities will be providing similar forms of organised training in the next few years.

Work of Industrial Tribunals V

At the beginning of May two more regional offices of the Industrial Tribunals for England and Wales will be opened. These are at Newcastle and Birmingham and will join two similar offices, at Manchester and Leeds, which are now in operation. Together the four form part of the decentralisation of the administration of the tribunals which was outlined by the Minister of Labour recently.

Industrial tribunals were set up by the Minister to adjudicate on appeals by employers against assessment to levy by industrial training boards. Since then their jurisdiction has been widened to cover hearings of appeals and applications under more recent legislation. Provision was made in the Redundancy Payments Act. 1965 for disputes about entitlement to or amounts of redundancy payments or rebates from the Redundancy Fund to be determined by the tribunals.

The same Act also made provision for the tribunals to take over jurisdiction under the Contracts of Employment Act. 1963 on disputes about the failure of employers to give a written statement of the main terms and conditions of employment to their employees. This jurisdiction is limited to questions about written statements and about their particulars; it does not extend to disputes about failure to observe the terms and conditions of the contract of employment, nor to the provisions giving rights to notice of termination of employment.

The 1965 Act also provides for the tribunals to determine appeals against awards of compensation and related questions under a number of enactments mentioned in the Act.

The Selective Employment Payments Act provided that employers could seek to refer to the tribunals disputes about the registration of establishments or of the amount of any premium or refund payable. The Docks and Harbours Act 1966 laid down that disputes on the definition of "dock work" should be referred to the tribunals.

The President of the Tribunals for England and Wales is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and for Scotland by the Lord President of the Court of Session. The present holder of the office in England and Wales is Sir Diarmaid

Scotland.

Increasing Load

The increasing load of work falling on the tribunals has made it necessary to set up four regional offices which will cover the northern part of England, the Midlands and North Wales. The south of England and South Wales will for the time being continue to be covered by the central office in London.

Each regional office will be under a full-time chairman. to whom certain of the President's powers will be delegated under his general control. At the same time two full-time chairmen have been appointed to help the President in London. It is not, however, proposed at present to make similar arrangements in Scotland, where the load of work is lighter, but provision has been made for the delegation of the President's powers in case this should be necessary in future.

The setting up of these regional offices with their own chairmen and administrative staffs will help in expediting the procedure. Appeals and applications will continue to be registered initially by the central office in London, from whom they will be passed where necessary to the appropriate regional office for action.

The full-time chairmen will arrange sessions of the tribunals in the towns where the regional offices are situated and in other centres in their areas as necessary.

Consultations are being held by the Minister of Labour with local authority associations and the National Youth Employment Council on the proposal by the working party that the operation of Part II of the Employment and Training Act should be reviewed. They felt that the time had come to begin discussions of the issues involved. The Minister has already indicated that before reaching decisions on any of these questions, he would consult the interested parties.

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Conroy, O.C., and in Scotland Mr. R. Reid, O.C. Each tribunal consists of a legal chairman, selected by the President from a panel appointed by the Lord Chancellor (in Scotland the Lord President), and two other members selected by the President from a panel appointed by the Minister of Labour, and representing employers and workers. Most of the chairmen and all members of the lay panels serve part-time.

Until recently the work of the tribunals was administered from two central offices, one in London, the other in Glasgow. The Presidents of the Tribunals for England and Wales and for Scotland have determined when and where the tribunals will sit. So far they have sat at eighteen centres in England and Wales and at seven in

The new system will enable parties to get into touch more readily with the appropriate offices if, for instance, points need clarification or adjournments are required; it should also help to minimise travelling for parties and for members of the tribunals.

The tribunals are designed to be easy of access to workers and employers and to provide a speedy means of settling disputes with less formality and expense than might be entailed if the disputes were to go to the ordinary courts. Their decisions are final except that appeal may be made to the High Court in England and Wales of the Court of Session in Scotland on a point of law. Tribunals are not required to examine all the aspects of cases referred to them but consider only matters which are brought to their attention by the parties in the dispute.

Parties appearing before them may be represented by counsel, solicitors, a member of an employers' association or trade union or any other persons. Tribunals can summon witnesses on the application of either party and require them to give evidence on oath. If parties fail to attend or be represented at a hearing the tribunal may dispose of the case in their absence, or adjourn the hearing to a later date. Notification of the tribunal's decision is sent to each party.

Powers Delegated

At the time the Minister announced the establishment of the regional offices he published a series of regulations which contained the necessary constitutional provisions covering all the jurisdictions of the tribunals for the powers of the President to be delegated to chairmen nominated by him from the panel appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The rules of procedure under the particular jurisdictions have been brought into line as necessary.

Under the revised procedure new forms have been introduced which will require precise and more detailed information from applicants and appellants in cases relating to redundancy payments and contracts of employment, such as the applicant's date of birth, exact dates of joining and leaving employment, basic normal weekly hours and rates of pay and overtime. Provision of this information will help to overcome delays which might otherwise arise because vital facts to enable a tribunal to reach a decision were not available when the application was first made and it has to be referred back for clarification. Arrangements are also made for the Secretary of the Tribunals to refer back to applicants any applications on which he considers that the tribunals have no power to give a remedy but such applications are referred to the tribunals if the applicants wish this to be done.

In future, appeals against an industrial training levy will, in the first instance, be sent to the board concerned. This is to allow for greater opportunity for agreed settlements. There will also be greater flexibility in the granting of extensions of time for appeals or applications, and for certain subsequent action required to be taken by the appellant or respondent. Provisions relating to the awarding of costs have also been introduced.

In addition to the six full-time chairmen who have been appointed by the Lord Chancellor there are 33 part-time members on the panel of chairmen in England and Wales, and eight in Scotland. All but one of the full-time chairmen had previously held part-time appointments. In England and Wales there are 231 members on the employers panels and 187 on the employees panel. In Scotland, the corresponding figures are 23 and 18.

250 Cases a Week Decided

The fourteen tribunals in England and Wales sit daily each week in various parts of the country hearing and adjudicating on average 250 cases a week. After a peak of work during the autumn and winter, fresh applications or appeals are reaching the central office in London at the rate of about 200 to 250 a week. Up to the end of March 12.872 cases had been registered in London: of these 7.097 had been determined at hearings of the tribunals, 2,646 had been disposed of without a hearing and 3,129 were in varying stages of progress between registration and determination, including some which had for one reason or another been adjourned.

The bulk of the work has been concerned with claims under the Redundancy Payments Act which have accounted for 8,455 cases, or two-thirds of those which had been registered, and of these 5,114 have been determined and 2,417 were outstanding. Appeals against industrial training levies numbered 3,437, with 1,588 determined after hearings, 1,576 disposed of without a hearing and 273 outstanding.

In the same period in Scotland the total number of cases registered was about 1,594, of which 950 had been determined at hearings by tribunals and about 366 were outstanding.

By the end of March, there had been 810 appeals under the Selective Employment Payments Act, including those against the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland in relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, of which 291 had been determined by the tribunals (215 in favour of the Minister and 76 against him) 89 had been withdrawn before hearings and 430 were outstanding.

New National Council for Industrial Safety

To give greater cohesion and effectiveness to the efforts of all concerned with accident prevention, the Minister of Labour has recently set up a new national body, the Industrial Safety Advisory Council to advise him on the continuing and serious problems in industrial safety. The Minister is chairman of the council which has representatives of the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress, and the nationalised industries among its membership. There are also representatives of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the British Insurance Association, and one independent member although others may be appointed later.

At the first meeting of the council earlier this month concern was expressed at the increasing number of accidents in industry, and the setting up of the new body was generally welcomed. The council agreed that immediate consideration should be given to research and joint consultation on safety, and for this purpose it has set up two sub-committees.

Upward Trend of Accidents

The council replaces the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of National Joint Advisory Council which was set up in 1956 to review progress in furthering all aspects of industrial safety within the scope of the Factories Act. In spite of its activities and the efforts, both separate and combined, of the Government, the CBI, the TUC, the nationalised industries and all the other organisations concerned with industrial safety, there has been in recent years a persistent and continuous rise in the figures of reported accidents. This trend began in 1959 after a steadily downward trend in the 12 years immediately after the second world war.

The interpretation of the figures of reported accidents is fraught with difficulty which has arisen because of changes in the standard of reporting, and the lack of a satisfactory measure of these changes. Another difficulty is the lack of any satisfactory measure of the severity of the injuries sustained.

Nevertheless, the indications are that there has been a real increase, and the obstinately rising trend has caused considerable public anxiety and has led to a general agreement in accident prevention circles that a new effort is required. In the past six years or so a number of new lines of attack on the problem have been tried and existing ones have been further developed. More recently, however, it has been considered that the efforts of everyone concerned with accident prevention might achieve greater unity and effect if the Ministry's advisory machinery on industrial safety could be strengthened and given a broader basis. It also seemed (95674)

Although the new council is concerned with industrial safety in all places of employment covered by the Factories Act and the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, the Minister is advised on safety and health in the construction industries by the Joint Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Construction Industries, and on industrial health by the Industrial Health Advisory Committee. In addition there are a number of joint standing committees for particular trades which advise him on detailed technical problems of safety and health which arise in the workplaces concerned.

Legislation and enforcement has traditionally been largely concerned with the provision of safe physical working conditions under successive Factories Acts. although in recent years the work of HM Factory Inspectorate has come increasingly to include advice and the encouragement of higher safety standards in matters not regulated by law. Both the Factories Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and the regulations made under them are kept continually under review with the object of making new regulations or revising existing ones.

There is a limit to what can be achieved by Government action, and it is generally recognised that many of the causes of accidents are not amenable to statutory regulation, but are caused by defective human behaviour. Side by side with legislation and its enforcement there has developed a movement towards the establishment of standards of safe environment and safe behaviour beyond what the law requires. At national level the CBI and TUC seek to promote safety consciousness among affiliated organisations, and have their own machinery for doing this, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents provides safety training facilities, a technical information service and a wide range of safety publications and propaganda.

Guidance on Problems

Many industries have accident prevention committees or other machinery which allows for the discussion of safety problems. In some cases this is joint machinery, but in the majority of cases it consists of management representatives. These bodies collect accident statistics for their industries, give guidance on safety questions to firms in the industry, organise safety training courses as appropriate and carry out various other activities such as safety propaganda campaigns. Many factories have joint safety committees or other joint bodies,

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desirable to extend it to workplaces within the scope of the Offices. Shops and Railway Premises Act. 1963. which came into operation on 1st August, 1964.

whose functions may include the discussion of safety matters, and there are about 70 local accident prevention groups whose function is to act as a focal point for the discussion of safety problems in the district and to stimulate the development of accident prevention policies and activities in firms in the area. Some organise safety training courses.

Extended Training Required

Crucial in the efforts to reduce the number of industrial accidents is the need to extend and improve the quality of safety training at all levels in industry and in all age groups. The Industrial Training Act, 1964 clearly offered a new opportunity for tackling the accident situation by better training at all levels. The basic policy on safety training was set out by the Central Training Council in a memorandum published in September, 1965 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1965, page 402) and distributed widely to industrial and educational interests as well as to industrial training boards. Its purpose was to draw the attention of boards to the need to include specific provision for safety training in their plans. Among other things it outlined the basic principle that safety must be taught as an integral part of all training for operatives, supervisory and management jobs and in all changes of employment. Attention was also drawn to the significant contribution which could be made to the safety training of young persons by technical colleges and other establishments for further education.

Following this action by the Central Training Council it has been encouraging to note that boards which have advanced far enough have been including safety and

health provision in their training recommendations. Through liaison channels which have been established. boards can obtain the help and advice of the Ministry of Labour's Safety, Health and Welfare Department and HM Factory Inspectorate about the safety content of normal vocational training. A number of boards have already done this.

Apart from the safety content of vocational training, a wide range of safety training facilities is available. Some industrial training boards have already approved or are planning to approve certain of these specific safety courses for grant purposes. With the agreement of the education departments, efforts have been made to have safety incorporated as an integral part of the practice and teaching in schools, establishments of further education and universities. Some local education authorities have appointed safety specialists for this purpose. Others seek help from outside sources, and Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education have also been encouraged by the Department of Education and Science to pay attention to safety matters. In 1964, after consultations with the Committee of Vice-Chancellors, the Ministry of Labour enquired of the universities about their safety activities. The replies revealed a wide variety of practice, and in some cases the universities have informed the Ministry of further action which they were proposing to take.

Certain research projects into industial safety have been sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, and a considerable amount of work is undertaken by other bodies such as industrial research establishments and academic institutions. A description of the present situation was given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966 (page 815).

Survey of Labour Mobility 1953-1963

An investigation of labour mobility in Great Britain to cover the same subjects as the previous study, made 10 years earlier, on trends in labour mobility in the immediate post-war period 1945-49 was proposed in 1960. The field work for the survey was carried out in 1963, so that its results covered the period 1953-63. The study considered the geographical movement and work history of a sample of 20,000 people of working age over a 10 year period. Part of the findings were discussed in an article in the MINSTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (July 1966, page 379). The complete report has just been published and copies are available from the Librarian, Government Social Survey, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Taking work in a new area

The report examines in detail geographical movements of population and the reasons which led to those changes, and considers the attitudes of the labour force to possible future movements for work purposes. It shows that in the 10 years covered by the survey only one in six of the moves was due to work reasons.

However, it states in its conclusions that one in four of informants had moved house because of a job at some time during their life, those with higher educational qualifications being more likely to move for work reasons than people with lesser qualifications. The majority of this work movement was within the same region—only 36 per cent. move inter-regionally within Great Britain. The London and South East region attracted the highest proportion of movers for job reasons, almost twice the proportion going to any other region.

Half of the men and about 60 per cent. women workers say that nothing would encourage them to move for a job. The factors that would most influence those who would consider moving are pay, promotion and job prospects, and the provision of good housing.

Not all prospective movers are equally willing to go to the special areas about which enquiries were made. The area most favoured for a move for a job was the South West: London and the non-industrial Midlands are the next most popular choices.

Movement with present employer

Just over half the sample answered the question "Would you move to a new area with your present employer?". Nearly one in three of these had no doubt that they would be prepared to move, about one in 10 said that it would depend on the location of the new area, and about one in eight said that it would depend on other considerations. Generally, the more highly qualified the informants are the more willing they are to move.

However, only just over half of those who said they would be willing to move with their employer, would want to go to South Wales, the North East, or Scotland, and even fewer to Northern Ireland

For a third or more of those who were willing to move to each area the reason given can be attributed to ignorance of the area, or a vague prejudice against it.

Movement if present employment ceased

If their present job ceased, about 60 per cent. of workers thought it would be reasonably easy to get a suitable job without moving, the proportions tending to vary by region according to the unemployment rate. (95674)

present place of residence.

The labour force during the previous 10 years

retired. There has been a growing tendency over the years 1953-1963 for school-leavers to have jobs to go to before they leave.

Occupational status

and unskilled work.

Almost one in three men and women who were doing unskilled work 10 years ago are now doing work in a higher status group, mostly partly-skilled work, although about 10 per cent. are now doing skilled work. Of the male skilled manual workers 5 per cent. have risen to managerial, administrative or professional posts, but about 13 per cent. are doing less skilled work, a similar proportion of men who were in managerial or minor professional work at the start of the 10 years have dropped to jobs in a lower status group, mostly more routine clerical work.

same employer.

Mobility between employers

The average number of jobs held by men who have been in the labour force during the 10 years is slightly higher than that for women. Unskilled men change jobs more often than those in other groups, and manual workers have slightly more job changes than their non-manual counterparts.

More than a third of all jobs are held for less than a year. In general, the length of time spent on a job increases with the level of occupational status, but there are some striking variations. Among men, over one-third of managerial and executive workers stay in the same job for 10 years or more, nearly twice the proportion in any other occupational group although the high average age of this group may affect the findings. Among male manual workers the greater the skill required the longer the job is held, although this seems to make little difference when a job is held for seven years or more.

Similarly, the length of time spent in a job increases with the level of educational qualifications, except for those with "A" levels. The results of this group run counter to the general trend: they have the largest proportion of workers changing their jobs within a year (48 per cent.) and the smallest proportion remaining in the same job for 10 years or more (6 per cent.).



Almost half of those who do not think it would be easy to get another suitable job would take a less suitable job rather than move, the main reason for not moving being social ties with

Those who would consider moving if their present job ceased were most concerned about housing, and the prospects and security of work in the area to which they might move.

Ninety-four per cent. of men and 62 per cent. of women were in the labour force for at least one period during the previous 10 years, whereas 65 per cent. of men and only 13 per cent. of women had been working continuously during that time.

Most of the men not working at the beginning of the 10 years were still doing full-time education, although one in 10 had

There has been little overall change in the proportions of workers in the various occupational status groups over the 10 years, but there has been a decrease in the proportions doing skilled manual work, and a slight increase in those doing skilled non-manual

Few persons change their occupational status while with the

A quarter of the men who leave their jobs are looking for better pay, prospects, or job security: one in six have been made redundant. Nearly one-third of the women leave for domestic reasons. The group who are most affected by redundancy are manual workers, the degree of skill not seeming to influence the proportion declared redundant.

There is considerable occupational mobility among semiskilled and unskilled workers. About half their jobs changes lead to changes in occupational status. Changes in occupational status are less common among the higher occupational groups.

More than 50 per cent. of job changes result in an increase in pay, and nearly 30 per cent. in a decrease; a higher proportion of job changes among professionals lead to an increase.

Two-thirds of men and women giving up jobs other than for retirement have jobs to go to before they leave. Nine out of ten in the professional and administrative group have a job prearranged the proportions decreasing with lower occupational status. A higher proportion of men starting work during the 10 years have gone into the manufacture of engineering and electrical goods, construction, and the distributive trades, the latter having also attracted more women during the period.

When considering the change in industry for those who were working both at the beginning and end of the 10 years, there is a large variation between industries in the proportions who have remained in the same industry. Four out of five workers who were in mining and quarrying and professional scientific services at the beginning of the period were still there in 1963, compared with less than half of those in public administration and defence. It must be remembered, however, that this latter category includes many men who were doing national service at the beginning of the period and were subsequently discharged.

When account is taken of all job changes, mobility between industries in consecutive jobs is even more noticeable. The industries retaining the highest proportion of workers (just over half) are construction and the professional and scientific services.

Efficiency in Use of Manpower Resources

The challenge to management represented by the need for a more effective use of manpower was the theme of two recent weekend conferences at Southport and Stratford-on-Avon and organised jointly by the Industrial Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour, the Institute of Personnel Management and the British Institute of Management.

Both conferences were part of the national drive to increase productivity, and were in a series designed for directors and senior executives being organised in different regions of the country in conjuction with other organisations. Each was attended by about 150 delegates representing firms in the North West and in the Midlands, South Wales and the Bristol area. Both were planned to afford opportunities for discussion of problems involved in securing greater efficiency in the use of manpower. At Southport the emphasis was on identifying the broader problems, and considering management's approach to them. At Stratford more specific problem areas were examined in the light of the experience of individual firms whose staff generously gave a number of the talks. The problems considered were not only those which arise in the comparatively well scrutinised direct production areas but also in the equally important indirect and staff spheres, for example, stores and maintenance departments, internal and external transport, quality control or inspection. Special attention was given to topics such as the relevance of pay structures to the firm's technology and their impact on flexibility and productivity and employee relations and management development

It was contended that the main effort to increase productivity had to be made at the level of the individual enterprise, and a significant contribution to raising productivity and reducing costs could be made by more effective use of manpower. This was a complex problem, and at the same time a challenging responsibility for management in modern industry. A lack of information about what could and what should be achieved and too easy acceptance of custom and practice were often the main difficulties to be overcome. Both conferences emphasised that it was not only new techniques which were important. Before any worthwhile change could be introduced the ground had to be prepared so that managers and supervisors, shop stewards and workpeople were all convinced of the need for change and were involved in its implementation. For instance, manning and work methods could not be changed without long and detailed study of all the implications. Care was needed in handling the human problems involved, and the effort to secure acceptance by everyone concerned should be made very early in the planning stage.

Last year similar conferences had been held against a background of serious staff and labour shortages which were impelling participating companies to consider carefully the implications of efficiency in manpower utilisation. This year the economic climate was forcing many firms to improve their competitive position by an urgent examination of the means of reducing costs and raising productivity. In these circumstances efficient manning remained a vital element in financial success. Speakers at these conferences examined different aspects of the main topic, covering such matters as the techniques available for measuring and controlling the need for manpower, management's approach to securing efficient manpower utilisation, the need to develop a competent managerial team, for careful preparation in planning and introducing change in manning or work methods, and the effect of streamlining office methods as a way of improving performance administration.

A number of case studies illustrating the experience of some firms in dealing with the problems were examined and discussed in detail.

Opening the Stratford conference Mr. D. C. Barnes, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, explained why improvement in the use of manpower resources was essential for an efficient up-todate and expanding economy, described some of the general policies of the Government which aimed at better use of those resources and mentioned some of its measures intended to assist managements in achieving better use of manpower in particular industries. The pressure in total labour resources, he pointed out, had been one of the reasons for the failure of the economy to expand at anything like the pace of some European countries in recent years, and this disadvantage could be even more serious in the next 10 years, when the pressure on manpower would make it particularly difficult to secure the changes which would be needed in that period. The essential problem was to create flexibility and scope for change in a labour market which would have little or no spare margin of unused resources generally, and where in many sectors the level of demand would be higher than the people available with the necessary qualifications and skills.

In this, Government policies could help, but the main effort should come from managements. If they failed then they would face the problems which they must have experienced in the past shortages of labour which hold up production and prevent expansion; bidding up of wages and salaries so that the increases were out of line with productivity and lead to inflation: bad relations between management and employees and generally a failure to increase efficiency as quickly as could and needed to be done. At Southport, Mr. C. F. Carter, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University, and chairman of the North West Planning Council, in his opening speech dealt with the increasingly wide recognition within British industry that standards of utilisation left much to be desired. He suggested there were several ways by which employers could help themselves and the nation towards efficient use of manpower. The first essential was a careful analysis of what a job contained, so that its requirements in terms of ability, skill and training could be clearly seen. Frequently people were employed below their capacity, and unless this was necessary because their full capacity would be needed in an emergency, the practice was wasteful and caused unhappiness. There could be

Statutory Wages Regulation in 1966

Today in Great Britain there are 57 Wages Councils responsible for protecting workers in industries where there is no adequate voluntary machinery for regulating wages and conditions of employment. They are statutory bodies continued or established under the Wages Councils Act, 1959, and cover altogether about 3,500,000 workers. Their main function is to submit proposals for minimum remuneration and holidays with pay for the workers within the scope of their operation to the Minister of Labour, who is required by the Act to give effect to these proposals by means of a wages regulation order enforceable at law.

The Minister's powers and duties under the Act in relation to the making of wages regulation orders were modified by Section 31 of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, which enabled him to refrain from making an order, to delay the operation of an order, and to delay the coming into effect of provisions in orders already operative. This section, together with the remainder of Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, will cease to have effect after 11th August 1967.

Members of wages councils are appointed by the Minister after consultation with the appropriate organisations of employers and workers, and as far as possible all sections of the trade concerned are represented. Equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives, with not more than three independent members of whom one is appointed as chairman, constitute each of the existing wages councils.

Under the Wages Councils Act the Minister has power on his own initiative to abolish a wages council, or, before doing so, he may refer the question to a Commission of Inquiry. In September 1966 he appointed a Commission of Inquiry to examine the question of the abolition of the Hair, Bass and Fibre and the Brush and Broom Wages Councils. The commission has met on several occasions, and its report is expected shortly.

Wages Regulation Orders

During 1966 40 wages regulation orders came into effect, including 12 made in 1965. Most increased minimum wage rates, but 11 involved reductions in the normal working week, and some increased the period to be allowed as paid holidays or varied other conditions.

In July 1966 the Government White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL (Cmnd. 3073 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1966 page 460) called for the deferment by six months of existing commitments to increase pay or reduce working hours. Amongst such existing commitments it included proposals made by wages councils on or before 20th July, 1966, but not at that date embodied in a wages regulation order.

Proposals in this category from nine councils were referred back to the councils concerned for reconsideration in the light of the White Paper. In most cases they were resubmitted by the councils with the request that they be made effective not later than the beginning of January 1967. The Minister made orders to give effect to these proposals, and to proposals from four other councils in the same category, from 1st January 1967. (95674)

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better forward planning of manpower requirements, based on the assumption of steadily raising productivity. Greater expertise in labour relations could be shown so that the distorted use of the labour force could be avoided. The standard of British industry in this matter was much too low. Continual attention should be given to the planning of work, or to the application of operational research, and to slanting capital investment to the release of scarce skills.

A limited number of copies of the papers presented at the conferences are available from the Ministry of Labour (IRE 2), Kingsgate House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Wages regulation proposals adopted after 20th July, 1966 but before the issue in November 1966, of the second White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL: PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT (Cmnd. 3150 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966 page 816) were referred back to give councils concerned the opportunity of further consideration of the proposals in the light of this later White Paper.

Under Section 2 of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, the First Secretary and the Minister of Labour in December 1966, jointly referred for examination by the National Board for Prices and Incomes proposals from the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council for increases in the statutory minimum rates. The board published its report on this in March.

Permits

Wages councils may issue permits under Section 13 of the Wages Councils Act authorising employers to pay individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. In 1966, 40 new permits were issued, 123 were renewed and 86 were cancelled.

Inspection and Enforcement

On 31st December, 1966, 141 Wages Inspectors, including 30 women, operating from centres in the Ministry's seven regions in England and from centres in Scotland and Wales, were employed full-time on visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints.

Statistics of inspection and enforcement	ent are:	
n hann charter a change son an	1965	1966
stablishments on Wages Council		
Lists	506,080	507,625
omplaints received	8,648	8,254
aspections	49,827	51,108
stablishments which paid arrears of	Station dates	
remuneration (including holiday		
remuneration)	9,471	9,598
Vorkers whose wages were examined	276,346	282,757
orkers to whom arrears were paid	15,339	15,720
mounts of arrears paid	£185,993	£183.666

The Ministry prosecuted one employer in a criminal court. Fines amounting to $\pounds 30$ were imposed and arrears of remuneration totalling $\pounds 6$ 2s. 0d. were ordered to be paid to the workers concerned.

Civil proceedings were taken against three employers and judgment obtained for payment of arrears of wages and holiday remuneration amounting to £71 19s 2d.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

This Act which restricts night work in the baking industry applies to all bakery workers except women and young persons whose hours of work are controlled by the Factories Act and whose employment during the night is prohibited.

Bakers covered by an approved voluntary agreement regulating night work may be granted under section 9 exemption from the main provisions of the Act. On 1st October, 1966 there were 10,381 bakeries in scope of the Act, of which 2,336 had been exempted under these arrangements.

Compliance with the Act is enforced by the Wages Inspectors of the Ministry who are empowered to enter affected premises, to examine and copy records, to examine workers and employers and to institute proceedings for any offence under the Act. Inspections were made in 1966 at 1,037 bakeries, including 230 exempted under section 9 and 6 complaints were investigated. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Act were disclosed in 21 day bakeries and 40 night bakeries. No prosecutions were taken under the Act during 1966.

Prices and Incomes Policy

The criteria to be observed in determining increases in prices and incomes after the ending of the period of severe restraint on 30th June 1967 are set out in the white paper PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY AFTER 30th JUNE, 1967 (Cmnd 3235, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s 0d net).

It points out that the success of the standstill, and of the period of severe restraint so far, has been due largely to the voluntary acceptance by management and unions, and by the public generally, of the national need for restraint and willingness to sacrifice immediate personal benefit in the interests of the whole community. Only in a relatively small number of cases has it been necessary to make orders under Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966, restricting particular prices or the pay of particular groups of workers.

In considering the future development of the productivity, prices and incomes policy, the Government have two main objectives:

- (i) to create conditions favourable to sustained economic growth and to avoid the "stop go" cycle;
- (ii) to work as quickly as possible, consistent with the considerations set out in (i), towards the operation of an effective policy on a voluntary basis in agreement particularly with the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress.

The Government, the White Paper adds, have, therefore, welcomed the undertakings given by the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. in their recent consultations with these bodies to play their full part in the development of an effective voluntary policy. It is common ground between them and the Government that decisions about prices and incomes should be related to the interests of the community as a whole. It is agreed also that there will be need for continued moderation especially during the twelve months following June 1967, to provide a sound basis for the resumption of sustained economic growth.

The continuing objective of the incomes side of the policy, it goes on, is to develop effective arrangements for ensuring a close relationship between the overall growth of money incomes and the growth of national output, to raise productivity and efficiency and to promote social justice. The immediate need after 30th June 1967 is to avoid a widespread and rapid increase in incomes in excess of the rise in national productivity resulting from the pressures which have built up during the periods of the standstill and severe restraint.

Employment Incomes

In the present economic situation priority must continue to be given to economic recovery and the strengthening of the balance of payments. There can be no justification at present for returning to the norm of $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a year which prevailed up to July 1966, and which in practice tended to be regarded as the minimum increase which everyone expected to receive. Over the twelve months' period beginning 1st July 1967, no-one can be entitled to a minimum increase; any proposed increase (or other significant improvement) will need to be justified against the criteria set out below. As stated in the White Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy in the period of severe restraint (Cmnd 3150; see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966, page 816), the country cannot at present afford any further general reduction in the standard working week or general movement towards longer holidays; proposed improvements in hours and holidays and other conditions of service likely to add significantly to labour costs, as well as proposed pay increases of all types, would need to be justified in relation to the criteria.

These considerations and the criteria set out in the following paragraphs are intended to be applied by all concerned with the determination of employment incomes in the private and public sectors whether at industry, company or plant level and including arbitrators, independent review bodies and statutory wage fixing bodies.

Criteria for Incomes Behaviour

The limited criteria for incomes increases laid down in Cmnd. 3150 will be replaced for the twelve months following 30th June 1967 by the broader considerations of Cmnd. 2639 which were agreed with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. These require that less regard should be paid to such factors as general comparisons with incomes in other employments and changes in the cost of living and provide for increases in the following circumstances: (i) where the employees concerned, for example, by accepting

- (1) where the employees concerned, for example, of according more exacting work or a major change in working practices, make a direct contribution towards increasing productivity in the particular firm or industry. Even in such cases some of the benefit should accrue to the community as a whole in the form of lower prices;
- (ii) where it is essential in the national interest to secure a change in the distribution of manpower (or to prevent a change which would otherwise take place) and a pay increase would be both necessary and effective for this purpose;
- (iii) where there is general recognition that existing wage and salary levels are too low to maintain a reasonable standard of living;
- (iv) where there is widespread recognition that the pay of a certain group of workers has fallen seriously out of line with the level of remuneration for similar work and needs in the national interest to be improved.

These criteria should also in the present situation be read in conjunction with the comments in the next four paragraphs.

In their report on Incomes policy which was approved by the conference of union executives on 2nd March this year, the T.U.C. stated that priority should continue to be given to encouraging settlements which promote productivity and to improving the relative position of low-paid workers. The Government accept the desirability of maintaining these priorities within the overall objectives of the policy. In applying the other two criteria it should be borne in mind by the parties concerned that the most effective way of remedying a labour shortage is to use existing manpower more efficiently and that comparisons should not be used to spread pay increases into areas of employment where the original justification does not apply. The Government consider that in applying the criteria to proposed increases (or other improvements) under new agreements the objectives of the policy will best be furthered if the following additional considerations are taken into account:

- (i) paragraph 40 of Cmnd. 3150 drew attention to the adverse economic effects of the shortening of the intervals between successive improvements. For the future, twelve months should be regarded as the minimum period which should normally elapse between the operative dates of successive improvements. For the future, twelve months should be regarded as the minimum period which should normally elapse between the operative dates of successive improvements for any group or workers;
- (ii) in some cases it will be appropriate for substantial improvements in pay or conditions, which may be justified under the criteria, to be achieved by stages;
- (iii) the parties concerned should not seek to make good increases foregone as a result of the standstill and severe restraint.

Commitments, the operative dates of which have been deferred "at least until 1st July" under paragraphs 32, 34 and 35 of Cmnd. 3150, may be implemented from that day, unless the parties concerned agree upon a later operative date, or the commitment is at 1st July 1967 the subject of a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes, or the Board has recommended a different operative date. As regards actual payments, the provisions of paragraph 36 of Cmnd. 3150 should continue to apply.

apply. The criteria for incomes set out above should apply to salaries as well as to wages. Increases in salaries, like wage increases generally, have been subject to the standstill and severe restraint (unless paid in the form of regular increments of specified amounts within a predetermined range or scale). After 30th June 1967 managements will be able to return to progressions based on added experience, increased responsibility or special effort. It is important in the interests of economic efficiency that there should be a proper development of salary structures which provide incentives to improved performance. But individual increases should not include any element relating to cost of living and/any general increase in salary ranges or average salary levels would need to be justified by the criteria.

Notification of Claims and Proposed Settlements

The Government have welcomed the decision of the T.U.C. to strengthen its own system for securing notification and vetting claims and have expressed the hope that the C.B.I. would also develop its efforts to give guidance to members on the application of the criteria to pay claims and offers. Under the "early warning" arrangements described in Cmnd. 2808 the Government receive information about claims and proposals to increase pay from the C.B.I. and the T.U.C., from organisations which are not members of either of these bodies and directly from firms and employers' organisations in the case of local and company negotiations. These arrangements and the similar arrangements in the public sector will continue after 30th June 1967.

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Information about claims and proposed settlements will continue to be required, whether at national, local or company level, in all cases covering 200 employees or more, and in other cases which are regarded as significant either because of the nature of the claim or because of the possible repercussions on the pay of other groups.

As in the period of severe restraint, it will be the aim of the Government, in consultation with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C., and with the assistance of the parties and of the National Board for Prices and Incomes in appropriate cases, to secure the effective and consistent application of the incomes criteria both in the private and public sectors.

Self-employment Incomes

Although the incomes criteria do not apply precisely to the circumstances of self-employed persons, the fees, charges and incomes of such persons should be subject to the same moderation as wages and salaries. In some cases it will be more appropriate to apply the prices criteria.

The work of the National Board for Prices and Incomes, the White Paper points out, will continue to be of great importance. The reports it issues give valuable guidance on the implementation and application of the criteria.

In consultation with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. and other interested bodies, the Government intend to continue to refer to the Board both appropriate cases relating to the application of the above criteria for prices and incomes and matters of longer term importance in productivity, prices and incomes.

The policy and reserve powers

The Government have made clear that it is their firm intention to give every encouragement to the voluntary operation of prices and incomes policy, and that they attach great importance to the roles of the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. in this context. Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966 will lapse on 11th August 1967. The C.B.I. and the T.U.C. have urged that after the end of the period of severe restraint there should be full reliance on a voluntary operation of the policy without either activation of Part II of the Act or the enactment of further reserve powers. For their part, the Government fully accept that the availability of limited reserve powers cannot be a substitute for the voluntary co-operation of the majority of those concerned in the determination of prices and incomes. However, experience of the standstill and severe restraint has shown the importance of having some limited reserve powers available.

Accordingly, the Government intend to propose the activation of Part II before Part IV lapses in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 6 of the Act, including prior consultation with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. The Government will be consulting further with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. about a limited development of the reserve powers over prices and incomes under the Prices and Incomes Act 1966.

A* 4

USE OF NEW MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

In June 1966 the Ministry of Social Security carried out an enquiry into the use of the new general purpose medical certificate introduced six months earlier under the National Insurance (Medical Certification) Regulations (SI 1966 No 26). This certificate can be used as a first/final certificate, or as a final certificate, covering up to seven days: it can also be used as a final certificate covering up to 28 days from the onset of the incapacity.

Tables 1-6 shows the principal findings of the enquiry which was based on an examination of a sample of the new medical certificates received at local offices of the Ministry during the week beginning 13th June, 1966. Briefly these findings were:

First/final certificates constituted only 8 per cent. of all certificates received. In a quarter of the cases in which such certificates were issued, the claimant was unable to return to work when expected and had to go back to the doctor for a further certificate.

While Monday (or Sunday) was shown to be the most popular day for incapacity to start, the other days of the week had their share and the figures for the new certificates showed relatively little change from those under the old-style arrangements.

Some 60 per cent. of all final certificates gave the last day of incapacity as Saturday (or Sunday). By comparison with 1960-61, the only change in pattern was fewer final certificates for Mondays and Tuesdays and more for Saturdays. This almost certainly reflected the issue of first/final certificates ending on Saturday so that the claimant could return to work on the following Monday without having to visit the doctor on the Monday (or later) in order to obtain a final certificate (as he would have had to do under the old medical certification rules).

Twenty-five per cent. of all first/final certificates were for seven days and nearly half of these were followed by a further certificate. One or two days of incapacity by themselves do not usually give title to national insurance sickness benefit and accordingly there were not many certificates for these periods.

Almost 80 per cent. of all "open" certificates issued at the onset of illness were for one week or less. (The new rules allow such certificates to cover up to 28 days.)

Over 70 per cent. of final (other than first/final) certificates appeared to have been issued with the old medical certification rules in mind: these only allowed a final certificate to cover up to three days. About half of all the final certificates were for work to start "tomorrow or the next day", and since most of these were issued on Friday or Saturday this, in effect, was for work to start on the next working day, that is the following Monday.

Table 1 Certificates analysed by type

					Number	Per cent.
).	9,440	100
11-11	40.0			-		8
				•		26 20
	•	•		•		46
		: :	· · · ·			· · · · · · · · 9,440 · · · · · · · · 762* · · · · · · 2,476

*A further certificate in the same spell of incapacity was subsequently received in 199 cases (26 per cent.).

First certificates analysed by day of week on which Table 2 incapacity started

				First certifi	cates	Spells commencing in 1960-61
				Number	Per cent.	Per cent.
All days				3,140*	100	100
Sunday or Monday	1	1000	1.77	919	29	30
Tuesday		100	192.0	465	15	17
Wednesday .		12.00		472	15	15
Thursday		1999		406	13	13
Friday	1 Paral	English	100 - 1	382	2	11
Saturday	1			496	16	14

*Excludes 98 (3 per cent. of the total) for which the first day of incapacity was not

Table 3 Final certificates analysed by final day of incapacity certified by doctor

						All finals		Spells terminating in 1960-61
						Number	Per cent.	Per cent.
All days	in the	21.04	St. Me	1	-	2,603	100	100
Monday	3.33					362	4	18
Tuesday		at Shield	37.	PRES	2 - 2 -	280	The second Hards	13
Wednesda	N.	in surger	1.12	4. S.C. S.	U.C.Y.	179	7	9
Thursday						113	4	4
Friday	101	230,85%	No. Con	A REAL		120	5	2
Saturday	or Su	inday	N.	100		1,549	60	55

First/final certificates relating to sickness benefit Table 4 claims analysed by number of calendar days covered hy certificates

								All first/final certificates			
								Number	Per cent.		
All periods		1	Trac.	-ieh	(cardina	Prese	64.3	723	100		
I day .	1.1.1.4		14-2-1			145.	10.1	50	7		
2 days	1.00	1000		14. A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A	1.20	24.44	17.5%	43	6		
3 days	21212	9213	a.	Est.	12.91	22.11	24	100	14		
4 days			1			2		105	15		
5 days	10 Barris	1999		Contraction of	100.00	22.72	1.	108	15		
6 days	R.	122.07	1952	1021	8	19.23	1.3	99	14		
7 days		12.0			1	12.		178*	25		
Other per	iods	Tool and	1.5	-	1000	2.2	100	40†	6		

*46 per cent. of these first/final certificates were followed by a further certificate of

incapacity. †13 were recorded as covering no days, i.e. the claimant was not incapable of work on the day of examination, and 8, 6, 5, 5 and 3 were recorded as covering 8, 9, 10, 14 and 28 days respectively.

Open first certificates analysed by number of Table 5 calendar days covered by certificate

					Sickness	Benefit	Injury Benefit			
					Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent		
All periods					2,182	100	294	100		
I to 6 days		21.	1	1.0	136	79	172	78		
7 days	2	1			1,598		2115	ALC: NOT THE OWNER		
8 to 13 days	1.				47	14	8}	16		
14 days				111-1	252 5	The second	39 5	RASS SACK		
15 to 20 days	1999	1000	1.	1.	22			2		
21 days	10.341	01.5	1953-134	1.	23 5	Design farm	65	A STATE OF		
22 to 27 days	T-T-SOT			14.2	n	4		3		
28 days	10.00		PEV-	17/20	775	The second second	105			
Other periods	23.02	2.7.12	Carl's	201	46*	2	3†	A COLORADOR		

*37 were recorded as covering no days and 1, 2, 1 and 5 as covering 35, 42, 84 and 91 +2 were recorded as covering no days and 1 as covering 35 days.

Final, other than first/final, certificates analysed Table 6 by number of calendar days covered by certificate

								All final, other than first/final certificates				
								Number	Per cent.			
I periods		3.34	02120					1,841	100			
0 days		1	51.55	1		19101		162	9			
I day			1.13	11.	1638	1999	1	546	30			
2 days			1	1.	-	1.1.1	1.	342	19			
3 days			1	19.0		1.1.		258	14			
4 days		276122	11.2	13760	-	10.0		143	8			
5 days				(1. · · · ·		11.00		117	6			
6 days			1				•	92	5			
7 days				2.			100	142	2			
Other peri	ods		1. 1. I.	18	17.0		1000	39*				

*There were 5 covering 8 or 9 days, 20 covering 14 days, and 14 for longer periods.

