

Ministry of Labour Gazette



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Selective Employment Payments: The first year

On 9th August 1966, the Selective Employment Payments Act received the Royal Assent. The Act provided for the refund to employers in manufacturing industries of the amount of Selective Employment Tax paid, together with an additional sum (the total payment being known as a premium), and for the refund of the tax, without the additional sum, to employers in certain other industries, including agriculture, forestry, mining, quarrying and transport, and to charities.

Before claiming payment, employers were required to register their establishments with the appropriate Ministry—the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland for establishments in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; the Ministry of Labour for establishments in all other industries. Charities were not required to register, but had to present to the Ministry of Labour a certificate issued by the Charity Commissioners, the Department of Education and Science or the Secretary of State for Scotland, to confirm their charitable status. This article is concerned only with the Ministry of Labour's part in the administration of the Act.

Registration of establishments

By the week beginning 5th September, which was the operative date of the tax, the Ministry of Labour had arranged for 300,000 copies of a 32-page Guide for Employers and forms of application for registering establishments to be printed and distributed to employment exchanges throughout the country. The guide

TABLE A

atriotho.

31st December would be back-dated to 5th September 1966. By this means it was hoped to allow the work of registration in employment exchanges to be spread evenly over the three months, and, in fact, the number of establishments registered by the Ministry was 33,000 in October, 31,000 in November and 42,000 in December. In addition, 15,300 charities had submitted certificates to employment exchanges by 31st December 1966. It was obvious, however, that a great many establishments had not registered by the end of 1966, and it was announced that registration, with back-dating to 5th September 1966, would continue to 31st March 1967. This was later extended to 30th June 1967, and, finally, to 4th September 1967. Applications received after 4th September 1967 are accepted from the date of receipt, unless there are special reasons for registering the establishment from an earlier date.

The table below shows the details of the establishments registered and charities recorded up to 30th June 1967:

Payment of premium and refund

The payment of premium and refund to employers whose establishments had been registered, and to charities, began in January 1967. Claims were made on a simple form distributed from and returned to employment exchanges, and payment was made by credit transfer from five Regional Finance Offices. Arrangements were available for employers with a number of establishments to make central claims for all, or for

Up to and including	ESTABLISHMENTS FOR	REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PER EMPLOYED IN ES		CHARITIES PRESENTING CERTIFICATES	PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THESE
and the second	Premium	Refund	Premium	Refund		CHARITIES
31st October 1966	27,640	5,483	2,255,554	127,334	6,595	153,343
30th November 1966	52,794	11,743	4,375,558	286,985	11,873	235,054
31st December 1966	85,064	21,362	6,872,110	555,402	15,316	272,289
31st January 1967	99,366	26,147	7,812,027	680,562	16,929	290,960
28th February 1967	104,842	27,302	8,203,236	731,654	17,831	296,340
31st March 1967	107,529	28,315	8,270,659	752,329	18,431	303,908
30th June 1967	110,283	29,190	8,302,028	760,217	19,245	307,382

explained the provisions of the Act, and outlined the procedures for registering establishments and claiming payment of premium and refund. Copies of the guide and form were supplied to employers on demand.

Employers were asked to apply to register their establishments between 1st October and 31st December 1966, and were promised that applications made before groups of their establishments. The first claim period was for the 17 weeks from 5th September 1966 to 1st January 1967, the second for the 13 weeks from 2nd January to 2nd April 1967. After that, to spread the work more evenly in the Ministry's offices, and to speed payment to employers, a system of staggering was introduced which provided for claims for roughly one-third of establishments to be made for the five-week period 3rd April to 7th May 1967, one-third for the nine-week period 3rd April to 4th June 1967, and one-third for the 13-week period 3rd April to 2nd July 1967. After that all claims were made for 13-week periods, roughly one-third coming in each month. In January 1967 the average time between receipt of a claim in the employment exchange and payment being available in the employer's account was about 12 working days. By August 1967, this had fallen to eight working days.

In January, February and March 1967 the number of claims received by the Ministry of Labour was 75,326, 40,786 and 14,576 respectively. All these claims were for the first period of 17 weeks. Payments made by the Ministry in these months amounted to £83,564,514, £81,837,334 and £24,325,603. This total of £189,727,451 compared with the estimate of £190 million for the financial year 1966-67.

The following table shows numbers of claims received and amounts, by categories of repayment, disbursed each month:

TABLE E

	CLAIMS	and the second second	PAYMENTS (£m.)				
1967	Received	Paid	Premiums	Refunds to Charities	Other Refunds	Total	
January	75,326	69,281	77.4	1.8	4.3	83.5	
February	40,786	45,920	74.3	2.1	5.4	81.8	
March	14,576	15,082	22.2	0.5	1.7	24.4	
April	100,751	89,153	56.2	1.5	4.3	62.0	
May	57,779	64,110	78.4	1.8	5.0	85-2	
June	46,310	49,957	17.0	1.7	4.7	23.4	
July	53,347	48,313	45·5	0.7	2.7	48.9	
August	48,588	49,637	60.4	0.3	/ 1.0	61.7	

During 1968 the Ministry intends to transfer selective employment claims and payments work to an automatic data processing system, in two stages. Claims made in the Eastern and Southern, London and South Eastern and Midlands regions, which together account for approximately half the total, will be transferred first.

Eligibility for registration

Decisions on whether establishments qualify for registration have necessarily occupied a considerable part of the Ministry's time during the first year of the Act's operation. Although mostly straightforward, entitlement to registration has, in a minority of cases, been a subject of dispute between the employer and the Minister over whether an establishment's activities fall under a particular heading in the Standard Industrial Classification, under for example a heading in one of the Orders III to XVI, which cover manufacturing industries, rather than under a possible alternative, but ineligible, heading. In some of these cases the Minister's decision has subsequently been reversed, usually as a result of adjudication by industrial tribunals. headquarters for a ruling any fresh facts placed before them. Nevertheless, the tribunals have played an important part in the administration of the Act, and have during 1967 faced a heavy programme of adjudication, as the following table, which includes only Ministry of Labour cases, shows:

Wo

The Act provides that employers who disagree with the Minister's decision to reject an application for registration may ask for the question to be referred to the industrial tribunals set up under the Industrial Training Act 1964 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1967, page 287). Each tribunal consists of a legally qualified chairman and two other members, selected by the President of the industrial tribunals from the employers' and employees' panels appointed by the Minister of Labour. The tribunals sit in different parts of the country as required. Their decisions are final, except that either party may appeal to the High Court (in Scotland, the Court of Session) on a point of law. Decisions of the tribunals are reported in the publication "Industrial Tribunals".

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Work of industrial tribunals

So far as has been possible the Ministry has endeavoured to avoid an undue number of references to tribunals. Local officers have explained to employers the reasons for adverse decisions, and have been ready to consider, and, if necessary, to refer to the Ministry's

	CUMULATIVE TOTALS TO END OF						
	Dec. 1966	March 1967	June 1967	Sept. 1967			
plications for decisions received .	136	759	967	1,105			
arings arranged (including some djourned cases)	102	474	720	843			
es heard	27	276	484	550			
es decided in favour of the Minister	gasar <u>-</u> pa	inster h	339	383			
ses decided against the Minister .	10000 <u>- 100</u> 000		131	167			
ses withdrawn	0	66	114	210			
peals to the High Court or Court of ession by the Minister	0	6	12	2110-14			
peals to the High Court or Court of ession by employers	0	2	10	17			

Most of the work of registration and in connection with claims falls to the employment exchange in whose area the employers' premises are situated. In most employment exchanges this work has generally been done without extra staff, but in the larger urban offices additional staff was necessarily engaged. Overtime had to be worked to cope with the initial rush of claims for repayment early in 1967, when employment exchanges were also extremely busy on other items of work, and again during the period April to June just before and when the system of staggering claims was introduced. The staffs of regional offices and selected "group" employment exchanges were also

strengthened at clerical, and sometimes executive officer level to deal with the more difficult classification and procedural problems that arose, and to perform validity checks. In all an average of about 450 staff have been employed during the twelve months on administration: this figure includes 325 in regional and local offices, 110 in regional finance offices for the payment of claims, and 15 on administrative and policy work in headquarters. Payments of regional employment premiums (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1967, page 476) which take effect from the second year of the tax, are not expected to lead to any increases in staff.

Safeguards Against Arbitrary Dismissal

The extension of satisfactory internal procedures is urged by the Committee on Dismissal Procedures in its report published recently (H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 5s. 9d. net) as the best way to improve safeguards against arbitrary dismissal in this country. It describes such procedures as having the great advantages of being simple, inexpensive and quick, and recommends that their development, and the improvement of existing procedures, should be encouraged by the Ministry of Labour, by the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress and their member organisations. and by individual managements, including those in the public sector, in the different ways open to them.

It is also recommended that all industries which do not already have them should be encouraged to develop voluntary procedures, external to the firm, capable of handling dismissal cases satisfactorily and of allowing them to come before people unconnected with the particular circumstances of the case.