OUARTERLY STATISTICS OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT: GREAT BRITAIN AND STANDARD REGIONS.

Great Britain. The estimated numbers in the working population in September 1966 were 16,665,000 males and 9,074,000 females, a total of 25,738,000.

Between June and September 1966, there was an increase of about 117,000 in the total working population, including 91,000 females. The total in civil employment increased by 48,000, an increase of 73,000 females was partially offset by a decrease of 25,000 males. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the increase in the working population was about 72,000, including 55,000 females; the decrease in male employment about 23,000 and the increase in female employment about 46,000.

In the twelve months from September 1965 to September 1966, the working population increased by about 131,000 including 127,000 females, and the number in employment by 116,000, an increase of 128,000 females being partially offset by a decrease of 12 000 males.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures, and the changes since September 1965 and June 1966 are given in table 1.

Standard Regions. The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each Standard Region in September 1966 and the changes since September 1965 and June 1966 are given in table 2.

As explained on page 101 of the February 1967 issue of the Gazette, because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged centrally by employers in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September and so the estimated changes derived from them, are not as reliable as those for June.

Between June and September 1966, the largest increases in civil employment were in the northern part of Great Britain;

								N. THE	Septemb	er 1966		Changes June 1960	5 to Sept. I	966	Changes Sept. 196	5 to Sept.	1966
								1	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Jnadjusted for seasonal vari	ation	IS	107/22	19.14	nt in	inter a	1010		Sector 2	test.			na sinaren Kat Lorina	Total ofer	util schutzet		ale alt T
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment		•••••••	•••••	•••••••		•••••••	•••••••		16,665 401 1,346 14,918 253 16,011 14,665	9,074 15 327 8,732 71 8,987 8,660	25,738 416 1,673 23,649 324 24,998 23,325	$ \begin{vmatrix} + 28 \\ - 1 \\ + 29 \\ + 54 \\ - 25 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 91 	$\begin{vmatrix} +117 \\ -1 \\ \text{no changes} \\ +118 \\ +71 \\ +48 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 22 \\ - & 12 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} +127 \\ -127 \\ +127 \\ -2 \\ +128 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} +13\\ -\\ +13\\ +3\\ +1 \end{vmatrix}$
djusted for normal seasona	l var	iation	15														
Working population . Total in civil employment . Employees in employment	:	:	÷	•	•	:	:	:	16,661 15,992 14,646	9,051 8,961 8,634	25,712 24,953 23,280	+ 16 $ $ - 23	+ 55 + 46	+ 72 + 23	+ 5 - 12	+ 126 + 128	+1

Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

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there were increases of 35,000 in Scotland, 24,000 in the North Western and 13,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside Regions. There were decreases of 27,000 in West Midlands and of 10,000 in the South Western Regions. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations: seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from September 1965 to September 1966 there were increases of 106,000 in the number in employment in the South East and 27,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside Regions.

Methods of Compilation

The national statistics are compiled by the methods described in the article "A New Quarterly Series of Total Employment" [MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1966, pages 207–214] and continue the series from June 1950, to September, 1965 given in that article. Some figures from June 1960 are also given in Table 101 of this issue.

The regional statistics are compiled by the methods described in the article "Regional Employment Statistics" [MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1966, pages 389-391] and continue the series from June to December, 1965 given in that article. Some figures are also given in Table 102 of this issue.

The national and regional estimates assume no short-term changes in the numbers of employers and self-employed persons. Regional estimates of such persons obtained from the 1961 Census of Population were given on page 390 of the July, 1966 issue of the GAZETTE; they are subject to revision when the 1966 Census of Population results become available.

Correction

Total number of employees in Wales at June 1966 should read 1.007.000, and not 1.001.000 as published on page 108 of February 1967 issue of this Gazette

2) Each series has been adjusted separately for normal seasonal variations and so the figures for totals may differ slightly from the sum of those for males and for females.

 Table 2
 Civilian Labour Force, September 1966: By Standard Region

Contraction of the Lange	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Employees in Emplo	oyment	Signa and a	r adbiotra		ien d	200 Februaries	NAVO, 8 bns		200,01 340		1 1440
Males Females Total	. 4,940 . 3,081 . 8,021	399 210 609	849 480 1,329	1,508 828 2,337	911 515 1,427	1,345 762 2,107	1,848 1,162 3,010	858 460 1,318	1,340 837 2,178	657 324 980	14,665 8,660 23,325
Total in Civil Emplo		and Courses			000	1 1/50	1 2 002	929	1,469	1 746	16,011
Males Females Total	· 5,357 · 3,178 · 8,535	455 219 674	977 506 1,483	1,619 858 2,478	988 534 1,523	1,459 792 2,251	2,002 1,216 3,218	477 1,406	861 2,331	345 1,090	8,987 24,998
Wholly Unemployed		1 Washington		ofotos a	1 10	1 10	1 25	1 27	42	1 21	253
Males Females Total	· 59 · 13 · 72	7 2 8	17 4 22	15 5 20	12 3 15	18 5 24	35 10 44	27 7 34	15 57	21 7 28	71
Total Employees		1 101	1 0//	1 1 500	923	1,364	1,883	1 885	1,383	1 678	14,918
Males Females Total	. 4,999 . 3,094 . 8,093	406 212 617	866 485 1,351	1,523 834 2,357	518 1,442	767	1,171 3,054	467 1,352	852 2,234	331 1,008	8,732 23,649
Total Civilian Labo			1 994	1 1 4 2 4	1 1,000	1,478	2,037	956	1 1,512	1 767	16,264
Males Females Total	. 5,416 . 3,191 . 8,607	462 221 682	511 1,505	1,634 864 2,498	537 1,538	797 2,275	1,225 3,262	484 1,440	876 2,388	352 1,118	9,059
Employees in Emplo Total in Civil Emplo	oyment }†			the lead	1966-Septem		testa en rea Vel comi b	na Eddi as	n saun Sta Septemb	opiz koyar	
Males Females Total	· - 8 · + 16 · + 8	+	$\begin{vmatrix} -11 \\ +2 \\ -10 \end{vmatrix}$	- 8 - 20 - 27	- 5 + 5 + 1	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 2 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 13 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 8 + 16 + 24	+ 15 + 9	+ 8 + 27 + 35	+ 2 - 6	- 25 + 73 + 48
Wholly Unemployed			•		0		n for stimus	ine bound	425 25 123	100101000	1 1 5
Males Females Total	$\begin{array}{c c} \cdot & + & 13 \\ \cdot & + & 4 \\ \cdot & + & 17 \end{array}$	+ 2 + 1 + 2	+ 4 + 1 + 5	+ 5 + 2 + 6	+ 3 + 1 + 4	+ 4 + 1 + 7	+ 7 + 2 + 8	+ 6 + 2 + 8	+ 3 + 2 + 7	+ 3 + 2 + 7	+ 17 + 7
Total Employees Total Civilian Labo	ur Force}†							n 1986, th tortherp p	September	June and yment we	nagaras (i
Males Females Total	$\begin{array}{c c} + 5 \\ + 20 \\ + 25 \end{array}$	+ 3 + 1 + 2	- 8 + 4 - 4	- 3 - 18 - 20	- 2 + 6 + 5	+ 7 + 13 + 20	+ 15 + 17 + 32	+ I + 17 + 17	+ 14 + 28 + 42	$\begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ +4 \\ +1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 29 + 91 + 118
per la company			c	hanges Septen	nber 1965-Sep	tember 1966				· .	
Employees in Emplo Total in Civil Emplo	oyment J'					1			1 . 3	1 - 12	1 - 1
Males Females Total	: + 26 + 80 + 106	- 5 - 1 - 6	$\begin{vmatrix} -3 \\ +4 \\ +1 \end{vmatrix}$	- 3 - 17 - 19	$\begin{vmatrix} -7\\ +12\\ +5 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 8 + 19 + 27	- 6 - 1 - 7	+ 16 + 10	$\begin{vmatrix} -3 \\ +14 \\ +12 \end{vmatrix}$	- 13 + 4 - 10	$\begin{vmatrix} -12\\ +128\\ +116\end{vmatrix}$
Wholly Unemployed	P. Sector States				90		-	1 1 2		1	1 + 22
Males · · Females · · Total · ·	$\begin{array}{c c} & + & 7 \\ \vdots & - & 7 \\ & + & 7 \end{array}$	+ 2 + 1 + 1	+ 2 + 3	+ 3 + 3	+ 2 + 2	+ 2 + 2	- 1 - 2	+ 2	+	+ 2	+ 22
Total Employees Total Civilian Labo	our Force }t										
Males Females Total	$ \begin{array}{c c} + 33 \\ + 80 \\ + 113 \end{array} $	- 3 - 1 - 5	$\begin{vmatrix} - 1 \\ + 5 \\ + 4 \end{vmatrix}$	- 1 - 16 - 17	$\begin{vmatrix} - 5 \\ + 12 \\ + 8 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 11 + 19 + 29	- 7 - 3 - 9	- 3 + 15 + 12	$\begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ +13 \\ +11 \end{vmatrix}$	- 11 + 4 - 7	+ 1 + 12 + 13

* The Great Britain figures include Civil Servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures. † The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be constant.

Note.—Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national in-surance cards exchanged by head offices etc. in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September (and so estimated changes derived from them) are not so reliable as those for June:—see February 1967 issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette (page 101).

LABOUR TURNOVER

THOUSANDS

ments during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

Industry

Food, drink and t Grain milling Bread and flour of Biscuits Bacon curing, products Milk products

Sugar Cocoa, chocolate, Fruit and vegetab Animal and poult Other food indus Brewing and malt Other drink indu Tobacco

Chemicals and all Coke ovens Mineral oil refinir Lubricating oils au Chemicals and dy Pharmaceutical pr Explosives and fi Paint and printin Vegetable and ar etc. . . Synthetic resins materials . Polishes, gelatine,

Metal manufactur Iron and steel (ge Steel tubes . Iron castings, etc. Light metals . Copper, brass a metals .

Engineering and e Agricultural mac ing tractors). Metal-working m Engineers' small Industrial engine: Textile machiner Contractors' plar Mechanical hand Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant ar Ordnance and sm Other mechanical Scientific, surgic graphic instrum graphic instrum Watches and clo lated wires Telegraph apparatus . Radio and ot apparatus . Domestic electri Other electrical

Marine engineer

Vehicles Motor vehicle m Motor cycle, thr and pedal cycl Aircraft manu

Perambulators

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period* ended 18th February, 1967, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engage-

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period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

	per 10	ements 0 employ inning o		other per 10	osses emplo inning o	yed	Industry	per 10	ements Demploy inning of		other per 10	rges and losses) employ inning of	ved
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	the second second	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
tobacco confectionery . meat and fish	2.5 2.0 3.1 3.6 3.3	4.0 2.8 3.6 5.6 4.7	3·1 2·1 3·3 4·8 3·9	3.0 2.4 2.9 4.2 3.5	4·9 3·4 3·4 6·0 5·6	3.8 2.6 3.1 5.3 4.5	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures .	2·3 2·6 2·2 2·3 1·6	3·4 3·5 4·4 2·8 2·7	2.6 2.9 3.2 2.5 1.9	3.0 2.3 3.6 2.6 2.8	3·9 4·0 4·5 3·8 3·5	3·3 2·9 4·0 3·1 3·0
e, etc ble products . try foods	2·3 1·1 2·3 3·0 2·4	3·1 2·5 4·4 4·1 3·4	2.6 1.4 3.4 3.6 2.6	1.9 11.8 2.9 3.2 3.3	3.6 9.0 6.1 6.2 4.1	2.5 11.2 4.7 4.9 3.5	Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals . Other metal industries	2.8 1.8 2.3 2.4	4·2 3·0 3·4 2·9	3.6 2.3 2.7 2.6	2·2 2·1 3·2 3·0	4·5 3·1 3·9 4·0	3.5 2.5 3.4 3.5
Iting.	2.9 1.2 2.8 1.4	6.8 2.3 3.1 2.1	4.7 1.5 2.9 1.8	2·9 1·8 2·7 1·2	5.5 2.4 4.5 2.6	4·1 1·9 3·4 2·0	Production of man-made fibres . Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc. Woollen and worsted	0.8 3.1 2.2 3.2	Î · 8 3 · 0 2 · 4 3 · 7	1.0 3.0 2.3 3.4	1·2 4·2 3·3 3·8	2·4 4·8 3·8 4·8	1.4 4.5 3.5 4.3
llied industries ing and greases yes oreparations, etc. ireworks	1.6 1.1 0.6 1.8 1.5 2.0 1.6	3·2 1·9 1·7 5·2 2·5 3·7 3·5	2.0 1.1 0.8 2.6 1.7 3.0 2.3	1.6 1.6 0.5 2.2 1.5 2.3 1.4	3.5 0.9 1.2 2.4 2.2 4.3 4.2	2·1 1·5 0·6 2·3 1·6 3·4 2·5	Jute Rope, twine and net. Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics. Made-up textiles Textile finishing	1.5 1.4 1.5	5.7 3.8 2.3 1.9 2.5 2.4 3.3 2.9	5.6 3.4 2.0 1.7 1.9 2.3 3.7 2.3	5·2 3·7 2·1 2·4 1·8 2·3 3·5 2·5	6·2 4·4 3·4 2·8 3·0 3·2 3·9 3·3	5.6 4.1 3.0 2.6 2.3 2.9 3.8 2.8
ng ink animal oils, fats, ns and plastics	2·0 2·1 1·4	2·4 5·0 2·0	2·1 3·1 1·5	2.0 2.4 1.8	3·2 5·4 3·1	2·3 3·5 2·0	Other textile industries	2.0 2.8 2.4	2.9 3.1 2.9 3.5	2·3 2·9 2·5 3·4	3.0 3.2 3.1 2.6	2.6 4.0 3.5 3.6	2.9 3.5 3.2 3.3
e, adhesives, etc. ure ;eneral)	2.6 1.6 1.2 2.2	3·8 2·2 1·7 3·0	3·0 1·7 1·3 2·3	3·0 2·1 1·9 2·3	4·4 2·6 2·0 2·5	3·5 2·2 1·9 2·4	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring	3.4	1.7 3.2 3.8 3.0 4.3	2.7 3.0 3.7 2.8 4.3	4.7 2.4 3.8 2.2 3.6	6·4 3·6 4·9 3·6 4·4	5·4 3·3 4·7 3·2 4·1
c	2·2 1·8 1·6	2·5 2·6 2·1	2·2 1·9 1·7	2·6 2·0 2·2	2.6 3.2 3.3	2.6 2.3 2.4	Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery	2·2 2·3 2·2	2·9 3·3 2·6	2.8 3.2 2.5	3·1 2·6 1·1	3.7 3.5 2.9	3.7 3.4 2.3
electrical goods chinery (exclud-	1·8	3·2 2·4	2·2 2·0	2·2	3·7 1·9	2.6 1.8	Other dress industries	2·4 1·3	2.9 2.5	2.8 2.0	2·2 2·0	3.6 2.5	3·3 2·3
nachine tools . tools and gauges es . ry, etc int and quarrying	1.5 1.7 1.5 1.7	2.6 3.0 1.7 2.8 3.1	1.7 2.0 1.5 1.8	1.8 2.1 1.5 2.2	2.8 3.8 2.1 3.8 2.4	2.0 2.6 1.6 2.4	etc. Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building	2·2 2·4 2·1 1·8 1·2	3 · 1 2 · 3 3 · 2 3 · 1 2 · 3	2·4 2·4 2·7 2·1 1·2	2.6 3.3 2.7 2.3 1.0	3·2 3·0 3·3 3·3 2·1	2.8 3.3 3.0 2.5 1.1
ling equipment . y and steelwork mall arms .	1.9 1.8 1.9 2.7 1.0	2.5 2.8 3.1 3.6 1.8	2·0 2·1 2·1 2·8 1·2	2·3 2·2 2·1 2·8 1·8	3·2 3·9 3·6 2·9 3·3	2·4 2·7 2·4 2·8 2·1	Timber, furniture, etc. Timber - Furniture and upholstery	2.5 2.4 2.7 1.4	3.0 3.0 3.4 2.5	2.6 2.5 2.8 1.6	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.2	2.9 3.2 2.7 3.5	2.7 2.8 2.7 2.5
al engineering . ical and photo- ments, etc ocks nery	1.9 1.9 2.1 1.1	3·1 3·1 3·8 2·3	2·1 2·3 3·0 1·4	2·1 2·4 2·3 2·0	3·3 3·7 3·7 2·7	2·4 2·8 3·1 2·1	Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets. Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2·1 3·6 2·9 2·9	2.6 4.3 3.5 2.7	2·3 3·7 3·0 2·8	2.8 3.0 4.0 3.0	2.9 2.7 3.9 2.9	2.8 3.0 4.0 3.0
and cables . nd telephone ther electronic	1.7 1.9 2.0	2·7 4·1 4·0	2·0 2·8 2·8	1.8 1.6 2.4	2·9 3·7 4·3	2·2 2·5 3·2	Paper, printing and publishing. Paper and board Cardboard boxes, etc. Other manufactures of paper and	1·3 1·6 2·2	2.7 2.9 3.4	1.8 1.8 2.8	1.6 2.1 3.0	3·1 3·1 4·7	2·1 2·3 3·8
ic appliances . goods	1.6 2.0 1.2	2·1 3·4	1.8 2.7 1.3	2·3 2·3 2·8	5.5 4.1 1.9	3.6 3.1 2.7	board Printing, publishing of news- papers and periodicals Other printing, etc.	1.8 0.9 1.2	3·3 2·4 2·4	2.6 1.2 1.6	2·5 1·0 1·4	3.5 2.5 2.6	3·0 1·3 1·8
nanufacturing . ree-wheel vehicle	1 · 2 ·	2·4 2·4	1 · 3 1 · 3	1·4 1·5	2·8 2·7	1.6 1.6	Other manufacturing industries Rubber . Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms . Toys, games and sports equip-	2·3 2·0 1·9 1·4	4·1 3·6 1·7 3·2	3.0 2.5 1.8 2.3	2.5 2.3 2.7 2.0	4·4 4·0 2·7 3·0	3·2 2·8 2·7 2·5
le manufacturing ufacturing and nd railway track	1·4 1·3	2·2 2·5	1.6 1.5	3·2 1·1	3·8 2·5	3·4 1·3	ment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.0 2.5 3.0	5·2 4·4 4·1	4·4 3·6 3·5	3·3 2·8 3·1	6.0 4.0 4.4	5·1 3·5 3·6
etc	0.6 1.4 2.9	2·3 2·1 3·1	0·7 1·4 3·0	· ·4 5·	3·0 1·9 7·3	1·2 1·5 6·0	All the above industries	2·0	4·1 3·2	2·9 2·3	2.2	3·3 3·8	2.4

Labour Turnover Rates in manufacturing industries period* ended 18th February 1967

* Labour turnover figures are normally published for a four-week period. The February 1967 enquiry covered a period of five weeks and the numbers of engagements

and discharges and other losses per 100 employed at the beginning of the per been adjusted to preserve comparability.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK-1966

Last year 296,610 accidents at work, 701 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 241,051 (372 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 45,607 (288 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 8,657 (35 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,295 (six fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an

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

Table 1Analysis by division of inspectorate.

Division					Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	1	£		1.0	81	29,275
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds	. (;		12		27	16,627
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffi	eld) .				49	23,697
Midlands (Birmingham)		2020	10.200		44	23,301
	21.723	1.1.1	1752 . 3		53	22,268
	•	•	1. 50	1	72	24,703
Eastern and Southern		9		•	49	19,656
London (North)					52	19,214
London (South)		£ .				12,835
South Western		1078.00	2. 3 . 3		34	
Wales	2.2.	2	1.6. 1		50	20,803
North Western (Liverpool) .	a. 2.	-	2.17		51	28,161
North Western (Manchester) .	18 8.	-			36	20,085
Scotland			•		103	35,985
Total	5 10.				701	296,610

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes	a article and	
Cotton spinning processes	1	2,687
Cotton weaving processes	the state of the state	1,542
Weaving of narrow fabrics	-	272
Woollen spinning processes	3	1,147
Worsted spinning processes	- I all a state	1,769
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		704
Flax, hemp and jute processing	-	1,231
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		863
Carpet manufacture	3	1,198
Rope, twine and net making	Contraction of the local state	475
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	699
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1 1	1,639
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	Salara and Salara	246 884
Laundries		100
Total	15	15,356
Clay, Minerals, etc.		- Catero
Bricks, pipes and tiles	. 8	3,203
Pottery		1,543
Other clay products		1,016
Stone and other minerals	. 2	913
Lime, cement, etc	. 13	3,565
Total	. 24	10,240
Metal processes	1	all tree and
Iron extraction and refining	. 6	1,297
Iron Conversion	. 16	4,360
Aluminium extraction and refining		543
Magnesium extraction and refining		41
Other metals, extraction and refining	. 2	1,244
Metal rolling:-		
Iron and steel	. 8	5,250
Non-ferrous metals		1,291
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture		219
Metal forging.		2,692
Metal drawing and extrusion	20	2,546
Iron founding	. 20	1.971
Steel founding	The same the survey of	
Die casting	17	613
Non-ferrous metal casting	Contraction and	371
Metal plating		369
Galvanising, tinning, etc		589
Litamening and other metal misming	in an and and an	

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

a construct with constant one soundar	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
eneral engineering	71973 CITY	T ASSAULT
Locomotive building and repairing	2	1,179
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair .	4	2,247
Engine building and repairing	25	2,965 2,634
Constructional engineering	13	4,086
Motor vehicle manufacture		6,894 1,073
Vehicle repairing	21	6,979
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:	31	7,374
Work in wet docks or harbours	aver itere	886 1,807
Aircraft building and repairing	and a second second second	2,051
Miscellaneous machine making	6	10,504 1,944
Tools and implements		
ing	9	5,498 3,559
Industrial appliances manufacture	3 3	4,179
Metal pressing	3.	2,612 4,092
Other metal machining Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	6	4,991
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	3	4,372
specified)	In the second second	181
Cutlery Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	_	237 92
Iron and steel wire manufacture	parts all parts	739
Wire rope manufacture		342
Total	117	83,517
lectrical engineering	istere prodece	
	Antrine A	Sala galana a
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	5	2,982
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and		485
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru-	_	COF
ment manufacture and repair	3	2,650
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture Cable manufacture	1	1,502
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and	AND	
repair	-4	642 2,941
Total.	13	13,192
E.C. M.C. P.S. C. P.S. P. P.M. Mark	the hole and	
Vood and cork working processes	a la fai la	C. SACTORIS
Saw milling	3	2,330
Chip and other building board manufacture	1	244
Wooden box and packing case making	A STATE OF THE STATE	145
	A REALEWARD	645
Coopering		259 1,654
Coopering	3	259 1,654 58
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making		259 1,654
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery		259 1,654 58 184 3,849
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair Total .	 	259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair Total Chemical industries Heavy chemicals		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers pattern making Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair Total		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 3,75 742 2,224 1,134 2,76
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 276 234
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 3,75 742 2,224 1,134 2,76
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 276 234
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 276 234 12,824
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 12,824
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 1,134 2,824 1,189 1,152 51 821
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 12,824 1,189 1,152 51 821 49
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 1,134 2,824 1,189 1,152 51 821
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 12,824 1,189 1,152 51 821 49
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 12,824 1,189 1,152 51 821 49
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 3,75 742 2,224 1,134 2,76 234 12,824 1,189 1,152 51 821 49 3,262
Coopering		259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 276 234 12,824 1,189 1,152 51 821 49 3,262 4,094 4,094
Coopering	$ \begin{bmatrix} \\ 8 \\ $	259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,262 12,824 1,189 1,152 5,1 821 49 3,262 4,094 4,094 4,094 4,094 1,852 990 3,068
Coopering	$ \begin{bmatrix} \\ 8 \\ $	259 1,654 58 184 3,849 1,314 10,684 1,829 1,214 1,576 1,576 1,576 343 951 433 1,493 375 742 2,224 1,134 2,742 2,224 1,134 2,742 2,224 1,134 2,742 2,224 1,134 2,742 2,224 1,134 2,76 2,34 2,224 1,152 5,1 821 4,99 3,262 4,094 7,044

Process

Food and allied trades

Flour milling Coarse milling Other milling Bread, flour co dible oils and fats ugar refining

Total .

Miscellaneous

Electrical stations . Plant using atomic reac Other use of radioactiv Tobacco . Tanning . Manufacture and repair (not otherwise specif Manufacture and repair materials (not otherw Rubber . Linoleum . Cloth coating . Manufacture of articles specified) . Glass . Fine instruments, jewell high precision work Upholstery, making up textiles . Abrasives and synthetic General assembly and pa Processes associated wir Match and firelighter m Water purification Factory processes not o Electrical stations Factory processes not Total .

Total, all fact

Research Council.

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

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	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accident
		1.	Construction Processes under section 127 of	3-668 nG.	1 Steam
			Factories Act 1961		
. vende Trace in it and at it it	25	638	Building operations		the family
	5	862	Industrial building:—		
and proverse early 19,00%	Carlon Class	148	Construction	62	9,640
y and biscuits	4 5	4,660	Maintenance	20	1,621
	52	2,544	Demolition	9	396
an Astronometrication are	igitoro z	3,412	Commencial and public buildings		
a heralement in transi	REAL CONTRACT	1,553	Commercial and public building:	50	0.027
and a second and an a second a	with surrent to be	597	Maintenance	52 8	8,937
		924	Demolition	5	1,919
DOUG 22 HOURY MISSING	3	5,017		and the second second	LIL
A LOW THE ALL PORTAGE C	5 10	3,523	Blocks of flats:		
	and the second second	755	Construction	18	3.090
and the second of the second		A State of the sta	Maintenance	5	282
Dels angeles and a solution		A TOTAL SILLA	Demolition	-	21
of arts and harperen	THE REAL PROPERTY				and the second second
and the state of the second	28	25,085	Dwelling houses:	and the second	Constant and a
		Carrier States	Construction	13	7,515
and the second	AL STALLARD	A STREET STREET	Maintenance	7	2,105
				2	176
and the second of the second		1 - Charles - Charles	Other building operations:-		
and the second second		FILMER PROPERTY I	Construction	6	1,100
a second summaries of some product some waters with a some strength	8	3,650	Maintenance	5	379
s		174	Demolition	States I to Base	105
naterials	-	28	The second s	A CARLES	
·		604	Total.	213	37,558
in the second is a second	1	745		Carlos Carlos Carlos	-
articles made from leather		104	Works of engineering construction operations at-		
	A Contraction	196	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	2	575
of articles mainly of textile		374	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) .	3	215
e specified)	3	3.885	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	6	390
	-	231	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	17	1,452
Chartelling action 1700.000	and ane the play	183	Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	5	341 489
rom plastics (not otherwise	A STREET STREET	105	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures .	3	238
in the constants	4	2,748	Sea defence and river works	2	125
		3,622	Work on roads or airfields	28	3,326
y, clocks and watches, other		A TRANSPORT	Other works	7	898
	The Low Contraction	852		The second second	
f carpets and of household		and an and sending	Total	75	8,049
	2	578		1962 CAR	-
dustrial jewels		217	Total, all construction processes	288	45,607
ng (not otherwise specified)	the little and the	543			-
agriculture ufacture	1	227	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
	ALC: NOT THE REAL	61	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than	25	0.000
erwise specified	5	1,996	shipbuilding)	35 6	8,657
an one i harmon and ar harmon	24	20,996	Total	41	9,952
processes	372	241,051	Grand Total	701	296,610

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESEARCH

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

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

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

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

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

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October, 1966, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October 1965 appeared in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for March 1966, (page 129).

		Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
Non-industrial		 745,629 1	21,0221	2.8
Industrial	2	350,355 ½	11,3221	3.2

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958, all employers of 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of registered disabled persons, at present 3 per cent. of total staff, and Government departments although not bound by them, have accepted the obligations of these Acts.

In addition, 408, or $93 \cdot 6$ per cent. of a total of 436 staff employed in designated employment, were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled persons under the Act.

This information, compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is related directly to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government Departments where different criteria are applied, for example, the latter return includes home based staff employed abroad.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st March, 1967 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1966

There were 381 cases of industrial diseases, including 132 of chrome ulceration, 119 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 87 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act, 1961. One fatal case, from epitheliomatous ulceration, was reported. Details are:

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 603,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 13th February, 1967, it is estimated that about 304,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 75,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 97,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 127,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment. Details are given in the table below.

The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (November, 1960, page 423) when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance".

Thousands

Entitlement to Benefit

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	242	29	23	10	304
benefit and supple- mentary allowance* .	68	5	ala anna a	2	75
Fotal receiving unemploy- ment benefit	310	34	24	12	379
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	80	in in the s	2	4	97
Others registered for work.	76	15	20	14	127
Total	466	60	47	30	603

• Formerly termed national assistance. Note,—Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the constituent terms in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

Double day shifts†† . 29,739 1,718 2,418 3 Long spells . . 8,332 343 772 1 Night shifts . . 6,152 1,458 — 1	26,429
Saturday afternoon work . 1,947 73 58 Sunday work 10,392 564 145 1	9,447 7,610 12,930 2,078 11,101 5,235

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time. + "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime. + "Includes 8,727 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act,

DEATHS Epitheliomatous Ulcerat	ion	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1
Total, Cases	•				tercios		the state			381
Mercurial Poisoning .	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	
Arsenical Poisoning					1.000	Sure the		17		2
Chrome Ulceration .					ale !!			1		132
Epitheliomatous Ulcerat	ion	-		10.00					1.	119
Anthrax										5
Compressed Air Illness		1.								26
Aniline Poisoning .									-	8
Lead Poisoning .	1996	26.3	19.30	12-2-2-2	10000	134347		-47.679		87

News and Notes

TRADE UNION STRUCTURE AND GOVERNMENT

A method by which the form of future amalgamations between trade unions could be affected and closer working arrangements between them encouraged is described in a research paper on trade union structure and government published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s. 0d. net)

This research paper, written by Mr. John Hughes, Tutor in Economics and Industrial Relations at Ruskin College, Oxford, is the fifth of the series authorised by the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations to supplement existing evidence and information. It contains the results of the first part of his study of recent development in union structure and government. It is emphasised that the views expressed are his and do not necessarily represent or foreshadow those of the

Mr. Hughes contends that it is no longer meaningful to classify trade unions under the familiar headings of 'craft unionism', 'industrial unionism' and 'general unionism'. It is more important to ask how SICK PAY SCHEME FOR DOCK far they seek to expand their membership base into wider areas of recruitment. Thus 'closed unions', whether organised on the basis of traditional craft, or an existing industry are content to limit their areas of recruitment within customary boundaries. On the other hand 'open unions', whether originating as general unions or not, seek to achieve an expanding membership base in many different occupations and industries.

It is shown that in recent years several of the more important 'closed unions' which have been confined to declining industries, have lost members. Growth has been recently. largely concentrated in a relatively large number of 'open unions', which have been organising in increasingly overlapping spheres. The recent wave of amalgamations result has been that the trade union movement has moved still further away from the a maximum payment of £6. aims of those who have advocated a rationalisation' of union structure in the direction of 'industrial unionism'.

The paper analyses the problems that arise out of the continued growth of interunion competition and overlapping representation. It is found to complicate bargaining procedures at all levels, often to the detriment of the interest of the workers. It makes the co-ordination of union policy more difficult, particularly in multi-plant firms. It restricts the opportunities for trade unions to participate in the formulation of incomes policy and manpower planning.

Yet the author goes on to argue that the service. A docker with less than five years reforms in union structure which are badly continuous service on the register will be was £13,801,000

needed must take into account the diverse needs of union members in a rapidly changing industrial society. Those with transferable skills may still wish to have their occupational interests protected by unions operating in more than one industry. Some may be mainly concerned with achieving effective unity within a particular plant or firm, while others may be more affected by the development of proper systems of representation at industry level. The consequence is that no simple structural objective-such as industrial unionismcan hope to serve the complex and conflicting needs of all trade unionists. Yet some way of reducing competition and overlap must be found.

The paper ends by suggesting an overall NEW TRAINING BOARD DEFINED plan to influence the form of future amalgamations and foster closer working arrangements between them. It would require TUC initiative and a readiness on the part of unions to exchange members and enter into 'dual membership' agreements. The closing sections of the paper describe how such a plan might be developed and carried into effect.

WORKERS

Dock workers who may be away from work because of illness or industrial injury will, when the system of permanent employment in the docks is introduced, be able to get sickness benefit of up to 85 per cent. of their average weekly earnings.

This major improvement in the industry's welfare arrangements will result from a new sick pay scheme which has been agreed by the National Modernisation Committee for the Docks, details of which were published

Payments under this plan will supplement benefits under the national insurance scheme by the amount by which the latter falls short of 85 per cent. of the docker's has furthered this development, and the average weekly earnings during the last four weeks before the absence began, subject to Any docker who receives sick pay under

schemes operated by individual employers will continue to receive such payments unless those schemes, taken as a whole, are less favourable than the new one.

The new scheme will apply to every docker who has been on the "live" register for more than 12 months at the time the revised Dock Labour Scheme introducing the permanent system of employment comes into operation.

entitled to sick pay under the new scheme will depend on the length of qualifying

entitled to a maximum of six weeks sick pay in any period of 12 consecutive calendar months. Between five and 10 years service will entitle him to draw a maximum of eight weeks pay, between 10 and 15 years will qualify him for a maximum of 10 weeks, and 15 years or more for a maximum of 12 weeks. The payment of benefit under the industry's scheme will not, of course, influence the dock worker's entitlement to national insurance benefit.

The scheme will be administered by individual employers, and will be reviewed by both sides of the industry in the light of experience after the first 12 months of operation.

A draft definition outlining the activities which it is proposed should come within the scope of the industrial training board to be set up under the Industrial Training Act, 1964, for the rubber and plastics processing industry has been circulated to interested organisations by the Minister of Labour.

It is proposed that the board should cover the following activities-the processing of rubber or plastics material; the reclamation or processing of used or waste rubber or plastics material; the manufacture of leather cloth or the coating or impregnation of fabric with rubber or plastics material: the manufacture of linoleum and similar floor coverings, roofing felt, rubber stamps, ball point or fountain pens or propelling pencils; and the manufacture of buttons (other than from wood, metal or metal and plastics material)

The manufacture of plastics raw materials and synthetic rubber is excluded from the scope of the board. Also excluded are the manufacture of chipboard or reconstituted wood: sensitive materials for photography or sound and vision recording; paints, varnishes and similar products; lasts or components for footwear (other than wholly or mainly from rubber):suitcases or other luggage, handbags, shopping or similar bags and straps, toys and games.

The proposed board for the rubber and plastics processing industry will cover about 250,000 workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 10th March 1967 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately The period for which a docker will be £31,147,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 9th December 1966 the corresponding figure was £19,532,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 11th March 1966 it

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR **OVERSEAS NATIONALS**

As part of Britain's programme of technical assistance to developing countries, a joint scheme for obtaining practical training in British industry for an increased number of officially sponsored trainees from such countries has been drawn up by the Ministry of Overseas Development and the Ministry of Labour.

This scheme has been developed after consultation with industrial training boards, the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress. The provision of training opportunities is considered to be one of the most valuable forms of aid to developing countries: it is also in the longterm interests of British industry to provide the training, to foster good relationships with industries and potential customers in developing countries.

It is expected that the number of trainees to be brought to Britain under these arrangements will increase gradually during the next two years to an estimated annual maximum of 500.

A booklet prepared by the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information giving details of the scheme has just been published, and is available on request. Employers who are interested in offering facilities for training under the scheme, or who want further information, are advised to contact any local office of the Ministry of Labour.

The booklet explains that the scheme is in no way a substitution for any arrangements made by industry for example the C.B.I. Scholarship Scheme for graduate engineers, or for the wide variety of private initiatives for industrial training such as that of the Overseas Students Advisory Bureau, but is an extension of existing Ministry schemes. It is confined to trainees sponsored, under a carefully documented application procedure, by overseas governments.

The scheme, it is pointed out, applies normally only to those overseas nationals who come within five categories-university graduates who require practical training to complement their academic work: students requiring practical training is part of a sandwich course leading to a degree of the Council for National Academic Awards, or to a Higher National Diploma: technologists and technicians requiring special training in the course of their careers after qualification: qualified technical teachers and instructors requiring practical training: supervisors, in particular those responsible for training supervisors.

The booklet contains details of methods of application, arrangements for training, financial arrangements, immigration requirements, medical treatment and welfare.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In March, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 46 in February. This total included 22 arising from factory processes, 24 from building operations and works of engineering construction and two in docks and warehouses. operation on 15th March.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 19 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 25th March, compared with 13 in the four weeks ended 25th February. These 19 included ten underground coal mineworkers and two in quarries compared with six and two a month earlier

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in March and five in the previous month

In March, four seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with eight in February

In March, 22 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported; 13 were of chrome ulceration, eight of lead poisoning and one of epitheliomatous ulceration.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The amount of payments of supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act paid at local offices of the Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1967 was £9,547,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1966 was £8,825,000 including payments made under the National Assistance Act up to 26th November, 1966. During the 12 weeks ended 26th March, 1966 payments under the National Assistance Act amounted to £6,733,000.

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

TRAINING LEVY PROPOSALS APPROVED

Proposals for a levy on employers in the engineering industry equal to 2.5 per cent of the their pay roll in the year ending 5th April 1967 submitted by the Engineering Industry Training Board, have been approved by the Minister of Labour.

The order giving effect to the Minister's approval (SI 1967, No 332, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 10d net) came into operation on 15th March.

The Minister has also approved proposals submitted by the Carpet Industry Training Board for their first levy on employers in the industry. This is at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the payroll during the year ended 5th April, 1966.

After the board have covered their administrative costs the bulk of the levy will be used to make grants to employers for such training as the training of training officers and instructors: courses in carpet technology: safety training: and the period of industrial training forming part of certain sandwich courses.

The order approving these proposals (SI 1967, No. 331, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d net) came into

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Proposals for a gross expenditure budget of \$25,634,000 for 1968 will be put before the International Labour Conference when it meets in June 1967. This was decided by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 168th Session held in Geneva recently. This figure represents an increase of just under 10 per cent. over the expenditure approved for 1967. Included in the draft budget are provisions for holding a European Regional Conference in 1968

The Governing Body re-appointed Mr. David A. Morse, the present Director-General of the International Labour Office for a further term of five years, to expire in September 1973. It also considered plans for special activities in 1969 to mark the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the I.L.O. Amongst these is a suggestion that each member country should hold a full parliamentary debate on the I.L.O.

The Governing Body discussed reports on a number of subjects, including the recent meetings of the Standing Committees for the Inland Transport and Petroleum Industries, the record of the eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians and the progress of the working party on the programme and structure of the I.L.O. Measures to meet the consequences of a fire which destroyed some I.L.O. premises and documents were also discussed

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 18th April, 1966 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 654,483 compared with 658,925 at 19th April, 1965.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 13th March, was 58,500 of whom 51,219 were males and 7,281 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 50,863 (44,571 males and 6,292 females) while there were 7,637 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 8th March, 4.980 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,090 men, 797 women and 93 young persons. In addition 122 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 8th March 1967 was 25,882 consisting of 24,289 men and 1,593 women, of whom 13,081 men and 699 women were in em-

During the period 8th December 1966 to 8th March 1967 the number of vacancies filled was 1.969. The number of vacancies unfilled at 8th March was 9,261.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,211,400 in February (8,322,400 males 2,889,000 females). The total included 8.624.800 (5.907.900 males 2.716.900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,592,600 (1,499,800 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 47,000 lower than that for January 1967 and 337,000 lower than in February 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 47,000 lower than in January 1967 and 269,000 lower than in February 1966. The number in construction was 2,000 more than in January 1967 and 44,000 less than in February 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 13th March in Great Britain was 522,789. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 467,000 representing 2.0 per cent. of employees compared with about 454,000 in February.

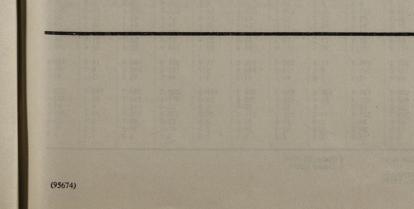
In addition, there were 2,028 unemployed school leavers and 44,151 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 568,968, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 33,872 lower than in February when the percentage rate was 2.6.

Among those wholly unemployed in March, 218,086 (41.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 240,064 (44 · 6 per cent.) in February; 88,495 (16 · 9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 97.822 (18.2 per cent.) in February.

Between February and March the number temporarily stopped fell by 21,000 and the number of school leavers unemployed by

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 8th March 1967, was 173,836; 6,226 more than on 8th February. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 184,000, compared



with about 188,000 in February. Including 82,141 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th March was 255,977; 20.346 more than on 8th February.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th February 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-repairing, was 1,822,700. This is about 30.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 156,600 or about 2.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st March 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 156.4 and 171.9, compared with 155.8 and 171.3 at 31st January 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 21st March the official retail prices index was 118.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) the same figure as at 21st February and compared with 114.6 at 22nd March 1966. The index figure for food was 117.5 the same figure as at 21st February.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 142, involving approximately 41,200 workers. During the month approximately 46,500 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 151,000 working days were lost, including 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-February 1967, and for the two preceding months and for February 1966.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

Industry	Februar	y 1966		Decemb	er 1966*		January	1967*		Februar	y 1967*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries	8,547 1	3,000 - 9	11,548-0	8,424 · 6	2,956 8	11,381-4	8,350 8	2,906 . 9	11,257 .7	/8,322 · 4	2,889 0	11,211-4
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,060-5	2,833 . 0	8,893 . 5	5,976 . 2	2,784 . 7	8,760 9	5,937 1	2,734.9	8,672 .0	5,907 9	2,716.9	8,624 8
Mining, etc.	571 ·8 512 ·9	22 · 7 17 · 5	594·5 530·4	543 · 0 484 · 8	22 · 7 17 · 4	565 · 7 502 · 2	541 · 5 483 · 3	22·7 17·4	564-2 500-7	540·4 482·2	22·7 17·4	563 · 1 499 · 6
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries	12.0 40.1 31.2 17.3	341 · 1 8 · 5 61 · 4 30 · 7 88 · 7 11 · 7 3 · 8 54 · 8 54 · 8 41 · 8 41 · 8 4 · 7 21 · 2 19 · 9 22 · 0 21 · 9	802 · 4 40 · 7 148 · 5 34 · 1 15 · 8 94 · 9 73 · 0 22 · 0 46 · 7 94 · 5 62 · 1 39 · 4	466 · 7 31 · 3 86 · 8 18 · 8 44 · 6 23 · 0 13 · 5 40 · 3 31 · 7 17 · 1 25 · 2 74 · 8 41 · 8 17 · 8	352 · 3 8 · 3 62 · 5 34 · 1 41 · 1 12 · 4 4 · 1 15 · 6 4 · 9 20 · 1 20 · 0 22 · 8 22 · 4	819.0 39.6 149.3 52.9 85.7 35.4 17.6 94.3 77.3 22.0 45.3 94.8 64.6 40.2	462 · 8 31 · 2 86 · 5 18 · 4 44 · 1 22 · 9 13 · 4 40 · 1 31 · 4 17 · 0 25 · 1 73 · 8 41 · 3 17 · 6	340 • 0 8 • 2 59 • 0 32 • 0 39 • 8 12 • 2 4 • 1 52 • 2 43 • 7 4 • 8 20 • 3 19 • 5 22 • 1 22 • 1	802 · 8 39 · 4 145 · 5 50 · 4 83 · 9 35 · 1 17 · 5 92 · 3 75 · 1 21 · 8 45 · 4 93 · 3 63 · 4 39 · 7	459 · 9 31 · 0 86 · 8 18 · 3 43 · 9 23 · 0 11 · 6 39 · 8 31 · 3 16 · 8 25 · 1 73 · 3 41 · 4 17 · 6	336:3 8·2 59·1 31·8 39·4 12·1 3·7 51·1 42·5 4·8 20·6 19·4 21·7 21·9	796 2 39 2 145 -5 50 1 83 -3 35 -1 15 - 90 -5 73 -5 21 -6 45 -7 92 - 63 -1 39 -5
Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials	16·3 24·1 5·8 176·4 34·5 18·2	146.0 § 3.9 1.8 47.3 44.4 10.5 13.6 12.5 6.6 4.8	522.9 1/6.9 28.0 7.6 223.7 78.9 28.7 47.4 39.0 37.7 15.0	375 • 9 15 • 7 24 • 0 5 • 7 175 • 1 35 • 7 19 • 6 33 • 0 26 • 1 31 • 3 9 • 7	146-2 § 4 · 1 1 ·8 46 ·5 44 · 7 11 · 3 13 · 5 12 · 8 6 · 3 4 · 6	522 · 1 16 · 3 28 · 1 7 · 5 221 · 6 80 · 4 30 · 9 46 · 5 38 · 9 37 · 6 14 · 3	374·1 15·6 24·0 5·6 174·0 35·6 19·6 32·8 26·1 31·2 9·6	143-8 \$ 4-1 1-7 45-9 43-6 11-3 13-4 12-5 6-2 4-5	517-9 16-2 28-1 7-3 219-9 79-2 30-9 46-2 38-6 37-4 14-1	373 · 6 15 · 5 24 · 0 5 · 6 174 · 2 35 · 4 19 · 6 32 · 8 25 · 9 31 · 0 9 · 6	143.4 8 4.1 1.8 46.1 43.3 11.2 13.2 12.5 6.1 4.5	517-1 16- 28- 7- 220- 78- 30- 46- 38- 37- 30- 46- 38- 37- 14-
Steel tubes	550 8 275 2 49 1 107 7 48 6 70 2	26.0 9.0 13.9 11.3	627 5 301 2 58 1 121 6 59 9 86 7	533.0 265.4 48.6 103.2 48.2 67.6	74.7 25.9 8.8 13.7 11.0 15.3	607 · 7 291 · 3 57 · 4 116 · 9 59 · 2 82 · 9	102·3 47·9	73-9 25-7 8-7 13-5 10-8 15-2	601-8 288-3 56-9 115-8 58-7 82-1	524 5 260 5 48 1 101 7 47 8 66 4	73-6 25-6 8-7 13-5 10-8 15-0	56 15 58 81
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors). Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	· 27·9 · 52·8 · 44·0 · 300·3 · 140·1	5-3 14-4 17-2 6-4 8-6 3-6 3-6 7-4 18-2 66-1 18-1 16-0 56-3 9-59-9 22-4 38-3 9-59-9 22-4 38-3 9-59-9 22-4 38-3 9-59-9 22-4 38-3 9-59-9 22-4 3-6 3-6 136-2 2-4-3 3-6 3-6 4-7-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 6-4 18-2 1-7-2 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-2 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 7-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 6-1 1-7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2 7-2	71-1 44-9 52-3 31-5 62-2 366-4 158-2 26-3 248-8 137-6 15-2 232-8 66-3 89-5 300-6 60-9	55.3 36.4 42.7 26.7 51.9 45.1 300.1 142.1 19.8 191.5 88.6 6.6 6 66 6173.4 43.5 54.5 54.5 54.5 54.5 535.5	3.7 7.66 18.5 65.3 18.6 6.1 54.7 48.7 8.5 56.8 21.7 40.5 128.5	63.6 365.4 160.7 25.9 246.2 137.3 15.1 230.2 65.2 95.0 296.0 59.3	31.8 80.9 54.9 36.2 42.3 26.5 51.4 45.4 298.3 140.4 19.8 190.6 88.7 6.7 6.7 172.5 43.2 54.4 4 166.9 35.0	14.6 17.0 6.3 8.4 18.2 64.5 18.4 64.5 18.4 64.5 18.4 64.5 18.4 8.2 8.2 56.1 21.4 40.1 126.0 22.9	71.9 42.55 50.7 30.2 58.8 63.66 362.8 158.8 158.8 25.9 244.9 136.9 136.9 14.9 228.6 64.6 94.5 292.9 57.9	140.1 19.6 189.9 88.2 6.6 170.6 43.1 54.5 166.1 34.7 80.6	3.7 7.3 18.0 64.1 18.5 5.6 54.2 47.9 8.2 55.8 21.4 40.3 125.6 21.9 68.6	37 95 71 42 50 300 58 63 361 158 25 244 1366 14 226 64 94 291 56 16 15 15 16 16 17 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . Shipbuilding and ship repairing . Marine engineering .	. 191 .6 . 145.4 . 46.2	8.4	153.8	147.7	11.6 8.6 3.0	156.3	146.9	8.7	155.6	145.7	8.7	154
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	. 743 4 . 434 4 . 19 0 . 212 2 . 34 0 . 40 5 . 3 3	115-4 63-4 7-2 37-5 2-8 2-8 2-8	497.8 26.2 249.7 36.8 42.8	401 · 4 18 · 7 215 · 9 31 · 1 39 · 8	56.9 7.0 39.3 2.9 2.2	458-3 25-7 255-2 34-0 42-0	398.6 18.5 216.0 30.9 39.6	56·0 6·9 39·0 2·9 2·2	454.6 25.4 255.0 33.8 41.8	396·7 18·1 216·7 30·7 39·5	55.7 6.7 39.1 2.9 2.2	452 24 255 33 2 41

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1967 count of national insurance cards. † Industries included in the Index of Production *i.e.* Order II (Mining and quarrying)— Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III-XVI. § Under 1,000.

Industry

Metal goods not elsew Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, riv Wire and wire manufac Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and pr Other metal industries

Textiles Production of man-ma Spinning of cotton, ma Weaving of cotton, ma Woollen and worsted

Jute Jute Rope, twine and net . Hosiery and other knit Lace Carpets . Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industrie

Leather, leather goods Leather (tanning, etc.) Leather goods Fur.

Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwe Men's and boys' tailore Women's and girls' tai Overalls and men's shi Dresses, lingerie, infan Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear

Bricks, pottery, glass, Bricks, fireclay, and refu Pottery . . . Glass . . . Cement . . . Abrasives and other bu

Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholste Bedding, etc. Shop and office-fitting Wooden containers an Miscellaneous wood an

Paper, printing and pu Paper and board . Cardboard boxes, carte Other manufactures of Printing, publishing of Other printing, publish

Other manufacturing in Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports Miscellaneous stationer Plastics moulding and f Miscellaneous manufact

Construction

Gas, electricity and w Electricity Water supply

3.2

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

THOUSANDS

	Februar	y 1966		Decemb	er 1966*		January	1967*		Februar	y 1967.*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
vhere specified	392.5	204.7	597·2	385 - 2	197.0	582·2	382-1	193·4 8·7	575 · 5 24 · 9	378-7 16-2	192·2 8·7	570- 24-
		8·7 6·3	24·7 13·3	16·2 7·2	8.8	25·0 13·3	16.2	6.0	13.1	7.0	5.9	12.
vets, etc	28.6	17.7	46.3	28.6	16.0	44.6	28.5	15.8	44.3	28.4	15.6	44.
actures	34.7	10.9	45.6	33.5	10.7	44.2	33.2	10.5	43.7	32.7	10.4	43 · 36 ·
	16.9	21.5	38.4	16.7	20.6	37·3 28·0	16·5 16·1	20·3 11·5	36·8 27·6	16·7 16·0	20·2 11·5	27.
recious metals refining	16.4	12·1 127·5	28·5 400·4	16.3	11·7 123·1	389.8	264.5	120.6	385 - 1	261.7	119.9	381 .
·s	112.3	127.5	+ 00F	200 /	125 1	507 0	Sin States	CELES ET MATE			11 TRACINGS IN	
	364.6	398.6	763 . 2	355 1	380 . 4	735 . 5	351.3	373.4	724.7	348.6	368.3	716.
de fibres	37.1	8.1	45.2	35.3	7.7	43·0 93·6	35·0 37·5	7·6 54·3	42.6 91.8	34·8 37·0	7·5 53·0	42· 90·
an-made fibres, etc an-made fibres, etc		58·9 51·1	98·5 91·9	38 · 1 38 · 8	55·5 47·2	86.0	38.1	45.9	84.0	37.6	45.1	82.
	0.5 1	91.0	176.1	82.8	85.0	167.8	81.9	83.4	165.3	81.2	82.2	163.
	8.8	8.4	17.2	8.6	7.9	16.5	8.5	7.8	16.3	8.5	7.8	16.
itted goods	4.5	6.5	11.0	4.3	6.0	10-3	4.3	5.9	10.2	4.3	5·9 87·9	10.
itted goods	40.4	90.8	131-2	41.1	90-7 3-8	131.8	40·9 3·5	89·2 3·7	130·1 7·2	40·6 3·5	3.7	7.
• • • • •	3.5	4·0 17·8	41.7	23.4	16.9	40.3	23.2	16.7	39.9	23.1	16.6	39.
Superior States of States	7.9	13.3	21.2	7.9	12.4	20.3	7.8	12.3	20.1	7.8	12.2	20.
	9.2	19-3	28.5	9.2	18.5	27.7	9.1	18.1	27.2	9.3	18.0	27.
a she was a state of the read	45.0	21.6	66.6	43-7	21.0	64.7	43.4	20.8	64.2	43·1 17·8	20·7 7·7	63 · 25 ·
es	18.8	7.8	26.6	18.4	7.8	26.2	18.1	7.7	25.8	17.0	1.1	25.
s and fur	34.0	25.6	59.6	32.3	24.0	56.3	32.0	23.6	55.6	31.8	23.3	55·
and fellmongery .		6.0	26.8	19.7	5.6	25.3	19-5	5.5	25.0	19.3	5.5	24.
	8.9	15.4	24.3	8.6	14.4	23.0	8-5	14.2	22.7	8.6	14.2	22· 7·
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.3	4.2	8.5	4.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	3.9	7.9	3.9	3.6	1.
r	140.5	386.8	527.3	136.7	376.8	513.5	136.5	372.0	508·5	135.9	370.2	506 -
/ear	7.3	21.9	29.2	7.6	22.9	30.5	7.5	22.4	29.9	7.4	22.1	29.
ed outerwear	31.3	86.9	118-2	30.9	86.7	117.6	30.7	85.6	116.3	30.6	85.0	115.
ilored outerwear	18.5	45.8	64.3	17.2	43.0	60.2	17.1	42·4 35·3	59·5 42·5	17.2	42·4 34·9	59· 42·
ints, underwear, etc	6·4 15·2	38·2 95·4	44·6 110·6	6·5 15·3	35-8 93-1	42·3 108·4	7.2	92.0	107.1	15.0	91.8	106.
nts' wear, etc.	3.8	8.0	11.8	3.8	8.0	11.8	3.8	8.0	11.8	3.9	8.0	11.
s		32.2	40.8	8.8	32.7	41.5	8.7	32-2	40.9	8.7	31.9	40.
		58.4	107.8	46.6	54.6	101.2	46.4	54 · 1	100.5	46.0	54 · 1	100.
cement, etc	270.1	79.1	349.2	264.6	78.3	342.9	262.3	77 · 1	339.4	260.9	76.9	337.
fractory goods		7.2	70.3	59.4	6.6	66.0	58-4	6.4	64.8	57.8	6.3	64.
	29.9	34.6	64.5	29.9	34.7	64.6	29-8	34.1	63.9	29.6	34.1	63.
	60.3	20.0	80.3	59.8	19.8	7.9.6	59.8	19.5	79-3	59.4	19.4	78.
uilding materials	16.2	1.6	17.8	16.3	1.6	17.9	16.2	1.6	17.8	16.2	1.6	17.
uilding materials .	100-6	15.7	1.16.3	99.2	15.6	114.8	98-1	15.5	113.6	97.9	15.5	115.
	234.9	59-6	294-5	225 . 2	57 . 1	282.3	222.6	55.8	278.4	221.7	55.7	277.
	83.9	13.6	97-5	82.4	13.4	95.8	81.8	13.4	95.2	81.8	13.5	95.
ery	80-0	21.7	101.7	75.4	20.2	95.6	74.1	19-2	93.3	73.4	19.0	92· 16·
• • • • • • •	9·5 28·3	8·4 4·8	J.79 33-1	8·9 27·0	7·8 4·7	16·7 31·7	8·7 27·0	7.6	16·3 31·6	8.6		31.
nd baskets	18.3	5.5	23.8	17.6	5.5	23.1	17.3	5.5	22.8	17.0		22.
nd cork manufactures	14.9	5.6	20.5	13.9	5.5	19.4	13.7	5.5	19.2	13.7		19.
				101.0		(40.0	100 0	215 4	125 4	418.3	214.5	632.
ublishing	419.3	220.7	640·0	421.8	218.4	640·2	420·0 76·5	215·4 21·0	635·4 97·5			
tons, etc	33.9	31.6	97·1 65·5	33.3	21.4	98·3 64·3	33.1	30.3	63.4	32.7	29.8	62.
f paper and board .	38.2	38.5	76.7	37.5	36.4	73.9	37.6	35.9	73.5	37.3	35.8	73.
newspapers, etc	108.6	32.4	141.0	1.09.0	33.2	142.2	1.08 . 8	33 - 1	141.9	108.7	33.1	141.
hing. bookbinding, etc.	163.0	96.7	259.7	165.1	96.4	261.5	164.0	95 · 1	259 · 1	163-6	94.8	258.
industries	204.9	130.9	335 . 8	203.2	132.3	335 - 5	202 . 1	129.7	331 . 8	201 . 5.	129.6	331 -
	95.3	37.4	1.32.7	92.7	36.4	129.1	92.3	36.0	128.3	92.0	35.8	127.
h, etc	9.5	2.5	12.0	9.0	2.3	11.3	8.9	2.3	11.2	8.8	2.3	11.
1	7.1	7.0	14.1	7.1	7.0	14.1	7.1	6.9	14.0	7.0	7.0	14.
s equipment rs'goods	13.2	24.4	37.6	1.4·3 5·2	26·8 6·0	41.1	13.9	26·0 5·7	39·9 10·8	13.8	25·8 5·8	10.
fabricating	53.0	39.0	92-0	53.2	39.5	92.7	53-2	38.7	91.9	53.1	38.6	91.
turing industries .	21.6	14.6	36.2	21.7	14.3	36.0	21.6	1:4.1	35.7	21.7	14.3	36.
	1,546.0	91·0	1,637.0	1,530.8	92·8	1,623 · 6	1,497:-8	92.8	1,590.6	1,499-8	92·8	1,592.
ater	368.8	54.2	423.0	374.6	56.6	431·2	374.4	56.5	430 . 9	374.3	56.6	430
ater.	106.1	17.9	124.0	1.08.2	19.0	127.2	1.08.5	19-1	127.6	108.6	19.2	127.
	220.9	32.8	253.7	223.9	33.9	257.8	223.5	33.7	257.2	223.3	33.6	256.
	41.8	3.5	45.3	42.5	3.7	46.2	42.4	3.7	46.1	42.4	3.8	46

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1967 count of national insurance cards. Note: From the May 1966 issue of the Gazette, the publication of monthly estimates for some other industries was discontinued. The unpublished figures are available

each month on request from the Director of Statistics (Division C.1), Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts., even though some are not considered sufficiently reliable for publication

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 18th February, 1967, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,822,700, or about 30.9 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 156,600 or 2.7 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 18th February, 1967

ndustry		TIVES WO	DRKING		OPERAT	TIVES ON	SHORT	TIME							
	OVERT	IME	Hours o time wo		Stood of whole w		Working	g part of v	veek	Total					
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours los Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours los	st Average		
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	All Strategy	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)			
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	168·5 33·4	30·8 32·4	1,491 297	8·8 8·9	<u>0·4</u>	15·4 0·6	2 · I 0 · I	24 .5 0.7	11 · 6 5 · 1	2·5 0·1	0·5 0·1	40 ∙ 0 I ∙ 2	16·1 8·8		
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	74 · 9 33 · 8	25 · 9 27 · 4	734 362	9·8 10·7	<u>0 · 1</u>	2·3 1·9	0·1 —	· 0 ·	13·4 9·4	0 · I 0 · I		* 3·4 2·1	24 ·7 34·4		
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	115 · 1 29 · 1 33 · 7	25 ·8 13·7 37·5	1,042 276 303	9·1 9·5 9·0	0·3 0·1	12.6 5.7 0.2	20·2 ·8 7·	172.5 99.9 61.3	8·5 8:5 8·7	20·5 12·0 7·1	4.6 5.6 7.9	185 · 1 105 · 6 61 · 5	9.0 8.8 8.7		
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	632 · 4 452 · 9 179 · 7	42 · 4 48 · 8 31 · 8	5,119 3,703 1,415	8·1 8·2 7·9	0·9 0·2 0·6	37 · 5 10 · 4 27 · 3	10·3 6·3 4·0	97 · 4 61 · 7 35 · 7	9.5 9.8 8.9	11·2 6·5 4·6	0·8 0·7 0·8	135 · 0 71 · 8 62 · 9	12 · 1 · 3 · 7		
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	181 · 3 96 · 9 68 · 4	32 · 2 27 · 7 49 · 2	1,348 706 526	7·4 7·3 7·7	0·2 0·2	7·3 7·1 ─	29 · 9 28 · 9	311 · 7 297 · 6	10·4 10·3	30 · 1 29 · 1	5·3 8·3 —	319·0 304·7	10·6 10·5		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .	140.7	33.4	1,162	8.3	0.2	6.8	11-7	104 · 1	8.9	11.9	2.8	110.8	9.3		
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Wollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Textile finishing.	107.0 16.0 35.6 10.2 5.9 17.8	18·2 10·5 26·2 9·6 18·4 35·0	837 116 310 54 47 141	7.8 7.3 8.7 5.3 8.0 7.9	6.5 3.2 0.3 2.3 0.5 0.1	273 · 0 135 · 1 11 · 3 94 · 8 20 · 1 5 · 7	30 · 0 12 · 4 4 · 0 8 · 4 0 · 8 2 · 7	288 · 8 119 · 0 37 · 8 79 · 1 8 · 7 28 · 8	9.6 9.4 9.4 11.3 10.8	36.5 15.6 4.3 10.6 1.3 2.8	6·2 10·2 3·2 10·0 3·9 5·5	561 · 8 254 · 1 49 · 1 174 · 0 28 · 9 34 · 5	15.4 16.3 11.4 16.3 23.0 12.3		
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.8	22.7	67	7.6	-	0.8	0.7	4.7	6.7	0.7	1.8	5 · 4	7.6		
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear.	33·2 2·0 9·6 5·1	8·2 8·6 10·4 10·2	174 12 52 25	5·2 6·1 5·4 5·0	0.6 	26 · 5 0 · 5 1 · 9 4 · 0	28·2 1·0 8·3 0·9	186·2 9·2 41·3 10·4	6.6 9.2 5.0 11.2	28.8 1.0 8.4 1.0	7·1 4·4 9·1 2·1	212·8 9·7 43·1 14·4	7·4 9·6 5·2 14·0		
Overall's and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Footwear	1.9 4.8 6.9	5.5 5.9 8.2	9 24 34	4·8 5·0 4·9	0·1 0·2 0·1	5.7 7.8 2.3	1.5 1.1 14.4	12·6 13·4 92·4	8·2 11·8 6·4	14.5	4·9 1·6 17·2	18·3 21·2 94·7	11.0 16.0 6.5		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Pottery	78 · 9 7 · 7	31 · 4 14 · 8	779 60	9·9 7·7	<u>0·2</u>	7·0 0·5	2·5 1·6	22·8 4·0	9·3 8·8	2·6 1·6	1.0 3.1	29·8 14·5	11·3 9·0		
Timber, furniture, etc Furniture and upholstery	66 · 2 15 · 8	33·3 23·0	529 108	8·0 6·9	0·5 0·4	20·5 16·6	5·3 4·4	57 · 7 48 · 9	10·8 11·2	5·8 4·8	2·9 6·9	78 · 1 65 · 5	13.4		
Paper, printing and publishing	144-9 24-1	34 · 8 32 · 8	1,150 246	7·9 10·2	<u>0·1</u>	2·4 0·3	2·4 1·9	20·5 16·6	8·7 8·9	2·4 1·9	0·6 2·6	22.9 16.9	9·5 9·0		
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	32.8	44.3	243	7.4		-	-	-	-	-		2.1	26.0		
etc.	58.1	35.9	440	7.5		1.4	-	0.7	14.5	0·1 3·4	1.4	33.7	10.1		
Other manufacturing industries . Rubber .	70 · 9 29 · 5	29·4 30·8	602 249	8·5 8·4	0.2	7·4 0·1	3·2 2·2	26·3 17·6	8·3 7·9	3.4	2.3	17.7	8.0		
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1822.7	30.9	15,034	8.2	10.0	419.5	146.6	1318.3	9.0	156.6	2.7	1737 . 8	H		

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 13TH MARCH 1967

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 13th March 1967 was 522,789; 419,526 males and 103,263 females and 12,159 higher than on 13th February. The seasonally adjusted figure was 466,900 or 2.0 per cent. of employees, compared with 1.9 per cent. in February 1967 and 1.2 per cent. in March 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 13,000 in the four weeks between the February and March counts and by about 6,000 per month on average between December and March. Between 13th February and 13th March, the number of school

leavers registered as unemployed fell by 713 to 2,028 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 21,000 to 44,151. The total registered unemployed fell by 33,872 to 568,968, representing $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of employees compared with $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. in February. The total included 46,789 married

Of the 524,817 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 88,495 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 52,573 from 2 to 4 weeks, 77,018 from 4 to 8 weeks and 306,731 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.9 per cent of this total, compared with 29.4 per cent. in February, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for 41.6 per cent. of the total, compared with 44.6 per cent. in February.

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unempl Total	137,073	71,433	14,679	36,775	54,881	27,774	41,854	76,856	50,674	87,689	40,713	568,968	41,551	610,519	95,397	56,355
Men Boys Women Married Women Girls	112,739 3,182 19,413 7,669 1,739	60,003 1,482 9,225 3,736 723	11,596 401 2,370 937 312	28,310 843 6,889 2,617 733	43,714 1,146 9,245 3,793 776	21,642 593 4,932 1,873 607	33,183 1,065 6,708 2,923 898	55,965 1,899 17,630 8,491 1,362	40,026 1,601 7,923 3,834 1,124	61,728 2,583 21,263 11,097 2,115	29,599 1,579 8,050 3,555 1,485	438,502 14,892 104,423 46,789 11,151	27,450 1,428 11,752 6,568 921	465,952 16,320 116,175 53,357 12,072	79,381 2,123 12,788 4,993 1,105	44,954 1,460 8,995 3,613 946
Percentage rates*																
Total Males Females	1.7 2.3 0.7	1.5 2.1 0.5	2·4 3·0 1·3	2·7 3·3 1·6	2·3 2·9 1·2	1.9 2.4 .1	2.0 2.5 1.0	2·5 3·1 1·6	3·8 4·7 2·0	4·0 4·7 2·8	4·0 4·6 2·9	2·4 3·0 2·4	8·1 9·1 6·5		1.6 2.3 0.6	2.0 2.6 1.0
Temporarily stopp Total		1,091	465	340	14154	4.000			1.00		700		~	44 505 1	1 207	2 0 2 2
Men Boys Women Girls	4,659 4,177 20 425 37	992 5 93 1	191 	250 1 71 18	14,156 11,918 89 2,066 83	4,000 2,737 10 1,074 179	4,165 3,203 95 738 129	8,441 3,803 120 4,259 259	1,619 1,280 39 224 76	5,518 3,875 187 1,229 227	788 614 2 161 11	44,151 32,048 563 10,472 1,068	2,444 719 50 1,383 292	46,595 32,767 613 11,855 1,360	1,287 1,159 17 110 1	3,837 3,209 540 85
Wholly unemploye	d	1 Marie					10		EN CONTRACTOR							
Total Males Females	132,414 111,724 20,690	70,342 60,488 9,854	14,214 11,806 2,408	36,435 28,902 7,533	40,725 32,853 7,872	23,774 19,488 4,286	37,689 30,950 6,739	68,415 53,941 14,474	49,055 40,308 8,747	82,171 60,249 21,922	39,925 30,562 9,363	524,817 420,783 104,034	39,107 28,109 10,998	563,924 448,892 115,032	94,110 80,328 13,782	52,518 43,202 9,316
Males wholly unem	and the second second second second															
Men Boys Under 2 weeks 2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	108,562 3,162 21,997 12,024 17,285 60,418	59,011 1,477 12,995 7,188 9,965 30,340	11,405 401 1,669 1,026 1,782 7,329	28,060 842 3,489 2,315 3,704 19,394	31,796 1,057 5,171 3,429 5,070 19,183	18,905 583 2,860 1,836 2,691 12,101	29,980 970 5,851 3,406 4,359 17,334	52,162 1,779 10,204 5,456 7,684 30,597	38,746 1,562 5,063 3,313 5,112 26,820	57,853 2,396 8,150 5,274 7,482 39,343	28,985 1,577 3,562 2,451 3,963 20,586	406,454 14,329 68,016 40,530 59,132 253,105	26,731 1,378 3,012 2,250 4,028 18,819	433,185 15,707 71,028 42,780 63,160 271,924	78,222 2,106 16,127 8,959 12,687 42,555	41,745 1,457 7,539 4,091 6,380 25,192
emales wholly une	100	2.5		193											,	
Women Girls Under 2 weeks 2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	18,988 1,702 6,062 2,940 3,725 7,963	9,132 722 3,613 1,496 1,656 3,089	2,145 263 404 307 473 1,224	6,818 715 1,147 711 1,190 4,485	7,179 693 1,549 920 1,375 4,028	3,858 428 874 520 802 2,090	5,970 769 1,506 893 1,309 3,031	13,371 1,103 3,156 1,803 2,873 6,642	7,699 1,048 1,445 996 1,486 4,820	20,034 1,888 3,192 2,136 3,307 13,287	7,889 1,474 1,144 817 1,346 6,056	93,951 10,083 20,479 12,043 17,886 53,626	10,369 629 1,136 1,067 1,779 7,016	104,320 10,712 21,615 13,110 19,665 60,642	12,678 1,104 4,528 2,028 2,448 4,778	8,455 861 1,938 1,219 1,750 4,409
chool-leavers uner			TON .	MEN							-, ,					.,
Boys Girls	69 111	90 48	20 15	61 36	96 55	44 24	104 57	59 39	167 71	326 206	211 157	1,257 771	231 77	1,488 848	124 81	65 45
Wholly unemploye	d excludio 132,134	and the state of the second		36 338	40 574	23 706	37 528	68 317	49.917	81 639 1	39 557	522,789	38 799	561,588 [93,905	52,408
Wholly unemploye (seasonally												1		1		5
adjusted)	1		-	31,800	36,600	21,000	34,000	63,100	44,000	73,800	36,200	466,900	35,800	-	83,300	43,300
* Numbers registe otal number of emp	red as une loyees (en	employed aployed a	expressed nd unemp	d as a pe ployed) at	rcentage mid-1966	of the est 6, except	timated for the			SOUTH E are not ye			and Sour	THERN REGI	IONS for w	hich mic

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The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in March are analysed by category and region in Table 1 and by the industry, if any, in which they were last employed in Table 2. The wholly unemployed in Great Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in Table 3.

Duration in week	s		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less . Over I, up to 2	•	:	36,627 25,724	3,397 2,268	9,801 7,102	2,105 1,471	51,930 36,565
Up to 2			62,351	5,665	16,903	3,576	88,495
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	÷	:	20,445 17,670	1,404 1,011	5,504 4,896	955 688	28,308 24,265
Over 2, up to 4			38,115	2,415	10,400	1,643	52,573
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8		:	16,361 40,284	821 1,666	4,534 11,473	606 1,273	22,322 54,696
Over 4, up to 8			56,645	2,487	16,007	1,879	77,018
Over 8			249,343	3,762	50,641	2,985	306,731
Total			406,454	14,329	93,951	10,083	524,817
Up to 8—per cent	-		38.7	73.7	46.1	70.4	41.6

 Table 2
 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 13th March, 1967

Industry 2 *	Wh	EAT BRITAIN oolly employed cluding:casuals	Tempor	arily	Total			Total	DKINGD	OM.
4.	Contraction of the second second		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries 420, . 231, . 118,	510 35,389	32,611 29,841 29,606	11,540 11,130 11,125	453,394 261,351 147,613.	115,574 46,519 45,387	568,968 307,870 193,000	482,272 277,684 154,300	128,247 53,611 52,367	610,519 331,295 206,667
Agriculture, for each / finning	. 9,	916 1,599 847 1,563 378 21 691 15	1,672 137, 21 1,514	82 80 2	14,588 9,984 399 4,205	1,681 1,643 21 17	16,269 11,627 420 4;222	17,716 12,871 427 4,418	1,779 1,739 21 19	19,495 14,610 448 4,437
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk: clay, sand and gravel extraction	. 7,	798 173 595 129 509 11 288 4 426	19 1 1		8,817 7,596 510 288	173 129 11 4 29	8,990 7,725 521 292 452	9,018 7,598 668 311 441	176 130 13 4 29	9,194 7,728 681 315 470
Other mining and quarrying	. III; . 2, . 1, 	406 29 785 5,441 551 70 433 748 544 473 094 703 552 220 567 78 826 711 979 979 597 77 530 304 387 258 217 508 508 209	17 135 2 2 34 40 8 1 44 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	264 	423 11,920 553 2,435 578 1,134 560 568 870 979 598 530 1,388 1,219 508	5;705 70 748 485 769 226 78 766 942 77 308 259 768 209	452 17;625 623 3,183 1,063 1,903 786 646 1,636 1,921 675 838 1,647 1,987 717	12,818 621 2,564 583 1,446 663 570 895 1,081 614 538 1,411 1,286 546	6,538 83 820, 492' 904 291 85 787' 1,114, 79 312, 268 792 511	19,356 704 3,384 1,075 2,350 954 655 1,682 2,195 693 850 1,679 2,078 1,677
Tobacco	. 6, . 2, 	723 1,548 245 3 909 47 87 5 860 351 541 453 325 337 642 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 124 472 35	20 — — 12 2 — 2 1 3 3 —	16 	6,743 245 909 87 2,872 543 325 644 473 423 222	1,564 3 47 5 351 467 337 124 126 69 35	8,307 248 956 92 3,223 1,010 662 768 599 492 257	6,880 246. 921 87 2,960 552 328 654 475 431 226	1,590 3 48 5 364 468 341 125 130 71 35	8,470 249 969 92 3,324 1,020 669 779 605 502 261
Metal manufacture	. 5 . 2	,105 885 ,556 230 810 65 ,907 268 585 130 ,247 192	6,644 3,357 292 2,446 294 255	164 26 8 95 29 6	17,749 8,913 1,102 5,353 879 1,502	1,049 256 73 363 159 198	18,798 9,169 1,175 5,716 1,038 1,700	17,847 8,961 1,108 5,380 883 1,515	1,059 256 75 366 163 199	18,906 9,217 1,183 5,746 1,046
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Other machinery Other machinery Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc Watches and clocks Electrical machinery. Insulated wires and cables. Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus. Other electrical goods	· I · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,643 6,839 487 235 235 185 688 123 432 42 535 80 404 36 729 60 476 174 ,138 842 ,452 113 280 49 ,870 451 859 395 142 226 ,675 540 741 180 807 486 2,221 1,632 ,233 499 ,239 673		742 1 13 44 44 	29,039, 496 1,326 729 432 576 407 765 485 6,434 2,991 287 3,597 866 144 1,742 825 807 2,226 2,234 1,670	7,581 53 186 136 42 124 36 60 174 860 129 50 469 398 226 551 188 487 1,899 767 746	36,620 549 1,512 865 474 700 443 825 659 7,294 3,120 337 4,066 1,264 370 2,293 1,013 1,294 4,125 3,001 2,416	30,714 511 1,342 734 465 696 410 773 505 6,510 3,012 289 3,706 878 145 1,813 852 828 3,294 2,265 1,686	8,340 56 188 139 42 162 38 62 188 877 131 52 481 427 226 602 212 212 584 2,298 812 763	39,054 567 1,530 873 507 858 448 835 693 7,387 3,143 3,143 3,143 3,143 3,143 3,143 1,305 3,77 2,415 1,066 1,412 5,592 3,077 2,445
Shipbuilding and marine engineering		7740 206 5,968 151 772 55	579 569 10	19 19	8,319 7,537 782	225 170 55	8,544 7,707 837	9;249 8,414 835	235 180 55	9,48 4 8,594 890
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. tocomotives and railway track equipment. Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	. 7	J,751 I,211 7,306 797 496 96 ,447 242 776 26 533 18 193 32	601 3 1 19	643 569 74 	18,561 14,492 1,097 1,450 777 552 193	1,854; 1,366 170, 242 26, 18 32	20,415 15,858 1,267 1,692 803 570 225	18,823 14,619 1,102 1,569 778 562 193	1,909 1,375 177 279 27 18 33	20,732 15,994 1,279 1,848 805 580 220
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0,149 2,652 481 113 213 90 398 166 501 101 289 246 304 103 7,963 1,833	11 30 20. 131 	529 12: 25: 36 — 456	13,850 492 243 418 632 289 338 11,438	3,181 113 102 191 137 246 103 2,289	17,031 605 345 609 769 535 441 13,727	13,977 498 244 423 645 296 341 11,530	3,230 115 110 193 141 253 106 2,312	17,207 613 354 616 786 549 447 13,842
Textiles		3,060 5,075 379 9,279 665 ,021 851 ,878 1,127 532 109 161 145 696 903 61 42 356 2755 156 153 294 287 916 345 331 74	68 1,411 699 281 26 6 568 6 401 12 5 462	6,504 113 2,123 1,266 964 104 30 1,395 154 63 32 246 14	1,378	11,579 212 2,788 2,117 2,091 213 175 2,298 42 429 216 319 591 88	23,623 659 5,478 3,837 4,250 771 342 3,562 109 1,186 384 618 1,969 458	176	14,241 232 3,548 2,608 2,225 2,14 2,523 9 8 465 2,36 1,074 7,13 90	27,98 73 6,95 4,64 4,47 77 4,11 3,92 17 1,32 411 1,45 2,220 46

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Table 2 (continued)										
Industry	Wholly	BRITAIN yed g casuals)	Tempora stopped	arily	Total		in the second	'UNITE Total	DKINGD	MOM
a strandistic touche autor development discricto tables	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	981 591 279 111	381 137 204 40	217 199 11 7	42 30 8 4	1,198 790 290 118	423 167 212 44	1,621 957 502 162	1,231 817 296 118	438 174 220 44	1,669 991 516 162
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,885 173 428 556 151 341 102 207 927	4,516 202 919 516 496 1,237 86 476 584	304 25 11 15 4 18 101 3 127	1,250 77 119 70 171 339 80 310 84	3,189 198 439 571 155 359 203 210 1,054	5,766 279 1,038 586 667 1,576 166 786 668	8,955 477 1,477 1,157 822 1,935 369 996 1,722	3,327 202 462 572 222 370 208 222 1,069	8,014 363 1,207 590 2,074 1,904 189 913 774	11,341 565 1,669 1,162 2,296 2,274 397 1,135 1,843
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6,488 2,161 745 1,325 140 2,117	899 165 312 297 10 115	542 25 319 56 1 141	283 36 245 — 2	7,030 2,186 1,064 1,381 141 2,258	1,182 201 557 297 10 117	8,212 2,387 1,621 1,678 151 2,375	7,243 2,265 1,087 1,391 145 2,355	1,230 206 583 302 12 127	8,473 2,471 1,670 1,693 157 2,482
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,140 1,977 2,586 231 515 502 329	748 178 270 111 52 70 67	963 40 837 60 8 9 9	167 9 136 16 4 2	7,103 2,017 3,423 291 523 511 338	915 187 406 127 52 74 69	8,018 2,204 3,829 418 575 585 407	7,366 2,104 3,545 301 533 517 366	953 191 430 130 54 74 74	8,319 2,295 3,975 431 587 591 440
Paper, printing and publishing. Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	4,735 1,170 550 487 1,111 1,417	1,997 353 401 283 281 679	649 369 2 43 173 62	291 203 31 4 2 51	5,384 1,539 552 530 1,284 1,479	2,288 556 432 287 283 730	7,672 2,095 984 817 1,567 2,209	5,494 1,559 583 538 1,319 1,495	2,408 563 491 296 295 763	7,902 2,122 1,074 834 1,614 2,258
Other manufacturing industries	4,822 1,776 287 134 421 123 1,558 523	1,864 344 68 103 479 81 564 225	662 559 21 	211 24 — 118 10 57 2	5,484 2,335 308 134 455 125 1,593 534	2,075 368 68 103 597 91 621 227	7,559 2,703 376 237 1,052 216 2,214 761	5,589 2,389 309 138 469 126 1,619 539	2,182 393 68 106 650 98 632 235	7,771 2,782 377 244 1,119 224 2,251 774
Construction	100,739	703	206	4	100,945	707	101,652	110,204	800	111,004
Gas, electricity and water .	3,966 1,710 1,808 448	251 93 144 14	10 9		3,976 1,711 1,817 448	252 93 145 14	4,228 1,804 1,962 462	4,162 1,779 1,913 470	268 95 159 14	4,430 1,874 2,072 484
Transport and communication	32,920 7,190 3,618 6,288 7,344 2,091 549 4,121 1,719	2,222 265 673 113 139 33 79 571 349	512 6 11 34 68 330 2 8 53	15 5 3 5	33,432 7,196 3,629 6,322 7,412 2,421 551 4,129 1,772	2,237 266 674 118 139 .33 .79 574 354	35;669 7,462 4,303 6,440 7,551 2,454 630 4,703 2,126	35,886 7,379 4,388 6,608 7,807 2,965 570 4,378 1,791	2,348 270 693 121 147 35 80 631 371	38,234 7,649 5,081 6,729 7,954 3,000 650 5,009 2,162
Distributive trades . Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	40,263 11,138 20,214 4,313	18,851 2,631 15,678 227	205 92 59 7	133 32 80	40,468 11,230 20,273 4,320	18,984 2,663 15,758 227	59,452 13,893 36,031 4,547	42,708 11,892 21,409 4,576	20,775 3,010 17,148 254	63,483 14,902 38,557 4,830
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	4,598	315 1,303	47	21	4,645 8,226	336 1 ,304	4,981 9,530	4,831 8,396	363	5,194 9,838
Professional and scientific services . Accountancy services . Educational services . Legal services . Medical and dental services . Religious organisations . Other professional and scientific services .	7,101 394 2,528 275 2,719 167 1,018	6,575 139 1,607 294 4,151 64 320	19 	18 0 - - 	7,120 395 2,538 275 2,724 167 1,021	6,593 139 1,617 295 4,157 64 321	13,713 534 4,155 570 6,881 231 1,342	7,380 408 2,617 281 2,845 191 1,038	7,269 162 1,767 337 4,581 75 347	14,649 570 4,384 618 7,426 266 1,385
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes. Hairdnessing and manicure Private domestic service	40,983 3,674 2,713 1,555 16,997 1,161 415 6,933 294 1,090 968 5,183	21,968 1,265 494 436 11,275 1,362 359 1,156 27 1,094 2,744 1,756	301 28 17 31 52 2 15 40 7 8 8 93	157 6 18 53 8 3 – 29 18 18	41,284 3,702 2,730 1,586 17,049 1,163 430 6,973 301 1,098 976 5,276	22,125 1,271 500 454 11,328 1,370 362 1,156 27 1,123 2,762 1,772	63,409 4,973 3,230 2,040 28,377 2,533 792 8,129 328 2,221 3,738 7,048	42,852 3,809 2,816 1,682 17,677 1,211 444 7,292 327 1,134 1,064 5,396	23,821 1,297 514 461 11,964 1,508 399 1,209 28 1,213 3,340 1,888	66,673 5,106 3,330 2,143 29,641 2,719 843 8,501 355 2,347 4,404 7,284
Public administration	21,588 8,333 •13,255	3,102 1,641 1,461	50 13 37	_4 _4	21,638 8,346 13,292	3,106 1,641 1,465	24,744 9,987 14,757	22,695 8,810 13,885	3,428 1,863 1,565	26,123 10,673 15,450
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,541 23,746 22,489 1,257	133 12,892 12,121 771			1,541 23,746 22,489 1,257	133 12,892 12,121 771	1,674 36,638 34,610 2,028	1,642 25,313 23,825 1,488	136 13,638 12,790 848	1,773 38,951 36,615 2,336

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,575 males and 191 females in Great Britain and 4,047 males and 215 females in the United Kingdom).