The committee was set up by the National Joint Advisory Council in April 1965 and asked to collect further information about dismissal procedures, to establish what would be a satisfactory procedure and to consider the promotion of such procedures in industry generally. It included representatives of the TUC, the CBI and the nationalised industries.

In his foreword, Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, points out that when the National Joint Advisory Council discussed the report there was a wide measure of agreement with its conclusions. All those represented, the TUC, the CBI and the nationalised industries-supported its recommendations on internal and external dismissal procedures, and on the importance of improving and developing these. But on the question of statutory machinery the TUC expressed the view that the present protection was inadequate, and that there should be legislation to give a right of appeal against dismissal. The TUC agreed with the report's view that if such machinery was set up it should be flexible and should

make provision for the exemption of satisfactory voluntary procedures. The Minister states that the question of legislation on this subject will need to be considered further after the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations has reported. He goes on to express the hope that the publication of the report will stimulate the growing interest in dismissal procedures and encourage the development and extension of good procedures throughout industry.

The report states that there are probably upwards of 10 million terminations of employment each year, but the number of employees involved in terminations is much smaller as some, for example casual workers, change jobs many times during the year. The great majority of terminations are caused by the employee leaving voluntarily, and although exact figures are not available, it is estimated roughly that there are probably about three million dismissals every year for a number of reasons including unsuitability, redundancy, misconduct and sickness.

According to statistics of stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour, those arising from dismissals other than redundancy in the three years 1964-1966 were about nine per cent. of all stoppages and about eight per cent, of the total number of working days lost. In the same period stoppages known to be due to dismissal because of trade union activities were few: they represented about four per cent. of all stoppages due to dismissal in circumstances other than redundancy, and accounted for about eight per cent. of the days lost for those reasons.

Legal safeguards against arbitrary dismissal are limited in Great Britain, but in practice most workers enjoy security of employment going well beyond their legal rights. Dismissal procedures play an important part in this protection.

Formal dismissal procedures, the committee states, are general in the public sector of employment in Britain, and fairly widespread in large firms, especially those employing 2,000 or more workers. They usually provide

for the decision on dismissal to be taken at a level higher than that of the immediate supervisor; for the personnel department to play a part (often advisory) in the decisionmaking process; and for the employee to have an opportunity to appeal. Appeal is normally to a higher level of management, though there are a handful of cases where it is to a joint body, or an independent body or person. Firms may agree with the trade unions concerned to approach the Ministry of Labour with a view to arbitration. Such arbitrations over dismissal, for which the Minister of Labour is usually asked to appoint a single arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act 1919, have averaged four or five cases a year in recent years. Usually appeals are made in few cases and only a minority of appeals-sometimes a small minoritysucceed. This may well indicate that the main value of a formal procedure is that it has the effect of ensuring that employees are not dismissed without good reason, in

The committee does not think it possible to lay down a standard form of internal procedure suitable in all circumstances. But it says there are certain important features which should as far as possible form part of all internal procedures. First, both workers and management at all levels should know and understand the procedure, and management should take positive steps to ensure this. After probation, a worker whose performance becomes unsatisfactory should not be dismissed without having been given fair warning and opportunity to improve. The decision whether to dismiss should not rest solely in the hands of one individual, and it is often best taken at a level of line management higher than the immediate supervisor, in consultation where necessary with the personnel department.

other words, it is as much preventive as remedial.

Workers' rights

Decisions on dismissal should not be taken hastily or without the facts of the matter having been fully established, and where necessary the worker should be suspended pending a decision rather than instantly dismissed. There are advantages in management consulting an appropriate trade union representative before taking a decision. Before any decision is made to dismiss the worker he should have the chance to state his side of the case personally with assistance (for example from his trade union representative) if he wishes.

Secondly, when dismissal has been decided on, the worker should be told the reason clearly and frankly. He should always be able to appeal against dismissal, with assistance if he wishes, and the hearing of the appeal must be impartial and be seen to be impartial. If appeal is to a higher level of management, the person hearing the appeal should be far enough removed from the immediate circumstances to be able to consider the facts without bias, and he must rid his mind of any feeling that it is his duty to support the actions of subordinate levels of management irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the case-nor must he give any appearance of acting in that way. Finally, every effort should be made to ensure that the procedure works quickly and without undue formality.

In small firms particularly, the committee recognises that there may be practical difficulties about establishing The purpose of external procedures is to deal with questions which cannot be settled within the firm or establishment. Most industries have agreed disputes procedures which can deal with dismissal cases. The value of these procedures is a commonplace of the industrial relations system in this country, and is demonstrated by the almost invariable acceptance of their results, and by the fact that, because of their conciliation function, they not infrequently result in reinstatement (which is not a remedy provided to employees by the courts.) In practice most external procedures deal with few dismissal cases, and the delays that are sometimes inevitable may mean that such a case lapses without having been properly settled. But they can be and are a valuable supplement to internal procedures, especially as they give an opportunity for the matter to be considered by people divorced from the particular circumstances of the case—an especially important point in disputes arising within small firms. The position is different in single-employer industries, such as some of the nationalised industries, but in this area internal procedures frequently incorporate safeguards that can do much to ensure objective consideration of dismissal questions including appeals against dismissal.

The value of special arrangements to enable dismissal cases to be dealt with by external procedures more quickly and informally was considered by the committee. An arrangement which merits consideration is for dismissal cases which cannot be settled within the firm or establishment to be jointly investigated at short notice on the spot by representatives of both sides of the industry who have no connection with the case. One or two industries already have arrangements of this general character. Rules cannot be laid down about this, although

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a procedure which includes all these features. Where, however, the firm is covered by an external procedure. this will normally give opportunity for the trade union to bring the matter before people unconnected with the dispute in question. It should be known and understood by all concerned in the small firm that no decision to dismiss should be taken hastily, without all the facts having been established or without the worker having been given the chance to improve his performance, where appropriate; that the worker should have the chance to state his side of the case, with assistance if he wishes; that in all appropriate cases his trade union representative should have full opportunity to discuss the matter with management and the worker before a decision is taken; and that a dismissed worker should be given the reason for dismissal clearly and frankly.

Joint internal procedures are rare in this country. The committee recognises their value in ensuring proper consultation and sympathetic consideration of the worker's side of the case but consider that joint decisionmaking procedures could raise problems-though employers and trade unions are free to agree on them if they wish.

Disputes procedures

Joint investigation

it is thought that such special arrangements have considerable attractions in expediting the handling of dismissal cases under external procedures.

External procedures

External voluntary procedures are not available to non-members of trade unions nor to those employed by non-federated employers. In the latter case, it is thought that the parties to external procedures might consider allowing their procedure to be used to settle dismissal questions arising in non-federated firms (as it can be in, for example, the building industry), subject to any necessary conditions, and, if they wish, charging the firm concerned an appropriate fee. This is, of course, entirely a matter for the parties to the procedure to decide. In the former case, while not disputing the need for every worker to have the right of appeal against dismissal, it is not considered unreasonable that, as far as voluntary external procedures are concerned, a worker who chooses not to be a trade union member should forfeit its protection about dismissal just as he forfeits other forms of protection by the union. It is recognised, however, that special problems arise in the less highly organised sectors of employment where it may not be easy to obtain trade union protection.

The report recommends that all industries should be encouraged to develop voluntary procedures, external to the firm, capable of handling dismissal cases satisfactorily and of allowing them to come before people unconnected with the particular circumstances of the case. Industries should review their established procedures to ensure that they can deal with dismissals expeditiously and to see whether there is a need for special arrangements of the kind described above. Those few industries which have no procedure, or whose procedure is restricted in the types of dismissal cases it can handle, should make every effort to establish procedures or to remove such restrictions. As has been indicated, however, special considerations apply in the case of single-employer industries.

Problem of smaller firms

Having considered internal and external dismissal procedures, the report points out that there remains a large number of firms, including the vast majority of smaller firms, which have no formal procedure. In most cases disputes over dismissal may be taken up through the industry's disputes procedure, but the inevitable limitations of external procedures in this field mean that they cannot take the place of satisfactory internal procedures.

Some employees, particularly those employed by small firms in the less highly organised sectors of employment, may well have no effective means of redress against arbitrary dismissal, whether through the courts, through a disputes procedure or through a procedure within the firm. It is difficult, however, to ascertain the extent of this problem. Enquiries of trade unions in agriculture. distribution and white collar employment produced little factual evidence, and showed that impressions of the extent of the problem varied.

Discussing the position in some other countries-West Germany, France, the U.S.A., Italy and Sweden. the committee points out that both the type of safeguards provided and their effectiveness vary between different countries, and it is always necessary to view a country's dismissal arrangements in the light of its general industrial relation system. Similar arrangements can also produce different problems when seen against different background.

Procedures for contesting arbitrary dismissal have been agreed by voluntary agreement in Italy, Sweden and the U.S.A. or by statute in West Germany and France. In three, France, West Germany and Italy, appeals can be brought by the individual employee. In Sweden only a union can use the procedure. In the U.S.A. the initiative rests with the union, but generally if the employee is dissatisfied with its handling of his case he may then raise it himself.