(95674)

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employ-ment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the 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

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas

1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The

Development Areas replace, and, in most but not all cases, incorporate former Development Districts. Former principal towns and development districts tables were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any given area included in both tables. In the present series figures for principal towns and for districts which are part of Development Areas are also included in the Development Areas tables.

		March 19		egisters					rs of per March IS	sons on r 967	egisters		
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
RINCIPAL TOWNS AN	DDISTR	ICTS (by	Region)				West Midlands	1	1	ing a deserver		usi kanan mterperan	
Greater London	60,003 223 982 789 2,403 175 293 2,296 331 1,250 342 706 190 367 631 1,90 367 631 594 809 252 431 1,096 401 464 2,737	9,225 57 42 120 118 576 28 49 471 41 445 67 148 23 48 44 128 96 62 63 184 39 140 270	2,205 25 31 93 56 65 17 57 19 10 12 65 8 15 3 87 93 29 93 328 28 23 11 49	71,433 305 316 1,195 963 3,044 203 359 2,824 391 1,805 421 919 221 430 678 809 998 343 527 1,308 463 5,056	I,091 	1.5 9.0 3.6 9.7 1.3 1.5 9.2 9.7 1.3 1.5 2.6 3.1 1.5 2.5 5.4 1.8 7 1.3 1.7	†Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Cannock Coventry Dudley Dudley Hereford Kidderminster Leamington and Warwick Newcastle-under-Lyme Nuneaton Oakengates Rugby Shrewsbury Stafford Stoke-on-Trent *Walsall *Wast Bromwich *Wolverhampton *Wolverhampton	328 392 242 2,185 639 2,088 1,326 2,179 2,179	2,800 64 49 949 328 142 169 221 133 257 147 25 90 68 53 648 139 326 175 238 776 73	449 19 353 6 76 18 52 13 108 54 31 33 108 54 31 33 16 95 20 83 49 9 61 116	16,896 345 339 6,966 1,179 932 632 958 728 1,246 745 230 449 493 311 2,928 798 2,497 1,550 2,478 4,330 705	3,687 3 24 2,409 271 184 253 40 314 284 40 314 284 40 314 284 40 314 288 40 314 288 40 314 289 908 676 676 1,313 1,560 90	2.5 1.3 3.5 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.3 3.9 2.9 2.9 1.3 0.9 1.3 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.5 3.9 9 1.5
Luton	2,737 672 426 1,106 1,995 3,397 1,036 240 826 3,563 2,055 317 258 532 229 379 379	1/1 91 213 1,067 207 57 116 680 515 56 64 89 54 65 83	47 63 40 50 47 210 61 3 45 140 73 15 34 52 7 34 11	876 557 1,369 2,255 4,674 1,304 300 987 4,383 2,643 356 673 290 478 893	9 4 708 267 9 - 4 578 11 12 2 9 9 2 7	1 · 4 1 · 7 4 · 1 2 · 3 3 · 2 1 · 6 1 · 0 3 · 0 4 · 6 0 · 9 1 · 3 1 · 1 0 · 7 1 · 2 2 · 8	Humberside †Barnsley · · · †Bradford · · · Dewsbury · · · Doncaster · · · Grimsby · · · Halifax · · Harrogate · · · Hull · · · Keighley · · · †Leeds · · †Mexborough · · Rotherham · · Scunthorpe · · · †Sheffield · · · York · · ·	1,322 2,713 404 1,619 1,587 441 370 489 4,181 364 3,980 757 1,648 683 4764	340 385 137 472 239 122 93 224 457 577 156 465 365 183 459 575 114 167	91 144 15 119 88 36 7 14 160 10 139 99 95 126 152 21 142	1,753 3,242 556 2,210 1,914 599 470 727 4,918 530 4,584 1,221 1,926 1,268 5,491 5,19 1,135	190 144 63 15 220 63 78 84 107 85 606 105 1,083 56 	2·3 1·9 1·8 2·6 3·0 1·2 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 3·4 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·4 1·0 1·0
East Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth Ipswich †Norwich Peterborough	492 1,093 1,170 1,854 731	59 249 298 280 432	21 87 84 59 116	572 1,429 1,552 2,193 1,279	5	0.8 4.4 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.4	North Western Altrincham Ashton-under-Lyne . †Barrow-in-Furness †Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley	496 490 2,509 1,012 2,173	44 154 603 860 524 842 557 479	43 13 68 158 60 52 109 39 29 34	465 663 1,161 3,527 1,596 3,067 2,155 1,202	65 222 347 100 612 410	1.3 2.1 3.6 3.5 2.9 5.7 2.7 3.0
South Western Bath Bath Bath Bath Bath Bath Bath Cheltenham Exeter Gloucester Flymouth Swindon Swindon Taunton Taunton Taunton Taunton East Midlands	601 5,549 744 816 794 2,394 353 1,463 630 1,310 300	122 664 245 232 249 784 94 177 123 275 64	22 230 43 48 56 171 45 103 27 67 24	745 6,443 1,032 1,096 1,099 3,349 492 1,743 780 1,652 388		2·2 2·4 2·3 1·9 3·6 1·5 2·6 2·6 5·3 1·4	Bury	463 604 502 331 566 279 14,959 8,177 1,675 1,467 1,364 951 1,012	266 139 157 95 87 262 3,597 874 241 610 581 728 492 128 210 395	31 44 17 38 1,014 361 65 70 115 27 69 14 66 51	758 7777 690 470 670 9,570 9,570 9,412 1,981 2,147 2,060 1,706 1,573 996 1,435 1,004	2 23 143 104 298 174 791 380 992 34 37 80	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 2.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.1 \\ 3.7 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.3 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7$
†Chesterfield . Coalville . Corby . †Derby . teicester . Lincoln . Loughborough . *Mansfield . Northampton . Sutton-in-Ashfield .	1,313 155 832 1,241 533 2,522 1,533 2,622 724 1,412 4,819 468	367 150 123 285 92 817 217 107 201 101 807 67	97 51 53 61 16 151 110 11 51 25 231 8	1,777 356 1,008 1,587 641 3,490 1,860 380 976 1,538 5,857 543	335 32 114 557 480 96 43 627 342	1 · 4 2 · 4 1 · 7 3 · 5 1 · 0 1 · 6 2 · 2 2 · 4	Wigan . Northern †Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Darlington Durham †Hartlepools †Sunderland †Tees-side †Tyneside †Workington	896 1,546 881 1,137 1,227 811 1,796 3,782 5,812	337 210 262 238 267 41 239 596 1,156 2,248	46 114 46 130 62 49 113 212 518 646	1,279 1,870 1,189 1,505 1,556 901 2,148 4,590 7,486 14,143	289 85 3 8 145 29 32 3 4 5 4 194 368	2.8 6.3 2.8 3.9 2.8 3.2 5.8 4.7 4.2 3.6 6.1

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AN

Scotland †Aberdeen . . . †Ayr . . . †Bathgate . . †Dumbarton . . . †Dunfermline . . †Dunfermline . . †Dunfermline . . †Dunfermline . . †Edinburgh . . †Falkirk . . †Gasgow . . †Greenock . . †Highlands and Islands †Irvine . . †Kirkcaldy . . †North Lanarkshire . †Paisley . . . †Perth . . . \$Value Wales †Bargoed †Bridgend †Cardiff . †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli .

GREAT BRITAIN‡ of which Males . Females Standard Regions (Ja definitions) South East . . East Anglia . . of which London an ern and

Northern Scotland Wales

• Where no figure is available the si † The sign — denotes "no change".

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Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas (continued)

-		ers of per March I		registers		LACE!	Edulation and	Numbe at 13th	rs of per March 19	sons on 967	registers		No. Contraction
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
-	D DISTI	RICTS (b	y Region	n)—contin	ued			a l'ant an Dest Dans de Bland der					
	1,797 1,360 903 725 1,120 2,293 1,196 3,537 1,514	437 384 325 442 291 467 875 727 1,394	65 85 67 124 69 168 130 134 136	2,299 1,829 1,295 1,291 1,480 2,928 2,201 4,398 3,044	22 284 2 140 15 138 56 31 777	2·3 4·7 4·0 5·0 5·2 3·1 4·6 1·8 5·3	Wales—continued†Neath.†Newport.Pontypridd.Port Talbot.Rhondda.†Shotton†Swansea.†Wrexham.	697 1,513 571 730 1,647 434 2,218 1.036	252 173 105 259 487 235 437 354	128 232 56 142 165 57 104 72	1,077 1,918 732 1,131 2,299 726 2,759 1,462	43 33 11 5 19 2 143 29	3 · 4 2 · 8 2 · 3 3 · 4 8 · 8 1 · 9 4 · 4 4 · 0
	20,301 1,586 5,648 1,146 899 1,432	4,361 659 1,495 617 600 944	1,032 208 688 83 81 134	25,694 2,453 7,831 1,846 1,580 2,510	392 10 844 40 266 5	4·3 5·8 9·3 6·8 4·6 5·1	DEVELOPMENT AREAS	5,235	1.806	332	7,373	153	1 5.5
Constant and the	5,177 2,523 787 828	2,833 588 136 546	547 98 45 94	8,557 3,209 968 1,468	381 924 11 252	5 · 1 4 · 1 3 · 1 3 · 3	Merseyside Northern	19,874	5,389	1,353 2,802	26,616	382	3.3
10 miles	1,034 538	546 202	116 187	1,696 927		6·4 3·6	Scottish	58,483 20,936	20,701	4,597	83,781 29,827	5,500	4.3
10 13 10 10	4,545 1,085 1,023	532 545 593	375 174 85	5,452 1,804 1,701	81 5 29	3·5 4·5 4·1	Total all Development Areas	145,223	43,069	11,400	199,692	8,399	4.1

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

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

Т	н	0	U	S	A	N	D	S	
								Sec.	

I3th March 1967* Change Feb./Mar. 1967*† Actual | Adjusted Actual | Adjusted

and the second	and the state of the state	rch 1967*	Change H 1967*†	eb./Mar.
14	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
:==: : 	523 420 103	467 370 93	- 12 - 10 - 3	+ 13 + 12 + 1
uary 1966				1. 1. 1
	132	14 T	- 6	
South Eastern	94	83	- 3	+ 4
thern	52 36	43 32	- 3 - 3 - 2	
and the second	41	37		+ 2
rside : :	24 38	21	- 1	
	68	63		+ 2 + 1
· · · · ·	49	44	- 1	-
100 - 1 - 1	82 40	74		+ 2 + 1
	т	30	-	T I

Industry of previous emploindustries covered by the index of production .	S.I.C. Orders	267	233		6	+	8
Manufacturing industries	III-XVI	152	139	-	1	+	82
Construction industry .	XVII	101	81	-	5	+	6
Agriculture, forestry and	A CARLER AND A		A CONTRACTOR OF THE	States and		1202 202	
fishing	1	15	12	-	1	+	1
Transport and communi-	CAR LE CARRENT			and the second		100000	
cation	XIX	35	32		1	+	1
Distributive trades	XX	59	53	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	120	+	2
Catering, hotels, etc All other industries and	MLH 884	28	25	-	2	-	-
	×I-××I∨§	119	113	-	T	+	2
Northern Ireland		39	36	1000 000 <u>00</u>	-	+	3

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

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 8th March, 1967, 128,283 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 255,977 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 8th February, 1967 the figures were 179,741 and 235,631 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 1.

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

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

Table 2

Industry group	Placi 8th 1	ings during fou March 1967	r weeks en	died		Numbers:offvacancies remaining unfilled at:8th March 1967					
1.2	Men 18 an over	d Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	. 74,1	837 10,524	35,381	7,541	128,283	94,153	39,448	79,683	42,693	255,977	
Total, all industries and services			13,597	3,272	73,613	54,380	21,865	27,519	19,110	122,874	
Total, Index of Production industries	20.		13,102	3,159	48,885	37,490	16,797	26,736	18,415	99,438	
Total, all manufacturing industries	. 28,3		742	28	2,092	1,179	1,386	364	289	3,218	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		002 320		5	840	6,218	1,271	82	50	7,621	
Mining and quarrying ·		619 146 130	70 39	1	549	5,933	1,205	30	18	7,186	
Food, drink and tobacco	. 2,	332 436	2,050	387	5,205	1,488	824	2,585	1,325	6,222	
Chemicals and allied industries	. 1,	638 123	670	147	2,578	1,962	496	1,025	725	4,208	
Metal manufacture	. 1,	928 201	319	39	2,487	2,029	1,242	388	242	3,901	
Engineering and electrical goods	. 5,	727 881 699 633 028 248	3,074 1,348 1,726	451 216 235	12,133 7,896 4,237	15,489 10,494 4,995	5,258 3,841 1,417	5,283 2,024 3,259	2,426 1,153 1,273	28,456 17,512 10,944	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	. 2,	184 86	57	100	2;337	1,439	355	1 844	384	1,916	
Vehicles	. 2,	331 147	409	53	2,940	5,240	1,405	1,001	489	8,135	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 2,	616 622	1,342	256	4,836	2,872	2,018	1,534	925	7,349	
Taxtiles		324 3 292	1,133	406,	3,152	1,144	1,035.	2,916	3,364	8,459	
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving "Woollen and worsted		298 59 337 61	273 225	86, 901	716 713	244	179	· 567 782	575 992	1565	
Leather, leather goods and fur		231 80	130	75	516	1 125	176	380	353	1,034	
Clothing and footwear		503 193	1,677	694	3,067	833	770	7,922	5,272	14,797	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	· I,	538 215	288	43	2,084	1,335	659	758	536	3,288	
Timber, funniture, etc.	. I,	616 638	302	, 110	2,666	1,350	1,045	538	378	3,311	
Raper, printing, and publishing		955 222	643.	295	2,115	994 514	945 399	1,048 627	1,777	4,764	
Paper, cardboard and paper goods		650. 106. 305 116	418 225	162	1,336	480	546	421	1,079	2,526	
Other manufacturing industries	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	367 201	1,008	193	2,769	1,190	569	1,274	565	3,598	
Construction	21,	49.7. 1,366.	314	96	23,273	9,955	3,372	516	451	14,294	
Gas, electricity and water		475. 174	Ш	12	615	717	425	185	194	1 1,521	
Transport and communication	. 4,	074 221.	625	87	5,007	9,149	1,200	1,481	583	12;413	
Distributive trades	. 6.	382. 2,513.	5,142	2,541	16,578	5,969	7,208:	9,702	11,547	34,394	
Insurance, banking and finance		359. 69.	426	176	1,030	1,648	1,014	1,012	t 1;613	5,287	
Professional and scientific services		138. 109	2,360	289	3,896	6,692	1,924	18,126	2,093	28;835	
Miscellaneous services		452 1,173	10,554	893	20,072	7,798	3,265	18,187	6,178	35,42	
Entertainments, sports, etc		416. 74. 097 178	346 7,390	43	879	470 3,012	214	806 9,120	163 790	1,653	
Catering, hotels, etc.		316. 187.	685	253	1,441	208	245	1,131	769	2;352	
Public administration	3;	552 253* 534 153	1,935	255.	5,995. 3,344	, 7,338. , 4,282	1,586.	3,292	1,310	13,524	
National government services	. 1, 2,	534 153 018 100	1,485	83	2,651	1 3,056	1 980	1,305	720	7,463	

Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in Table 2.

Table 1

	Five weel 8th Febru		Four wee 8th Marc		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 8th March
And and a second se	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1967 (13 weeks)
Men Women	98,214 53,104	91,473 76,137	74,837 35,381	94,153 79,683	230,344 116,655
Total Adults	151,318	167,610	110,218	173,836	346,999
Bays Girls	15,675 12,748	32;199 35,822	10,524 7,541	39,448 42,693	33,717 25,986
Total Young Persons	28,423	68;021	18,065	82,141	59;703
Total	179,741	235,631	128,283	255,977	406,702

Region						
	1990 E.S.					1
South East .						
Greater London						
East Anglia	1.2.1	Section 17				
South Western						
West Midlands						
East Midlands	•	-				
Yorkshire and H		erside				
North Western			2.			
Northern .					-	200
Scotland .						
Wales .		2.		1.	21.7	
Great Britain	•		• .			
London and Sout		stern	•			
Eastern and Sout	hern					
Construction of the second	Sector and	and the series	and the second	and printed	- marine	Service
A State State State	121			Section and	2.44	10.10V

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 142. In addition, 35 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 46,500. This total includes 5,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 41,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 39,100 were directly involved and 2,100 indirectly involved, in other works thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 151,000 working days lost in March includes 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Stoppages of work in the first three months of 1967 and 1966

Industry group	Januar 1967	ry to Mar	ch	January to March 1966				
	No. of stop- pages begin-	Stoppage	i in	No. of stop- pages begin-	Stoppages in progress			
initia o maniterit		Workers	Working days lost		Workers	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry, fish-	all Sugar	and the second second	a contra					
Coal mining	2	200	24,000	193	1,300	7,000 43,000		
All other mining and	C. S. Lore					Der to the		
quarrying	15	1.00	2 000	1	t	+		
Chemicals, etc.	6	1,600	3,000	7	700	1,000		
Metal manufacture .	28	7,600	53,000	23	6,700	3,000 26,000		
Engineering	70	34,300	105,000	98	33,600	135,000		
Shipbuilding and marine	10.	54,500	105,000	20.	-33,000	135,000		
engineering	25	6,200	39.000	39	4,300	[4.000		
Motor vehicles and cycles	53	39,700	000,201	62	57,700	121,000		
Aircraft	8	4.200	6,000	15	10,400	19.000		
Other vehicles	2	300	1,000		+	+		
Other metal goods	13	2,700	10,000	20	2,300	8.000		
Textiles	14	2,000	6,000	7	1,100	2,000		
Clothing and footwear .	4	900	2,000	3.	300	+		
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	111	1,200	4,000	7	900	2,000		
Timber, furniture, etc.	7	700	6,000	3	200	+		
Paper and printing	5	800	3,000	6	1,200	1.000		
Remaining manufacturing	and the	and the	and the s	13 Ignites	Berlin and	a torrest		
industries	II	-2,400	10,000	.12	1,900	12,000		
Construction	79	12,700	50,000	86	8,300	38,000		
Gas, electricity and water	2	2500	1,000	12	400	(+t-c-2		
Port and inland water				- Aller	and the second			
transport	16	4,900	5,000	20	7,900	36,000		
All other transport .	22	4,600	12,000	28	6,000	11,000		
Distributive trades	9	400	3,000	7	600	3,000		
Administrative, profes-	Part and	100	1		Section 1			
sional, etc., services .	5	600	1,000	8	500	2,000		
Miscellaneous services .	2	300	†	5	300	1,000		
Total	516±	138,300	451,000	661‡	163,600	485,000		

Table 2 (continued)

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE :319

		d so: uled	Placings 8th Marc		r weeks end	ded		Number at 8th M	s of vacanci arch 1967	ies remaini	ing unfilled	· · ·
			Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
			28,450 16,342 2,028 4,328 5,364 3,403 5,691 11,194 4,423 6,091 3,865	3,464 1,898 219 537 1,020 480 850 1,489 678 1,302 485	14,992 9,651 755 1,980 2,203 1,285 2,329 5,076 2,132 3,300 1,329	1,985 855 146 573 639 315 629 1,083 693 1,117 361	48,891 28,746 3,148 7,418 9,226 5,483 9,499 18,842 7,926 11,810 6,040	37,898 17,102 2,133 5,257 9,679 7,275 8,224 10,111 3,569 -5,416 4,591	12,862 7,134 947 2,144 7,243 3,035 4,929 4,052 1,367 1,966 903	35,092 19,843 1,765 5,021 6,053 4,271 6,655 10,005 2,934 -5,071 2,816	14,361 7,755 1,259 2,636 5,491 3,821 4,722 4,576 1,978 -3,118 731	100,213 51,834 6,104 15,058 28,466 18,402 24,530 28,744 9,848 15,571 9,041
		!	74,837	10,524	35,381	7,541	128,283	94,153	39,448	79,683	42,693	255,977
:	:	:	20,903 9,575	2,440 1,243	12,079 3,668	1,238 893	36,660 15,379	23;592 16,439	9,596 4,213	25,788 11,069	10,719 4,901	69,69 5 36,622

Causes of stoppages

Duration of stoppage

Principal cause	Beginning March 19		Beginning in the' first three months of 1967		
Road of the second	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work Employment of particular classes or	30 35 I	5,400 6,100 100	114 111 .7	23,200 18,700 1,300 J	
persons Other working arrangements, rules and	32	7,400	011	22,800	
discipline	33	10,600	149	24,900	
Trade union status	10	8,200 1,400	.19	8,900 3,000.	
Total	142	39,100	516	102,700	
these and the strength and the	WT Junio	all sevent			
D		- and the state		21:	
Duration of stoppages—ending	g in Marc	h			

an defende for su		directly	lost by all
i due de l'hin Ninech		involved	workers
Not more than I day .	· 41	19,700	12,000 *74-
2 days	· 32	5,400	8,000
3 days	· 26	5,400	15,000
4-6 days	· 16	1,600	13,000
Over 6 days	· 34	5,900	79,000 ***
Total .	. 149	38,100	127,000

Workers

Number of

Stoppages

for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workens and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. If Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

stries take

Principal Stoppages of Work during March

N 1 11

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1 .

| Working dayst

Following brief token stoppages in January and February and the stoppage of work which began on 27th February by 160 draughts-men, tracers, etc. employed by a Wallsend shipbuilding firm, member firms of the employers' federation "locked out" as from 8th March over 1,500 members of the trade union concerned. The dispute arose out of the draughtsmen's claims for increases in wages. No settlement had been reported by the end of the month.

On 8th-9th March about 800 boilermakers and apprentices at a Renfrew factory manufacturing industrial plant and steelwork withdrew their labour in protest against the dismissal of a shop stewards' convener. Negotiations initiated on 16th March during a brief return to work broke down and the stoppage continued for another week. Nearly 800 other workers were laid off as a result of the stoppage. Work was finally resumed on 28th March, pending local negotiations.

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

At 31st March 1967 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Hourly rates

> 167 · 4 171 · 3 171 · 9

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Manufacturing industries

91.4

91·1 91·1

Weekly

149 · 1 153 · 4 153 · 5

rates

Normal Hourly weekly hours

their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £600,000 about £430,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £140,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and arbitration awards.

Analysis of changes during the period January-March

Details, by industry groups, of the numbers of workers affected by increases in basic full-time rates of wages or minimum entitlements and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions, are set out in the following table:

Industry group	Basic full-t weekly rat wages		Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	275 000	£ 105.000		and the second second	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	375,000 50,000	35,000	10.000	10.000	
Mining and quarrying	45,000	65,000	4,000	4,000	
Chemicals and allied industries	2.000	1,000			
Metal manufacture	17 2,000	and the second	- and a start of the	a line destrict	
Engineering and electrical goods .			S. C. C. S. S.		
Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing.	2,515,000	730,000	6,000	6,000	
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere speci-	and the second	nadroani s			
fied	40.000	7,000	24,000	29,000	
Leather, leather goods and fur			The state of the second second	-	
Clothing and footwear	170,000	60,000	65,000	65,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	53,000	15,000	50,000	50,000	
Timber, furniture etc			5,000	10.000	
Paper, printing and publishing	5,000	2,000 25,000	1,000	1,000	
Other manufacturing industries .	75,000 85,000	130,000	1,000	1,000	
Construction .	75,000	45,000			
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication .	300,000	140,000	10.000	10,000	
Distributive trades	110,000	60,000	20,000	20,000	
Public administration and pro-	Contrare Strates	- charge th	1 Spillington	N. M. S.	
fessional services	500,000	300,000		Constant -	
Miscellaneous services	30,000	15,000	a section to the section of the sect		
Total	4,430,000	1,735,000	195,000	205,000	
Total			· ·		

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 160,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 6,570,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,770,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages, and approximately 3,455,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 4,700,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Workers employed in baking in Northern Ireland are to receive 3 additional days' holiday after 5 years' service (previously 10 years) and 5 additional days after 10 years (previously 25 years).

RETAIL PRICES, 21st March 1967

At 21st March 1967 the official retail prices index was 118.6 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), the same figure as at 21st February, compared with 114.6 at 22nd March 1966.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were $115 \cdot 9$ for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), $122 \cdot 5$ for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and $117 \cdot 4$ for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Reductions in the prices of eggs were offset by increases in the prices of some fresh vegetables and fruit and meat. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 115.9, compared with 116.2 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole was unchanged at 117.5.

Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were a fall in the average level of prices of petrol and a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 110.8, compared with 111.2 in February.

Services

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of charges for dry cleaning, resulting from the re-introduction of normal charges following some temporary seasonal reductions, the group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 125.4, compared with 124.9 in February.

Other groups

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

COURSES FOR TRAINING OFFICERS

Certain institutions of higher education have organised, or are making plans to organise, full-time introductory training courses for training officers. Most of them are six-week sandwich courses incorporating a period during which the training officer returns to industry and does some project work. Some courses extend beyond six weeks. Courses of this kind are intended to give people new to training duties an appreciation of the scope of the job and an introduction to the most important aspects of the work.

A list of institutions which are providing courses or are hoping to do so in the future is available on request from the Ministry of Labour (TB2), 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.I. Employers in industries covered by industrial training boards should apply to the Secretary of the Board for information about financial assistance. In other industries the Ministry of Labour will make grants to firms who release staff to attend approved courses.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

All industries and

Weekly rates

> 152.7 155.8 156.4

Normal weekly hours

Date

1966 1967 1967 March February March

Full details of changes during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work" which is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

Principal changes becoming effective in March

Local authorities' services (manual workers): Increases ranging from 11s, 4d, to 17s. 8d, a week for men 21 and over in England and Wales, and 12s. 6d, a week for men 20 and over in Scotland (6th March).

Railway service—Great Britain: Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (6th March).

Electrical contracting-England, Wales and Northern Ireland:

Standard hourly rates increased by 1s. for journeymen and $9\frac{1}{2}d$. for adult mates (pay week including 6th March).

Vehicle building—United Kingdom: Increase of 5 per cent. in minimum earnings guarantee from 13th March $(2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase due on 12th September 1966, but deferred for six months, together with a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. due on 13th March under the terms of the multi-stage agreement of March 1965).

Iron and steel manufacture: Increases of varying amounts up to 10s. 5d. a week, graduated to establish a new minimum earnings level for day labourers in certain areas. The increases, which have been implemented with retrospective effect to 11th December 1966, were the outcome of awards made by the Industrial Court in June 1966 and February 1967.

Building brick manufacture—Scotland: Increase in minimum hourly rates of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for adult workers in conjuction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40. These changes operated from the first pay period following 31st March.

In the footwear manufacturing industry an increase of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum day wage rates for timeworkers and a $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additon to piecework rates became operative from the beginning of March, under the half-yearly adjustment based on cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Under similar sliding-scale arrangements, based on monthly adjustments, increases become payable in the limestone quarrying and iron-ore mining industries.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in March show that 975,000 workers received increases of £600,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and 20,000 workers had

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Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

oup	and sub-group In	dex figure
	Food: Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	122
	Meat and bacon	123
	Fish	120
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
	Milk, cheese and eggs	108
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	123
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	129
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	102
	Other food	113
	TOTAL (Food)	117.5
	Alcoholic drink	125.3
I	Товассо	120.8
v	Housing	131.8
•	FIRE AND LICERT	
	FUEL AND LIGHT: Coal and coke	132
	Other fuel and light	120
	TOTAL (Fuel and light)	124.9
T	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	116
	appliances	100
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	112
	TOTAL (Durable household goods)	108.9
п	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	100 still
	Men's outer clothing	116
	Men's underclothing	113
	Women's outer clothing	110
	Women's underclothing	112
	Children's clothing	111
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	A REPORT OF
	hats and materials	107
	Footwear	115
	TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.7
ш	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
	Motoring and cycling	103
	Fares	128
	TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	110.8
x	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning	130
	materials, matches, etc.	104
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
	TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.4
ζ	Services:	Pratti Cha
Contraction of the second	Postage and telephones	123
	Entertainment	119
	Other services, including domestic help,	WAR WARDEN
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,	
	laundering and dry cleaning	132
	TOTAL (Services)	125.4

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial stoppages. Details of the numbers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved

and days lost are in table 133.

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

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

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

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

Working population: Great Britain

Quart	er				Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numb	oers unadjus	sted	for s	eason	al variations								
1961	June . September December		:	:	22,373 22,493 22,375	1,673 1,673 1,673	24,046 24,166 24,048	255 291 355	24,301 24,457 24,403	474 464 454	24,774 24,921 24,856	16,369 16,426 16,430	8,406 8,494 8,426
1962	March . June . September December		· · ·		22,482 22,572 22,601 22,486	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,155 24,245 24,274 24,159	411 372 439 524	24,566 24,617 24,713 24,683	446 442 436 433	25,012 24,059 25,149 25,116	16,496 16,528 16,568 16,585	8,516 8,531 8,581 8,532
963	March . June . September December		· · ·		22,343 22,603 22,670 22,759	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,016 24,276 24,343 24,432	636 461 468 451	24,652 24,737 24,811 24,883	431 427 424 423	25,083 25,163 25,235 25,307	16,528 16,588 16,583 16,656	8,555 8,575 8,653 8,651
1964	March . June . September December				22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,385 24,565 24,723 24,751	415 317 335 340	24,800 24,882 25,058 25,091	424 424 423 425	25,224 25,306 25,482 25,515	16,548 16,605 16,663 16,715	8,676 8,701 8,818 8,801
965	March . June . September December		: : :		23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,690 24,820 24,882 24,953	343 270 304 319	25,033 25,090 25,186 25,272	424 423 421 420	25,457 25,513 25,607 25,692	16,603 16,682 16,659 16,742	8,854 8,831 8,947 8,951
1966	March . June . September	• •	:	:	23,194 23,277 23,325	1,673 1,673 1,673	24,867 24,950 24,998	307 253 324	25,173 25,204 25,322	418 417 416	25,591 25,621 25,738	16,619 16,637 16,665	8,973 8,983 9,074
Jumb	oers adjuste	d fo	r seas	onal						A STRACT			
961	June . September December	r :	:	:	22,353 22,448 22,388		24,026 24,121 24,061			and the second	24,793 24,894 24,854	16,376 16,422 16,398	8,418 8,471 8,455
1962	March June September December				22,534 22,552 22,556 22,499		24,207 24,225 24,229 24,172			0.000.3 (p) 0.000.1 (p) 0.000.8 (c) 0.000.8 (c)	25,021 25,078 25,122 25,114	16,524 16,535 16,564 16,553	8,497 8,543 8,558 8,561
1963	March June September December		1000 1000 1000 1000	• • • •	22,395 22,583 22,625 22,772		24,068 24,256 24,298 24,445				25,092 25,182 25,208 25,305	16,556 16,595 16,579 16,624	8,536 8,587 8,630 8,680
1964	March . June . September December			• • • •	22,764 22,872 23,005 23,091	100 100 F	24,437 24,545 24,678 24,764				25,233 25,325 25,455 25,513	16,576 16,612 16,659 16,683	8,657 8,713 8,795 8,830
1965	March June September December	r .	1000 1000 1000	•	23,069 23,127 23,164 23,294	* 200.00 C	24,742 24,800 24,837 24,967	2-2016 - 45- 2-2016 - 45- 2-200			25,466 25,532 25,580 25,690	16,631 16,689 16,656 16,710	8,835 8,843 8,925 8,980
1966	March . June . September		201	•	23,246 23,257 23,280	+ 1015 (2) 4 + 105 5 4 5	24,919 24,930 24,953	5-244- 4- 3-025 A		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25,601 25,640 25,712	16,647 16,645 16,661	8,954 8,996 9,051

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

Mid Ju	ne -	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Former	Standard Regio	ns		and soft any								
1961 1962 1963 1964		5,674 5,736 5,757 5,747	2,425 2,492 2,531 2,622	1,262 1,277 1,296 1,317	2,236 2,262 2,265 2,311	1,561 1,576 1,583 1,606	1,876 1,892 1,897 1,914	2,976 2,959 2,939 2,979	1,281 1,276 1,260 1,277	2,116 2,134 2,102 2,132	957 958 962 977	22,373 22,572 22,603 22,892
		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Revised	Standard Regio	ns		and a second	<u>.</u>							
1965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
	September . December .	7,915 8,018	615 632	1,328 1,311	2,356 2,348	1,422 1,418	2,080 2,082	3,017 3,013	1,308 1,309	2,166 2,153	990 985	23,209
1966	March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,364	1,426	2,094	2,986	1,309	2,143	986	23,277
	September .	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325

The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes. See pages 389-391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT

THOUSANDS

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

TABLE	E 103										asyan nig	analy a	arris .		тноц	SANDS
Mid-m	onth		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June		21,565 · 0 22,036 · 0 22,373 · 0 22,572 · 0 22,603 · 0	10,898 · 5 11,222 · 5 11,384 · 2 11,328 · 5 11,201 · 4 11,375 · 9	8,313 · 8 8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	642 · 2 620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5	830 · 8 766 · 0 733 · 4 711 · 0 682 · 4 655 · 2	782 · 5 788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	515.6 528.6 529.5 516.1 511.2 506.3	573 · 5 616 · 6 632 · 6 595 · 5 591 · 4 620 · 2	1,909 · 0 2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	266 · 5 253 · 3 243 · 1 235 · 1 211 · 2 203 · 3	860 · 2 911 · 8 890 · 8 875 · 8 865 · 9 869 · 5	505 · 4 544 · 7 558 · 0 549 · 2 545 · 8 566 · 2	840 · 9 840 · 9 835 · 6 796 · 9 776 · 4 776 · 6	63 · 0 62 · 9 62 · 6 62 · 4 61 · 6 62 · 2
1965 1966	(b)‡ June June		22,892·0 23,147·0 23,277·0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,542·7	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,862 · 8	528 · 4 486 · 1 466 · 4	656 · 8 624 · 5 576 · 1	804·6 810·1 810·3	507·7 514·9 524·1	621 · 8 631 · 9 618 · 8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,307·0	203·8 204·5 200·4	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 1	568 · 3 588 · 1 593 · 1	780·7 767·4 755·7	62·3 60·4 59·2
1964	July August September .		23,050 · 0	11,435·8 11,488·0 11,544·1	8,752 · 8 8,792 · 9 8,842 · 2		654·0 653·2 651·7	818·2 822·9 817·2	509.6 512.2 513.8	624 · 1 625 · 4 629 · 6	2,189 · 1 2,201 · 5 2,220 · 2	204·0 203·9 206·7	868 · 9 868 · 8 872 · 3	570·0 573·0 577·6	779·6 781·0 781·6	62.0 62.1 61.9
	October November . December .	•	23,078·0	11,572·2 11,599·2 11,600·2	8,866 · 3 8,886 · 5 8,894 · 3		649·5 647·9 645·2	820·6 822·2 817·4	514·4 513·8 513·9	630·9 633·2 635·6	2,229·9 2,240·1 2,249·0	206 · 5 207 · 8 207 · 6	872·3 871·5 872·2	581 · 4 584 · 8 586 · 6	781 · 2 782 · 5 782 · 3	61 · 7 61 · 7 61 · 6
1965	January February . March	•	23,017.0	11,513·0 11,533·9 11,523·5	8,839 · 2 8,849 · 6 8,841 · 0		642.6 640.2 637.5	797 · 2 794 · 9 793 · 2	511·2 513·8 514·0	634·0 634·7 635·1	2,244 · 8 2,251 · 3 2,251 · 6	207·2 208·2 208·9	869·0 869·2 866·7	584·5 585·6 586·9	777 · 8 779 · 2 776 · 5	61 · 5 61 · 4 61 · 3
	April May June	•	23,147.0	11.513·9 11,548·3 11,537·8	8,827 · 9 8,852 · 7 8,846 · 7	- 486 · 1	633·8 630·2 624·5	795·3 802·6 810·1	513·8 514·4 514·9	633 · 7 633 · 6 631 · 9	2,249 · 5 2,258 · 1 2,260 · 1	208·9 205·2 204·5	866 · 0 865 · 0 861 · 8	587÷0 589÷3 588÷1	771.8 771.2 767.4	61 · 1 60 · 9 60 · 4
	July August September .		23,209.0	11,553·8 11,599·2 11,656·3	8,864 · 4 8,903 · 9 8,932 · 0		620·1 616·9 613·3	827 · 4 833 · 4 825 · 3	517·4 521·1 521·4	631.5 632.2 634.4	2,263·0 2,274·3 2,292·6	203·4 204·2 207·1	860.0 858.9 860.8	590·5 592·4 596·2	765·8 767·1 766·6	60 · 1 60 · 3 60 · 3
	October November . December .		23,280.0	11,654·6 11,659·5 11,633·5	8,943 · 8 8,957 · 7 8,961 · 9		609 · 1 605 · 3 602 · 4	828.0 829.7 826.0	521 · 9 522 · 8 523 · 4	634·0 634·6 635·4	2,298 · 1 2,304 · 5 2,311 · 7	207·4 207·2 209·0	860·9 861·2 861·1	598.7 601.0 602.3	765.7 766.6 767.3	60·3 60·4 60·3
1966	January February March	:	23,194.0	11,553·7 11,548·0 11,532·8	8,899 · 2 8,893 · 5 8,872 · 2		598·8 594·5 590·0	806 · 3 802 · 4 799 · 0	521 · 2 522 · 9 523 · 3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305 · 9 2,311 · 9 2,308 · 2	208 · 2 203 · 2 202 · 1	858.7 858.8 857.4	598·4 597·2 595·4	762.7 763.2 760.5	59·5 59·6 59·6
	April May June	: :	23,277 · 0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,542·7	8,879.0 8,870.9 8,862.8	466 • 4	584 · 9 580 · 4 576 · 1	799-2 803-4 810-3	523·5 523·5 524·1	622 · 1 621 · 0 618 · 8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,307·0	201 · 6 201 · 4 200 · 4	857·5 854·6 852·1	595 · 2 594 · 5 593 · 1	760 · 4 757 · 3 755 · 7	59·9 59·6 59·2
	July§ August September .	:	23,325 · 0	11,533·6 11,559·2 11,527·6	8,871 · 2 8,904 · 0 8,892 · 3		572 · 6 570 · 4 568 · 6	828·2 834·2 822·3	526·5 529·2 526·9	618·6 618·3 619·9	2,304·7 2,313·7 2,323·3	198.7 198.8 199.9	845.6 844.9 846.2	593·4 593·4 591·4	754 · 1 758 · 0 754 · 1	58.9 59.2 58.4
	October November . December .			,497 · 7 ,434 · 3 ,38 · 4	8,862 · I 8,807 · 8 8,760 · 9		567·5 567·0 565·7	825·2 824·1 819·0	527·3 524·9 522·1	615·5 611·3 607·7	2,316·0 2,308·3 2,301·0	200·5 201·4 202·4	841 · 5 824 · 9 820 · 3	589·7 584·9 582·2	748·7 742·0 735·5	57·2 57·2 56·3
1967	January February	:	in and the second	11,257·7 11,211·4	8,672·0 8,624·8		564·2 563·1	802·8 796·2	517·9 517·0	601 · 8 598 · 1	2,282·7 2,272·4	201 · 8 199 · 8	815·7 813·2	575 · 5 570 · 9	724·7 716·9	55·6 55·1

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

 \pm Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.) \$Figures after June 1966 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1967.