Labour courts abroad

Where a court or tribunal etc. has been established, the body may comprise only representatives of both sides of industry (as in France), or may, in addition, include an independent element (West Germany and Italy): In three countries (France, West Germany and Sweden) the tribunal's jurisdiction extends to disputes over interpretation of other aspects of collective agreements or contracts.

The procedure in West Germany provides for the preliminary consideration of all dismissals by the works council, though the employer is not bound by its opinion.

Redress to an employee found to have been unjustifiably dismissed usually takes the form of compensation. In Sweden the Labour Market Council can award damages only. In France the courts will not generally award reinstatement. In Italy reinstatement can be ordered, but it is not enforced: the defaulting employer instead pays damages to the worker. The German labour courts can order reinstatement, but either the employer or employee can opt for compensation instead. In the U.S.A., however, the courts will enforce reinstatement if recommended by arbitrators. This is the only country where reinstatement seems to be a reality, a fact perhaps connected with its higher proportion of large enterprises (where it will usually be easier to re-absorb an employee, for example in a different section).

Burden of proof

The burden of proof may rest on either the employer or employee. In Italy and Sweden it is for the employer to show that he had just cause or material grounds for the dismissal; in France the employee must show that the employer has abused his rights. In Germany the onus is on the employer when dismissal is due to operational requirements or is connected with the employee's personal conduct, but on the employee when he considers that the employer has failed to give due weight to social considerations.

In four of the countries there are additional safeguards for those involved in union activities: the special procedures may for example require that any such dismissal should be agreed first by the joint works council.

In the four countries that have established labour courts or similar bodies, these have an important conciliatory role; in Italy, the majority of appeals are settled through conciliation. It is only when conciliation fails or is inappropriate that the case goes to judgement or arbitration.

Little is known about the speed of procedures generally but there is some evidence of delay, particularly in the U.S.A.

In the light of its consideration of internal and external procedures and of foreign practice, the committee examined whether, besides encouragement of the development and improvement of voluntary procedures, there should be statutory machinery to which a worker could appeal against arbitrary dismissal. It first considered (without prejudging whether this is desirable or not) what form such machinery should take if it was decided to establish it. In the committee's opinion any statutory machinery could make provision for the Minister of Labour to grant exemption to agreed voluntary procedures, whether internal or external, on the joint application of the employers and trade unions concerned. Before granting exemption the Minister would, it is suggested, need to be satisfied that the procedure provided adequate safeguards: in particular, that it covered all relevant types of dismissal, that the organisations party to it were adequately representative of the employers and workers concerned, and that there were suitable arrangements to overcome certain difficulties which might arise about non-members.

It is envisaged by the committee that a worker aggrieved over dismissal who could satisfy an appropriate length of service qualification might be able to take his case first to a statutory official, who, before accepting it, should satisfy himself that there was no procedure exempted by the Minister which was applicable. If satisfied, he would make immediate enquiries on the spot and attempt to conciliate if appropriate. If unable to resolve the matter, he should refer it to a tribunal with an independent chairman and one representative each of employers and workers. As this tribunal would not be concerned with interpreting detailed statutory provisions like the Industrial Tribunals, it might need to be constituted differently from them. It should approach its task as essentially one of conciliation, and it would need a wide measure of discretion. If the parties still could not be brought to agree on a settlement, the tribunal should have

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power to award compensation if it found the dismissal unjustified. The tribunal should have discretion over the amount, but it would be necessary to give some guidance -for example in the form of a range of payments, taking account of such factors as the employee's age, earnings and length of service and the consequence of dismissal, or perhaps in the form of an overall maximum.

A most important argument in favour of such machinerv is the need to improve the protection of workers in the less highly organised sectors of industry, where the development of satisfactory voluntary procedures is bound to be a slow process. But there are serious objections to it. It would lessen the incentive to develop voluntary procedures, and even though there was provision for exemption, some undermining of existing procedures might be unavoidable; it might well bring a legalistic atmosphere into work-place relations, and weaken the authority of management, particularly the supervisor; and it would raise difficult questions as to what should be done about strikes over dismissals. Moreover, such information as the committee was able to obtain about the extent of the problem in the less highly organised sectors did not produce evidence of large numbers of unjustified dismissals or of workers with grievances over dismissal.

These considerations the report states provide strong arguments against the introduction at an early date of legislation to provide for statutory machinery. The immediate programme should be to encourage the development and extension of satisfactory voluntary procedures. But it is recognised that progress may well be slow, particularly in the less highly organised sectors of employment, and that changes in the present system of industrial relations-such as might result from the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Emplovers' Associations-might lessen some of the difficulties arising over statutory machinery. The Minister of Labour it is suggested should in due course review the position. in particular the need for and progress towards satisfactory procedures. Pending consideration of what further action may be desirable, a more active role might be assigned to the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers, both in advising on the establishment of internal dismissal procedures and by developing their conciliation work in dismissal cases. Action on these lines could provide information and experience which would be of value when the time came to review the position.

Management Training and Development

Guidance to industrial training boards and to individual firms on ways to promote and improve management education, training and development is given in a report by the Management Training and Development Committee of the Central Training Council, which has just been published (An Approach to the Training & Development of Managers, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net).

In a foreword to the report, Sir Joseph Hunt, chairman of the committee, writes that although it is addressed in the first place to industrial training boards, he hopes that it will also be of value to those firms, including the smaller ones, which are nowperhaps for the first time-giving thought to the way in which they should tackle management training.

"In the long run," he continues, "management training must justify itself in economic terms, through the contribution it makes to improving the quality of performance at all levels. In preparing their programmes of management training and development firms will aim to achieve this improvement by selecting the right people; placing them in the right jobs at the right time; giving them the opportunity to gain appropriate knowledge and experience; and enabling them to mature in a way which meets their own needs as well as those of the organisation.

"The report sets down, in a systematic way, the steps towards achieving these objectives. Although the circumstances of individual firms vary widely the committee believe that the essential features of management training and development are applicable, in appropriate forms, to all industries and all firms whatever their size."

Advice to boards

The committee, Sir Joseph adds, hopes that training boards will find in its recommendations a "sound, but flexible basis on which to build their policies, remembering that many companies are already carrying out progressive policies and schemes for management training and development. It is particularly desirable that boards should try as far as possible, and within the limits of their grant arrangements, to develop a simple and common approach towards approval of external courses, taking fully into account the work of the professional organisations in the management field."

The committee hopes at a later stage to study and report on more specific aspects of the subject of management training and development. It recognises that in this rapidly developing area, all its work, including the conclusions of the present report, will need to be kept under review to make full use of the experience of the training boards, of other organisations and of people closely concerned.

The Central Training Council has endorsed the report, and proposes to industrial training boards that they should take its recommendations into account when framing their own recommendations under Section 2 of the Industrial Training Act.

In this report the committee is concerned with the training and development of those in managerial or executive work full time and also with those in departmental or technical posts who have, or may be given some managerial responsibilities, either in their own specialist field or in general management. It presents in general terms the common features of effective schemes of management training and development, offers guidance on the best use of the available facilities for management education. and gives guidance to training boards on the ways in which their grant schemes can help to promote and improve management education, training and development in their industries.

If boards are to influence management training, it states, they need first to identify the features which they regard as essential in any effective and coherent scheme. These features, which are to be found already in one form or another in the schemes of many companies with successful programmes, cover-

- (a) assignment of responsibility for management training and development; analysis of managerial jobs; and assessment of present and future needs at the management level;
- (b) recruitment and selection: maintenance of personal records: and appraisal; leading to
- (c) construction and operation of systematic programmes of education, training and development.

Features of scheme

In discussing these features in detail, the committee include the following comments:

Assignment of responsibility. To ensure that due priority is given to the organisation of management training the head of the firm, or a senior colleague on his behalf, should accept direct responsibility for it. The identification of a senior executive for this purpose must not however be allowed to obscure the duty of staff at lower levels to ensure the adequate training of their subordinates.

Analysis of managerial jobs. The analysis of jobs and drawing up of job specifications are essential preliminaries to the planned training of those who are to hold them in the future. The specifications, which should be kept under review to ensure that they are up to date, should be designed to show the requirements of the job rather than the experience and qualities of the man who happens to hold it at any particular time. There are a number of ways in which this analysis can be carried out and the choice between them is a matter of judgement in the individual case, but training boards should have staff able to advise firms in this respect, particularly those that lack previous experience of it.

Assessment of present and future needs. From the firm's point of view, the economic justification for training is that it should lead to improved performance of existing managers and also help to develop those who may fill future managerial vacancies. Training plans should be based on a periodic assessment of present and future needs. This assessment should indicate the recruitment and promotions that may be necessary to meet normal wastage, retirements and transfers and must also take account of estimated future growth or possible reorganisation arising, for example, from reviews of marketing plans or business budgets. The forecast of future needs should

extend as far ahead as is practicable, to give time for the adequate training of those selected for higher management positions.

Appraisal. The larger the firm the greater the need for periodic and deliberate assessment of performance and potential. details of which would usually be filed with the personal records. Even in smaller firms where the chief executive knows his managers well, there is advantage in maintaining records of this kind. Such assessments are often used in relation to periodic salary reviews and as a guide to future promotion possibilities.

Advice on the preparation of management training and development programmes is dealt with under three headings, training, management studies and career development. On training, the committee emphasises that the key to good management training lies in the care and personal interest taken by managers in training those placed under them. They must be prepared to spend time and effort on this, giving their subordinates the opportunity to acquire new knowledge and letting them have increasing personal responsibility. There is no real substitute for the skill of managers in training their subordinates. It is for each company to ensure that its managers are fully aware of the importance of this personal role in training and that their success in it will have a bearing on their own career prospects.

Other activities include induction courses; broadening experience; individual or group projects; planned or directed visits; attendance at meetings, conferences and lectures; short courses, discussions or talks within the firm.

Career development

Dealing with career development, the report states that most junior managers achieve a measure of promotion but only a few can reach the more senior positions. The most difficult problem for individual companies is to identify at an early stage those with the capacity to succeed at higher levels of management and to prepare them, by training, education and experience, for the responsibilities they will have to exercise. Career development within a firm is essentially a matter of planning to provide experience.

Although training boards will wish, by means of their grant schemes, to recognise sound management training and career development practices in their industries, it should never be overlooked that the progress of a manager will depend in large measure on his own efforts and initiative. No system of training can be a substitute for what an individual can achieve for himself. The aim of good management training practice must be to provide the means by which, under the guidance of competent superiors, a manager can help himself.

The committee's recommendations relating to grants by training boards recognise that boards will need to formulate their grant schemes according to the situation in their own industries, so that firms already active are properly rewarded and the utmost encouragement is given to those who have made little or no progress in introducing more systematic methods.

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It is expected that boards will need to establish a progressive system of criteria for grant recognition, very simple at first and gradually becoming more comprehensive, until firms generally include in their schemes the recognised features of effective management training and development plans.

Although it will be difficult for all firms to follow a common pattern of development, the committee suggests two phases which, it says, training boards may find helpful. First, an introductory phase in which general responsibility for schemes of management training and development is assumed by the head of the firm or assigned to a senior executive. This will provide the opportunity for initiating work on the firm's future plan of action. It is recommended that for all firms this condition should be regarded as a prerequisite for the payment of grants. Secondly, the implementation phase, during which a firm would show the seriousness of its intentions by indicating how it proposes to put into practice the essential features, as already discussed, and how it will apply these to the training of individual managers to improve their present performance, to enhance their prospects for promotion and to meet the needs of the firm.

Grant arrangements

It is recommended that a board's initial grant arrangements should take into consideration the time and effort that may have to be expended in introducing a more systematic programme. They may find that an interim solution is the introduction of a special "Development Grant" that would be payable, for a limited period only, to firms that had advanced beyond the introductory phase but had not yet introduced a fully comprehensive programme.

Whatever stage a firm may have reached it will naturally seek recognition of training costs actually incurred. In working out grant schemes boards will need to consider both the criteria for eligibility for grant and the grants to be paid. It is recommended that boards should try to adopt a common approach to what should be approved for grant purposes: this will be particularly helpful to organisations providing management education and training and to firms or groups which include establishments that come under a number of training boards.

Referring to training within the firm, the report recommends that training boards should satisfy themselves that the conditions applying to the introductory phase have been met. The committee intends to give further consideration to the problem of costing on-the-job training but for the present boards are advised to confine any financial assessments to those activities within the firm which are normally undertaken off the job. For external courses it is recommended that boards should recognise, for grant purposes, costs incurred in sending managers on external courses, providing the boards are satisfied that the conditions of the introductory phase have been met; and that firms are able, if called upon to do so, to show that the selected course is relevant both to the needs of the firm and those of the individual.

On the amount of grant training boards offer for management training, the report gives guidance on the duration of courses, course fees, salaries of trainees, and subsistence and travelling allowances

Accidents in Construction Industry

About two-thirds of reportable accidents on selected sites in the construction industry studied by two of H.M. Inspectors of Factories last year were, according to a report based on their enquiries, which has just been published (H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 7s. 9d. net), caused by faulty methods of work, untidiness of sites and human failure. There was little evidence that action was being taken by safety organisations to deal with accidents caused by failure of the human factor.

The survey by the two inspectors, Mr. W. D. Brittain-Jones and Mr. D. G. Whomsley, was undertaken at the request of the Minister of Labour because of the continued rise in reported accidents in the industry. The details were approved by the Minister's Joint Advisory Committee on Safety & Health in the Construction Industry. The enquiries covered 12 large sites, a group of 20 small to medium-sized firms which were members of the same group safety supervisor scheme, and a comparable group of 19 firms with a work load and labour force to balance that of the members of the group scheme.

Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, in presenting the report to the Minister, writes that the conclusions to which the survey team came "are of considerable significance to accident prevention work in the construction industry. The report also contains a substantial amount of factual information which the industry should find valuable in considering what more can be done to improve the accident position."

The conclusions in the report can be conveniently divided into three groups; those which, if accepted, would give rise to legislative changes; those which call for action by the industry; and those which are of interest so far as they add weight, or are contrary, to commonly held views within the industry on certain aspects of the accident position.

Survey of 140 sites

The survey team kept 140 sites under surveillance, and during the six months ended 30th June 1966, 270 reportable accidents occurred on these sites. According to site records, there were a further 2,900 non-reportable accidents, but only three "near misses". "It is doubtful, however" the report adds, "whether most of the employers concerned kept careful records of nonreportable accidents or (even more doubtful) of near misses. In any case, it was impossible in the time available for the survey team to make any investigations or study of the nonreportable accidents."

On reportable accidents, it was their opinion that of the 270 reportable accidents, only 50 (19 per cent.) could be regarded as clear breaches of the regulations. Their assessment of changes necessary in legislation was, therefore, restricted to the possible inclusion of a requirement about the use of protective clothing to guard against head and foot injuries, and a review of the adequacy of regulations 5 and 6 of the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations 1961 concerning safety supervisors.

It is pointed out in the preface that the Commissioner appointed to hold an inquiry on the Draft Construction (Working Places) Regulations and the Draft Construction (Health & Welfare) Regulations had agreed that more education was necessary before a requirement about the provision and use of safety helmets where there was a danger of being struck by falling objects could be included in legislation. It is doubtful whether the situation has changed sufficiently since the summer of 1965 to justify the inclusion in the Construction Regulations of requirements relating to the provision and the use of safety helmets and safety footwear, but this is a question which both sides of the industry will wish to consider further.

It is evident from the results of the enquires, the report goes on, that what has been done in the past is not getting to the root of the problem of accident prevention. The conclusions point to the action which needs to be taken. This includes agreeing a positive safety policy and ensuring that it is known at all levels and at all times; active management participation and backing of the safety supervisor so that he can play his co-ordinating role in making the policy effective; arranging for adequate training of personnel: and dissemination of safety propaganda and information. The need for training at site agent and foreman level and for methods of recruitment and training of new entrants from labourers upwards to be considered at industry level are emphasised. Consideration, it is suggested, should be given to a wider use of TWI Courses.

Role of safety supervisors

The report expresses the view that the safety supervisor has achieved only a small measure of the success which might be expected from the legal requirements. It recommends that the industry should undertake a comprehensive reappraisal of the status, functions and conditions of employment of safety supervisors, and suggests that consideration should be given to the appointment of site safety supervisors on large sites.

Too often little attention is given to the dissemination of safety propaganda and information and the report urges that consideration should be given to a greater use of leaflet-type publications dealing with particular safety problems, and in particular to the publication by the industry of its own safety journal. It emphasises the considerable interest in safety problems among trade union district officials, but states that trade union participation at site level was limited. The effectiveness of a well organised site safety committee is indicated.

Other action which it is recommended might be taken by the industry includes site tidiness in the early stages of a contract, the use of safety supervisors at the planning stage of a project, the need to ensure that plans for safe working are followed on the site, and, on the smaller sites, to improve the competence of persons undertaking particular inspections under the Construction Regulations, the provision of artificial lighting at the earliest possible stage, and the encouragement of employers to join industrial health schemes where they are in existence.

The report suggests that workers are now better able financially to withstand necessary periods of absence from work which will ensure full recovery from injury-this could be a factor in the rise in the total number of reportable accidents in recent years, and that there was no conclusive evidence to relate the incidence of accidents to labour turnover, although the efforts of some contractors who attempted to instruct inexperienced employees on site hazards tended to be nullified by high labour turnover.

Occupational Earnings of Manual Workers

The Ministry of Labour has, since January 1963, carried out enquiries twice a year into the occupational earnings and hours of adult male manual workers. The industries now covered by the enquiries are engineering, vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and the construction industries. This article summarises the results of the June 1967 enquiry, except for information about the construction industries which will be published later.