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

1

1	°,	asr. I				• 10/201	differences	and the			vy				
Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-month	
546 · 6 565 · 3 569 · 2 561 · 1 542 · 8 536 · 4	323 · 4 335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	280 · 0 288 · 5 287 · 3 284 · 7 280 · 8 288 · 0	569 · 0 597 · 1 612 · 7 621 · 2 620 · 6 621 · 7	278 · 2 300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	1,379 · 5 1,422 · 7 1,477 · 5 1,512 · 2 1,540 · 4 1,614 · 1	374 · 4 370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,684 · 8 1,677 · 6 1,702 · 4 1,713 · 0 1,682 · 7 1,665 · 1	2,696 · 6 2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	2,444 · 8 2,511 · 1 2,608 · 7 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	570 · 6 567 · 4 560 · 4 587 · 9 574 · 4 608 · 3	1,388 · 8 1,397 · 7 1,418 · 1 1,463 · 8 1,489 · 8 1,542 · 4	505 · 4 503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2	737.0 739.2 752.6 771.5 802.0 751.6	June June June June June June(a)	1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
539·3 531·5 524·4	351·3 354·1 348·2	288·6 296·4 290·6	623 · 4 633 · 2 641 · 0	321 · 0 332 · 3 337 · 9	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,680·6	403·2 410·6 423·2	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,591·5	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,971·4	2,935 · 7 3,044 · 7 3,153 · 7	611 · 1 611 · 6 608 · 5	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,597·1	532 · I 544 · 9 556 · 8	753·6 758·0 789·0	(b)‡ June June	1965 1966
537 · 9 541 · 1 546 · 2	352.5 352.9 355.0	289·5 292·9 294·6	625 · 2 630 · 6 636 · 6	322·2 324·6 328·9	1,625 · 8 1,637 · 7 1,644 · 6	403·2 404·2 405·6			1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-					July August September	1964
546 · 0 545 · 6 543 · 1	356·0 357·0 357·0	295.6 296.9 297.3	637 · 2 635 · 2 636 · 5	332.6 334.2 334.2	1,648·5 1,656·4 1,651·3	407 · 9 408 · 4 409 · 4					Strates -			October November December	
537 · I 535 · 6 532 · 7	354·5 355·0 353·9	295·2 295·0 294·7	633·9 633·2 632·2	331 · 3 332 · 5 333 · 3	1,621 · 3 1,634 · 3 1,635 · 2	409·9 409·8 409·8			1000					January February March	1965
530·7 535·3 531·5	353 · 8 354 · 6 354 · 1	294·0 296·6 296·4	631.0 633.4 633.2	331 · 3 332 · 5 332 · 3	1,642 · 1 1,655 · 0 1,656 · 0	410·1 410·4 410·6	1,628 • 4	2,961 · 9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758·0	April May June	
528·9 532·8 535·5	353 · 6 355 · 1 355 · 0	295·7 297·5 298·5	634 · 1 640 · 0 642 · 8	333.0 334.6 335.5	1,658∙7 1,667∙4 1,697∙0	410·6 411·0 414·0			4-234 1. Sec. 3-22					July August September	
534·5 534·4 532·4	354·8 354·3 353·8	299 · 1 298 · 9 297 · 7	643·8 643·7 642·9	336·6 338·4 338·6	1,685 · 6 1,677 · 2 1,648 · 8	416 · 1 419 · 3 420 · 4	1		10000 10000 10000			100		October November December	
527 · 4 527 · 3 526 · 5	351 · 3 349 · 2 348 · 1	295·2 294·5 292·4	639·7 640·0 638·5	333 · 8 335 · 8 336 · 3	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	422 · 3 423 · 0 424 · 0	an in		1. Core 4. 601 6. 601			1		January February March	1966
530·2 527·9 524·4	348 · 1 348 · 6 348 · 2	292.7 292.2 290.6	640 · 2 640 · 4 641 · 0	337 · 5 337 · 1 337 · 9	1,646 · 2 1,682 · 9 1,680 · 6	424.5 423.3 423.2	1,591-5	2,971 · 4	3,153.7	608·5	I,597·I	556.8	789·0	April May June	
522 · 1 525 · 7 525 · 2	348 · 9 349 · 6 348 · 2	289 · 6 290 · 8 289 · 5	642.7 647.2 646.6	339·2 341·0 340·4	1,666 · 6 1,660 · 6 1,640 · 6	423·2 424·2 426·1	10		0-261 9-104 9-104		2-1		14	July August September	
521 · 8 517 · 3 513 · 5	346·3 344·3 342·9	286 · 9 285 · 2 282 · 3	645·6 643·4 640·2	339·9 338·6 335·5	1,640·6 1,629·6 1,623·6	427·5 429·9 431·2	A REAL		100-20 31-2-20 31-2-20			1000		October November December	
508 · 5 506 · 1	339·4 337·8	278·4 277·4	635·4 632·8	331-8 331-1	1,590·6 1,592·6	430·9 430·9			10.22% 2.25%			- Artis		January February	1967
	A STATE OF THE OWNER	the state of the second second	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A	And a state of the	Contraction of the local day of the loca	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER	and a second second second	A CONTRACTOR STORES	and the second s	States and the second s	and the state of the second state of the	A COLORADO AND A	States and and the states of the states of the	and all the second second second second	State of the local division of the

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

Registered unemployed Males and females

TABLE 104

		TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding scho	NEMPLOYED ool leavers	iusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
<u></u>		(000's)	per cent.	(Q00's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	percent
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	284 · 8 232 · 2 257 · 0 312 · 5 457 · 4 475 · 2 360 · 4 340 · 7 463 · 2 573 · 2 380 · 6 328 · 8 359 · 7	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5	271 · 6 213 · 2 229 · 6 294 · 5 410 · 1 444 · 5 345 · 8 312 · 1 431 · 9 520 · 6 372 · 2 317 · 0 330 · 9	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 13.1 13.4 8.6 7.4	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4
1963	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453 - 9	513.3	2.2
	July 15	449·2	1.9	436·0	12·4	13·2	423 · 6	497 · 9	2·2
	August 12	502·0	2.2	491·5	61·0	10·5	430 · 5	490 · 0	2·1
	September 9	485·6	2.1	468·0	38·1	17·6	429 · 9	480 · 4	2·1
	October 14	474 • 4	2·1	461 · 7	13·9	12.6	447 · 8	462.6	2·0
	November 11	474 • 4	2·1	463 · 1	7·0	11.2	456 · 1	444.3	1·9
	December 9	459 • 8	2·0	451 · 5	4·5	8.4	447 · 0	431.2	1·9
1964	January 13	500 · 7	2·2	478 · 0	6·9	22.7	471 · 2	406 · 9	• 8
	February 10	464 · 1	2·0	455 · 8	4·5	8.3	451 · 2	383 · 0	• 7
	March 16	425 · 4	1·8	415 · 4	2·5	10.0	412 · 9	369 · 3	• 6
	April 13	411+6	•8	405 · 1	10·9	6·5,	394-2	377·0	1.6
	May 11	369+1	•6	360 · 9	3·7	8·2	357-2	366·8	1.6
	June 15	321+9	•4	316 · 9	2·1	5·0	314-9	359·8	1.6
•	July 13	317·5	1.4	312·2	9·6	5·3	302 · 6.	361-7	1.6
	August 10	368·5	1.6	364·1	50·1	4·4	3.14 · 1	362-3	1.6
	September 14	341·7	1.5	335·4	20·9	6·3	3.14 · 5.	351-4	1.5
	October 12	347 · 8	1.5	340 · 3	8·1	7 · 5	332 · 2	340·3	1.5
	November 9	350 · 0	1.5	342 · 1	3·6	7 · 9	338 · 4	327·0	1.4
	December 7	348 · 8	1.5	339 · 6	2·3	9 · 2	337 · 3	323·6	1.4
1965	January II	376 · 4	· 6	367 · 1	4·1	9·3	363 · 0	309·2	• 3
	February 8	367 · 9	· 6	358 · 1	2·6	9·8	355 · 5	301·7	• 3
	March 8	372 · 1	· 6	343 · 0	1·7	29·1	341 · 3	305·8	• 3
	April 12	341 · 2	·5	326 · 0	13·3	15·2	312 · 7	298-8	· 3
	May 10	306 · 9	·3	300 · 2	3·6	6·8	296 · 6	305-0	· 3
	June 14	276 · 1	·2	269 · 9	1·4	6·2	268 · 5	308-6	· 3
	July 12	280 · 6	·2	275.0	10.7	5·6	264 · 2	318·4	1.4
	August 9	339 · 1	·4	317.9	38.9	21·2	278 · 9	323·7	1.4
	September 13	315 · 3	·3	303.6	16.9	11·7	286 · 7	320·5	1.4
	October 11	317·0	• 4	309·2	6·0	7·8	303 · 2	309 · 4	· 3
	November 8	321·2	• 4	315·1	2·6	6·1	3.12 · 5	301 · 1	· 3
	December 6	332·0	• 4	319·3	1·7	12·7	317 · 6	304 · 3	· 3
966	January 10	349·7	· 5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335 · 9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339·4	· 4	328·2	·8	11·1	326 · 5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314·2	· 3	306·5	·2	7·7	305 · 3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307 · 5	·3	299·0	7·4	8·5	291 · 5	278 · 5	·2
	May 16	280 · 3	·2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269 · 0	276 · 9	·2
	June 13	261 · 1	·1	253·2	1·4	7·9	251 · 8	290 · 1	·2
	July II	264·2	·	258·2	5·9	5·9	252 · 3	305-0	·3
	August 8	317·0	· 3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273 · 7	318-0	·4
	September 12	340·2	· 4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307 · 4	343-6	·5
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7·6	61 · 6	367 · 1	377 · I	1.6
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3·4	103 · 6	435 · 5	423 · 7	1.8
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2·4	97 · 0	464 · 8	448 · 8	1.9
967	January 9	600 · 2	2.6	527 · 4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453 · 9	1.9
	February 13	602 · 8	2.6	537 · 7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453 · 9	1.9
	March 13	569 · 0	2.4	524 · 8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466 · 9	2.0

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 327

Registered unemployed Males

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

TABLE 105

ALCONED	TOTAL REGI	STER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHOLLY UN excluding school		
					STOPPED		Seasonally ad	justed
	Number	, Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(DDD)	(000's)	per(cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1964 1965	184-4 146-7 168-8 216-6 321-4 343-8 259-8 249-6 344-9 440-1 286-2 250-3 285-1	1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 5 2 · 3 2 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 7 2 · 3 3 · 0 1 · 9 1 · 7 1 · 9	176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 226.3 321.9 393.8 279.6 240.6 259.6	2 · 9 2 · 3 2 · 0 3 · 0 5 · 0 5 · 0 7 · 5 5 · 4 4 · 3 7 · 9 11 · 1 6 · 4 5 · 1 4 · 5	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 25.5	173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1		1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7
1963 June 10	359 - 9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341 · 1	389.8	2.6
July 15	337-2	2·3	327 · 9	7·4	9.3	320+5	377 · 1	2·5
August 12	369-0	2·5	362 · 0	35·4	7.0	326+5	370 · 6	2·5
September 9	359-2	2·4	347 · 4	23·1	11.8	324+3	364 · 7	2·5
October 14	352·0	2·4	341 · 7	8.6	10+3	333 · 1	349 · 3	2·4
November 11	353·4	2·4	344 · 5	4.5	8+9	339 · 9	335 · 3	2·3
December 9	346·2	2·3	339 · 8	3.0	6+3	336 · 8	325 · 1	2·2
1964 January 13	383+6	2.6	363 · 5	4·4	20 · 1	359 · 1	304·9	2·1
IFebruary 10	350+3	2.4	344 · 3	3·0	6 • 0	341 · 3	285·5	1·9
IMarch 16	321+5	2.2	313 · 6	1·6	7 ≥ 9	312 · 0	277·1	1·9
April 13	309 · 9	2 · 1	305 · 2	7·2	4-7	298+0	285.6	1.9
May 11	277 · 9	1 · 9	271 · 6	2·5	6-3	269+1	280.5	1.9
June 15	243 · 7	1 · 6	240 · 3	1·3	3-4	239+0	273.9	1.8
July 13	240·2	*6	236 · 4	5.7	3.8	230-7	273 · 1	11.8
August 10	272·0	*8	269 · 4	29.5	2.7	239-9	273 · 2	1.8
September 14	253·7	*7	248 · 9	12.6	4.8	236-3	266 · 0	1.8
October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4·9	6.0	247 · 7	258·8	1.7
November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2·2	6.4	252 · 4	248·2	1.7
December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1·4	6.9	253 · 1	243·2	1.6
1965 January 11	285 · 8	1+9	278 · 9	2.5	6+9	276+4	232·4	1.6
"February 8	276 · 3	1+9	269 · 9	1.6	6+4	268-3	225·0	1.5
'March 8	283 · 3	1+9	258 · 8	1.0	24+5	257-8	230·2	1.5
April 12	256 • 4	-7	243 · 4	7.6	12+9	235+8	225 · 9	1.5
May 10	231 • 5	*6	226 · 5	2.3	5+1	224+1	233 · 6	1.6
June 14	212 • 3	*4	207 · 4	0.9	4+9	206+5	237 · 0	1.6
July 12	215·7	+4	211·3	6:2	4+4	205 · 1	243 · 4	1.6
August 9	259·4	:7	240·2	22:7	19-2	217 · 4	248 · 1	1.7
September 13	240·3	+6	230·7	10:2	9-5	220 · 5	248 · 2	1.7
October II	240+6	1 *6	233 · 8	3.6	6*8	230-2	240·3	1.6
November 8	244+4	1 *6	239 · 2	1.6	5*1	237-6	233·5	1.6
December 6	258+0	1 •7	247 · 4	1.0	10*6	246-4	236·5	1.6
1966 January 10	274-8	•8	265 · 6	1 · 9	9·2	263 • 7	221·2	1.5
February 14	267-1	•8	257 · 2	1 · 1	9·9	256 * 1	214·9	1.4
March 14	245-4	•6	238 · 8	0 · 7	6*6	238 • 1	213·2	1.4
April 18	241+4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7+4	229+1	219·6	1.5
May 16	219+9	1.5	212·0	1·4	8+0	210+5	219·3	1.5
June 13	206+5	1.4	199·5	0·9	7+0	198+6	228·0	1.5
July II	209 · I	1+4	204 · 1	3·4	5×0	200*6	238·2	1.6
August 8	245 · 5	1+6	239 · 5	21·9	6×0	217*7	248·4	1.7
September 12	266 · 4	1+8	253 · 2	10·2	3×3	243*0	273·4	1.8
October 10	348 • 7	2·3	292 · 2	4:5	56+5	287 · 7	301 · 2	2.0
November 14	435 • 8	2·9	345 · 8	2:0	90+0	343 · 8	339 · 2	2.3
December 12	460 • 3	3·1	373 · 4	1:5	86+9	372 · 0	359 · 4	2.4
1967 January 9	487 • 4	3·3	425 · 2	2.6	62·2	422 · 7	360 · 6	2·4
February 13	483 • 2	3·2	430 · 8	1.7	52·4	429 · 1	358 · 2	2·4
March 13	453 • 4	3·0	420 · 8	1.3	32·6	419 · 5	369 · 8	2·5

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain

Registered unemployed Females

TABLE 106

	C310348	TOTAL REGIS	TER	WHOLLY UN	EMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY U excluding scho		
					- Contration		Actual	Seasonally adj	usted As percentage
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	number	Runder	of total employees
card	10 100 - Landon	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	100 · 4 85 · 5 88 · 2 95 · 9 136 · 0 131 · 4 100 · 6 91 · 1 118 · 3 133 · 1 94 · 4 78 · 5 74 · 6	• 4 • 1 • 2 • 3 • 8 • 7 • 3 • 1 • 4 • 6 • 1 0.9 0.9	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9	5.3 9.8 9.6 5.7 19.7 9.5 3.0 5.3 8.3 6.4 1.8 2.1 3.4	92-3 73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3		1.3 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8
1963	June 10	119-8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
	July 15 August 12 September 9	112·0 133·0 126·4	1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 5	108 · 1 129 · 6 120 · 6	5.0 25.6 15.0	3·9 3·4 5·8	103 · 1 104 · 0 105 · 6	122·3 121·6 115·0	1.5 1.5 1.4
	October 14 November 11 December 9	122·4 121·0 113·7	1.5 1.5 1.4	120·0 118·7 111·6	5·3 2·4 1·4	2·4 2·3 2·0	114·7 116·2 110·2	112-8 108-7 106-4	1.4 1.3 1.3
1964	January I3 February I0 March I6	7+ 3+8 03+9	1.4 1.4 1.2	114·5 111·5 101·8	2·4 1·6 0·9	2.6 2.3 2.1	112·1 109·9 100·9	100 · 1 95 · 8 90 · 4	·2 ·1 ·1
	April 13 May 11 June 15	101.7 91.2 78.2	1 · 2 1 · 1 0 · 9	99·9 89·3 76·6	3.7 1.3 0.7	1.8 1.8 1.7	96·3 88·1 75·8	91·4 88·9 88·3	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	77 · 3 96 · 5 88 · 0	0·9 1·2 1·1	75 · 8 94 · 8 86 · 5	3.9 20.6 8.3	1.5 1.7 1.4	71·9 74·2 78·2	90·6 90·4 86·3	· · · 0
	October 12 November 9 December 7	89·2 89·1 87·4	· · · 0	87.7 87.5 85.1	3·2 1·4 0·9	1.5 1.6 2.3	84·5 86·0 84·2	82.0 79.1 79.3	1.0 0.9 0.9
1965	January II February 8 March 8	90·6 91·6 88·8	· · · 0	88 · 1 88 · 2 84 · 1	1.6 1.0 0.6	2·4 3·4 4·6	86·5 87·3 83·5	72.8 72.7 73.4	0·9 0·9 0·9
	April 12 May 10 June 14	120	1.0 0.9 0.8	82.6 73.7 62.5	5·7 1·3 0·6	2·3 1·7 1·3	76·9 72·4 61·9	72·4 75·1 74·9	0·9 0·9 0·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13	64·8 79·7 75·1	0·8 0·9 0·9	63·6 77·7 72·9	4·5 16·2 6·6	1·2 2·0 2·2	59·1 61·5 66·2	77 · 5 77 · 1 73 · 7	0·9 0·9 0·9
	October II November 8 December 6	7/ 0	0.9 0.9 0.9	75 · 4 75 · 9 71 · 9	2·4 1·1 0·7	1.0 1.0 2.1	73·0 74·8 71·2	70·3 68·2 65·8	0.8 0.8 0.8
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	74·9 72·3 68·7	0·9 0·8 0·8	73 · 4 71 · 1 67 · 7	1 · 2 0 · 7 0 · 5	·4 ·2 ·0	72·2 70·3 67·3	57·6 55·4 57·7	0·7 0·6 0·7
	April 18 May 16 June 13	66 · 1 60 · 3 54 · 6	0·8 0·7 0·6	64·9 59·3 53·7	2.5 0.8 0.5	· · 0 · 9	62·4 58·5 53·2	58·2 63·0 66·5	0·7 0·7 0·8
	July II August 8 September 12	71.5	0·6 0·8 0·9	54·2 70·4 71·0	2·5 14·3 6·6	0·9 1·2 2·8	51.7 56.0 64.4	70·0 71·4 71·8	0·8 0·8 0·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	106.8	· 0 · 2 · 2	82 · 4 93 · 1 93 · 8	3·0 1·4 0·9	5·1 13·7 10·1	79·4 91·7 92·9	76-8 84-7 88-4	0·9 1·0 1·0
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	119.7	· 3 · 4 · 3	102·1 106·9 104·0	·6 ·0 0·8	10.6 12.8 11.5	100·5 105·9 103·3	87·8 91·7 92·7	.0 .1 .1

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 329

Registered unemployed Males and females

UNEMPLOYMENT London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107								
CARLE 10/	-	-	-		-	1	0	-
	17	A	в	L	E		U	1

	ELEY CLUM	TOTAL REGIS	STER VALATION	WHOLLY UN	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UI excluding scho		usted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
1	1.1870)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1963 1964 1965 1965	Monthly averages	52-1 38-4 43-8 55-6 72-2 68-7 52-6 54-3 72-7 85-7 57-4 50-5 54-9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9	1 · 7 2 · 6 3 · 6 2 · 7 1 · 6 1 · 2 1 · 0 1 · 7 0 · 9 4 · 7 0 · 9	49 · 4 35 · 3 39 · 7 52 · 2 69 · 4 66 · 3 50 · 6 51 · 6 70 · 0 79 · 2 55 · 8 48 · 9 53 · 1		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1963	June 10	71-1		70 · 1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	Sector and
	July 15 August 12 September 9	63·0 72·4 67·7		62·6 72·1 67·6	0·3 8·2 4·1	0·5 0·3 0·1	62·3 63·9 63·6	76·7 76·2 74·8	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	71 · 2 72 · 2 68 · 6	::	71.0 71.8 68.3	1.2 0.5 0.3	0·2 0·4 0·3	69·7 71·3 68·0	71·2 68·0 65·4	
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	77·3 73·1 65·0		75·9 72·8 64·6	0·4 0·3 0·2	1 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 4	75·4 72·5 64·4	62·3 59·0 56·6	
	April 13 May 11 June 15	63 · 6 55 · 8 47 · 5		63·2 55·4 46·9	·0 0·3 0·]	0·4 0·4 0·6	62·2 55·2 46·7	59 · 1 57 · 0 55 · 6	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	45·2 54·2 49·7		44+8 54+0 49+5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44.7 46.4 47.2	57.0 56.9 55.8	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	52·2 53·2 51·7	··· ···	52·0 52·9 51·3	0·8 0·3 0·2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51·2 52·6 51·2	50·7 48·7 48·6	
1965	January II February 8 March 8	56.2	1.0 1.0 0.9	57·0 55·8 53·9	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·5	56·7 55·6 53·8	45 · 6 45 · 5 47 · 0	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	48.5	0·9 0·8 0·7	51·2 48·3 42·8	1 · 8 0 · 4 0 · 1	0·2 0·2 0·4	49·4 47·9 42·7	46·9 49·8 51·3	0.8 0.9 0.9
	July 12 August 9 September 13	49.2	0·7 0·8 0·9	41 · 9 49 · 0 47 · 7	0·1 5·3 2·2	0·2 0·2 4·9	41 · 7 43 · 7 45 · 5	53.6 53.9 53.8	0.9 0.9 0.9
	October II November 8 December 6	51.1	0.9 0.9 0.9	50 · 1 50 · 9 49 · 8	0·9 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	49·3 50·6 49·6	48.6 46.7 47.0	0.8 0.8 0.8
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	54.3	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43 · 7 44 · 0 43 · 3	0.7 0.8 0.7
	April 18 May 16 June 13	43.8	0·8 0·7 0·7	48 · 1 43 · 4 40 · 1	0·9 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47 · 2 43 · 1 39 · 9	44 · 8 45 · 1 48 · 3	0.8 0.8 0.8
	July II August 8 September 12	48.5	0.7 0.8 0.9	40 · 1 48 · 0 51 · 3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51 · 6 53 · 3 58 · 1	0·9 0·9 1·0
	October 10 November 14 December 12	77.9	1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 4	62 · 1 75 · 4 81 · 1	1.0 0.4 0.2	1.6 2.5 2.3	61 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9	61 · 6 71 · 9 78 · 3	· · 2 · 3
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	100 0	• 7 • 7 • 7 • 6	94 · 1 97 · 6 94 · 1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93.7 97.4 93.9	78.6 78.9 83.3	·3 ·4 ·4

UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region

TABLE 108

Registered unemployed Males and females

Registered unemployed Males and females

-	-	-	 -	-	
A	в	E		Y	
	-		-		

OTVO THE	TOTAL REGI	STER	WHOLLY UN		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding school	ol leavers	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adju	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000 ² s)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	23:3 18:2 21:4 28:4 37:0 35:8 28:6 28:1 35:5 45:7 28:5 26:8 34:0	······································	228 17-7 19-8 27-6 35-8 35-3 27-5 26-0 34-6 39-9 28-3 26-0 30-2	0 *5 0 *4 0 *3 0 *5 0 *6 0 *9 0 *8 0 *6 1 *0 1 *2 0 *7 0 *6 0 *7 0 *6 0 *7 0 *6 0 *7	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8	22 - 3 117 - 4 119 - 5 .27 + 1 .35 - 2 .34 - 3 .26 - 7 .25 - 4 .33 - 6 .38 - 6 .27 - 6 .25 - 4 .29 - 6		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
963 June 10 .	. 31-2		31 (1	0-3	0.5	30-8	38.7	a water
July 15 August 12 September 9 .	. 29-4 . 33-8 . 32-7	2.0 2.0 	29 · 1 33 · 6 32 · 3	10-3 4-7 2-6	0·2 0·2 0·4	28 8 29 0 29 6	38·2 36·9 35·6	21 con Instrument
October 14	· '34-1		33.9	0.8	0·3	.33 0	34-1	tananaD
November 11 .	· !34-6		34.3	10.3	0·3	.34 0	33-0	Imratati
December 9 .	· !33-8		33.6	0.2	0·3	.33 4	31-6	Imratati
964 January 13 . February 10 . March 16 .	. 37·0 . 36·0 . 33·6		36 -3 35 -5 33 -3	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.5 0.3	36-1 35-3 33-2	29·0 27·1 27·1	2042005 102005
April I3	. 32:0		31 · 7	0.7	0·3	31-0	28 · 1	i beA
May II	. 26:8		26 · 6	0.2	0·3	26-4	27 · 3	I sett
June I5	. 21:9		21 · 8	0.1	0·1	21-7	27 · 7	Candb
July 13 August 10 September 14 .	. 21-4 . 26-1 . 25-3		21 · 3 25 · 9 25 · 0	0 · 1 3 · 9 1 · 5	0·1 0·2 0·4	21-2 22-0 23-5	29·2 28·8 28·5	Al yla matal
October 12. November 9 December 7	· 26·9 · 27·4 · 28·0		26.7 27.2 27.5	0.5 0.2 0.1	0·2 0·2 0·4	26-2 27-0 27-4	27 · 1 26 · 0 25 · 5	
965 January II	· '31-7	+	31 ·3	0·2	015	31-1	24·7	0·9
February 8	· 31-3	+	30 ·8	0·1	015	30-7	23·3	0·8
March 8	· 30-5	+	29 ·5	0·1	110	29-4	23·9	0·9
April 12	. 32.7	1:2	28-2	.7	4.6	26.4	24·0	0.9
May 10	. 25.2	0:9	25-0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25·7	0.9
June 14	. 21.0	0:8	20-8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26·5	1.0
July 12	· 20·0	0:7	19.9	0·1	0-1	19:9	27·7	.0
August 9	· 25·9	0:9	24.1	3·0	1-8	21·1	27·8	.0
September 13 .	· 24·2	0:9	23.9	1·3	0-3	22:6	27·5	.0
October 11.	· 25*8	0:9	25 ·2	0-4	0:5	24:8	25 · 7	0.9
November 8	· 26*5	1:0	26 ·3	0-2	0:2	26:1	25 · 1	0.9
December 6	· 27*3	1:0	27 · 1	10-1	0:2	27:0	25 · 1	0.9
966 January 10 February 14 . March 14	. 29·4 . 30·8 . 27:7	+ + ±0	29-2 30-4 27-5	0·2 0·1	0:3 0:4 0:2	29-0 30-4 27-4	22.8 23.1 22.2	8.0. 0.8 0.8
April 18	· 2772	1+0	26-8	0.7	0:3	26-2	23·8	0.9
May 16	· 2315	0;8	23-3	0.2	0:2	23-1	24·0	0.9
June 13	· 2144	0:8	21-0	0.1	0:3	20-9	26·7	1.0
July II	· 2139	0+8	21.5	0·1	0-4	21 ·4	29·4	1.1
August 8	· 2637	+0	26.4	3·2	0-3	23 ·2	30·2	1.1
September 12 .	· 2933	+1	28.7	1·3	0-6	27 ·4	33·0	1.2
October 10	. 48·4	1:7	35 · 5	0.6	1219	34-8	36·0	1.3
November 14 .	. 59:6	2:1	44 · 7	0.2	1459	44-5	43·5	1.6
December 12 .	. 62:1	2:2	47 · 3	0.2	148	47-1	45·4	1.6
967 January 9	· 61 · 1	2·2	53·2	0·3	7:9	52-9	43 · 7	11.6
February 13 .	· 62 · 0	2:2	55·6	0·1	6:4	55-4	43 · 4	1.6
March 13	· 56 · 4	2:0	52·5	0·1	3:8	52-4	43 · 3	1.6

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

Including Dorset other than Poole.

	CENCUA Han	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UI excluding scho		
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Seasonally ad	As percentage of total
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's))	(000's)	(000/s);	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	16-7 13-5 14-9 21-2 26-8 26-1 20-6 17-8 22-5 27-9 20-5 20-9 24-5	1 · 4 1 · h 1 · 3 2 · 2 2 · 11 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 8	16-3 13-2 14-7 20-9 26-3 25-7 20-3 25-7 20-3 17-5 22-2 25-3 20-4 20-6 23-6	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 2.6 0.1 0.4 0.8	16-1 13-1 14-5 20-6 26-0 25-2 20-0 17-2 21-8 24-8 24-8 20-1 20-3 23-4		1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 7 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 7
1963	June 10	20.3	1.5.	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	11-9
	July 15	18-1	1.4	17-9	0·1	0·3	17-8	24·1	+8
	August 12	20-6	1.6	20-4	1·8	0·2	18>6	23·6	+8
	September 9	20-8	1.6	20-8	1·2	0·1	19*6	23·4	+8
	October 14	24·2	1.8	24-1	0·4	0·1	23-7	23·4	· 8
	November 11	26·2	2.0	26-0	0·2	0·2	25-8	23·2	· 8
	December 9	26·0	2.0	25-9	0·1	0·2	25-7	22·7	· 7
1964	January 13	27.6	2·1.	27·3	0·2	0·3	27 · I	21.8	11-6
	February 10	26.2	2·0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25 · 8	20.8	1-6
	March 16	23.3	1·7	23·1	0·1	0·2	23 · 0	19.9	1-5
	April 13 May 11 June 15	21.7 18.5 15.5	·6 ·4 ·2	21-6 18-4 15-4	0·4 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	21+2 18+3 15+4	20·3 19·6 19·7	1-5 1-5 1-5
	July 13	14-6	·	14-6	0·1.	0 · 1:	14·5	19·9	11-5
	August 10	17-1	[·3	17-1	1·4	0 · 11	15·7	20·3	1-5
	September 14	17-4	[·3	17-3	0·7	0 · 11	16-6	20·1	1-5
	October 12	20+5	1.5	20-4	£•0	0·2	20) I	19·8	1.5
	November 9	21+6	1.6	21-4	1•0	0·1	21 • 3	19·0	1.4
	December 7	22+5	1.7	22-3	1•0	0·2	22 • 2	19·5	1.5
965	January II	24·3	·8	24-1	0·2	0-2	23-9	19.0	11-4
	February 8	24·3	·8	23-3	0·1	-0	23-2	18.7	1-4
	March 8	23·4	·7/	22-3	0·1	-1	22-2	19.2	1-4
	April 12	20+5	1.5	20+3	0·5	0·2	19-8	19·0	1-4
	May 10	18+3	1.4	8+1	0·1	0·2	18+0:	19·3	1-4
	June 14	16-4	1.2	6+2:	0·1	0·b	16r2.	20·7	1-5
	July 12	16-5	· 2	16-4	0·1	0 · B	6+3	22·2	-7
	August 9	19-1	· 4	18-3	1·2	0 · 8	7+	21·9	-6
	September 13	18-9	· 4	18-8	0·6	0 · B	8⊁2:	21·9	-6
	October II	21 · 7	1.6	21.6	0 · 2	0 · 1:	21 · 4	21 · 1	1.6
	November 8	24 · 1	1.8	24-0	0 · 1	0 · 1:	23· 9'	21 · 4	1.6
	December 6	23 · 7	1.8	23-5	0 · 1	0 · 1:	23 · 4	20 · 6	1.5
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	25-9 25-0 22-6	1 · 9 1 · 8 1 · 7/	25-6 24-8 22-5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25-5 24-7 22-4	20·4 19·9 19·4	·5 ·5 ·4
	April 18	21+1	1.6	20:9/	0·3	0·2	20+6	19·7	1.5
	May 16	18+4	1.4	18-3:	0·1	0·1	18+2	19·5	1.4
	June 13	16:6	1.2	16-5:	0·1	0·1	16+5	21·1	1.6
	July 11 August 8 September 12		·2 ·4 ·6	16:4 18:9 21:9	0·1 1·2 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	1673 17.7 21.2.	22·2 22·6 25·2	+6 +7 +9
	October 10 November 14 December 12 .	36261	2·3 2·7, 2·8	28-41 33-81 35-81	0·3 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 2·3	28° 1 33,-6, 35-7	27 · 7 30 · 5 32 · 0	2: 0 2: 3 2: 4
1967	January 9 [°] February 13 March 13	3955	3·0 2·9 2·7	38+8(38+3(36-4(0·2 0·1i 0·1:	2·2 I·I ¹ 0·3	38+6: 38+2: 36+3:	31.7 31.0 31.8	2.·3 22·3 2·3

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 331

UNEMPLOYMENT South Western Region

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region

Registered unemployed Males and females

TABLE 110

	0570.04 5000	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UN	EMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding school	ol leavers	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonally adju	As percentage of total
			rate	(0001-)	school leavers	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954)	101 100 1132	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's) 0·4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959	Monthly averages	10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 31.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7	0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 1.3	9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3	0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8	0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4	9 · 4 14 · 5 22 · 5 28 · 7 27 · 6 16 · 8 20 · 4 33 · 2 36 · 8 19 · 4 15 · 1 18 · 5		0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8
1963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34+1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	34·3	1 · 5	32 · 1	0.5	2·3	31.6	35.7	1.6
	August 12	41·8	1 · 8	39 · 5	6.5	2·3	33.0	35.4	1.5
	September 9	40·3	1 · 8	35 · 6	3.5	4·7	32.2	33.9	1.5
	October 14	35 · 8	1.6	31 · 3	0·9	4·5	30·4	31.5	1 · 4
	November 11	32 · 7	1.4	30 · 1	0·4	2·6	29·7	30.1	1 · 3
	December 9	30 · 4	1.3	28 · 0	0·2	2·4	27·8	28.5	1 · 2
1964	January 13	30·0	1.3	28.6	0·2	1.4	28 · 4	25·3	1 · 1
	February 10	27·0	1.2	25.9	0·1	1.2	25 · 7	22·4	1 · 0
	March 16	23·3	1.0	22.3	0·1	1.1	22 · 2	20·6	0 · 9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21 · 9	0·8	0.6	21·2	20·9	0·9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19 · 4	0·2	2.4	19·2	19·5	0·8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17 · 4	0·1	0.9	17·3	18·8	0·8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16·4	0·3	0·3	16·1	18·0	0·8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23·1	5·6	0·6	17·5	18·4	0·8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18·7	1·8	0·6	16·8	17·1	0·7
	October 12	19·5	0.8	17·5	0.5	2·0	17·0	17·1	0·7
	November 9	18·7	0.8	16·2	0.1	2·5	16·0	16·0	0·7
	December 7	18·1	0.8	15·9	0.1	2·2	15·8	16·4	0·7
1965	January II	17·8	0·8	16·8	0·1	1.0	16·7	15·2	0.6
	February 8	17·2	0·7	16·3	0·1	0.9	16·2	14·7	0.6
	March 8	32·9	1·4	15·8	0·1	17.0	15·8	15·0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0·9	17·2	2·9	4·4	14·3	14·2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0·7	14·5	0·3	0·9	14·2	14·3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0·6	13·7	0·1	1·4	13·6	14·6	0.6
	July 12	18·4	0·8	17·0	3·4	1.4	13·6	15·1	0.6
	August 9	33·9	1·4	20·5	5·7	13.4	14·9	15·6	0.7
	September 13	19·4	0·8	17·4	2·0	1.9	15·5	15·7	0.7
	October II	19·7	0·8	16·2	0.5	3·5	15·7	15.7	0·7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0.1	1·4	15·5	15.5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0.1	1·5	14·8	15.4	0·7
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 ·5 ·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0.6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0.6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0.6
	July II August 8 September 12	21.1	0.6 0.9 1.0	13.6 20.7 19.9	0·2 5·3 2·0	1 · 1 0 · 4 5 · 0	13·5 15·4 17·9	15.0 16.1 18.3	0.6 0.7 0.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	49.7	2·1 3·6 3·7	23·4 30·6 33·9	0·7 0·2 0·2	26·2 54·0 53·9	22.7 30.4 33.8	23·2 30·9 34·6	1.0 1.3 1.5
1967	January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31.6	38·4	34·1	1 · 4
	February 13	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27.0	40·8	34·7	1 · 5
	March 13	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14.2	40·6	36·6	1 · 5

Registered unemployed Males and females

TABLE III

UNEMPLOYMENT East Midlands Region

-	Contraction of the second	TOTAL REGIS	STER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding school		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	warnes proces	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	> Monthly averages	6 · 4 5 · 8 6 · 9 10 · 8 19 · 7 18 · 6 13 · 1 13 · 0 17 · 9 24 · 7 13 · 6 13 · 3 15 · 8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 1.6\\ 4.1\\ 1.5\\ 0.6\\ 1.9\\ 1.5\\ 4.2\\ 0.4\\ 0.9\\ 1.2 \end{array} $	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1963	June 10	20.2	·• 2	18.5	0.5	1.6	18.3	19.9	(a) at (34)
	July 15 August 12 September 9	18·3 21·1 19·7	··· ·· ··	16.8 20.5 18.8	0·2 3·3 2·0	1.5 0.6 0.9	16·6 17·2 16·8	19·1 18·8 18·3	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	17·4 17·1 16·7	:: .: 	16·8 16·4 16·3	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.6 0.7 0.4	6· 6· 6·	17·2 16·7 16·0	
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	17·8 16·9 15·8		17·2 16·4 14·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·4 1·1	17·0 16·3 14·6	14·8 13·8 13·0	
	April 13 May 11 June 15	5· 3· 1·5	··· 4	4·7 2·8 ·3	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	14·1 12·7 11·2	13.5 13.0 12.3	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	10·8 14·0 12·4	•••	10·5 14·0 12·2	0·1 2·7 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	10·5 11·3 11·2	12·1 12·3 12·2	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	12·0 11·8 11·9		11.6 11.5 11.6	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·3	·3 ·4 ·5	12·2 11·8 11·4	
1965	January II February 8 March 8	13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12.7 12.8 12.7	0·1 0·1	0.8 1.2 2.3	12.6 12.8 12.6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0.8 0.8 0.8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	14·3 12·7 11·8	1.0 0.9 0.8	12.8 11.5 10.9	· 2 0 · 1 0 · 1	1.5 1.2 0.9	·6 ·4 0·8	· ·6 ·9	0.8 0.8 0.8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	11.3 13.9 13.3	0·8 1·0 0·9	10·8 13·3 12·7	0·1 1·8 0·8	0·5 0·5 0·6	10·8 11·5 11·8	12.5 12.5 12.9	0·9 0·9 9·9
	October II November 8 December 6	13·1 12·7 13·3	0·9 0·9 0·9	12.6 12.3 12.8	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·5	12·3 12·2 12·7	13·2 12·7 12·6	0.9 0.9 0.9
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	14·8 14·5 13·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 0·1	0.8 0.9 0.7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12.0 11.5 11.2	0.8 0.8 0.8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	13·5 12·0 11·5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12·9 11·6 11·0	0·4 0·1	0·6 0·4 0·5	2·5 ·5 ·0	12.0 11.7 12.1	0.8 0.8 0.8
	July II August 8 September 12	11 · 8 14 · 8 15 · 9	0·8 1·0 1·1	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·8	11 · 3 12 · 6 14 · 3	13·0 13·7 15·6	0·9 ·0 ·
	October 10 November 14 December 12	18·9 23·3 24·9	1 · 3 1 · 6 1 · 7	17·4 19·6 21·3	0·4 0·1 0·1	1.5 3.7 3.6	17.0 19.5 21.2	18·2 20·2 21·2	1 · 3 1 · 4 1 · 5
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	28.0 28.3 27.8	1.9 2.0 1.9	23·7 24·4 23·8	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	4·3 3·9 4·0	23 · 6 24 · 3 23 · 7	20.7 20.7 21.0	1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 5