About 2,570 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, against each occupational heading, about the numbers employed in a particular pay-week, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between industry and industry to make the results as significant as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, except in shipbuilding where information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499, and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees. Nearly 2,370 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

Table 1

		Number of re- turns received suitable for tabulation	Numbe men cov ed by returns tabulate
Engineering: Firms with 500 or more employees . Firms with 100–499 employees . Firms with 25–99 employees .		657 946 296	676,2 137,2 11,2
Shipbuilding: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	:	51 38 7	60,8 6,0
Chemical manufacture: Firms with 500 or more employees . Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	:	58 113 27	33,6 12,6
Iron and steel manufacture: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees		97 69 8	133,4

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,063,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 76,000 in shipbuilding, 68,000 in chemical manufacture, and 167,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 14th June. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately four-fifths of all men in the occupation concerned in each of the industries covered.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers were not covered. Where an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

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For each of the industries included in the enquiry it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between January and June 1967. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples.

Figures are given for average weekly earnings including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semiskilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and paymentby-result workers being shown separately.

Engineering

In the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, timeworkers numbered 566,240, consisting of 273,553 skilled men, 228,319 semi-skilled and 64,368 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 496,972 of whom 237,479 were skilled, 239,065 were semi-skilled and 20,428 were labourers.

During the period under review, shown in the following table, there have been no changes in nationally negotiated rates of wages in the engineering and allied industries.

Table 2

Miter Barriel H	January 1967	June 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings includi	ng overtime p	oremium:	adarese belle	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	s. d. 446 7 373 10 314 3 402 1	s. d. 458 1 389 11 325 6 415 6	s. d. +11 6 +16 1 +11 3 +13 5	+ 2.6 + 4.3 + 3.6 + 3.3
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	. 463 7 . 405 2 . 332 10 . 430 4 . 454 6 . 390 2 . 318 6 . 415 5	476 6 424 5 341 7 445 11 466 8 407 7 329 4 429 9	$\begin{array}{c} +12 & 11 \\ +19 & 3 \\ + 8 & 9 \\ +15 & 7 \\ +12 & 2 \\ +17 & 5 \\ +10 & 10 \\ +14 & 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.8 \\ + 4.8 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 3.4 \end{array} $
Average hourly earnings excludi	ng overtime p	remium:	burker Millions	and and the
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	d. 113·2 96·0 78·1 102·3	d. 114·7 96·7 79·2 103·3	$\begin{vmatrix} d. \\ + 1.5 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.0 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix} $
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers	· 126·2 · 111·9 · 83·7 · 117·6 · 119·2 · 104·1 · 79·4	128·2 114·6 84·1 119·8 120·8 105·6 80·4	$ \begin{array}{c} + 2.0 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 1.0 \end{array} $	+ 1.6 + 2.4 + 0.5 + 1.8 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.2
All labourers	. 109.3	110.8	+ 1.0 + 1.5	+ 1.4

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2, the increases ranging from 8s. 9d. for payment-by-result labourers to 19s. 3d. for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 0.4d. to 2.7d. and the percentage increases varying between 0.5 and 2.4.

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns averaged 44.3 compared with 43.6 in January 1967 and with 45.4 in June 1966.

Shipbuilding and Ship repairing

In the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, timeworkers numbered 17,782 in all, comprising 9,331 skilled men, 3.531 semi-skilled and 4,920 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 57,905 of whom 40,015 were skilled, 11,330 semi-skilled and 6.560 were labourers.

During the period under review, shown in the following table, no changes in rates of pay were negotiated nationally for the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for the categories of workers shown separately in table 3 except for semi-skilled timeworkers and payment-by-result labourers, whose earnings decreased by 2s. 1d. and 6s. 0d. respectively. The increases ranged from 4s. 5d. for semi-skilled payment-byresult workers to 23s. 1d. for skilled timeworkers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose, the absolute increases ranging from 0.3d. to 4.7d for the individual categories and the percentage increases varying between 0.4 and 4.7.

In June 1967 the average weekly hours worked in the industry were 45.6, the same as in January 1967. In June 1966 the corresponding figure was $47 \cdot 0$.

Table 3

an and a start and a start	January 1967	June 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings includir	ng overtime p	remium:		
Timeworkers	1 s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d. 1	
Skilled	. 422 8	445 9	+ 23 1	+ 5.5
Semi-skilled	. 365 11	363 10	- 2 1	- 0.6
Labourers	. 317 8	327 3	+ 9 7	+ 3.0
All timeworkers	. 382 8	396 8	+ 14 0	+ 3.7
ayment-by-result workers				
Skilled	. 472 0	481 2	+ 9 2	+ 1.9
Semi-skilled	. 369 1	373 6	+ 4 5	+ 1.2
Labourers	. 364 11	358 11	- 6 0	- 1.6
All payment-by-result workers	. 438 11	446 3	+ 7 4	+ 1.7
All skilled workers	. 463 6	474 5	+ 10 11	+ 2.4
All semi-skilled workers	. 368 5	371 2	+ 2 9	+ 0.8
All labourers	. 346 11	345 4	- 17	- 0.5
All workers covered	427 1	434 7	+ 7 6	+ 1.8

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

Timeworkers					ı d.	ı d.	1 d.	1 Section 2
Skilled		1	1		100.1	104.8	+ 4.7	+ 4.7
Semi-skilled .					81.7	82.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Labourers .					71.7	72.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.7
All timeworkers					88.5	91.2	+ 2.7	+ 3.1
Payment-by-result v	vorke	ers		A Start	ange letter			a service and a service of the
Skilled .					118.7	120.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.5
Semi-skilled .					86.1	88.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
Labourers .			1		81.8	82.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
All payment-by-re		wor	kers	1	107.4	109.6	+ 2.2	+ 2.0
All skilled workers					115.4	117.5	+ 2.1	+ 1.8
All semi-skilled wor	kers		6.		85.2	86.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.7
All labourers .					77.9	78.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
All workers covered	d				103.3	105.1	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
				12 1 20	Real Labor	Sales Parts	1 States	And the second of the

Chemical Manufacture

In the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, timeworkers numbered 38,282 in all, consisting of 29,405 general workers and 8,877 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers totalled 29,771 of whom 23,892 were general workers and 5,879 craftsmen.

During the period under review, shown in the following table, there were no increases in minimum weekly wage rates.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all categories of workers shown separately in table 4, the increases ranging from 1s. 11d. for craftsmen on timework to 31s. 2d. for payment-by-result craftsmen.

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 0.3d. to 5.7d. and the percentage increases varying between 0.3 and 4.8.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 45.9 in June 1967 compared with 45.2 in Janary 1967 and 46.7 in June 1966.

Table 4

Kers	M.C.			January 1967	June 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly ear	nings i	includ	ling o	overtime p	remium:		
Timeworkers				s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d. 1	
General workers .	1	1.1	1.55	410 9	420 11	+ 10 2	+ 2.5
General workers . Craftsmen	AS NOT	ST. SPILE	1 me	466 2	468 1	+ 111	+ 0.4
All timeworkers .				422 11	431 10	+ 8 11	+ 2.1
Payment-by-result wor					STIT TROV	COURTS OF	OPTITIZE)
General workers .		and the	13	417 1	433 8	+ 16 7	+ 4.0
Craftsmen .		-	8 93	456 6	487 8	+ 31 2	+ 6.8
All payment-by-resu	It wor	kers	1000	425 7	444 4	+ 18 9	+ 4.4
All general workers .		1998	1	413 6	426 8	+ 13 2	+ 3.2
All craftsmen	Salar		RUEL	462 0	475 11	+ 13 11	+ 3.0
		CONTRACTOR OF THE		424 1	437 4	+ 13 3	+ 3.1

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

Timeworkers	1	d.	1 d.	1 d.	The The A
General workers		101.3	101.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Craftsmen		112.2	112.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
All timeworkers	0.1	103.6	104.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Payment-by-result workers	134		1		
General workers	20.2	111.8	113.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.9
Craftsmen	202	118.0	123.7	+ 5.7	+ 4.8
All payment-by-result workers		113.1	115.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.4
All general workers		105.9	107.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
All craftsmen	100.00	114.6	117.0	+ 2.4	+ 2.1
All workers covered	190	107.8	109.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.3

Iron and Steel Manufacture

In the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, timeworkers numbered 29,054, made up of 9,403 production operatives, 5,382 skilled maintenance operatives, 1,636 other maintenance workers, 6,204 service workers and 6,429 labourers;

Table 5

January	June	Absolute	%
1967	1967	change	change
	January 1967	January 1967 June 1967	January June Absolute 1967 1967 Absolute

Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:

PARTIES PARTE		adam interes	All hard and a	the states	
Timeworkers		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Production operatives		403 0	403 8	+ 0 8	+ 0.2
Maintenance operatives (skilled)		462 0	470 11	+ 8 11	+ 1.9
Other maintenance workers .	199	395 5	406 1	+ 10 8	+ 2.7
Service workers		370 5	378 9	+ 8 4	+ 2.2
Labourers	1.1	336 3	340 7	+ 4 4	+ 1.3
All timeworkers	•	392 3	397 0	+ 4 9	+ 1.2
	•	372 3	377 0	T 7 7	T 12
Payment-by-result workers			The second	100 88 88 85 80	
Production operatives		432 3	441 6	+ 9 3	+ 2.2
Maintenance operatives (skilled)		480 5	495 9	+ 15 4	+ 3.2
Other maintenance workers .		405 7	420 7	+ 15 0	+ 3.7
Service workers		398 2	413 1	+ 14 11	+ 3.7
Labourers		357 0	375 4	+ 18 4	+ 5.1
All payment-by-result workers		427 7	439 5	+ 11 10	+ 2.8
All production operatives .	•	429 6	437 7	+ 8 1	+ 1.9
	•		490 7		+ 3.0
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	•				
All other maintenance workers .		404 3	419 2	+ 14 11	+ 3.7
All service workers		388 11	401 0	+ 12 1	+ 3.1
All labourers		349 4	363 0	+ 13 8	+ 3.9
All workers covered		421 6	432 1	+ 10 7	+ 2.5

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

Timeworkers	10.31				and the second s
D 1 1	20.00	d.	d. 98.4	d.	- 4.0
Production operatives	•	102.5		- 4.1	
Maintenance operatives (skilled)		110.0	110.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Other maintenance workers .		89.1	89.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Service workers	. 1	93.1	93.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Labourers		80.5	81.3	+ 0.8	1 + 1.0
All timeworkers	1994	96.0	95.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Payment-by-result workers	int		Carpon Carlores	Section and	
Production operatives	192	117.0	117.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	0.00	125.5	126.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
	•	105.2	107.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.9
Other maintenance workers .				+ 1.6	+ 1.5
Service workers	•	103.7	105.3		
Labourers		88.5	88.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
All payment-by-result workers		113.5	114.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
All production operatives	.	115.6	115.6	-	-
All maintenance operatives (skilled)		121.9	123.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
All other maintenance workers .		102.9	105-2	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
All service workers	Sec. 1	100.1	101.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.1
	. 1	85.5	86.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
		110.3	111.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
All workers covered	•	110.3	111.0	1 - 0.1	1 2 2

11.700 labourers.

8d. per week.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the individual classes of workers shown in table 5. The increases ranged from 8d. for production operatives on timework to 18s. 4d. for payment-by-result labourers.

Average hourly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers except for production operatives on timework which decreased by 4.1d. The absolute increases ranged from 0.4d. to 1.9d. and the percentage changes varied between -4.0 and +1.9.

		Aver		
		includ	ling	excl
		overti		ove
ALL ENGINEER	IN		ous	TRI
Timeworkerst Skilled		s. 458	d.	s.
Semi-skilled .		389	11	36
Labourers . P-B-R workers	•	325	6	30
Skilled		476	6	46
Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:	424 341	5 7	41
	AI	ND SH	HIP	REF
Timeworkers				1
Skilled Semi-skilled .		445	9	40
Labourers .		327	3	29
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled .	in the	481	2	44
Semi-skilled .		373	6	34
Labourers .	•	358	11	32
CHEMICAL MA	NU	FACT	UR	E*
Timeworkerst General workers		420	11	39
Craftsmen .		468	1	43
P-B-R workers		100		10
General workers Craftsmen	÷	433 487	8	42
IRON AND STE	EL	MAN	UF	ACT
Timeworkers				1
Production ope	ra-	403	8	38
tives§ . Maintenance ope	ra-	705	0	30
tives (skilled)§ Other maintenan		470	П.	43
workers§ .		406	1	36
Service workers	•	378	97	35
Labourers . P-B-R workerst		340	1	31
Production ope	ra-	111	,	10
		441	6	42
tives§ .	ra-			
tives§ Maintenance ope tives (skilled)§		495	9	47
tives§ Maintenance ope tives (skilled)§ Other maintenan		-Land St. C. R.		Albahi
tives§ Maintenance ope tives (skilled)§	ice	495 420 413 375	9 7 1 4	47 39 39 34

payment-by-result workers totalled 138,153 of whom 80,086 were production operatives, 20,542 skilled maintenance operatives, 14,400 other maintenance workers, 11,425 service workers and

During the period under review, shown in table 5 on page 790, there were no increases in the minimum basic rates, but the fluctuating flat rate addition was increased by an average of

Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing

Table 6 Summary by skill for Great Britain

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establishments covered by the returns received averaged 44.5 in June 1967, as against 43.9 in January 1967 and 44.8 in June 1966.

Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-byoccupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of the Ministry of Labour GAZETTE. These covered weekly earnings and hours worked, overtime premium, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked, and not to normal weekly hours of work.

The definitions given referred to the engineering industries, but they also apply to shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture for which additional definitions were given in subsequent articles, for example the October 1965 issue of the GAZETTE.

ng ne m	Average hours actually worked includ- ing over- time	Average hours of over- time worked	earnings			Average earnings including overtime premium		Average hours actually worked includ- ing over- time	Average hours of over- time worked	Average earnings including overtime premium	excluding
co	VERED*				SUMMARY FOR	PARTICU	LAR ENG	GINEERIN	IG INDU	JSTRY G	ROUPS
d. 8 0 1	45 · 2 45 · 3 45 · 9	6·2 6·6 7·5	d. 121 · 7 103 · 3 85 · 0	d. 114·7 96·7 79·2	Mechanical enginee	ring					
6	43 · 1 43 · 1 45 · 8	4·3 4·3 7·0	132.7 118.3 89.5	128·2 114·6 84·1	Timeworkerst Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	s. d. 439 371 316 3	s. d. 413 2 345 5 293 4	45 · 6 46 · 2 46 · 0	6.6 7.6 7.9	d. 115·7 96·4 82·4	d. 108·7 89·7 76·4
RI	NG*		N Failte		Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	460 10 392 9 331 9	441 11 376 0 311 4	43.9 44.2 45.5	5·1 5·4 6·8	125.8 106.6 87.4	120·7 102·0 82·0
9 3 0	46.7 47.6 48.4	8·7 9·5 9·6	114·5 91·7 81·2	104·8 82·0 72·9	Electrical engineerii	ng					n in orde nitrade values
5 8 4	44 · 4 46 · 4 47 · 0	6.6 8.4 9.5	129·9 96·6 91·7	120-6 88-1 82-8	Timeworkerst Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	439 1 368 9 309 10	414 3 344 3 289 2	44·7 45·9 45·7	5·9 7·2 7·2	117·8 96·4 81·4	111·2 90·0 76·0
	1			1.	P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled	456 7 391 2	441 8 377 11	43·2 43·2	4·3 4·3	126·9 108·7	122·8 105·1
9	47 · 1 46 · 4	7.8 7.4	107·2 121·2	101.7 112.4	Labourers	337 5	320 9	45 · 1	6.7	89.8	85.4
7	44 · 5 45 · 1	5·4 5·9	116·9 129·8	114·0 123·6	Motor vehicle manu	facturing					
1E*			in in		Timeworkerst Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	522 2 425 0 360 3	495 5 401 6 340 9	44·2 43·4 44·5	5.6 4.7 6.3	141 · 8 117 · 4 97 · 2	134-5 110-9 91-9
1	46.5	7.7	104.3	98.4	P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled	516 3 499 2	510 3 494 2	40·5 40·4	1.9 2.0	152·9 148·2	151·1 146·7
	46.9	8.7	120.5	110.8	Labourers	357 0	344 2	45.4	6.2	94.4	91.0
1 2 5	49.0 45.4 45.9	10·9 6·6 7·5	99.5 100.0 88.9	89·5 93·8 81·3	Aircraft manufactur	ing and re	pairing				
2	43.5	4.3	121.8	117.8	Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled	492 4 390 2	468 10 366 2	44·3 46·2	5·3 7·2	133·3 101·3	127·0 95·1
2	44·5 44·4	5·3 5·7	133·7	126.8	P-B-R workers	346 10	321 8 482 9	46.5	8.3	89.6	83.1
0 8 3	44·4 45·0 46·9	5.7 5.0 7.6	113.6 110.2 96.1	107-1 105-3 88-9	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	501 I 413 5 351 II	482 9 392 8 325 6	43 · 3 44 · 8 47 · 1	4·7 6·1 8·3	138-8 110-8 89-6	133.8 105.3 82.9

n List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification ies covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391;

ring: 361; 363–369. anufacturing: 381–382. turing and repairing: 383.

workers, contract workers and lieu workers.