UNEMPLOYMENT **Yorkshire and Humberside Region**

TABLE 112

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers TEM-PORARILY STOPPED TOTAL REGISTER WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Seasonally adjusted As percentage of total employees of which school leavers Percentage nate Total Actual number Number Number Total (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) per cent. (000's) (000's) per cent 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 17:2 13:1 13:9 18:5 30:6 34:0 23:7 19:7 30:4 37:2 25:8 22:2 23:4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8 1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 32.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6 19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4 Monthly averages i.0 I.I i · 1 i · 2 2.1 32.5 36.7 1963 June 10 35 - 1 33-0 0.6 .. 2·4 1·1 1·4 35 · 3 34 · 5 33 · 3 July 15 . August 12 . September 9 33·3 38·0 36·0 30.8 36.9 34.6 0.5 6.0 3.9 30·3 30·9 30·6 32·2 30·8 30·0 1 · 4 1 · 0 0 · 6 31 · 2 31 · 7 31 · 4 October 14. November 1 December 9 ··· ·· ·· 34·1 33·3 32·3 32.7 32.3 31.7 1.4 0.6 0.3 ... 1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 9 32·9 31·2 28·8 28-6 26-9 26-2 January 13 . February 10 March 16 34-4 32-2 29-8 33·3 31·4 29·0 0.4 0.3 0.1 1964 :: 0.8 0.7 0.4 27·2 24-4 21·1 26.5 25.1 23.7 April 13 May 11 June 15 28.9 25.3 21.7 28·2 24·6 21·3 1.0 0.3 0.1 ••• ··· ··· 0·5 0·2 0·6 20·3 21·2 21·5 24.0 24.1 23.5 July 13 . August 10 . September 14 20.48 26.7 23.9 ··· ··· 21 · 3 26 · 9 24 · 5 0-6 5-5 2-4 23·2 22·4 22·1 0.7 0.7 0.5 22-6 23·2 23·1 ... October 12. November 9 December 7 24·3 24·2 23·8 23.5 23.5 23.3 0·9 0·4 0·2 ... 21 · 3 20 · 7 21 · 2 1.0 1.0 0.7 1.0 0.9 24.6 24.0 23.3 24.9 24.2 23.5 January II February 8 March 8 1965 25.6 25.2 24.3 |·2 |·2 |·2 0·2 0·2 0·1 1.0 21.7 20.9 19-0 21-0 21-3 21-3 April 12 May 10 June 14 22.5 21.3 19.1 0.8 0.4 0.1 0.6 0.5 0.6 23 · 1 21 · 8 19 · 7 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.0 18·2 19·7 20·0 0·2 0·2 0·3 21-6 22-5 21-9 July 12 August 9 September 13 19:0 23:9 22:1 18.8 23.7 21.8 0.6 4.0 1.8 0.9 |.| |.| 1.0 1.0 1.0 21.8 20.7 21.7 0.5 0.5 1.1 21.3 21.5 22.6 22.40 21.48 22.48 October III. November 8 December 6 1+1 1+1 1+1 0·7 0·3 0·2 22.5 22.3 23.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 23·2 22·3 20·8 20·1 19·3 19·0 1.2 1.4 1.0 January 10 . February 14 March 14 . 1·2 1·1 1·0 23·3 22·4 20·8 0·2 0·1 0·1 1966 24.5 23.8 21.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 19·3 18·8 19·3 20-0 18-5 17-2 20.9 18.8 17.3 1.4 1.0 1.7 22.2 19.8 19.0 1.1 0.9 0.9 0·9 0·2 0·1 April 18 May 16 June 13 1.0 1.1 1.2 17·1 19·5 22·2 20-4 22·3 24·3 0.9 1.3 2.0 July II . August 8 . September 12 17.6 23.3 24.0 0·5 3·8 1·8 18.5 24.6 26.0 0·9 1·2 1·2 1.3 1.4 1.5 27·3 30·3 31·3 3-0 4-8 5-0 26.5 31.2 32.8 27·3 31·5 33·1 0·8 0·3 0·2 October 10. November 14 December 12 30·3 36·3 38·0 1.4 1.7 1.8 32.0 32.3 34.0 1.5 1.5 1.6 0·3 0·2 0·2 6.7 5.8 4.2 36 · 8 37 · 6 37 · 5 January 9 . February 13 March 13 . 43·7 43·6 41·9 2·1 2·1 2·0 37 · 1 37 · 8 37 · 7 1967

Males and females

TABLE 113

Registered unemployed

Males and females

1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1963 June 10 July 15 . August 12 . September 9 October 14. November 1 December 9 January 13 . February 10 March 16 1964 April 13 May 11 June 15 July 13 . August 10) . September 1 October 12. November 9 December 7 1965 January II . February 8 . March 8 . April 12 May 10 June 14

> July 12 . August 9 . September 13 October III. November 8 December 6

January 10 . February 14 March 14 . April 18 May 16 June 13

1966

July II . August 8 . September I2

October 10. November 1 December 12

1967 January 9 . February 13 March 13 . APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 335

Registered unemployed

UNEMPLOYMENT North Western Region

		TOTAL REG	ISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHOLLY UI excluding scho	NEMPLOYED ol leavers	
						STOPPED		Seasonally ad	justed
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	100	(000's)	per cent.	(000°s)	(000's)	(000's):	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
;es		44.2 40.8 40.0 47.3 80.8 82.1 57.8 49.3 76.8 93.6 62.5 48.4 45.5	-5 -4 -3 -6 2-7 2-8 -6 2-5 3-1 2-1 -6 -5	41.9. 32.2 35.5 44.8 64.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 86.5 86.5 86.1 47.3 43.8	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9	2.3 8.6 4.4 2.5 16.0 8.9 1.4 2.9 7.7 7.1 1.3 1.1 1.7	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9		1 · 4 1 · 0 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 5 2 · 7 2 · 7 2 · 7 2 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 4
		83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85 . 2	2.8
		01.4	2.6 3.0 3.0	76·5 88·7 82·5	2·0 3·6 8·5	2·5 2·7 7·0	74·6 75·1 74·0	83 · 0 81 · 9 79 · 5	2.7 2.7 2.6
ı :		80·4 78·1 74·3	2.7 2.6 2.5	78 · 6 76 · 7 73 · 1	2·7 1·1 0·6	1.8 1.4 1.2	75 · 9 75 · 6 72 · 5	77 · 2 73 · 9 72 · 2	2.6 2.4 2.4
•		78·0 74·3 68·6	2.6 2.4 2.3	75 · 7 72 · 8 67 · 4	0.6 0.4 0.2	2·2 1·5 1·2	75·2 72·5 67·2	68 · 9 65 · 6 62 · 1	2·3 2·2 2·0
		69·0 62·8 55·8	2·3 2·1 1·8	67 · 5 61 · 4 55 · 1	1.9 0.5 0.2	1·4 1·4 0·7	65 · 6 60 · 9 54 · 9	63·1 60·6 59·2	2·1 2·0 2·0
4 .		55·5 62·7 57·5	• 8 2 • • 9	53·8 62·1 56·3	1.7 8.6 4.0	1.7 0.6 1.3	52 · 1 53 · 5 52 · 3	58·7 58·9 56·0	1.9 1.9 1.8
		55·9 55·6 53·7	1.8 1.8 1.8	54·9 54·3 52·0	1 · 3 0 · 5 0 · 3	· 0) · 3; · 7;	53·6 53·8 51·7	54·3 52·4 51·5	·8 ·7 ·7
		56·9 54·3 53·3	1.9 1.8 1.8	55 · 5 52 · 8 51 · 3	0·3 0·2 0·1	1.4 1.5 2.0	55·2 52·6 51·2	50·2 47·3 47·3	1.7 1.6 1.6
		50·1 48·0 43·0	1.7 1.6 1.4	48 · 9 46 · 8 42 · 3	· 0 · 5· 0 ·	1.2 1.2 0.7	47·8 46·3 42·2	45 · 7 46 · 1 45 · 8	1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 5
3 .		10 0	1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 6	42 · 3 48 · 7 46 · 0	1.5 6.2 2.8	0.6 0.4 2.0	40 · 8 42 · 5 43 · 2	46.5 47.3 46.2	1.5 1.6 1.5
•			1.5 1.5 1.5	44 · 6 44 · 8 43 · 3	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·5 1·5	43·9 44·5 43·2	44-3 43-3 43-0	1.5 1.4 1.4
		43.4	1 · 5. 1 · 4 1 · 4	44 · 6 42 · 6 40 · 8	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·8 0·5	44·4 42·5 40·7	40 · I 38 · 0 37 · 7	·3 ·3 ·2
			1.4 1.3 1.2	40 · 6: 37 · 7: 35 · 8:	0·9 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·7	39·7 37·5 35·7	37·8 37·4 39·0	1.3 1.2 1.3
· 2 ·		10 1	1.2 1.4 1.5	35 · 8 41 · 9 44 · 1	0.7 4.8 2.3	0·5 0·3 2·6	35 · 2 37 · 1 41 · 9	40 · 5 41 · 5 44 · 8	·3 ·4 ·5
4 . 2 .		60.0	· 7/ 2 · 0 2 · 1	49 · 4 55 · 0 57 · 2	0.8 0.3 0.2	3·3 5·0 5·5	48.6 54.7 57.0	49·2 53·3 56·8	·6 ·8 ·9
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1200	73·7 76·8 76·9	2·4 2·5 2·5	66 · 4 68 · 4 68 · 4	0·2 0·2 0·1	7-3 8-4 8-4	66 · 2 68 · 2 68 · 3	60 · 4 61 · 6 63 · 1	2.0 2.0 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT **Northern Region**

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

October 11. November 8 December 6

January 10 . February 14 March 14 .

April 18 May 16 June 13

July II . August 8 . September 12

October 10. November 14 December 12

January 9 . February 13 March 13 .

Registered unemployed

Males and females

Males and females

TABI	LE 115
	Hosted in zaroste in zaroste arcaneza
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	>Monthly averag
1963	June 10 .
	July 15 . August 12 . September 9
	October 14. November 1 December 9
1964	January 13 . February 10 March 16 .
	April 13 . May 11 . June 15 .
	July 13 . August 10 . September 1
	October 12. November 9 December 7
1965	January II . February 8 . March 8 .
	April 12 May 10 June 14
	July 12 August 9 September
	October 11 November 8 December 6
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14
	April 18 May 16 June 13
	July 11 August 8 September

1967	January 9 .
	February 13
	March 13 .

October 10 November December 1

2·4 2·3 2·4

2·2 2·2 2·2

2·2 2·1 2·2

2·3 2·5 2·6

2·7 3·0 3·1

3·3 3·3 3·3

29·9 29·7 28·8

28·8 28·4 29·1

30·9 33·7 34·8

36·6 39·5 41·4

44·0 43·6 44·0

34·6 34·2 31·7

30·0 27·7 25·9

35·8 41·6 44·8

50·0 49·9 48·8

9	PECYE Even	TOTAL REGIS	TER	WHOLLY UN	IEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding scho		usted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1onthly averages		28.3 22.3 19.7 21.6 31.1 43.1 37.2 32.4 49.3 65.4 44.0 34.3 35.1	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 · 5·0 3·3 2·6 2·6	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 36 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 7	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0	1 · 2 1 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 6 1 · 1 1 · 3 3 · 4 4 · 9 0 · 5 0 · 8 1 · 4	26.4 20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7		$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
June 10 .		56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4
July 15 . August 12 . September 9	: :	51·8 58·6 58·2	3·9 4·5 4·4	50·5 57·8 57·5	2·0 8·6 6·6	1·3 0·8 0·8	48.6 49.2 50.9	56·9 56·8 56·8	4·3 4·3 4·3
October 14. November 11 December 9	:::	57·5 58·3 57·8	4·4 4·4 4·4	56·4 57·3 57·0	3·2 2·0 1·5	· 2 · 0 0 · 8	53·2 55·3 55·6	54·5 52·3 50·9	4·1 4·0 3·9
January 13 . February 10 March 16 .	::::	56·8 52·9 48·6	4·3 4·0 3·7	55·9 52·2 47·6	1 · 3 0 · 9 0 · 6	0·9 0·7 I·I	54·6 51·3 47·0	48·2 44·8 42·3	3.7 3.4 3.2
April 13 . May 11 . June 15 .		47·0 43·1 38·7	3.6 3.3 2.9	46.6 42.6 38.3	2·1 1·0 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·4	44·5 41·6 37·7	43·3 43·2 42·3	3·3 3·3 3·2
July 13 . August 10 . September 14	: :	36·5 44·6 40·4	2·8 3·4 3·1	36·2 44·4 40·1	0·8 7·8 3·5	0·4 0·3 0·3	35·4 36·6 36·6	41 · 8 42 · 4 40 · 8	3·2 3·2 3·1
October 12. November 9 December 7	: :	40·0 40·1 39·7	3·0 3·0 3·0	39·6 39·8 39·3	1.5 0.8 0.5	0·4 0·3 0·4	38 · 1 39 · 0 38 · 8	39·0 37·1 36·1	3.0 2.8 2.7
January II . February 8 . March 8 .		41 · 4 39 · 9 37 · 4	3·1 3·0 2·8	40·3 38·8 36·4	0·5 0·3 0·2	· · · 0	39·9 38·5 36·2	34·6 33·5 32·8	2.6 2.5 2.5
April 12 . May 10 . June 14 .		31.2	2.6 2.3 2.1	34·3 30·9 28·0	1 · 5 0 · 6 0 · 3	0·4 0·4 0·3	32·8 30·3 27·7	31 · 6 31 · 2 31 · 3	2·4 2·3 2·3
July 12 . August 9 . September 13		27.8	2·1 2·6 2·4	27·5 34·9 32·1	0·5 6·0 2·5	0·3 0·2 0·3	27·0 28·9 29·6	32·2 33·5 32·9	2·4 2·5 2·5
September 15		54 1				0.2	21.1	31.8	2.4

0·9 0·4 0·3

0·3 0·2 0·1

0·9 0·3 0·2

0·4 5·5 2·5

1·1 0·5 0·4

0·4 0·3 0·2

32·0 32·0 34·5

34·9 34·4 31·8

30·9 28·0 26·1

26·3 34·5 33·8

36·9 42·1 45·2

50·4 50·2 49·1

32·3 32·9 37·8

36·6 36·6 32·9

32·0 28·9 26·6

26.5 34.7 34.2

38·2 46·8 47·5

52·3 52·1 50·7

2·4 2·5 2·8

2·7 2·7 2·5

2·4 2·2 2·0

2.0 2.6 2.6

2.9 3.5 3.6

3.9 3.9 3.8

0·3 0·9 3·2

1.7 2.1 1.1

0·3 0·3 0·4

1.3 4.7 2.3

1.9 1.8 1.6

TABLE 114

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 337

Registered unemployed

UNEMPLOYMENT Scotland

रोजर त हत	3,7%	TOTAL REGIS	TER	WHOLLY UN	EMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UN excluding school	lleavers	
	eren Gene	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adju Number	sted As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
es		59.5 51.1 52.2 56.3 81.1 94.9 78.7 68.4 83.1 104.8 80.3 65.5 63.5	2.8 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9	56.5 48.4 47.8 53.2 74.4 88.6 74.8 64.6 78.0 98.2 78.1 63.4 59.9	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.6	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8		2.6 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7
	•	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
•	•	94·5 94·9 91·6	4·3 4·3 4·2	92.6 92.8 89.8	5·3 5·2 3·3	1.9 2.1 1.7	87·3 87·6 86·5	97·3 96·5 95·2	4·4 4·4 4·3
: : :	· · · · ·	90·8 92·7 91·2	4·1 4·2 4·2	88·3 89·3 89·2	· 6 · 0 0 · 7	2·5 3·4 2·0	86·7 88·3 88·5	92·0 87·9 85·7	4·2 4·0 3·9
:	•	101 · 4 97 · 0 92 · 1	4·6 4·4 4·2	98·4 95·0 88·5	2·8 1·9 0·9	3·1 2·0 3·6	95·6 93·1 87·5	83 · 9 80 · 8 79 · 3	3·8 3·7 3·6
: :		86·3 79·1 70·6	3·9 3·6 3·2	84·5 77·2 69·3	1.5 0.7 0.5	1.8 2.0 1.4	83·0 76·5 68·8	79·8 78·5 76·5	3.6 3.6 3.5
4 : 4 :	•	74·4 74·9 71·7	3·4 3·4 3·3	72·9 73·0 69·2	4·6 4·1 2·0	1.5 1.9 2.5	68·4 68·9 67·2	77 · 4 76 · 6 73 · 6	3·5 3·5 3·3
:		71 · 2 71 · 5 73 · 2	3.2 3.2 3.3	68·9 69·6 70·4	1.0 0.6 0.5	2·4 1·9 2·9	67·9 69·0 69·9	71·9 68·4 67·0	3·3 3·1 3·0
:	· ·	79·7 77·9 73·8	3.6 3.5 3.3	76·9 75·8 70·9	1.8 1.1 0.6	2.8 2.0 2.8	75 · 1 74 · 8 70 · 3	64·6 64·4 63·6	2·9 2·9 2·9
:	:	67·7 62·2 56·1	3·1 2·8 2·5	65·8 60·4 54·7	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1.9 1.8 1.4	64·7 59·9 54·3	62·2 62·1 61·3	2·8 2·8 2·8
3 .	•	59·9 63·0 58·8	2·7 2·9 2·7	57·8 59·6 57·6	3·2 2·9 1·3	2·1 3·4 1·2	54·6 56·7 56·3	63 · 1 63 · 5 61 · 5	2·9 2·9 2·8
	•	59·6 61·5 66·5	2·7 2·8 3·0	58·3 60·0 62·8	0·7 0·4 0·4	1 · 2 1 · 5 3 · 7	57·7 59·6 62·5	60·9 58·9 59·6	2·8 2·7 2·7
		70·6 64·7 60·8	3·2 2·9 2·8	67·0 61·6 59·2	I · 4 0 · 7 0 · 4	3·6 3·1 1·7	65·6 60·9 58·7	55·8 52·1 53·0	2·5 2·4 2·4
:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	58·5 55·0 52·4	2·7 2·5 2·4	56·2 52·5 50·3	0·8 0·4 0·3	2·2 2·5 2·2	55 · 4 52 · 1 50 · 0	53·3 54·2 56·8	2·4 2·5 2·6
2	•	54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·8	53·3 55·4 57·1	2.9 2.9 1.3	1.7 3.4 3.6	50·4 52·6 55·8	58·7 59·3 61·0	2.7 2.7 2.8
4 .		67·3 78·1 80·2	3·1 3·6 3·7	61 · 8 69 · 9 74 · 2	0.7 0.5 0.4	5.5 8.2 6.0	61 · 1 69 · 4 73 · 8	64·6 68·8 71·0	2.9 3.1 3.2
			4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1.6 0.8 0.5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82.7 82.6 81.6	71 · 8 71 · 5 73 · 8	3·3 3·3 3·4

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales

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Registered unemployed Males and females

TABLE 116

		TOTAL REGIS	TER	WHOLLY UN	EMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY	WHOLLY U excluding sch	NEMPLOYED	
		2E				STOPPED		Seasonally ad	justed
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
-	and the second second	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000°s)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966	Monthly averages	22-9 17-3 19-5 24-8 36-3 36-3 26-0 24-9 30-7 36-0 25-7 25-9 29-4	2 · 4 1 · 8 2 · 0 2 · 6 3 · 8 3 · 8 2 · 7 2 · 6 3 · 1 3 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 9	22 · 1 16 · 9 18 · 2 23 · 4 33 · 3 34 · 2 25 · 0 21 · 9 29 · 4 33 · 2 24 · 6 25 · 6 28 · 4	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0	21.6 16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7
963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
	July 15	27·5	2.8	27 · 1	1 · 4	0·4	25·7	29·7	3·0
	August 12	29·4	3.0	29 · 2	3 · 1	0·2	26·1	28·9	2·9
	September 9	29·0	2.9	28 · 6	2 · 4	0·4	26·1	28·8	2·9
	October 14	29·0	2·9	28 · 8	1.0	0·2	27 · 8	28·0	2.8
	November 11	29·2	3·0	29 · 0	0.6	0·2	28 · 3	27·4	2.8
	December 9	28·7	2·9	28 · 5	0.5	0·2	28 · 1	26·8	2.7
964	January 13	40.6	4·1	29·5	0·4	11 · 1	29·0	25·3	2·5
	February 10	28.5	2·9	27·7	0·3	0 · 8	27·4	23·9	2·4
	March 16	25.3	2·5	25·1	0·2	0 · 2	24·8	22·9	2·3
	April 13	25·3	2.5	25 · 1	I ∙ 0	0·2	24·2	23·2	2·3
	May 11	22·7	2.3	22 · 5	0 • 4	0·1	22·1	22·9	2·3
	June 15	20·3	2.0	20 · 2	0 • 2	0·1	20·0	22·8	2·3
	July 13	21.0	2·1	20·8	1 · 3	0·2	19·5	23·0	2·3
	August 10	24.2	2·4	24·0	3 · 0	0·2	21·0	23·6	2·4
	September 14	23.5	2·4	23·3	1 · 7	0·2	21·7	23·9	2·4
	October 12	25·3	2.5	25·1	0.8	0·2	24·3	24·3	2·4
	November 9	25·9	2.6	25·6	0.5	0·2	25·2	24·1	2·4
	December 7	26·1	2.6	25·9	0.3	0·2	25·6	24·4	2·4
965	January II	28·0	2.8	27·6	0·4	0·4	27 · 3	23·7	2·4
	February 8	27·6	2.8	27·4	0·3	0·2	27 · 1	23·7	2·4
	March 8	27·1	2.7	26·6	0·2	0·5	26 · 4	24·3	2·4
	April 12	25 · 1	2·5	24·9	0.8	0·3	24·1	23·2	2·3
	May 10	23 · 5	2·3	23·3	0.5	0·2	22·9	23·6	2·4
	June 14	21 · 5	2·1	21·4	0.2	0·1	21·2	24·2	2·4
	July 12	22 · 7	2·3	22.6	1 · 2	0·1	21 · 4	25·0	2·5
	August 9	26 · 1	2·6	25.7	2 · 7	0·4	23 · 0	25·7	2·6
	September 13	25 · 8	2·6	25.6	1 · 6	0·2	24 · 0	26·4	2·6
	October III	26·8	2·7	26·6	0·7	0·3	25·9	26·0	2·6
	November 8	27·7	2·8	27·5	0·4	0·3	27·1	26·2	7·6
	December 6	28·4	2·8	27·8	0·3	0·6	27·5	26·3	2·6
66	January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4:	25.6	2·5
	February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9.	25.2	2·5
	March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24.5	2·4
	April 18	27.6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1 · 2	25.5	24·6	2·4
	May 16	23.8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0 · 1	23.3	24·1	2·4
	June 13	21.7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0 · 2	21.3	24·3	2·4
	July II	22·4	2·2	22.2	0.8	0·2	21 · 4	25 · 1	2-5
	August 8	26·5	2·6	26.4	2.9	0·1	23 · 4	26 · 1	2-6
	September 12	28·4	2·8	28.2	1.9	0·2	26 · 3	29 · 0	2-9
	October 10	35·5	3·5	32 · 4	·	3 · 1	31 · 3	31.6	3·1
	November 14	39·4	3·9	36 · 2	0·7	3 · 1	35 · 6	34.8	3·5
	December 12	39·5	3·9	38 · 1	0·5	1 · 3	37 · 6	36.2	3·6
967	January 9	42·7	4·2	40·9	0·5	1.9	40·3	35.6	3+5
	February 13	42·6	4·2	40·9	0·4	1.6	40·5	35.2	3+5
	March 13	40·7	4·0	39·9	0·4	0.8	39·6	36.2	3-6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain**

1.20

		All	Index of pro	duction industr	ies	Other indust	tries			
		1	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and service
.I.C. (Order	All	II–XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	xx	MLH 884	XXI-XXI
ctua	l numbers unadjusted fo	r seasonal varia	ations							
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 963 964 965 966	Monthlý averages	209 226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323	88 100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147	61 69 86 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85	24 28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52	9 9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10	17 17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24	23 24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37	18 19 22 28 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 18 19	54 57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87
965	January February March	356	161 156 150	93 91 88	58 56 52	14 14 13	27 26 25	43 42 40	24 23 22	95 95 92
	April May June	297	37 30 2	83 79 74	44 42 39	11 10 8	23 23 21	37 35 31	18 15 12	88 84 76
	July August September	279	118 126 126	72 76 75	38 41 42	8 8 9	20 21 23	30 32 34	12 13 14	77 80 82
	October November December	312 318	128 131 136	77 77 75	42 45 53	8 10 12	25 26 25	35 35 34	20 22 22	87 89 88
966	January February March	326 305	48 43 32	81 81 77	57 53 46	3 2 0	26 26 24	39 38 36	22 21 19	89 87 84
	April May June	252	129 118 113	76 71 68	44 39 37	10 9 8 7	23 22 20 20	34 31 29	6 3 1	81 76 72 73
	July August September	274	112 123 140	67 74 82 97	36 41 49 60	8 9 10	20 21 23 26	28 31 37 43	11 12 15 23	73 78 84 97
967	November December	436 465	206 228 266	119 128 146	76 88	13 15 16	31 31	49 51 58	29 30	108
	February	535 523	273 267	154 152	106	16	35 36 35	61 59	30 30 28	120
	bers adjusted for normal					U-Market	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			Bi Gast
964	Desember	. 340 327 . 324	153 145 142	93 89 87	52 47 46		24 24 24	40 39 39	19 19 19	92 90 90
965	February	309 302 306	136 132 135	84 81 81	42 41 44	10 10 10	23 22 23	37 35 35	19 18 19	88 86 86
	June	299 305 309	130 132 133	78 78 79	44 47 47	10 11 11	22 24 24	34 35 35	18 18 18	84 85 86
	August September	318 324 321	37 4 40	81 83 81	49 51 51	2 1 1	25 25 25	37 37 37	18 19 18	88 88 88
	November December	309 301 304	37 33 35	80 80 77	48 45 49	11 10 10	24 24 25	36 35 35	18 17 18	85 84 84
966	February March	285 277 274	125 122 121	72 72 71	42 40 40	9 9 8	22 22 22	33 31 31	17 16 16	82 79 78
	May June	. 279 277 . 290	128 120 124	71 71 73	44 43 45	9 9 10	22 22 23	31 31 33	16 17 17	78 77 81
	August September	. 305 . 318 . 344	130 138 157	76 80 89	47 50 60	 2	25 25 25	35 36 40	18 18 19	84 87 90
	November December	. 377 . 424 . 449	179 210 226	102 121 130	69 79 84	3 3 2	26 29 30	44 49 52	21 23 24	95 102 105
967	Echnus	. 454 454 . 467	226 225 233	136 137 139	77 75 81	12 11 12	30 31 32	51 51 53	25 25 25	109 111 113

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

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain**

Registered Wholly unemployed Analysis by duration of unemployment

		MALES A	ND FEMALES								
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over two w up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		1.000	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
lear		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	271.6 213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9	81.2 69.1 70.8 77.7 93.7 90.1 75.3 73.6 93.7 95.7 76.6 72.6 79.5	29·9 32·4 30·8 26·4 22·8 20·3 21·8 23·6 21·7 18·4 20·6 22·9 24·0	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7	12·4 11·0 10·7 11·0 11·7	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1	15:5 14:6 13:3 13:7 14:8			
963	June 10	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.2			C. S. A. R. S.
	July 15 August 12 September 9	436·0 491·5 468·0	82·2 94·4 92·7	18·9 19·2 19·8	44·7 78·3 48·9	10·3 15·9 10·5	51.6 61.0 71.7	11.8 12.4 15.3	112.2	72.2	73.1
	October 14 November 11 December 9	461 · 7 463 · 1 451 · 5	99·9 92·3 79·3	21.6 19.9 17.6	54·6 51·2 47·5	·8 · 0·5	66·2 72·4 66·9	14·3 15·6 14·8	105.6	58-4	77 · 1
964	January 13 February 10 March 16	478·0 455·8 415·4	99·0 84·8 72·0	20·7 18·6 17·3	50·0 45·8 39·1	10·5 10·0 9·4	67·7 66·4 53·3	14·2 14·6 12·8	130-9	53.4	76.9
	April 13 May 11 June 15	405 · 1 360 · 9 316 · 9	84·5 67·3 59·2	20·9 18·6 18·7	34·9 34·4 30·1	8.6 9.5 9.5	50·5 42·7 35·3	12·5 11·8 11·1	107.3	54·1	73.7
	July 13 August 10 September 14	312·2 364·1 335·4	69·6 81·3 76·2	22·3 22·3 22·7	30·3 60·2 36·7	9·7 16·5 10·9	37·6 44·8 47·0	12·0 12·3 14·0	67 • 4	62 · 1	65.2
	October 12 November 9 December 7	340 · 3 342 · 1 339 · 6	82.6 75.4 67.9	24·3 22·0 20·0	40·8 38·3 37·7	12·0 11·2 11·1	47·3 52·3 50·2	13·9 15·3 14·8	70.2	36 · 1	63.2
965	January II February 8 March 8	367 · I 358 · I 343 · 0	86·8 73·7 67·0	23·7 20·6 19·5	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·0 10·6 9·6	53·6 50·5 47·2	14·6 14·1 13·8	94.7	35.3	60·1
	April 12 May 10 June 14	326.0	77·7 63·8 54·0	23·8 21·3 20·0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·4 9·0 10·3	38·3 38·8 35·0	11.7 12.9 13.0	82.9	39.8	56.7
	July 12 August 9 September 13	317.9	69 · 1 78 · 2 76 · 5	25 · 1 24 · 6 25 · 2	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·3 16·1 10·4	32·8 39·8 44·7	11.9 12.5 14.7	59.5	33.2	51.8
	October II November 8 December 6	DIE I	80·5 75·0 69·0	26·0 23·8 21·6	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·5 12·0 11·6	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·0 15·5 15·3	64.6	31.2	51+1
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	328.2	85·0 72·9 64·9	25·1 22·2 21·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	8·9 10·7 10·1	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·4 14·1 13·4	89.5	32.0	50.0
	April 18 May 16 June 13	299·0 271·2	66·9 60·4 57·9	22·4 22·3 22·9	35·7 28·5 22·3	11.9 10.5 8.8	39·5 33·0 33·2	3·2 2·2 3·1	72.6	37.0	47 · 3
	July 11 August 8 September 12	200 0	67 · 1 82 · 5 92 · 3	26·0 26·6 28·5	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·6 16·2 10·9	31·5 39·3 49·2	12·2 12·7 15·2	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	438.9	108·1 103·6 92·6	28·9 23·6 19·8	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·0 13·4 12·3	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·4 18·4 18·2	76.5	31-8	48.0
967	January 9 February 13 March 13		117·3 97·8 88·5	22·2 18·2 16·9	51·6 60·1 52·6	9-8 11-2 10-0	94·0 82·2 77·0	17·8 15·3 14·7	166.7	44 · 1	53.6

TABLE 118 (continued)

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MEN Total

(000's)

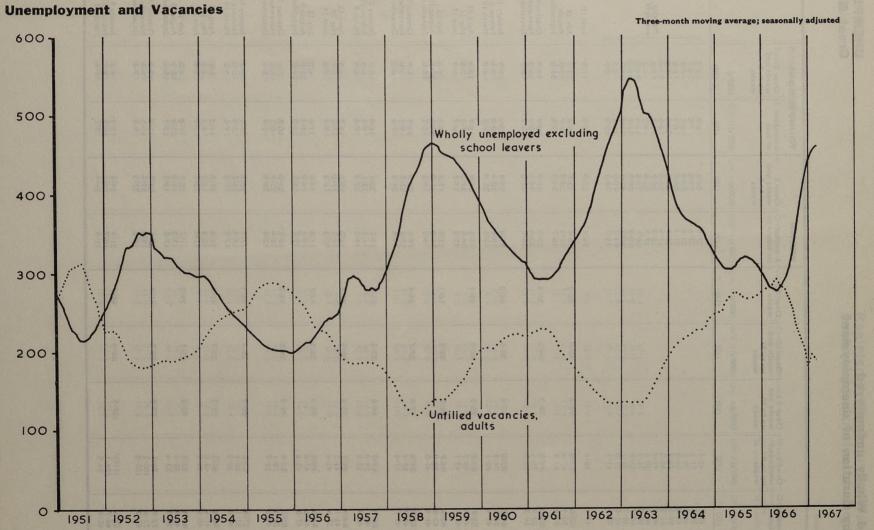
(11)

168.6 130.9 144.5 195.3 304.4 235.2 215.0 301.4 365.6 262.4 226.9 245.5 326.8 306·9 310·3 307·8 318·3 325·9 324·2 345·0 328·7 301·3 286-8 259-4 230-7 222 · 1 228 · 6 224 · 0 236·5 242·2 243·8 265·6 258·5 249·4 228·2 216·6 199·8 198·2 208·0 210·4 220·6 229·1 238·2 254·4 247·8 230·8 221 · 9 203 · 8 192 · 1 193-6 208-1 230-8 274·6 330·0 358·2 407 · 1 414 · 5 406 · 5 APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 341

Registered Wholly unemployed Analysis by duration of unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain**

0			and the second sec	and a second	WOMEN		YOUNGP	ERSONS	and the second	1.10.1.10.00
veeks less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
0's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
45.7 38.5 41.3 48.0 59.1 57.3 46.9 46.7 59.8 60.7 48.7 46.6 53.4	42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1				27.0 23.6 22.8 21.4 23.7 21.9 18.9 17.7 20.1 18.9 16.2 14.7 15.3	24.3 19.6 23.4 28.0 34.6 31.4 25.7 23.9 29.6 29.8 22.3 19.0 18.2	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.6 9.2 13.9 16.0 11.8 11.3 10.8	5.2 4.1 4.1 5.5 9.3 11.4 7.8 7.2 14.5 19.4 11.1 8.3 8.5	Monthly averages	<pre>{ 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1961 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966</pre>
47.4	65.6			Contraction of the second	14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3	June 10	1963
50·6 50·4 54·4	62·9 67·4 63·4	75.6	55+4	62.3	16·1 16·3 18·7	22·9 24·0 24·0	15·6 27·7 19·6	10·5 48·0 33·2	July 15 August 12 September 9	
63·8 60·9 54·3	74·3 79·1 75·5	70.3	44.2	65.6	23·2 20·6 16·3	31 · 9 34 · 3 30 · 2	12·9 10·9 8·7	14·7 10·2 8·7	October 14 November 11 December 9	
64·3 56·2 49·4	82·0 74·8 60·1	92.1	40.6	66-0	21·4 18·6 15·1	25·9 28·4 25·4	13·3 10·0 7·5	9·9 9·1 6·9	January 13 February 10 March 16	1964
52·7 44·9 40·2	53·9 48·7 43·1	75.9	41 • 2	63·1	18·1 14·5 12·3	21·2 21·2 17·5	13.7 7.9 6.7	10·4 7·3 4·8	April 13 May 11 June 15	
42·3 42·8 44·4	44·7 50·0 45·8	46.5	32.5	56· I	12-9 14-0 16-5	17·4 17·8 19·2	14·4 24·5 15·2	5·8 37·1 18·6	July 13 August 10 September 14	
52·2 48·9 45·7	54·4 58·4 57·4	47.8	27.7	54-4	19·5 17·2 14·6	23·9 25·3 24·2	10·9 9·3 · 7·6	9·7 6·8 6·3	October 12 November 9 December 7	
56·3 48·7 45·9	63·3 59·0 52·2	66.6	27.5	51.9	19·1 16·5 14·2	20 · 1 23 · 1 22 · 3	11.4 8.5 7.0	6·7 6·3 5·4	January 11 February 8 March 8	1965
44 · 9 42 · 1 37 · 6	45 · 1 43 · 2 42 · 6	58.8	30.6	48.8	14·2 14·2 10·5	19·2 17·0 16·3	18·7 7·5 5·9	4·5 5·7 4·0	April 12 May 10 June 14	
41 · 6 43 · 6 47 · 0	42·4 47·8 45·6	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.8 13.2 15.7	14·5 14·9 16·1	15.6 21.4 13.8	4·2 28·5 14·8	July 12 August 9 September 13	
52·1 50·4 49·2	52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·2 16·4 12·9	21.0 22.9 20.8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October 11 November 8 December 6	
57·4 51·1 44·8	61 · 5 58 · 1 50 · 8	66-2	25.9	43 • 4	17·7 14·4 13·9	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966
43·3 41·5 40·5	52.6 43.0 39.5	55.2	29.7	41+1	12·4 12·5 11·4	17·0 14·2 12·7	11·2 6·4 5·9	5·5 4·3 3·4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
44·4 46·9 59·0	42·3 50·5 53·4	42.8	25 · 1	39.0	11.7 13.3 17.6	12.7 13.9 15.5	11.0 22.3 15.7	4·0 25·3 15·5	July 11 August 8 September 12	
72·7 72·6 67·0	76 · 1 100 · 2 105 · 0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22·6 19·8 16·2	23·5 29·6 27·8	12·8 11·3 9·4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
82·6 68·7 62·4	111·2 104·1 94·8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21·4 18·7 16·9	24.6 28.3 26.4	13·2 10·5 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1967

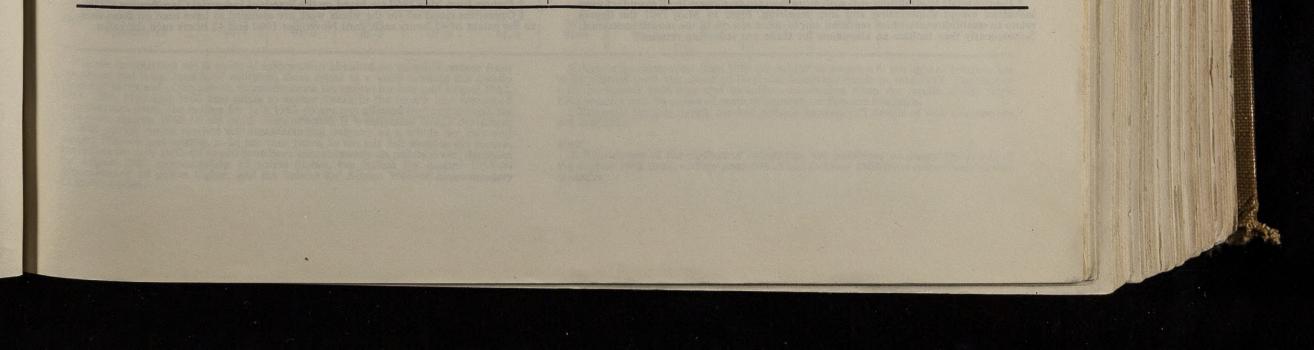


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Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and remaining unfilled:

VACANCIES Great Britain

TABL	E 119		and the second se	and the second second			THOUSAND
		TOTAL	ADULTS Total		Men	Women	YOUNG PERSONS
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	223 314 320 214 196 317 384 371	2	57 12 13 49 44 21 65 55	88 121 124 78 71 115 143 138	69 91 89 72 73 106 122 117	67 102 107 64 53 96 119 116
			Actual Number	Seasonaliy adjusted	1 1977 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 19		Land is water is
963	June 5	215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	214	158	146	79	80	56
	December 4	215 214 213	160 157 155	160 173 181	81 80 79	79 77 76	55 57 58
964	Manah II	229 250 297	166 178 202	193 198 213	83 90 104	83 88 99	63 73 95
10	April 8	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10	368	251	226	128	122	118
	August E	380 357 335	250 239 239	222 220 226	128 123 125	123 115 114	130 119 96
	October 7	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2	311	222	248	120	102	89
965	January 6	. 311	221	248	118	103	90
	February 3	. 326	229	250	124	105	96
	March 3	. 358	249	260	137	112	109
	April 7	408	274	271	149	125	133
	May 5	420	287	275	155	132	133
	June 9	449	302	277	162	140	147
	August	452 422 392	296 282 275	268 263 263	158 153 148	138 129 127	156 139 117
	October 6	373	265	265	144	122	107
	November 3	355	253	269	138	115	102
	December I	347	246	273	135	111	100
966	January 5	. 346	245	272	132	113	101
	February 9	. 373	260	281	141	120	113
	March 9	. 405	274	285	149	126	131
	April 13	- 432	289	286	155	134	143
	May 11	- 439	296	284	159	137	143
	June 8	- 450	300	275	161	139	150
	July 6	. 455	296	268	158	138	159
	August 3	. 410	273	255	148	126	137
	September 7	. 351	247	235	132	115	104
	October 5 •	. 301	217	217	117	100	84
	November 9	. 253	186	201	102	84	67
	December 7	. 234	173	200	97	76	61
967	January 4	. 224	164	191	89	75	60
	February 8	. 236	168	188	91	76	68
	March 8	. 256	174	184	94	80	82



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

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

TABLE 120

		OPERATI	VES WOR	ING OVE	RTIME	OPERATI	VES ON S	HORT TIM	1E§					
		and a start of the		Hours of worked	overtime	Stood off whole we		Working	part of we	ek	Total			
Week	Ended	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Hours lo Total	ost Average
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	and a start	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	No.	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1959	May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	71	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960	May 28 May 27	1,773 1,743	31·4 29·4	14,027 12,776	8 71 71	1	54 151	30 30	250 277	81/2 9	31 34	0.5	303 428	10 12 1
1962 1963	May 26 May 18	1,824 1,824 1,771	29·3 29·6 29·7	13,376 14,260 13,945	71 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32 118 85	293 1,160 746	9 10 81	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	2] 1 1
1963	September 14.	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
	October 19 . November 16. December 14.	1,953 2,004 2.004	32 · 3 33 · 1 33 · 0	15,697 16,169 16,391	8 8 8		59 63 65	45 34 23	404 271 172	9 8 8	46 35 24	0·8 0·6 0·4	463 334 237	10 91 10
1964	January 18 . February 15 . March 21 .	1,897 1,971 2,029	31 · 4 32 · 6 33 · 5	15,286 15,916 16,599	8 8 8	 2 3	67 88 101	23 24 20	180 219 173	8 9 8 <u>1</u>	24 26 23	0·4 0·4 0·4	247 307 274	10 111 12
	April 18 . May 16 June 20	2,050 1,952 2,064	33·8 32·2 34·0	16,912 15,556 17,204	8 8 8 1 /2	 2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	81/2 81/2 81/2	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	11 9 1 101
	July 18 August 15 . September 19.	1,946 1,739 2.046	32·1 28·5 33·4	16,670 14,258 17,039	81/2 8 81/2	 2	57 42 71	15 12 34	117 101 265	8 8 8	16 13 36	0·3 0·2 0·6	174 142 336	101 101 91
	October 17 . November 14. December 12.	2,117 2,142 2,143	34·5 34·9 34·9	17,426 17,683 17,849	8 81 81 81 81		57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	9 ¹ / ₂ 10 9 ¹ / ₂
965	January 16 . February 13 . March 13 .	2,027 2,083 2,095	33·2 34·2 34·4	16,785 17,391 17,549	81 81 81 81	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	8 1 71 101	35 43 55	0.6 0.7 0.9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 . May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81 81 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 81/2 91/2	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 . September 18.	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	81 171 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	101 201 11
	October 16 . November 13. December 11 .	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81 81 81 81	 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	71 9 71 71	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8½ 10 10
966	January 15 . February 19 . March 19 .	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	9 9 101
	April 23 . May 21 June 18	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81 81 81 81 81		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 71 71 71 71	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81/2 8 81/2
	July 16 August 13 . September 17.	2,077 1,836 2,023	34·0 29·9 33·0	17,996 15,346 17,078	81 81 81 81 81	- <mark> </mark> -7	43 19 282	32 29 67	250 213 627	8 7 1 91	33 29 73	0.5 0.5 1.2	293 232 910	9 8 121
	October 15 . November 19. December 17 .	1,998 1,945 1,914	32·9 32·2 31·9	16,784 16,294 16,174	8 1 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u>	5 12 4	207 486 177	159 176 161	1,522 2,027 1,599	9 <u>1</u> 11 <u>1</u> 10	164 187 165	2.7 3.1 2.8	1,729 2,513 1,775	101 131 11
967	January 14 . February 18 .	1,765 1,823	29·8 30·9	14,352 15,034	8 8	9 10	372 420	153 147	1,435 1,318	9 <u>1</u> 9	162 157	2·7 2·7	1,807 1,738	

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

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

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 345

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

TABLE 121

HOURS OF WORK

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		TOTAL W	EEKLY HO	OURS WO	RKED BY A	LL OPERA	TIVES	AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURSW	ORKED PE	R OPERAT	IVE
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966		104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·1	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 100.8	106 · 9 104 · 6 101 · 6 104 · 9 107 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1 96 · 2 91 · 3	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.6	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 1	103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0 99 · 5	103 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4 101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4 97 · 8	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8 97 · 4	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.9 99.0 98.0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6
963	May 18	100·0	98·9	101·8	100·7	97·7	100·4	99·8	99 · 5	100·5	100·7	99·8	99·9
	June 15	100·0	98·7	101·6	100·3	99·7	100·5	100·0	99 · 5	100·6	100·6	100·7	100·1
	July 20*	94·7	94·1	87·4	91.7	100·9	96·5	100·5	100-0	100·8	101 · 1	101 · 1	100-6
	August 17* .	82·6	80·9	87·9	79.4	92·3	82·9	100·7	99-9	100·9	100 · 8	102 · 3	100-9
	September 14 .	101·4	100·1	102·8	100.7	102·2	102·4	100·5	100-0	101·5	101 · 0	99 · 9	100-8
	October 19	102·1	101·3	102·9	101 · 3	102·6	102·8	100·6	100·3	100·8	101 · 3	99·9	101 · 0
	November 16	102·2	102·0	102·3	101 · 8	101·6	103·7	100·6	100·6	100·4	101 · 4	99·5	101 · 1
	December 14	103·5	102·4	102·5	102 · 2	101·0	104·0	100·8	100·7	100·7	101 · 6	100·2	101 · 2
964	January 18 .	101·0	101 · 4	101 · 4	100·7	96·2	102.6	100·2	100·2	100-6	101 · 1	98·8	100·6
	February 15 .	101·5	102 · 1	101 · 4	101·4	95·5	103.3	100·5	100·6	100-8	101 · 6	99·0	100·9
	March 21 .	101·8	102 · 5	101 · 5	101·5	95·6	103.8	101·0	100·9	101-9	101 · 8	99·6	101·3
	April 18	102·6	103·3	102·5	102·1	96·5	104·5	101 · 1	101 · 1	102·2	102·0	99·9	101 · 4
	May 16	102·4	103·1	102·3	102·1	97·9	104·4	100 · 3	100 · 2	101·2	101·5	99·8	100 · 6
	June 20	102·7	103·6	102·5	101·3	98·0	104·6	100 · 9	101 · 2	101·4	101·9	99·7	101 · 2
	July 18*	97-3	99·5	87·7	92·5	98·9	100·0	101 · 1	101·2	101 · 4	101 · 9	100·9	101 · 5
	August 15* .	84-6	84·6	87·4	80·2	90·1	85·7	101 · 0	100·8	100 · 8	101 · 2	101·5	101 · 5
	September 19 .	103-5	104·9	101·0	101·3	99·8	105·9	100 · 6	100·7	99 · 8	101 · 0	99·9	101 · 2
	October 17 .	103·6	105 · 1	100·7	101 · 1	99·9	106·0	100 · 5	100·5	99-9	100·8	99·8	101 · 1
	November 14 .	103·7	105 · 7	100·8	100 · 9	100·0	106·1	100 · 8	101·2	99-9	100·9	99·6	101 · 4
	December 12 .	103·5	105 · 1	99·9	100 · 8	99·1	106·4	100 · 1	99·5	99-1	101·2	100·0	101 · 2
965	January 16 .	101 · 5	103·6	99·0	98·8	94·4	104-5	99·4	99·0	98·7	100·3	98·2	100·3
	February 13 .	101 · 9	104·0	99·8	98·9	94·3	104-9	99·8	99·4	99·3	100·7	98·5	100·7
	March 13	101 · 5	103·9	97·3	98·3	94·8	105-1	99·9	99·3	99·3	100·5	99·0	100·8
	April 10	102·4	104·7	99-8	98·3	96·2	105-8	100·0	99·6	100·4	100·1	99·3	100·8
	May 15	102·3	104·3	100-4	98·2	96·4	105-7	99·9	99·7	100·2	100·3	98·9	100·7
	June 19	102·2	104·2	100-3	97·8	97·5	105-1	99·8	99·5	100·1	100·5	99·2	100·4
	July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89·3	98·3	100·2	99.5	98·2	99·3	100·6	99·8	100-4
	August 14* .	83.4	84.0	81.9	77·6	90·0	86·0	99.2	98·2	95·7	100·3	100·5	100-6
	September 18 .	101.8	103.3	97.2	97·7	99·8	105·1	98.8	97·8	96·5	100·2	98·8	100-0
	October 16 .	101 · 8	103 · 8	97·3	97·4	99.7	104-8	98.9	98·2	96·8	100 · 0	98·4	99.9
	November 13 .	101 · 9	104 · 8	97·4	97·5	99.4	104-5	98.8	98·2	97·2	100 · 1	98·5	99.9
	December 11 .	101 · 7	104 · 7	98·1	96·9	98.9	103-9	99.0	98·3	98·0	100 · 2	99·3	99.8
96 6	January 15 . February 19‡ . March 19	99·2 99·3 99·8	102.7 103.1 103.2	96·8 96·6 97·1	94·6 94·8 95·0	93·5 93·1 93·9	101 · 3 101 · 4 101 · 6	97·9 97·6 98·2	97·3 97·3 97·8	97·2 96·8 97·5	99-0 98-9 99-2	97·0 96·7 97·5	98.6 98.5 98.9
	April 23	100·4	103 · 7	98·2	95.5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97 · 9	98·2	98-9	98·3	99 · 1
	May 21	100·5	104 · 0	97·6	97.2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98 · 3	98·1	99-1	98·5	99 · 3
	June 18	100·2	103 · 5	96·6	94.9	96·6	102·5	98·4	97 · 9	97·5	99-1	98·5	99 · 2
	July 16*†	94·1	97.9	82·1	85·9	97 · 1	97.8	98·6	98·1	97.7	98·9	99 · 1	99·2
	August 13* .	81·7	83.9	80·3	74·7	88 · 1	83.5	98·4	97·9	96.1	98·6	99 · 4	99·3
	September 17 .	99·2	103.0	92·1	93·0	97 · 5	101.9	97·4	97·0	94.5	97·9	98 · 1	98·4
	October 15 .	97.9	101 · 8	88.6	92.0	97 · 1	100 · 6	96·8	96·6	92.0	97.7	97.6	97.8
	November 19† .	96.6	101 · 1	84.3	91.0	96 · 5	99 · 6	96·4	96·4	90.8	97.3	97.5	97.3
	December 17	96.4	101 · 1	85.5	90.2	96 · 3	98 · 9	96·7	96·6	92.0	97.5	98.3	97.4
967	January 14 .	94·4	99·0	85·6	87·9	92·2	96·9	95·8	95.7	92.7	96·5	96·5	96·5
	February 18 .	94·1	99·0	85·9	87·0	91·4	96·9	96·3	96.2	93.5	96·7	96·6	97·0

* In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–66 are less affected by holidays and the indices for August 1962–66 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962–66 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–66 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher, the indices for August 1965–66 approximately 13 points higher.

Trigures for dates after June 1966 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1967. The figures from November 1966 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1967 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. ‡ Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

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

34

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 (continued)

TABI	LE 122	1945 A VE					-			MEN (21	YEARSAM	ND OVER)*
1	Crist Crister Factor	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Avera	age Wee	kly Earnings		alar Alar	1473. 1473.			17.45	A Sie Age .		a l'Image	
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	£ s. 14 17 15 1 15 18 16 8 17 3 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15	£ s. 16 4 16 16 17 8 18 0 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5	£ s. 16 12 16 18 17 19 19 10 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9	£ s. 16 4 16 5 16 18 17 18 18 7 19 2 19 16 20 11 20 12	$\begin{array}{c c} f_{-} & s, \\ 15 & 14 \\ 15 & 17 \\ 16 & 4 \\ 17 & 10 \\ 17 & 17 \\ 19 & 16 \\ 21 & 13 \\ 21 & 6 \end{array}$	f s. 18 13 19 6 19 17 21 5 21 1 22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19	f. s. 15 14 16 0 16 18 17 19 18 5 19 20 20 8 20 6	£ s. 14 2 14 9 14 14 15 7 16 1 16 1 16 18 17 18 18 11	f. s. 13 18 14 7 15 7 15 8 16 4 16 8 17 13	£ s. 13 18 14 2 14 7 14 17 15 16 16 4 17 5 17 12 17 16	£ s. 15 18 16 4 16 6 17 4 18 12 19 5 20 1 20 11 20 17
Avera	age Hou	rs Worked										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	48-2 47-9 47-8 48-0 48-0 48-0 48-0 47-7 47-5 47-3	46.9 46.3 46.6 46.7 46.9 46.9 47.0 46.0 46.0 46.1 45.1	45.6 45.3 45.4 46.5 46.9 46.6 46.7 46.0 45.5 44.9	47.0 46.3 46.0 46.7 47.2 47.1 46.6 46.0 45.9 45.2	46.8 45.6 46.1 46.4 47.4 47.3 47.8 46.1 47.1 45.9	45.6 44.4 45.0 45.4 46.1 45.0 45.1 43.6 44.3 41.3	46.7 46.4 46.3 47.2 47.7 47.3 47.1 46.4 46.0 45.4	46.2 46.4 46.5 47.0 47.2 46.9 46.9 46.7 46.5 45.7	45.9 46.2 46.4 47.2 46.6 46.1 45.8 46.1 45.6 44.1	43.2 43.0 43.0 43.7 43.7 43.7 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.0 41.5	48.9 48.8 48.7 49.4 49.6 49.4 49.3 48.7 48.7 48.3 47.8
Aver	age Hou	rly Earnings	ıs. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	s. d. 6 2.0 6 3.4 6 6.0 6 7.2 6 10.0 7 1.6 7 4.8 7 10.0 8 2.7 8 4.1	s. d. 6 10.9 6 11.9 7 2.4 7 5.5 7 8.2 8 0.8 8 3.9 8 10.3 9 3.1 9 5.0	s. d. 7 3.3 7 5.6 7 6.1 7 8.5 8 1.5 8 4.5 8 8.55 8 2.4 9 5.5 9 6.8	s. d. 6 10.6 7 0.4 7 0.9 7 2.8 7 7.1 7 9.5 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 11.6 9 1.3	s. d. 6 8.5 6 9.2 6 10.4 6 11.7 7 4.7 7 6.5 8 1.0 8 7.0 9 2.3 9 3.3	s. d. 8 2.0 8 2.9 8 6.8 9 2.7 9 4.2 9 11.4 10 3.4 10 8.6 10 7.7	s. d. 6 8.8 6 10.7 6 11.8 7 2.0 7 8.6 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3 8 11.4	s. d. 6 1.3 6 2.6 6 3.8 6 6.4 6 9.5 6 11.8 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3	6 0.7 6 2.6 6 2.3 6 5.9 6 7.4 7 0.2 7 2.0 7 6.4 7 10.6 8 0.0	6 5.2 6 6.7 6 8.0 6 9.6 7 0.3 7 2.7 7 6.4 8 0.2 8 4.0 8 6.9	6 5-9 6 7-6 6 8-4 6 11-6 7 3-1 7 6-4 7 9-6 8 2-7 8 6-2 8 8-7

	and the second state of the second state of the	Production of the second se
WOMEN	(18 YEARS	AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
vera	ige Wee	kly Earnings				0.38	6-02 1-02	100		14 A. 41 201 0-10	1	North Contraction
62	April	£ s. 7	£ s. 7 3	£ s. 7 19	£ s. 8 6	£ s. 7 8	£ s. 9 7	£ s. 7 12	£ s. 7 14	£ s. 7 9	£ s. 7 12	£ s. 7 11
63	Oct.	7 16	7 16 7 19	8 1 8 3	8 8]	7 17	9 9 9 15	7 15 7 17	7 17 8 0	7 13	7 15 7 17	7 12 7 15
163	April Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2		8 0
64	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2 8 7 8 13	8 2 8 11 8 14 8 17	8 0 8 9 8 11 9 0 9 5 9 14
65	Oct. April	8 I4 9 0	8 I4 9 0	9 0 9 5	9 7 9 13	8 I3 9 I7	10 10	8 12 8 18	8 17 9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
05	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
66	April Oct.	9 15 9 16	9 13 9 16	9 18 9 18	10 7 10 9	10 11 10 4	12 0 11 5	9 12 9 13	9 15 9 19	9 7 9 10	9 14 9 18	9 14 9 15
era	ge Hou	rs Worked										
62	April	40.3	40.1	39·4 38·8	40.2	39.1	40·2 39·9	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
53	Oct. April	40·2 40·3	40·1 40·0	38.8	40·0 40·2	40·0 40·5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Óct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38·4 38·9	38·7 39·3
54	April Oct.	40·5 40·4	40·2 39·3	39·4 38·9	40·4 39·7	41.6	40·5 39·5	39·4 38·7	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
55	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
.,	Oct.	39·1 39·1	38·9 38·6	37·6 37·8	38·5 38·3	39·5 39·2	38-5 38-8	37·9 37·8	39·1 38·6	38·4 38·2	37·9 37·5	38.1
56	April Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
era	ge Hou	rly Earnings s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	ı s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.
62	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
53	Oct. April	3 10.5	3 10·8 3 11·8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11·0 3 10·7	4 8·8 4 10·1	3 11.9	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 1.3	4 0.2
1. 10	Óct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
14	April Oct.	4 2·1 4 3·7	4 2·2 4 5·0	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3·7 5 3·9	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 5.0
5	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
137	Óct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10-1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10-2
6	April Oct.	4 11·9 5 0·7	5 0·1 5 1·0	5 2.7	5 4.9 5 5·7	5 4.6	6 2·3 6 1·3	5 0.9	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0

* Working full-time.

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscellane- ous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
£ s. 14 18 15 11 15 2 16 10 16 19 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10	£ s. 18 4 18 13 18 17 19 10 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17	£ s. 15 19 16 5 16 11 17 6 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7	£ s. 16 4 16 7 16 12 17 6 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16	£ s. 14 15 15 10 15 19 16 8 17 13 18 8 19 8 20 1	£ s. 15 13 16 1 16 13 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 2 20 0 20 1	(14 17 15 0 15 13 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2	£ s. 14 18 15 5 16 2 16 12 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18	£ s. 13 9 13 12 14 1 14 5 14 5 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8	£ s. 11 17 12 15 12 16 12 18 13 19 14 7 15 14 15 13	Average We f s. 15 13 15 17 16 3 16 15 17 12 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6	ekly Earni April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct. April 19 Oct.
45.6 46.3 45.1 46.5 46.9 46.0 46.5 45.2 45.3	46-4 45-9 45-8 46-4 46-5 46-8 46-8 46-4 46-5 46-3 45-5	47 · 4 47 · 4 47 · 0 47 · 8 47 · 9 47 · 7 47 · 0 47 · 0 47 · 0 47 · 0 47 · 0 47 · 0 45 · 1	46.6 46.2 46.1 46.8 47.1 46.9 46.7 46.7 46.1 46.0 45.0	50.1 50.8 51.3 51.4 51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8	49·4 49·5 48·9 49·8 49·7 49·8 49·7 49·8 49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5	48.4 48.5 48.4 49.2 48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7 43.8	49.7 49.4 50.5 50.6 50.5 50.7 50.6 50.3 50.3	46.1 45.8 46.2 46.0 46.2 45.9 45.9 45.9 45.4 45.0 44.7	44.6 44.9 44.9 44.8 44.9 44.8 45.1 44.9 44.9 44.9 44.0 43.7	Average H 47·3 47·0 46·9 47·6 47·6 47·7 47·7 47·5 47·0 46·4 46·0	April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct.
s. d. 6 6.3 6 8.6 7 0.0 7 3.4 7 6.5 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3	s. d. 7 10-1 8 1-6 8 2-9 8 4-9 8 8-7 9 0-7 9 4-5 9 9-8	s. d. 6 8.6 6 10.4 7 0.4 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 5.2	s. d. 6 11.4 7 0.9 7 2.5 7 4.7 7 8.8 7 11.5 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4	s. d. 5 10-7 6 1-2 6 2-6 6 4-6 6 7-5 6 10-8 7 1-1 7 6-1 7 7-6 7 10-6	s. d. 6 4·1 6 6·0 6 8·1 7 1·1 7 3·7 7 11·3 8 4·6 8 5·7	s. d. 6 1.7 6 2.3 6 5.6 6 7.4 6 9.4 7 3.0 7 3.0 7 3.0 8 4.8 8 7.6 8 8.87	s. d. 6 0.0 6 2.1 6 6.9 6 9.9 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6	s. d. 5 10.0 5 11.1 6 1.1 6 2.3 6 5.1 6 7.0 6 10.6 7 3.2 7 7.9 7 9.4	s. d. 5 3.7 5 5.9 5 8.4 5 9.0 6 0.3 6 2.6 6 8.3 6 8.3 7 1.9	Average Ho s. d. 6 7·4 6 9·0 6 10·7 7 0·4 7 4·5 7 7·1 7 7·1 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9	April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct.
8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3	9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8	8 10.9 9 0.2	9 2.8	7 10.6	8 5.7				C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
Timber, furniture, etc.	10 3.8			7 10.6 Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†		C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	YEARS AN All industries covered	and and and
Timber, furniture,	Paper, printing and	9 0-2 Other manufac- turing	9 2.8	Mining and quarrying (except	Construc-	Gas, electricity and	Transport and communi-	W Certain miscellan- eous services‡	OMEN (18 Public administra-	YEARSAN All industries covered Average Wo f s. 7 17 8 1 8 4 8 18 8 18 8 16 8 19 9 19 9 19 9 10 1	April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct.
Timber, furniture, etc.	10 3.8 10 5.8 10 5.8 Paper, printing and publishing £ s. 8 6 8 10 8 14 8 16 9 5 9 7 9 13 10 3	9 0-2 Other manufac- turing industries	9 2.8 All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	£ s. 10 16 11 3 12 4	W Certain miscellan- eous services‡	OMEN (18 Public administra- tion <u>f</u> s. 7 19 8 4 8 14 8 16 9 2 9 7 9 14	YEARS AN All industries covered Average Wee £ s. 7 17 8 1 8 4 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19	April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct. April I Oct.

See footnote on previous page.
Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.
Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 347

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

EARNINGS

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

|--|

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males	44										
1960	01 15 0	f s. d. 21 13 7 22 10 0 023 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0	f s. d. 18 14 10 19 11 6 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11	£ s. d. 18 13 5 19 14 4 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9	£ s. d. 18 1 10 18 18 8 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3	£ s. d. 18 12 5 19 16 1 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4	£ s. d. 19 16 7 20 14 4 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5	£ s. d. 20 4 7 21 0 0 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8	£ s. d. 19 17 9 20 13 4 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8	£ s. d. 18 15 3 19 13 2 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8	£ s. d. 18 19 1 19 19 3 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3
Females	7 4 9	8114	7 17 1	7 12 7	1732	7 15 10	7 6				. 7 12 2
1961 . . . 1962 . . . 1963 . . . 1964 . . . 1965 . . . 1966 . . .	8 3 10 8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2	8 18 0 9 8 6 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2	7 17 1 8 7 0 8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0	7 12 7 8 1 2 8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8	7 3 2 7 10 9 7 13 2 7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11	7 15 10 8 5 2 8 12 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8	7 1 6 8 0 2 8 7 7 8 4 4 9 3 5 9 5 10 6 9	7 9 5 7 17 2 8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8	7 17 6 8 7 7 8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2	7 1 5 7 8 3 8 8 5 8 5 8 9 4 4 9 9 3 10 0 1	7 12 0 7 18 7 8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8
1000 1000	1.29	で加						1-11a		and the second s	Diel
October	Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All product industries o by enquiry		Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industri services cov	
Males									12.2	12 4 1	
1960 .	£ s. d. 20 18 1 21 19 11 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9	£ s. d. 19 7 1 20 13 0 21 10 2 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3	£ s. d. 19 7 0 20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10	f s. d. 18 2 4 19 0 2 20 0 0 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6	£ s. d. 18 4 1 19 7 8 20 8 2 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2	£ s. d. 18 12 5 18 18 6 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11	£ s. d. 19 3 7 20 2 11 21 1 7 22 2 2 23 11 7 25 8 11 26 14 1	No. covered 1,293,000 1,331,000 1,345,000 1,375,000 1,373,000 1,424,000 1,486,000	£ s. d. 18 19 4 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2	£ s. d. 19 2 0 20 0 9 21 2 8 22 5 1 23 10 7 25 10 8 26 13 9	No. covered 2,103,000 2,165,000 2,200,000 2,267,000 2,283,000 2,341,000 2,433,000
Females											
	8 12 2 9 2 5	7 14 10	7 16 7	903	7 10 4	10 6 9 10 8 0	7 19 5	618,000	11 15 4	10 3 0 10 13 6	1,452,000 1,500,000

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

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

Index of average earnings of salaried employees* All industries and services covered[†]

alle i the state	Octob	er			All employees	Males	Females			
and there is the second	1955	06.			79-2			and and a	2.13	al ant
	1956	12.00		5.00	85.0		1 1 1 1			
	1957			1	90.9	ares				
	1958	1997 - J			93.9	1. 1. 1.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	1959		•		100.0	100.0	100.0			
	1960	•	•		105.6	106.0	105 · 1			
enterent when the access of	1961			•	110.8	111.2	110.6			
	1962	•			117.0	117-2	117.5			
	1963		•	8.5	123.4	123.5	123.9			
	1964		•	1983 1983 1983 1983	130.3	130-5	130-5			
	1965	•		11	141.3	141.7	142.0			
	1966			2.	147.4	148.1	147.6			

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

and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also British Waterways and London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

October	Clerical an	d analogous e	mployees of	nly†			All salaried	d employees				
	Males			Females	and the second		Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83·0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	863	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	897	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	958	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
960	298,000	13 2 3	106-1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106-3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111+1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
962	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 IO I	143.4	1,033,000	15 15 3	142.3
966	279,000	16 18 1	136-8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5

Wage drift month in p TABLE 126

	Carbon and the State State Carbon and
1953	April October
1954	April October
1955	April October
1956	April October
1957	April October
1958	April October
1959	April October
1960	April October
1961	April October
1962	April October
1963	April October
1964	April October
1965	April October
1966	April October

Average earnings of salaried employees* in certain industries and services[†] : United Kingdom

EARNINGS AND HOURS

and except for 1963, British Railways. Since 1966 British Road Services are also included.

: Percentage	change	over	corresponding
revious year			

				-0-1 200		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col (3) minus col. (4))
				5 001		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	•		:		: :	+ 6·9 + 5·4	+ 5·5 + 5·0	+ 4·7 + 4·8	+ 5.5 + 4.5	- 0.8 + 0.3
	:	÷	:		:	+ 5·8 + 7·4	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 4·7 + 6·0	+ 4.1 + 5.3	+ 0.6 + 0.7
	•	· · · · ·			: :	+ 9.5 + 9.0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
	•	e alb	÷	:	:	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9.3 + 8.2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
	÷	· 20	÷	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· ·	+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1.3 + 1.0
91 9	÷	6.00 e.00	÷	101	: :	+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5.5 + 3.1	+ 5.9 + 3.4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
101 101	•		:	-0-000 	: :	+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0.0 + 1.5
•	1. (2005) 1	•	•			+ 6.5 + 6.6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6.4 + 7.3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
•	•	:	:	:		+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	+ 6.2 + 6.4	+ 0·3 + 0·5
•	:	:	÷	:	: :	+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
•		•	÷	:	: :	+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0.4 + 1.3
	•	•	•	· · · ·	: :	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7.4 + 8.2	+ 6.5 + 8.1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
•	: :	:	:	•	· ·	+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 + I0·I	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2.7 + 2.2
	•	:	÷	•	: :	+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1.7 + 0.9

The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of bour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).
The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
 Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive

EARNINGS

TABLE 127

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

EARNINGS

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

> January 1966 - 100 Transpo and commun cations‡ Mining and quarrying Gas, electricity and water Miscel-laneous services§ All industries and services covered Constru industries and services covered (seasonall; adjusted) 1963 77-6 80-0 84-7 83 · 5 83 · 2 83 · 4 80·2 81·3 83·1 80·2 80·8 81·8 83·2 85·3 85·7 79.6 79.3 79.9 83.9 82.3 84.9 January February March 81.7 83.6 83.9 80·3 82·8 83·7 82·2 85·1 86·0 85·5 90·5 92·7 84 · 1 87 · 6 87 · 3 84.0 86.2 85.8 86·2 87·5 89·8 April May June July August September 87·3 85·5 86·0 84·0 84·8 84·9 86-8 88-3 87-9 88.7 87.9 88.5 86-8 85-1 84-9 83·2 82·7 82·7 85.5 84.5 84.8

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January February . March	82.0	80·6 84·9 81·3	79·2 81·3 83·0	81·3 81·5 83·3	74·6 75·0 75·1	81.0 83.8 85.8	79·9 81·7 83·2	81 · 4 82 · 3 84 · 0	83·4 83·1 88·5	81·1 81·3 82·9	77·2 78·7 81·2	78.9 79.9 83.2
	April May June	84·6 86·0 88·3	81.6 82.9 85.9	81 · 7 83 · 4 83 · 8	81 · 8 84 · 7 84 · 9	75.6 77.0 79.0	82.6 86.3 86.3	81·2 83·4 84·6	81.0 84.5 85.4	84·2 86·3 92·2	82·1 84·0 84·2	81·3 83·5 89·2	82.9 86.0 86.3
	July August September .	86·7 85·4 84·7	83·7 82·1 83·1	85.0 84.2 85.3	84·4 83·0 83·2	78·5 76·4 78·0	86·2 85·9 85·5	85·9 84·4 84·7	86·7 84·5 84·3	92·8 91·7 92·4	86·5 84·1 84·2	84·0 82·9 84·2	88.6 86.8 89.5
	October November . December .	84·5 85·8 91·7	83·5 83·9 87·1	86·1 87·0 89·8	84·4 85·6 87·8	78·8 79·2 81·4	86.9 87.9 89.8	85 · 1 86 · 4 87 · 5	85 · 7 86 · 4 86 · 1	90·3 89·1 92·0	85.5 86.5 85.7	85+5 85+6 86+1	89·1 90·0 88·5
1964	January February . March	86-6 87·3 90·2	85·9 91·2 86·0	88·6 90·5 90·9	88·3 88·8 88·8	83·7 83·9 83·4	86·9 92·2 93·2	88·3 89·4 89·3	87·2 87·8 87·9	87.6 88.2 89.4	87·3 88·5 88·0	86.6 87.5 87.5	88.0 89.4 89.4
	April May June		86·4 89·0 90·4	91-5 91-2 92-6	90·1 89·8 91·6	83.6 83.7 88.5	93·1 90·6 93·5	89·8 88·4 93·1	89·2 87·3 91·7	90·2 92·1 91·5	89·1 88·5 91·3	89.6 89.9 93.1	91·9 91·9 94·2
	July August September .	90.7	90·0 87·7 88·7	92.5 91.7 92.7	91-4 89-1 89-8	87·5 85·8 87·0	93·2 92·0 91·7	97·0 91·2 90·6	93·7 89·6 89·8	91.6 91.8 92.5	92·8 89·1 89·5	92·1 91·2 92·2	95·9 92·9 94·8
	October . November December	92.2	89·7 92·1 92·7	93·0 94·3 91·7	91.6 92.4 90.7	87·9 87·9 85·5	93·4 94·3 92·3	92.0 93.8 88.1	91.7 92.6 85.9	93·2 95·9 94·4	90-8 91-1 86-0	93·4 93·4 89·1	93·9 95·4 90·5
1965	January . February . March .	93.3	93·9 99·8 94·5	95·1 96·0 97·3	93·8 93·9 95·4	91·4 91·2 93·5	95·7 95·9 98·0	93·4 94·9 95·7	93·7 93·9 94·6	94·2 94·4 95·1	91.6 92.6 95.6	93·0 94·2 94·8	95·0 95·0 99·2
	April . May . June .		94·4 96·4 98·5	96.5 98.3 99.1	93·2 97·7 97·1	90·5 94·4 98·0	94·9 99·8 99·3	93·7 97·8 98·0	91·9 96·4 96·7	94·3 96·2 98·3	94·1 95·3 95·3	94·9 98·6 98·2	95·2 98·7 101·2
	July . August . September		97-0 93-8 95-1	99·2 98·1 99·7	96·2 93·8 95·5	101-0 93-3 96-2	98·9 96·6 97·4	99·5 97·7 98·1	97·7 95·7 95·9	102·4 100·8 99·1	98·7 94·6 97·5	98·1 96·0 97·3	98·7 98·7 101·3
	October . November December	99-4	96·4 96·5 98·5	100-8 101-3 98-6	98·2 98·9 96·8	96·6 97·7 93·0	99·8 99·8 98·9	100 · 1 98 · 7 98 · 6	98·3 99·3 94·6	100·5 100·4 98·2	98·9 98·0 94·7	100·3 99·0 95·3	102·1 101·3 94·7
1966	January . February March	100.6	100·0 108·3 101·5	100·0 101·7 103·5	100·0 100·0 102·2	100·0 99·2 103·3	100·0 102·7 111·9	100·0 101·6 103·9	100·0 100·8 102·5	100·0 101·4 102·9	100·0 101·0 103·0	100·0 100·4 101·7	100·0 100·0 102·8
	April . May . June .	103·3 103·8 105·5	101.7 101.6 105.1	102·9 103·3 105·3	102·3 103·0 103·1	104·6 104·1 103·8	106·2 106·6 107·5	103·0 103·4 104·7	102·4 101·9 103·9	101 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 8	102.7 102.5 104.3	103 · 1 104 · 4 105 · 5	103·0 103·8 107·3
	July . August . September		102·7 100·3 101·1	104·B 103·5 103·6	103·2 100·7 101·0	107·8 100·9 103·7	106·0 102·4 99·6	104·3 102·8 101·4	104·2 102·8 101·9	102·5 98·7 101·1	106·3 103·4 103·3	103·4 102·5 103·9	107·1 101·4 104·3
			101·3 104·0 102·7	103·2 102·4 101·1	102·3 101·6 99·9	103·2 103·8 98·8	99·2 98·1 97·1	102.7 103.3 98.5	102.7 103.5 100.9	103·3 103·3 101·7	104·1 103·8 100·9	105 · 1 104 · 8 99 · 7	105 · 1 103 · 5 97 · 0
1967	January . February*	103·7 104·5	102·5 110·8	102.6 104.3	102·3 103·0	103·8 103·2	101 · 3 101 · 9	102·0 103·1	102·6 104·1	100·0 99·4	103·3 103·9	103·4 104·3	102·8 104·3

UTL		0.0			000			000		10.00	Coptonisor	
84-6	83-0	84.7	95.9	88-2	88-5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85·4	85·2	October	
85-6	83-8	85.7	92.6	91-8	87-1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86·0	85·9	November	
84-1	87-5	87.4	88.7	89-5	87-8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87·1	88·3	December	
86·7	85-6	87.6	89·2	89-5	88-5	85·3	83·8	87-4	87 • 4	87 · 4	January	1964
87·0	85-9	88.7	86·5	89-6	89-9	86·5	84·6	88-6	88 • 3	87 · 8	February	
87·9	86- 4	88.8	86·6	89-8	87-8	81·8	85·7	89-4	88 • 1	86 · 8	March	
88·3	87·5	89·5	87·6	89·4	93·8	89·0	86.8	92.0	89·7	89·1	April	
90·2	87·7	89·3	90·2	90·2	92·7	90·1	87.2	93.9	89·7	88·3	May	
91·7	89·3	91·7	94·3	89·6	95·7	90·9	89.2	93.8	91·9	89·6	June	
90 · 1	90·0	91.9	95·3	89·3	95·7	92·3	89·5	92.6	92·1	90·5	July	
88 · 9	89·1	89.7	96·0	91·7	95·4	91·4	89·2	90.7	90·7	91·0	August	
90 · 4	89·2	90.2	100·1	91·3	96·8	91·1	89·8	91.1	91·3	91·4	September	
91-4	89·2	91.4	99 · 1	92.8	96-0	91.5	89.6	91 · 2	92.0	91.7	October	
91-9	90·7	92.5	92 · 5	93.7	95-8	91.5	90.4	91 · 8	92.7	92.6	November	
90-0	90·1	90.5	89 · 5	94.5	87-6	90.1	89.0	91 · 3	90.1	91.5	December	
93·4	93.0	93.7	90·2	93-8	94·3	92·9	91 · 4	93·0	93·4	93 · 4	January	1965
94·3	92.9	94.4	92·6	94-5	98·2	93·7	92 · 7	94·1	94·7	94 · 1	February	
96·0	93.1	96.0	91·9	94-1	100·8	94·8	94 · 3	95·7	96·2	94 · 8	March	
94-8	90·9	93·8	94.7	96·1	96·4	93·8	94·4	96·4	94-4	93·7	April	
97-1	95·9	97·3	98.3	97·6	103·3	95·6	97·2	98·1	98-1	96·4	May	
95-3	97·7	97·5	99.8	96·5	102·6	95·0	98·1	96·7	98-1	95·7	June	
96·0	97.0	97·4	105·5	98-1	102-3	94-0	97.6	96-0	98 · 1	96·4	July	
94·2	95.0	95·2	103·0	99-2	99-5	94-0	96.9	94-0	96 · 2	96·6	August	
97·3	96.2	96·6	104·0	98-8	103-0	95-3	98.7	94-9	97 · 8	97·9	September	
97-5	96.6	98·4	110-8	99-0	103-7	99 · 1	98.5	97-8	99-4	99 · 1	October	
99-0	97.1	99·0	104-0	99-6	100-2	98 · 3	99.0	98-2	99-2	99 · 1	November	
95-4	95.9	97·1	101-3	102-8	97-8	97 · 6	100.2	95-8	97-8	99 · 2	December	
00-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	January	1966
00-7	100·0	101·3	97-9	100-1	101-9	100·5	100·3	101-4	101-1	100·5	February	
04-2	101·2	103·4	99-1	100-6	108-2	101·0	101·4	103-5	104-1	102·6	March	
02·9	101 · 4	103·0	104·7	101 · 5	106·4	102·1	103·7	102-9	103-5	102·7	April	
03·7	101 · 5	103·5	104·6	102 · 9	108·8	103·9	103·4	102-7	104-1	102·4	May	
04·1	103 · 2	104·7	106·5	104 · 1	112·3	103·7	105·2	103-4	105-7	103·1	June	
02-0	101 · 6	104·1	110·3	102·1	111-0	104·7	106·4	102.6	105-2	103·4	July	
00-7	101 · 0	101·6	108·8	103·0	106-5	104·9	105·3	100.4	102-9	103·3	August	
01-8	101 · 2	101·8	111·5	104·0	111-4	102·4	105·0	102.2	103-7	103·8	September	
01-8	99-8	102·2	116·1	103-8	110-6	102.6	104-7	103-7	104-0	103.7	October	
02-3	99-6	102·2	109·3	104-6	108-6	102.9	104-1	104-6	103-6	103.5	November	
99-8	98-1	100·3	106·5	106-9	106-2	101.4	104-6	103-4	102-0	103.5	December	
01-9	100 · 1	102·2	102·7	105·3	106·5	103·5	104·1	105-9	103·1	103·1	January	1967
02-1	101 · 0	103·6	102·1	105·4	108·2	103·2	104·3	105-1	104·2	103·6	February*	

* Provisional.