 Table 7
 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered*

		Average earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime	includ-	Average hours of over- time worked	earnings including	excluding overtime		overtime		Average hours actually worked includ- ing over- time	Average hours of over- time worked		excluding
In the Reader								Yorkshire and Huml					Berlin British	Red Providence
London and South	Ea	stern						Timeworkerst Skilled	s. d. 413 9	s. d. 385 9	46.3	7.2	d. 107·3	d. 100·0
Timeworkerst Skilled	1	s. d. 452 0	s. d. 423 2	44.9	6.3	d. 120·7	d. 113.0	Semi-skilled Labourers	346 3 304 3	322 5 281 9	46·6 46·7	7·9 8·5	89·2 78·2	83·0 72·4
Semi-skilled . Labourers . P-B-R workers	·	432 0 398 2 333 4	423 2 374 5 308 11	44·3 44·3 45·6	6·1 7·6	120-7 107-8 87-7	101·4 81·3	P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled	438 0 389 8	420 I 373 6	44·0 44·3	5·3 5·8	119·4 105·5	114·5 101·2
Skilled Semi-skilled .		482 I 403 8	468 2 388 7	42·8 43·1	3.7 4.4	135·1 112·5	131·2 108·3	Labourers North Western	326 10	304 11	45.5	7.2	86.2	80.4
Eastern and South	: ern	360 I	342 8	44.2	5.5	97.8	93.1	Timeworkerst Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	448 9 386 2 314 3	418 8 349 10 291 4	45 · 7 46 · 1 46 · 0	6·9 7·4 7·6	117·9 100·6 82·0	109·9 91·1 76·0
Timesunal	1		ALL AREA			and a lot of the second	anna an tha	P-B-R workers						CARD C. S.
C 1 1 111 1	•	461 6 403 9 345 2	435 7 382 4 319 9	45·2 44·4 46·1	6·2 5·5 7·9	122·5 109·2 89·9	115·6 103·4 83·3	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	447 10 384 7 317 4	432 369 2 301 2	43·7 44·0 46·0	4·8 5·2 6·9	123 · 1 104 · 8 82 · 8	118·7 100·6 78·6
P-B-R workers Skilled		477 0	458 10	44.1	5.1	129.8	124.9	Northern Timeworkerst			danger versteret	1	1	1
Semi-skilled .	:	476 I 343 I	466 2 327 1	42.6 45.1	3.6	134·2 91·3	131 · 4 87 · 1	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	460 7 379 7 325 2	436 0 351 10 301 3	45 · 7 46 · 5 47 · 0	6.6 7.7 8.2	121 · 0 98 · 0 83 · 1	114·6 90·9 76·9
South Western								P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	474 5 392 10 351 2	450 5 368 11 316 1	44 · 4 45 · 7 47 · 8	5.6 6.9 8.9	128·2 103·1 88·2	121.7 96.8 79.4
Timeworkerst Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:	457 9 377 5 321 1	429 9 352 10 296 6	45 · 6 46 · 1 47 · 0	6·3 6·8 8·2	120·5 98·3 82·0	3· 9 ·8 75·8	Scotland Timeworkers†	465 10	429 9	46 · 1	7.4	121.2	111.8
Semi-skilled .	•	460 4 404 6	438 0 389 8	44·1 42·9	5·3 4·5	125·3 113·1	119·3 108·9	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	390 6 342 5	364 9 313 5	45 · 6 46 · 9	6.7 8.3	102·7 87·6	95·9 80·2
Labourers . Midlands	• 1	311 7	298 7	43.9	4 • 4	85.2	81.6	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	484 9 401 9 347 5	461 4 382 10 320 5	44·2 44·0 46·8	5.6 5.0 7.8	131.8 109.7 89.1	125 · 4 104 · 5 82 · 2
ridiands								Wales						
Timeworkers† Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers .	•	473 9 387 3 324 4	454 5 367 5 306 5	44·3 45·4 45·2	5·2 6·7 6·9	128·5 102·4 86·1	123·2 97·2 81·3	Timeworkerst Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	458 4 400 6 323 6	427 11 373 0 306 0	45 · 3 46 · 4 46 · 0	5.7 7.2 4.8	121·3 103·6 84·4	113·3 96·5 79·8
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .		503 2 454 0 355 5	492 4 444 3 339 5	41 · 6 42 · 0 45 · 0	3 · 1 3 · 4 6 · 4	145 · 2 129 · 7 94 · 7	142 · 1 126 · 9 90 · 4	P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	433 0 387 4 317 4	414 7 374 3 294 4	42.7 42.5 45.2	4.0 3.6 6.6	121.7 109.4 84.3	116·5 105·7 78·2

Table 8Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

								A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
London and Sout	h Ea	stern						
Timeworkers Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers . P-B-R workers‡	:	s. d. 395 5 340 5 338 8	s. d. 360 2 308 9 294 5	45 · 6 45 · 8 50 · 2	7·6 8·4 9·4	d. 104·0 89·2 81·0	d. 94·7 80·9 70·4	
Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers	:	523 6 376 6 424 0	468 5 352 10 367 9	48·7 46·3 51·0	9.9 6.8 11.6	128·9 97·5 99·7	115·3 91·4 86·5	
Eastern and Sout	her	n						
Timeworkers Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers . P-B-R workers‡		390 I 321 0 302 3	365 4 292 8 278 2	44·3 46·2 46·7	6·2 8·0 8·9	105·7 83·4 77·6	99·0 76·0 71·4	
Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	•	470 I 387 7 438 I	439 3 360 6 391 9	45 · 3 45 · 6 52 · 0	7·4 8·0 13·9	124·6 101·9 101·1	116·4 94·8 90·4	
South Western§								
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers‡	•	405 9 346 4 308 8	370 9 310 3 279 1	43 · 9 46 · 1 45 · 9	6·3 8·2 7·8	111.0 90.1 80.7	101 · 4 80 · 7 73 · 0	
Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:	493_0 	453 4 	45·2 — —	6·8 	130·9 	120·3 —	
Yorkshire and H	umb	erside§						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	•	561 10 395 0 389 3	500 4 356 11 342 6	55 · 1 52 · 1 54 · 3	17·3 12·8 15·7	122·3 91·0 86·0	108·9 82·2 75·7	

* † ‡ See footnotes to Table 6.

1------

Yorkshire and H	umb	erside (con	ntinued)				
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers .	· . · .	s. d. 501 6 359 0	s. d. 468 333 	46·6 48·2 —	8·3 9·7	d. 129·2 89·5 —	d. 120·8 83·0
North Western							
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers . P-B-R workers‡ Skilled	•	575 454 9 405 0 512	522 10 389 9 358 10 473 1	51.5 51.2 52.7 45.5	13.5 14.3 14.8 8.0	134·2 106·5 92·3 135·1	121 · 8 91 · 3 81 · 6 124 · 8
Semi-skilled . Labourers .	:	408 3 356 9	374 2 322 11	47·4 46·7	9·6 10·4	103·4 91·8	94·8 83·1
Northern							
Timeworkers Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers . P-B-R workers‡		427 6 332 I 306 0	401 I 300 9 278 3	42 · 4 47 · 4 47 · 7	5·4 8·3 8·5	121 · 0 84 · 1 77 · 0	113·6 76·2 70·0
Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	•	466 8 358 7 322 6	438 6 324 7 295 9	42.7 46.0 45.3	5·0 8·0 7·8	131.0 93.5 85.4	123 · 1 84 · 6 78 · 4
Scotland							
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	: :	433 4 349 5 303 3	398 5 316 4 274 8	46·3 46·9 46·8	7·1 8·4 7·5	112·2 89·4 77·8	103 · 2 81 · 0 70 · 5
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .		474 9 360 3 315 4	437 10 327 8 288 2	44 · 4 46 · 1 45 · 1	6·7 8·2 7·5	128·2 93·7 83·9	118·2 85·2 76·7