TABLE 127 (continued)

Paper, printing and publishing

80.5 81.2 83.4

83·0 85·3 87·0

84-8 83-2 84-2

Other manufac-turing industries

79·3 79·8 82·5

80.7 84.0 84.1

84-5 83-1 83-1

All manufac-turing industries

80·2 81·4 83·0

81.6 84.2 85.3

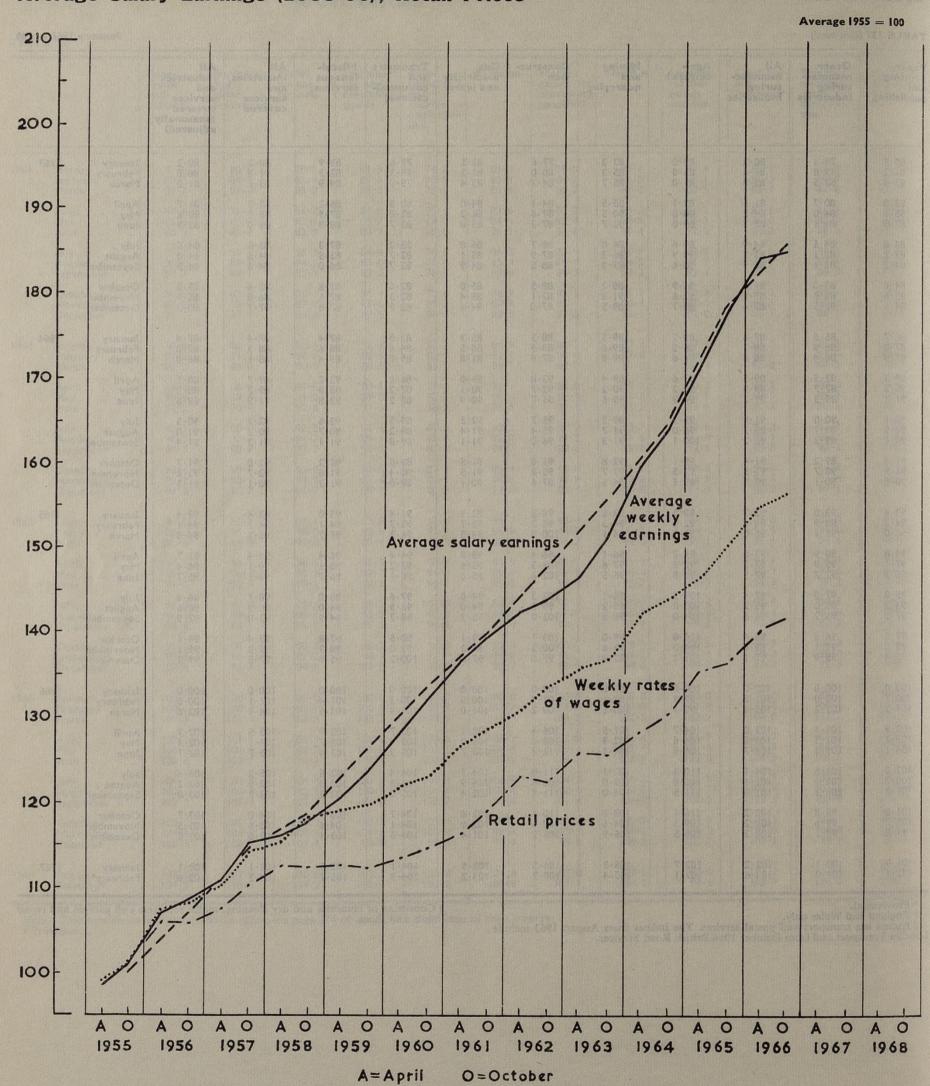
84·9 83·5 83·9

Agri-culture†

83.0 83.0 81.0

89.6 90.9 90.6

Provisional.
 England and Wales only.
 Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.



Weekly Rates of Wages, Average Weekly Earnings (Manual Workers) Average Salary Earnings (1955-66); Retail Prices

APRIL 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 353

Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries

TABLE 128

EARNINGS

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Summary	Average	weekly ear	nings inclu	iding overt	ime premi	um	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966
Engineering industries*		115	U.S.		1000-2		e a		at .			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	103·5 104·9 104·1 104·0	106·7 105·4 106·9 106·2	109·4 109·8 110·7 109·7	114·0 111·3 112·7 113·0	18·5 16·1 18·0 17·6	s. d. 462 0 401 4 330 4 420 10	102.5 102.6 101.0 102.1	106·7 106·1 106·6 106·3	110·0 108·4 109·6 109·2	116·2 112·9 114·2 114·8	120·3 117·3 118·4 119·0	d. 112-4 96-1 77-7 101-4
Skilled . </td <td>103 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 4 103 · 8 103 · 6 104 · 4 103 · 7 103 · 9</td> <td>107.6 106.3 104.2 106.8 107.1 105.9 106.3 106.5</td> <td>110·7 109·7 109·7 110·0 110·0 109·8 110·6 109·9</td> <td> 114·3 111·8 111·0 12·8 14·1 111·7 12·4 112·9</td> <td> 119-3 16-6 16-1 17-8 18-8 18-8 16-4 17-6 117-6</td> <td>479 0 433 10 345 3 451 6 470 2 418 6 333 8 435 7</td> <td>102.6 102.6 100.6 102.5 102.6 102.7 100.9 102.5</td> <td>107.6 107.3 103.7 107.2 107.2 106.9 106.0 107.0</td> <td>110.8 110.3 108.2 110.2 110.4 109.6 109.4 110.1</td> <td> 16·8 14·9 12·6 15·5 16·5 14·2 14·1 15·4</td> <td>121.6 119.0 117.6 120.1 120.9 118.2 118.4 119.6</td> <td> 24.8 13.8 83.4 17.7 18.2 105.2 79.0 109.0</td>	103 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 4 103 · 8 103 · 6 104 · 4 103 · 7 103 · 9	107.6 106.3 104.2 106.8 107.1 105.9 106.3 106.5	110·7 109·7 109·7 110·0 110·0 109·8 110·6 109·9	114·3 111·8 111·0 12·8 14·1 111·7 12·4 112·9	119-3 16-6 16-1 17-8 18-8 18-8 16-4 17-6 117-6	479 0 433 10 345 3 451 6 470 2 418 6 333 8 435 7	102.6 102.6 100.6 102.5 102.6 102.7 100.9 102.5	107.6 107.3 103.7 107.2 107.2 106.9 106.0 107.0	110.8 110.3 108.2 110.2 110.4 109.6 109.4 110.1	16·8 14·9 12·6 15·5 16·5 14·2 14·1 15·4	121.6 119.0 117.6 120.1 120.9 118.2 118.4 119.6	24.8 13.8 83.4 17.7 18.2 105.2 79.0 109.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†												
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	108·5 102·2 99·3 104·1	114·6 114·9 109·9 114·0	120-9 119-6 112-5 119-4	30 · 24 · 2 20 · 3 25 · 5	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	s. d. 439 2 363 10 325 4 382 7	102·3 99·5 99·0 100·6	111.5 104.7 106.3 109.7	112·7 111·2 107·1 112·1	119-9 118-9 116-2 118-4	122.8 125.0 119.0 120.9	d. 96-9 80-6 70-3 83-9
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All labourers All workers covered	102.4 102.9 95.5 101.9 103.5 102.8 97.0 102.5	112.0 111.5 107.8 111.8 112.5 112.3 108.7 112.4	120·2 116·1 116·3 119·3 120·3 117·0 114·6 119·4	123.6 120.6 114.4 122.5 124.8 121.6 117.0 123.7	130-9 127-4 119-4 129-6 131-0 128-3 120-2 129-4	480 10 374 0 375 3 448 7 474 9 371 10 351 1 434 6	101 · 4 101 · 0 98 · 7 101 · 4 101 · 7 100 · 7 98 · 6 101 · 5	107 · 9 108 · 3 104 · 2 108 · 2 108 · 5 107 · 6 105 · 1 108 · 7	113.7 111.6 108.7 113.3 113.3 111.7 107.9 113.1	120-3 118-5 113-2 120-0 120-7 118-9 114-6 120-6	125.5 123.6 117.6 125.2 125.6 124.2 117.7 125.0	115.6 86.0 81.0 105.8 112.7 84.8 75.8 100.9
Chemical_manufacture‡												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers . All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	107.0 107.4 107.0 106.9 105.2 106.4 107.0 106.5 106.7	109-4 111-4 109-9 109-0 109-8 108-9 109-4 110-8 109-5	115.0 115.9 115.1 112.5 114.8 115.5 114.8 115.5 114.5 115.1	120.0 123.9 120.9 117.9 120.7 118.4 119.2 122.6 119.9	123.7 128.3 124.7 121.8 120.4 121.2 123.1 125.0 123.3	s. d. 419 6 482 5 433 4 433 1 481 2 443 0 425 7 481 11 437 7	105 · 7 105 · 7 105 · 7 104 · 7 103 · 9 104 · 3 105 · 4 104 · 8 105 · 1	109 · 4 107 · 9 109 · 0 105 · 1 107 · 8 109 · 7 106 · 5 108 · 7	113.9 114.1 114.0 114.9 111.7 113.9 115.0 113.3 114.4	121-5 120-8 121-4 120-7 117-2 119-6 121-5 119-2 120-8	123-7 124-6 124-1 16-4 120-1 123-6 121-2 122-7	d. 98.5 112.5 101.6 112.0 119.5 113.5 104.6 115.6 106.9
Iron and steel manufacture§												
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	104·4 104·1 102·4 101·4 103·1 104·2	107·3 108·5 109·9 107·5 106·1 108·4	109·7 110·9 114·6 108·9 109·7 111·3	112·4 112·0 113·4 110·7 109·9 113·0	121 · 1 117 · 7 111 · 8 113 · 2 115 · 3 118 · 3	s. d. 427 2 469 9 381 2 378 6 340 8 401 11	102 · 0 104 · 3 101 · 3 100 · 6 101 · 5 102 · 6	106·5 110·6 107·5 106·1 105·8 107·7	109·8 112·3 108·4 108·2 109·6 110·3	116·7 118·9 116·0 114·8 117·4 118·0	122 · 1 123 · 0 115 · 4 116 · 3 118 · 3 121 · 1	d. 103·5 111·4 91·2 92·1 80·9 96·5
Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled). Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers All payment-by-result workers All process workers All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers All abourers	102.7 104.1 103.0 103.1 102.9 102.9 103.0 103.6 102.8 102.3 103.1 103.1	103·3 107·7 104·8 104·2 106·1 104·3 104·0 107·6 106·0 105·4 106·4	106·4 10·2 106·2 107·6 109·7 107·3 107·1 110·0 107·8 108·3 110·0 108·3	107.4 111.3 107.0 109.3 109.6 108.2 108.2 111.1 108.2 109.9 110.2 109.4	110.9 114.7 110.2 111.8 114.0 111.7 112.1 115.0 110.8 112.6 114.9 113.1	442 492 418 402 36 3 436 5 440 8 486 2 412 6 394 3 352 429 0	102.0 103.7 103.0 102.4 101.5 102.4 102.1 102.8 102.6 101.4 101.7 102.3	103 · 1 109 · 2 105 · 7 103 · 1 106 · 5 104 · 5 103 · 9 108 · 9 106 · 5 104 · 4 106 · 6 105 · 5	106.0 110.8 107.6 104.8 108.7 106.9 107.0 110.5 107.8 106.3 109.5 108.1	112.2 117.3 113.5 111.7 114.4 113.2 113.2 116.7 113.9 113.1 116.2 114.5	114.0 119.8 114.4 113.3 116.5 114.9 115.2 119.6 115.1 114.7 117.8 116.6	115-9 127-0 106-5 100-7 87-4 112-6 114-7 122-7 103-8 97-8 97-8 84-7 109-5

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

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

1955 AVERAGE - 100

TABLE 130

All industries an

Monthly a

February March

April May. June

July August Septem

Octobe

1956

1966

TABLE 129

	inning and the present	ALL MANUAL	WORKERS*	ornimente smithe	wa galikatshi sysim	ine widow appress?		
20	and sensi transit	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
250 . 251 . 252 . 253 . 254 . 255 . 256 . 257 . 258 . 259 . 259 . 259 . 259 . 259 . 261 . 264 . 266 . 26		73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 93 · 7 100 · 0 107 · 9 113 · 4 117 · 5 120 · 6 123 · 7 128 · 8 133 · 6 138 · 4 144 · 9 151 · 2 158 · 2	73.0 79.2 85.7 89.7 93.6 100.0 108.0 113.6 117.9 121.1 126.3 134.3 140.5 145.7 153.2 162.9 173.7	100 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 ‡100 · 0(44 · 6) 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 9 91 · 1	97.7 98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3 \$100.0(47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 94.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 85 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 0 108 · 0 113 · 0 116 · 9 122 · 2 130 · 1 138 · 0 142 · 9 148 · 9 161 · 8 174 · 8 185 · 0	69.7 76.1 82.8 87.1 92.2 100.0 108.4 114.0 118.9 123.2 132.5 141.9 148.4 154.3 166.1 181.6 196.2	
59	January April July October	119-9 120-3 120-6 120-9	20·3 20·8 2 ·1 2 ·5	99.6 99.6 99.6 99.5	98·7 99·6	120·5 123·8	122·0 124·3	 126·3
60	January April July October	122·0 123·3 123·8 124·4	122.7 125.6 126.5 127.9	99·4 98·2 97·9 97·3	98·3 98·3	128·3 132·0	130·6 134·3	 133·4
61	January April July October	127 · 3 128 · 1 129 · 0 130 · 1	132-0 133-1 134-6 136-4	96·4 96·3 95·8 95·4	97.7 96.8	136·7 139·2	140·0 143·8	 39·9
52	January April July October	130-7 132-7 134-4 134-9	37-3 39-5 4 -3 42-0	95-2 95-1 95-1 95-1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147 · 1 149 · 6	 147·7
3	January April July October	136-3 137-8 138-6 138-9	143 • 4 145 • 0 145 • 8 146 • 2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	 155 · 8
4	January April July October	142.5 143.7 145.6 146.2	150-3 151-6 153-9 154-7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97.7 97.2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	
5	January April July October	148+4 149+4 152+2 153+1	158-2 160-1 164-5 166-1	93.8 93.3 92.5 92.2	96·8 95·7	171 · 8 177 · 8	177·5 185·7	
6	January February March	155-9 156-0 157-4	170-2 170-7 172-6	91.6 91.4 91.2		102-7 104-1 102-3 104-1 107-77	Eberilia a	
	April May June	157.6 157.6 158.4	173 · 0 173 · 1 173 · 9	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	94.7	184·7	194·9 —	
	July August September	159·3 159·3 159·3	175 · 0 175 · 1 175 · 1	91·0 91·0 91·0		103 - 3 103 - 3 103 - 3 103 - 3 103 - 4 103 - 4 100 -		
	October · · · November · · · December · · ·	159·3 159·3 159·3	75 · 75 · 75 ·	91.0 91.0 91.0	93·8 	185·2 —	197·4 	186.1
57	January February March	1101	176·3 176·6 177·2	91-0 91-0 91-0	Ξ		E	Ξ

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (Average 1955=100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases. * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours or manual workers. (Table 122)

† Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to Table 124.
‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

Novembe January February March 1967 Manufacturing in 1956) 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 Monthly ave February 1966 April May. June July Augus Septer 1967 January February March These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960. The indices are based on

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

WAGES AND HOURS

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Weekly r	ates of wage			Normal w	eekly hours	*		Hourly rates of wages				
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
l servi	ces												
۱	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100·0 (44·4)	100·0 (45·2)	100·0 (44·7)	100·0 (44·6)	104.8	104-2	105.5	104.7	
rages	110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2	109.7 114.0 117.0 120.8 125.3 130.3 135.7 142.6 149.4 157.3	111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6 155.1 164.0	110.0 114.0 117.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5	(44 - 4) 99 - 9 99 - 7 99 - 6 97 - 9 96 - 0 95 - 1 95 - 0 94 - 6 92 - 8 91 - 1	(45·2) 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2	(44·7) 99·9 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5 92·7 91·1	(44 · 6) 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 9 91 · 1	110-1 114-2 117-3 122-3 129-8 135-7 140-6 147-8 156-9 167-0	109.8 114.4 117.7 122.8 130.7 137.0 142.8 150.4 160.5 172.4	111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4 156.1 167.5 180.1	110-1 114-3 117-4 122-5 130-3 136-2 141-3 148-6 157-9 168-4	
: :	150·0 151·4	155·2 156·4	161 · 5 163 · 1	151·3 152·7	91·4 91·1	91·5 91·4	91·4 91·2	91·4 91·2	164·1 166·1	169·7 171·1	176·7 178·8	165·6 167·4	
: :	151.5 151.6 152.4	156·6 156·6 157·0	163·3 163·4 164·4	152·9 152·9 153·6	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 0	91·2 91·2 91·2	91·1 91·1 91·1	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	166·4 166·5 167·4	171.6 171.7 172.2	179·3 179·4 180·5	167·7 167·8 168·7	
	153·2 153·2 153·2	158·2 158·4 158·4	165·2 165·3 165·3	154·5 154·6 154·6	91.0 91.0 91.0	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	91·0 91·0 91·0	91.0 91.0 91.0	168·4 168·4 168·4	173·6 173·8 173·8	181-5 181-6 181-6	169·7 169·8 169·8	
: ::	153 · 2 153 · 2 153 · 2	158·4 158·4 158·4	165·3 165·3 165·3	154·6 154·6 154·6	91.0 91.0 91.0	91+1 91+1 91+1	91.0 91.0 91.0	91.0 91.0 91.0	168·4 168·4 168·4	173·9 173·9 173·9	181 · 6 181 · 6 181 · 6	169-8 169-8 169-8	
· ·	154·2 154·5 155·1	159-4 159-5 159-9	166·2 166·6 167·2	155·6 155·8 156·4	91.0 91.0 91.0	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	91.0 90.9 90.9	91.0 91.0 91.0	169·5 169·9 170·5	175·0 175·2 175·6	182.7 183.2 183.8	170·9 171·3 171·9	
dustrie	85												
erages {	104-9 110-1 113-6 116-5 119-1 123-9 127-4 131-0 137-0 141-9 148-1	103-9 109-6 113-6 116-4 120-0 124-3 129-0 133-6 141-0 147-5 156-1	104.9 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5	104.7 110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1	100.0 (44.1) 99.9 99.7 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4	100.0 (44.5) 100.0 99.9 97.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2	100 · 0 (44 · 3) 100 · 0 99 · 9 97 · 5 95 · 4 95 · 0 94 · 9 94 · 6 92 · 7 91 · 2	100.0 (44.2) 100.0 99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3	104.9 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2	104.9 110.7 114.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1	104-7 110-1 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-5 164-4	
:	145·5 147·3	153-0 154-6	158·6 160·4	147·4 149·1	91·5 91·4	91·6 91·4	91·5 91·4	91·5 91·4	159 · 1 161 · 1	167 · 1 169 · 1	173·3 175·4	161·0 163·1	
	147.0	154·7 154·8 155·5	160·5 160·6 161·2	149·2 149·3 149·7	91·4 91·3 91·3	91 · 2 91 · 2 91 · 2	91·2 91·2 91·2	91.3 91.3 91.3	161 · 3 161 · 5 161 · 8	169·7 169·8 170·6	175 · 9 176 · 1 176 · 8	163·5 163·6 164·0	
; ;	140.4	157·6 157·9 157·9	162-8 163-0 163-0	151-4 151-5 151-5	91.3 91.3 91.3	91.0 91.0 91.0	91.0 91.0 91.0	91·2 91·2 91·2	163·7 163·7 163·7	173·2 173·6 173·6	178·9 179·1 179·1	166 · 1 166 · 1 166 · 1	
: :	140 4	157·9 157·9 157·9	163·0 163·0 163·0	151·5 151·5 151·5	91 · 3 91 · 3 91 · 3	91.0 91.0 91.0	91.0 91.0 91.0	91.2 91.2 91.2	163·8 163·8 163·8	173-6 173-6 173-6	179·2 179·2 179·2	166-2 166-2 166-2	
: :	IEL.A	159·6 159·6 159·7	164·7 164·8 165·1	153·3 153·4 153·5	91·3 91·2 91·2	90·9 90·9 90·9	91·0 91·0 90·9	91·1 91·1 91·1	165-8 165-9 166-2	175·5 175·5 175·7	181 · 0 181 · 2 181 · 5	168-2 168-3 168-5	

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

the recognised rates of wages and normal hours of work fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The indices do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
The figures relate to the end of the month.
Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

	onerna	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et
Neekly rates of wages	Straight .	- 42H	1 (0) (0,14)	184 1 1		1.000	C-601		ALL	
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966		117 120 127 132 138 143 152 158	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147	2 6 2 24 28 33 39 45	118 21 122 126 31 35 142 148	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161
966 February March	· ·	158	148 148	155	148	144	143 144	148 148	154 155	158 160
April May June	5 00) -1-1	159 159 159	148 148 154	156 156 156	149 149 149	146 146 146	144 144 144	148 148 148	154 154 158	161 162 162
July August		159 159 159	154 154 154	156 156 156	150 150 150	149 149 149	146 146 146	148 148 148	158 160 160	162 162 162
September October November		159 159	154 154	156	150 150 150	149 149 149	146 146 146	148 148 148	160 160 160	162 162 162
967 January February March		159 159 163 163	154 155 155	156 158 158 158	150 150 150	149 152 152 152	146 146 146	148 148 148	160 160 161	162 164 164
Normal weekly hours*			Dig h	Callen 1						
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966		(47 · 5) 99 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 8 97 · 8 97 · 5 95 · 6 95 · 5 93 · 4	(39 · 1) 100 · 0 96 · 7 96 · 6 95 · 0 94 · 1 94 · 0	(45.0) 99.1 97.5 94.8 94.4 94.1 93.0 91.1 89.3	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8	(44·0) 99·6 95·6 95·4 95·4 95·3 92·4 91·3	(45.0) 100.0 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8 93.8 92.2	(45·0) 100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4	(44·2) 100·0 98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 93·6 91·2	(44.7) 99:9 98.7 95:5 95:3 95:3 95:3 94:7 92:9
966 February March		93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0	89·5 89·4	91 · 8 91 · 8	91·3 91·3	92·3 92·2	93·3 93·3	92.9 92.3	93·7 93·0
April May June		93 · 4 93 · 4 93 · 4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	91.3 91.3 91.3	92·2 92·2 92·2	92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	92.8 92.8 92.7
July August September	1.15	93-4 93-4 93-4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2	91-8 91-8 91-8	91·3 91·3 91·3	92·2 92·2 92·2	92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	92·7 92·7 92·7
October November	· · ·	93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	91·3 91·3 91·3	92·2 92·2 92·2	92·1 92·1 92·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	92·7 92·7 92·7
967 Janúary February March		93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 93·9 93·9	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	91+3 91+3 91+3 91+3	92·0 92·0 92·0	92·1 92·1 92·1	90·5 90·5 90·5	92.7 92.1 92.1
Hourly rates of wages								3 221	THE .	Órraðar Filivemba
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966		117 122 130 135 142 150 159 170	8 9 30 34 40 47 55 6	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174	2 8 23 30 37 45 54 63	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161	112 116 127 131 135 141 148 157	118 121 127 132 137 142 152 161	118 125 30 38 42 152 61 72	115 121 132 137 145 154 163 174
966 February March	an to	169 169	158 158	173 174	162 162	157 160	155 157	159 159	165 167	169 172
April May June	analar	170 170 170	158 158 164	174 175 175	162 162 162	160 160 160	157 157 157	161 161 161	170 170 174	174 175 175
July August September		170 170 170	164 164 164	175 175 175	163 163 163	163 163 163	158 158 158	161 161 161	175 177 177	175 175 175
October November December	:	170 170 170	164 164 164	175 175 175	163 163 163	163 163 163	158 158 158	161 161 161	177 177 177	175 175 175
967 January February March	•	170 174 174	164 165 165	173 178 178 178	163 163 163	166 166 167	159 159 159	161 161 161	177 177 178	175 178 178

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

	1	Sector Contention of a log	Landred and the second	1 COLORANT	T	1	1	I The second second	1	SHERAND-
		Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, stc.
s of wage	Weekly rate	Q.1	10	auce	2441-600		1015	and a state	1	1983
(195) 1960 1960 1960 1960 1960 1960 1960	Monthly averages	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 158	2 5 20 25 32 4 56 64	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154	2 15 20 28 35 42 46 5	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156
196	February March	159 159	161 161	156 158	158 158	164 164	151 154	151 151	159 159	453 153
	April May June	159 159 159	162 162 162	158 158 158	158 158 159	164 164 165	155 155 155	151 151 151	159 159 159	453 153 157
	July August September	159 159 159	162 162 162	158 158 158	159 159 159	165 165 165	155 155 155	151 151 151	160 160 160	458 158 158
	October November December	159 159 159	162 162 162 162	158 158 158	159 159 159	165 165 165	155 155 155	151 151 151	160 160 160	158 158 158
196	January February March	159 159 159	162 162 167	159 159 159	159 159 161	167 167 167	155 155 156	152 152 152	160 160 160	158 158 158
kly hours	Normal we	(15.0)							AND AND A	
(195 196 196 196 196 196 196 196	Monthly averages	(45.9) 99.9 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8	(45·1) 97·7 97·4 93·5 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9	(45.6) 100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9 91.2	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 96 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 93 · 2 90 · 6	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 92·0	(44.0) 100.0 98.0 96.1 95.5 95.5 95.5 94.5 92.8 91.4
196	February March	92·8 92·8	88·8 88·8	91 · 2 91 · 2	89·8 89·8	90·6 90·6	90·7 88·8	89·7 89·7	92·3 92·3	92·0 92·0
	April May June	92·8 92·8 92·8	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89·4 89·4 89·1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89·7 89·7 89·7	92·3 92·3 92·3	92·0 91·5 91·5
	July August September	92·8 92·8 92·8	88·8 88·8 88·8	91.2 91.2 91.2	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89·5 89·5 89·5	91.7 91.7 91.7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	October November December	92·8 92·8 92·8	88·8 88·8 88·8	91.2 91.2 91.2	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91.7 91.7 91.7	90·9 90·9 90·9
196	January February March	92.8 92.8 92.8	88·8 88·8 88·8	91.2 91.2 91.2	89·1 89·1 89·1	90.6 90.6 90.6	88-8 88-8 88-8	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	90·9 90·9 90·9
(195	Hourly rate	118 121 127	122 126 138	117 122 132 138 145	16 124 131	112 119 126	120 123 130 143 147	4 20 27	9 26 31	118 125 132
196 196 196 196 196	Monthly averages	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182	138 145 150 162 173	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177	2 9 26 32 39 49 68 8	143 147 156 163 173	4 20 27 36 44 51 59 69	9 26 3 41 47 54 63 73	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170
196	February March	171	181 181	173 171 174	176	181	167 174	168	173 172 172	166 166
	April May June	171 171 171	182 182 182	174 174 174	176 176 178	181 181 182	174 174 174	168 168 168	172 172 172	167 168 172
	July August September	171 171 171	182 182 182	174 174 174	178 178 178	182 182 182	174 174 174	169 169 169	174 174 174	174 174 174
	October November December	171 171 171	182 182 182	174 174 174	178 178 178	182 182 182 182	174 174 174	169 169 169	174 174 174	174 174 174
1967	January February March	171 171 171 171	182 182 182 188	174 175 175	178 179 179 181	182 185 185 185	174 174 174 175	170 170 170	174 174 174 174	174 174 174

1.15

* See footnote on previous page.

RETAIL PRICES

Index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132

		All items		FOOD		All items	Alcoholic		
		Processing of the second secon	Alex series dec series since baa	All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other	except food	drink
th Ja	nuary 1956 = 100		an medina production. And a production		A CONTRACTOR OF		Encentro States Acc.	Constant Provident Constant	Altra anticality
Veights			350	921-941	47	2101-2081	650	71	
60	57 58 59 50 50 51 51 51 51 55 50 51 51 51 55 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		•8 •0 •6 •7 •5	102-2 104-9 107-1 108-2 107-4 109-1	104-9 106-6 115-1 110-0 108-1 114-1	99-0 91-7 90-7 105-1 100-9 96-8	101-6 107-0 107-3 108-2 108-6 109-5	102-0 106-3 110-0 110-4 112-5 117-5 121-2	101-3 104-3 105-8 100-0 98-2 102-5 108-2
62 th Ja	January 16	7	.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121-2	100.2
eight	s 1962	1,00	0	319	83 1 853 83 1 853	37 1 37 1	1981-196	681 681	64
	1963 .	1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00	00 00	319 314 311 298 293	83 <u>1</u> —85 <u>1</u> 76 —78 73 <u>1</u> —75 <u>5</u> 74 —75 <u>1</u>	37 40 41 35 33 33	1985-1965 198-196 1965-194 1885-187	686 689 702 707	63 63 65 67 67
52]		17th January 1956 = 100 119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100-3
63	Monthly averages		103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5	104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6	105·2 101·4 107·5 114·7	107·6 116·5 118·0 121·6	104-2 109-0 112-3 115-0	103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9	102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7
52	April 17 July 17 October 16	19·7 20·4 19·1	101 · 9 102 · 5 101 · 4	104·1 104·6 100·5	114·0 108·8 92·4	100·6 100·6 102·9	100·5 103·6 103·6	100·9 101·5 101·9	100·0 100·3 100·6
63	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15		102.7 104.0 103.3 103.7	103·8 106·5 103·7 104·2	103·6 116·3 101·8 97·8	105-2 101-7 106-0 112-0	103·7 103·4 104·1 105·6	102.2 102.9 103.2 103.5	100-9/ 101-0 103-0/ 103-2
64	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13		104-7 106-1 107-4 107-9	105·4 107·4 108·9 108·0	99.6 103.3 103.2 98.8	113-9 114-7 117-2 117-5	106·3 107·9 109·8 110·2	104·3 105·3 106·7 107·7	103-2 103-5 110-2 110-0
65	January 12 February 16 March 16	13	109·5 109·5 109·9	110-3 109-9 110-4	103 · 1 102 · 1 104 · 1	119·7 118·3 117·6	111.7 111.7 111.8	109·2 109·3 109·6	110-9 111-8 111-3
	April 13 May 18 June 15		112·0 112·4 112·7	111.6 111.9 112.5	108·1 109·9 111·2	7· 6·3 7·	112·1 112·0 112·5	112·2 112·6 112·8	118·7 119·0 119·1
	July 13 August 17 September 14	1.43	112.7 112.9 113.0	112·0 112·1 111·7	108·6 108·3 106·8	117·1 118·2 118·4	112·6 112·6 112·6	112.9 113.2 113.6	119·0 119·0 119·0
	October 12 November 16 December 14		3· 3·6 4·	111-4 112-2 113-3	106·0 109·4 112·8	8·5 8·1 9·1	112·5 112·4 112·5	3·8 4·3 4·4	119-1 119-0 119-0
56	January 18 February 22 March 22	1 951	114-3 114-4 114-6	113·0 112·8 113·1	111·6 109·8 109·1	118·5 118·8 119·7	112.7 113.1 113.6	114-8 115-0 115-3	119-0 119-0 119-0
	April 19 May 17 June 21		116·0 116·8 117·1	115·2 118·0 118·4	115·1 124·6 123·7	120·7 121·9 123·9	114·3 114·8 115·5	116·3 116·3 116·5	119·0 119·0 119·0
	July 19 August 16 September 20		16·6 17·3 17·1	116·2 116·1 115·1	113·7 113·0 109·6	122.7 123.5 122.9	116·2 116·2 116·0	116·8 117·8 118·0	19 · 1 25 · 1 25 · 7
	October 18 November 15 December 13		117-4 118-1 118-3	115-4 116-6 117-0	110·9 116·7 118·3	122·3 121·7 122·6	16·1 15·8 15·6	118·2 118·7 118·8	125·6 125·5 125·2
67	January 17 February 21 March 21	1 1 121	118·5 118·6 118·6	117·6 117·5 117·5	117·7 116·2 115·9	123·3 122·8 122·5	116·7 117·2 117·4	119·0 119·1 119·1	125-4 125-4 125-3

• Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb). † Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon-cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

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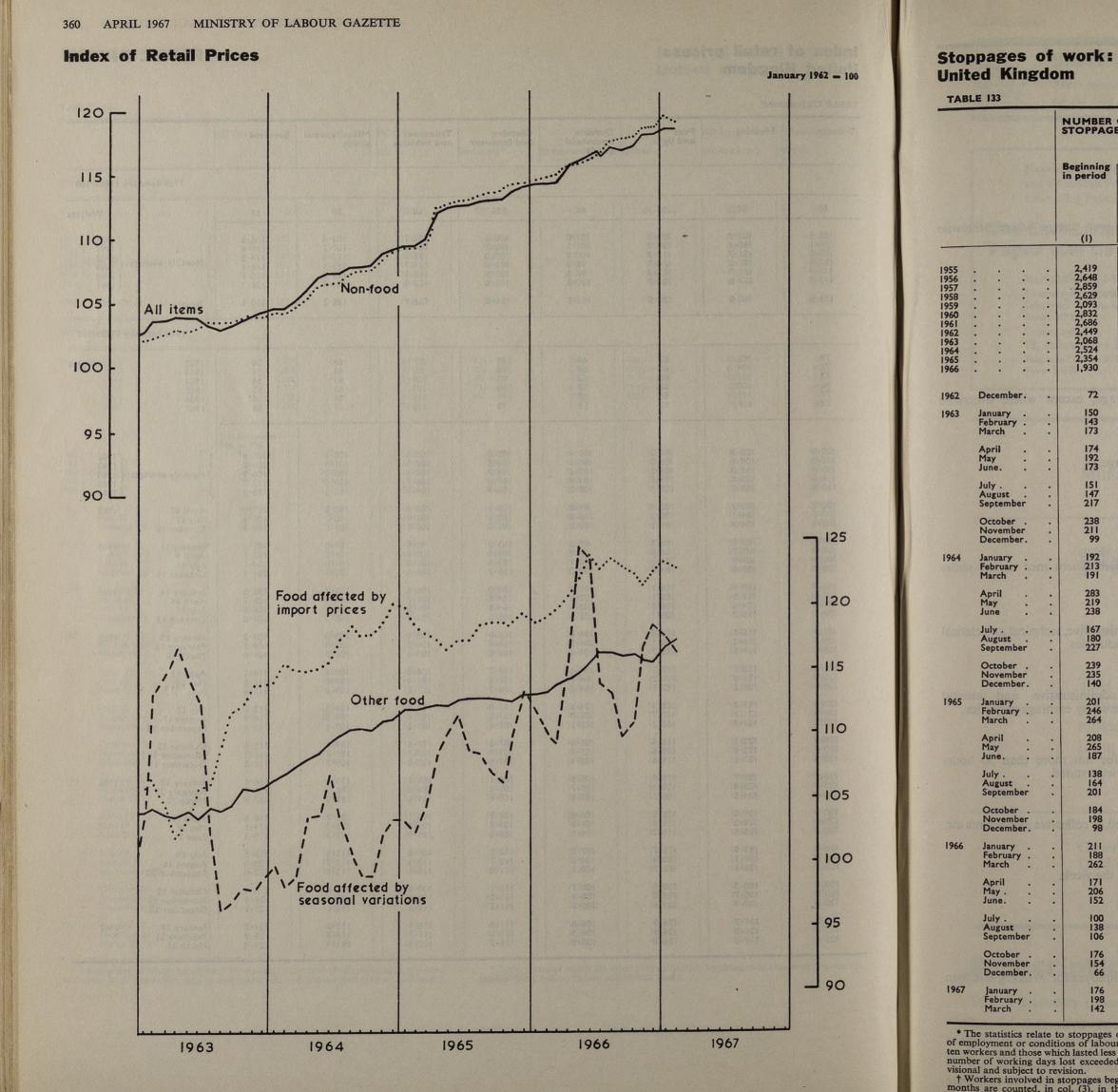
Index of retail prices: United Kingdom

RETAIL PRICES

1

TABLE 132 (continued)

		Services	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobacco
ary 1956=100	I7th Janua		a a chemister de			a second a			
Weight	_	58	59	68	106	66	55	87	80
es { 1956	Monthly averag	103·5	102-4	102-1	100.6	101-0	101-3	102-8	103·5
1957		109·4	107-7	110-2	102.2	101-1	107-9	110-1	106·1
1958		114·5	113-0	112-9	103.0	100-5	113-3	121-7	107·8
1959		116·1	113-5	114-7	102.6	98-5	114-5	127-8	107·9
1960		120·1	115-0	118-1	103.9	98-3	117-3	131-7	111·9
1961		126·2	124-3	123-0	105.6	100-3	124-7	137-6	117·7
1962	January 16	130-1	128-2	126.7	106.6	102 · 1	130.6	140.6	123.6
ry 1962=100	lóth Janua		1			1			
Weight	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	56 56 55 56 58	64 63 63 61 61 61	92 93 100 105 116 118	98 98 95 92 91 92	64 64 62 59 57 59	62 63 66 65 64 62	102 104 107 109 113 118	79 77 74 76 77 72
es 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly average	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5	100-5 100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2	101 · 3 106 · 0 109 · 3 114 · 5 120 · 9	103-3 108-4 114-0 120-5 128-5	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8
1962	April 17	101 · 4	100·2	100·4	100·9	99·8	100·8	103·3	100-0
	July 17	102 · 0	100·7	101·4	102·6	100·6	100·2	104·1	100-0
	October 16	102 · 9	101·1	101·1	103·0	100·8	101·1	104·9	100-0
1963	January 15	102·4	101.0	99.6	103 · 2	99.8	106-5	105·5	100-0
	April 9	103·5	101.7	100.4	103 · 5	99.8	106-8	107·7	100-0
	July 16	104·1	101.8	101.0	103 · 5	100.1	104-2	109·1	100-0
	October 15	104·9	102.6	100.5	103 · 5	100.3	104-9	109·8	100-0
1964	January 14	105·0	102·9	100-6	104-0	101 · 2	110-1	110-9	100·0
	April 14	106·7	104·4	101-7	104-5	102 · 2	110-1	113-8	100·0
	July 14	106·8	105·2	101-8	104-8	102 · 5	106-5	114-6	107·2
	October 13	108·0	105·3	102-4	105-5	102 · 9	109-7	115-7	109·5
1965	January 12	108·3	109·0	103·9	106·0	104·0	114·8	116·1	109·5
	February 16	108·5	107·4	104·2	106·4	104·2	115·1	116·2	109·5
	March 16	109·6	107·9	104·6	106·6	104·4	115·7	116·5	109·5
	April 13	110·1	108·6	106·8	106·7	104-6	110·5	120·7	120-8
	May 18	111·9	109·0	107·4	106·8	104-7	111·2	121·0	120-8
	June 15	112·4	109·0	107·6	106·9	104-8	112·1	121·2	120-8
	July 13	113·0	109·2	107·6	107·0	104·9	112-2	121.6	120·8
	August 17	114·9	109·3	107·6	107·2	105·0	112-7	121.7	120·8
	September 14	115·4	109·4	107·6	107·4	105·1	115-2	121.9	120·8
	October 12	115·6	109·6	107·6	107·6	105-4	115-4	122.5	120-8
	November 16	116·2	109·7	107·7	107·7	105-4	119-6	122.8	120-8
	December 14	116·5	109·7	107·8	107·9	105-4	119-6	123.6	120-8
1966	January 18	116·6	110·6	109·1	108·1	105·6	119·7	123.7	120-8
	February 22	116·9	110·9	109·2	108·4	105·7	120·1	123.9	120-8
	March 22	117·9	111·3	109·6	108·8	105·8	120·1	124.5	120-8
	April 19	118·6	112·2	110·1	109·1	106·4	120·3	129·0	120·8
	May 17	119·1	112·3	109·9	109·4	106·5	119·4	129·2	120·8
	June 21	119·5	112·3	109·9	109·6	106·5	119·5	129·5	120·8
	July 19	120·5	112.5	109·8	110·2	107·2	119·7	129·9	120·8
	August 16	120·9	113.7	110·5	110·7	108·0	120·4	130·1	120·8
	September 20	122·0	113.9	110·1	111·0	108·1	120·7	130·1	120·8
	October 18	124·4	113·6	109·9	111·1	108·7	120·8	130·5	120·8
	November 15	124·9	113·6	110·2	111·3	108·8	124·8	130·7	120·8
	December 13	125·1	113·6	110·5	111·3	108·8	124·9	130·9	120·8
1967	January 17	124·7	113 ·8	110·9	111·4	108-8	124·9	131 · 3	120-7
	February 21	124·9	113 ·4	111·2	111·6	108-8	124·9	131 · 8	120-8
	March 21	125·4	113 ·4	110·8	111·7	108-9	124·9	131 · 8	120-8



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVEI STOPPAGI		WORKING	G DAYS LOS D‡	ST IN ALL	STOPPAGES	S IN PROGE	RESS	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,930	2,426 2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,944	(000's) 659 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871 869 529	(000's) 671 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883 876 542	(000's) 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,392	(000's) 1,112 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 117	(000's) 669 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 867	(000's) 23 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 37 25 34 52 12	(000's) 71 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145	(000's) 1,687 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069	(000's) 219 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183
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• • •	238 211 99	266 245 122	76 62 47	80 67 53	189 131 170	36 22 8	107 85 130		 4 3	15 8 11	19 10 16
	192	203 231 222	91 70 44	102 83 60	381 178 179	60 17 19	283 126 132	4	7 9 10	18 23 7	9 3 12
• • •	283 219	308 262	90 66	94 84 71	268 204	63 29 13	141 145 97	-4	11 9 18	35 8 26	18 10 17
• • •	238 167 180	261 200 203	67 154 56 62	157 58 67	172 249 100	8	67 55	- 6	14 6 8	136 7 10	22 10 24
• • • •	227 239 235	258 277 261	62 66 63 42	67 77 65 44	159 161 159	24 25 27 9	81 68 100 44	4	26 5	23 12 8	15 14 5
100 100	201	160 212 280 300	42 76 134 87	44 83 155 110	68 123 371	9 17 32 17	44 62 217 324		1 9 20 14	27 94	8 8 8 22
	264 208 265	300 257 301 229	87 52 124 74	110 67 130 122	421 263 503 328	17 19 209 64	324 150 198 210	3 25 7 8	9	40 14 46 8	47 32 23
	187 138 164	229 179 198	67	122 75 59 84	183 169	64 12 6 9	143 139		15 7 9	96	12
	. 201	238 225 227 125	49 56 46 70 36	84 75 70 55	149 195 145 74	9 17 7 5	95 120 74 33	3	13 14 8	12 32 4	19 10 51 17
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	. 176 . 198 . 142	193 232 177	49 45 42	51 50 46	133 167 151	7 8 9	89 127 102	5	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 11

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1966 and 1967 are pro-visional and subject to revision. † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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

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DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

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

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

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages

207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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