§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

and a special	Average earnings		Average hours	Average hours of				Average		Average hours	Average hours of	Average	
		excluding overtime	actually worked includ- ing over- time	over- time worked	including	excluding overtime			excluding overtime	actually	over- time worked	including overtime premium	excludin
							Yorkshire and Hum	berside	1				
London and South Ea							Timeworkerst General workers	s. d. 382 6	s. d. 357 4	48.5	8.9	d. 94·6	d. 88·4
General workers . Craftsmen	s. d. 429 8 472 11	s. d. 404 2 441 11	48·2 48·0	8·7 8·7	d. 106·9 118·2	d. 100·6 110·5	P-B-R workers	404 9	373 11	47.6	8.3	102.1	94.3
B-R workers General workers	437 10	432 8	44.4	5.6	118.4	116.9	General workers . Craftsmen	448 4 481 10	435 8 467 2	45 · 4 44 · 4	5·7 4·9	118·5 130·2	115·2 126·3
Craftsmen	484 3	463 8	47.2	7.3	123.2	117.9	North Western Timeworkerst	457 0		10.2			107.0
astern and Southern	•						General workers . Craftsmen P-B-R workers	457 0 528 7	434 I 478 7	48·3 47·6	8.8 8.8	113·6 133·2	107·8 120·7
General workers .	416 4	397 6	47.0	8.5	106.3	101.5	General workers . Craftsmen	448 I 497 0	435 8 471 11	45·3 44·8	5·7 5·5	118·8 133·0	115·4 126·4
Craftsmen B-B-R workers	464 11	433 6	46.4	8.0	120.1	112.1	Northern Timeworkerst						
General workers . Craftsmen	390 6 404 6	362 5 401 10	45·6 40·0	9·2 1·1	102·7 121·3	95·4 120·6	General workers . Craftsmen	382 9 473 9	373 5 445 3	44·8 46·2	4.7	102·6 123·1	100·0 115·6
outh Western							P-B-R workers General workers .	410 4	403 7	42.5	3.6	115.8	114.0
General workers .	418 3	379 11	51.2	11.5	98.1	89.0	Craftsmen Scotland	475 10	453 3	44.9	5.9	127.1	121.1
Craftsmen -B-R workers	519 8	516 10	47.4	8.1	131.7	130.8	Timeworkerst General workers .	394 4	367 5	43.2	5.5	109.6	102.1
General workers . Craftsmen	521 0 570 4	488 I 520 I	53·0 51·2	14·0 12·2	118·0 133·7	110·5 121·9	Craftsmen P-B-R workers	438 11	415 4	41.3	3.3	127.6	120.7
Midlands							General workers . Craftsmen	418 9 478 0	415 9 462 11	41·5 43·3	2·6 5·0	121·0 132·6	120·2 128·3
imeworkerst	201 1						Wales Timeworkerst		1	1	1	1	
General workers . Craftsmen P-B-R workers	396 I 413 9	377 2 393 11	45.5 44.8	6·4 5·2	104·5 110·8	99·5 105·5	General workers . Craftsmen	472 5 468 0	449 2 435 6	46·6 45·3	8·1 6·3	121·8 123·8	115·7 115·4
General workers . Craftsmen	424 6 467 4	412 5 444 5	44·3 47·5	5·2 7·9	115.1	111.7 112.3	P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	400 3 372 5	393 0 372 5	42.0 38.6	3.2	114·3 115·8	112·3 115·8
Table 10 Regi	onal and	lucia hu	al-ille in		4	ufacture*							115 0
Aidlands	onar ana	ilysis by	SKIII; II	on and s	teel man	ulacture*					Grienvaue		
imeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	1	-	d.	d.	Northern Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d. j	1	1	.d. 1	d.
Production opera- tives‡ Maintenance opera-	434 I	417 0	45.9	6.6	113.4	108.9	Production opera- tives‡	339 3	328 5	44.4	4.1	91.6	88.7
tives (skilled)‡ . Other maintenance	469 4	433 11	46.9	8.2	120.2	П1+1	Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ . Other maintenance	471 9	423 10	48.4	10.4	117.0	105 · 1
workerst Service workerst .	426 0 405 0	385 II 377 3	48·7 47·5	9.9 9.0	104·9 102·2	95·0 95·2	workers‡ Service workers‡ .	354 8 345 10	319 8 324 4	47·4 46·1	8·6 5·5	89·7 89·9	80·9 84·4
-B-R workerst	319 8	294 4	44.9	7.5	85 · 4	78.6	Labourers . P-B-R workerst	360 2	321 2	49.4	9.5	87.5	78.1
Production opera- tives‡ . Maintenance opera-	442 9	429 1	43.7	4.8	121.5	117.7	Production opera- tives‡	424 2	410 0	45.3	3.8	112.4	108.6
tives (skilled)‡ . Other maintenance	501 0	471 6	45.5	6.5	132.1	124.3	Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ .	472 10	450 11	45.5	4.9	124.6	118.8
workers‡ Service workers‡ .	419 5 421 0	394 0 405 4	45 · 1 45 · 5	6·3 5·7	111.6	104·8 106·8	Other maintenance workerst Service workerst .	425 0 387 10	389 3 368 11	49·0 46·4	8·8 5·2	104·0 100·4	95·3 95·5
orkshire and Humb	359 7	339 1	45.7	7.1	94.5	89.1	Labourers	381 9	356 2	46.9	6.7	97.6	91.1
imeworkers I	erside	1	No.	1	1		Scotland§ Timeworkers	1	1	1 States		1	
Production opera- tives‡ Maintenance opera-	379 5	356 6	47.2	9.6	96.5	90.7	Production opera- tives‡	397 5	348 9	51.7	12.1	92.2	80.9
tives (skilled)‡ . Other maintenance	438 6	400 8	45.8	10.3	114.9	105.0	Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ .	-	-	_	-	_	_
Service workerst	391 7 362 10	350 4 337 7	50·2 47·3	13·8 8·5	93·5 92·0	83·7 85·6	Other maintenance workers‡ Service workers‡ .	304 2	284 5	45.6	5.0	80.1	74.9
-B-R workerst	313 5	291 11	46-7	8.1	80.6	75.0	Labourers P-B-R workerst	305 4	275 11	47.6	8.6	76.9	69.5
Production opera- tives‡	418 10	404 6	42.4	4.7	118.6	114.5	Production opera- tives [‡]	424 7	404 3	44.8	5.2	113.8	108.3
Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ . Other maintenance	472 I	442 11	44.5	6.4	127.4	119.5	Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ .	493 2	447 0	49.4	9.5	119.8	108.6
Service workerst .	393 3 402 2	365 2 383 1	45 · 1 45 · 5	7.0	104·7 106·0	97·2 100·9	Other maintenance workers‡ Service workers‡ .	445 6 402 8	401 3	50.2	9.4	106.5	95.9
Labourers	402 2 350 7	324 8	45.0	7.6	93.4	86.5	Labourers	398 9	379 II 357 5	46·7 50·0	5·7 10·1	103·4 95·7	97·6 85·8
meworkers	I	1	tan al	1	1	anusad :	Wales Timeworkers	1	1	1	1	1	
Production opera- tives‡ Maintenance opera-	471 0	430 0	48 · 1	9.6	117.5	107.2	Production opera- tives‡	394 7	378 I	42 · 1	3.9	112.4	107.7
tives (skilled)‡ . Other maintenance	520 8	452 6	53.3	14.1	117.2	101.8	Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ .	523 8	482 2	45.0	7.2	139.6	128.6
Service workerst	_	-=	_	_	_	_	Other maintenance workerst	429 10	377 10	48.9	10.7	105.4	92.6
B-R-workerst	272 7	255 5	43.5	5.3	75.1	70.4	Service workers‡ . Labourers P-B-R workers†	394 6 368 9	373 9 338 I	41 · 6 44 · 1	3·8 6·2	113·9 100·4	107·9 92·0
Production opera- tivest	462 9	437 1	49.9	10.2	111.4	105.2	Production opera- tivest	494 10	486 9	41.4	1.3	143.6	141.3
Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡	483 10	442 0	48.6	8.7	119.5	109.2	Maintenance opera- tives (skilled)‡ .	529 10	516 6	41.0	2.3	155.1	151.2
Other maintenance workerst	390 0 407 7	367 8 384 7	48·8 47·2	9·4 6·4	95·8 103·6	90.3	Other maintenance workerst . Service workerst .	440 9	423 2	42.0	3.3	125.8	120.8
Service workerst .					1111.6	97.7		439 1	423 0	42.2	2.9	124.8	120.2

(96512)

§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

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 Table 11
 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (inc	luding lieu	workers))		And specific and	Payment	t-by-result	workers				
The second secon	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	earnings	excluding overtime	including	Average hours of overtime worked	earnings	excluding overtime	of men (21 years and over) covered	overtime	weekly excluding overtime premium	including		Average I earnings including overtime premium	excludin
All engineering industries co	vered*			1080										
	I de anglé i	s. d.	s. d.	No. State		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	-		d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	47,643	440 2	415.3	45 · 5	6.4	116.1	109.5	55,626	483 4	467 7	43·3	4.5	134-1	129.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	32,370	440 2	415 11	44.6	5.6	118.5	112.0	64,310	468 0	452 10	43·0	4.1	130.7	126.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate. Toolroom fitters and turners.	9,420 34,522	390 3 494 11	365 4 472 0	44·6 44·2	6·4 5·1	105·0 134·3	98·3 128·1	55,045 9,184	416 7 486 0	405 7 469 6	42·4 43·5	3·6 4·4	118-0 133-9	114·9 129·4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters .	17,862	492 2	451 0	47.5	8.7	124.5	114.0	3,814	494 2	461 6	47.0	8.1	126 · 1	117.7
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	11,276	504 2	462 0	47.6	8.7	127.2	116.6	2,392	506 10	470 9	47·8	8.7	127.2	118-1
classes	11,616 2,993 6,932	475 459 450	438 8 442 4 422 9	46·7 43·7 45·2	8·3 4·6 6·3	122·2 126·1 119·7	2·7 2 ·5 2·2	2,602 2,044 12,063	483 9 451 6 484 11	451 4 437 9 472 10	46.6 42.9 41.5	7·9 3·8 3·3	124·6 126·2 140·1	116·2 122·4 136·6
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled)	1,702 4,696 101,941	386 II 444 8 448 9	374 6 416 7 425 2	42·7 45·8 44·7	4·0 7·0 5·8	108·8 116·6 120·4	105·3 109·2 114·1	3,557 8,093 73,794	431 1 467 3 478 0	424 I 446 6 462 7	40·3 43·6 42·9	2·1 5·1 4·2	128·5 128·7 133·8	126·4 123·0 129·5
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	218,899	389 II 325 6	365 0 303 1	45·3 45·9	6·6 7·5	103·2 85·0	96·6 79·2	184,020 20,428	426 IO 341 7	412 9	43·3 45·8	4·6 7·0	118·4 89·5	114·5 84·1

Iron and steel manufacture*†‡

		s. d.	s. d.		a segura and	d.	d.	Same and	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Production operatives exclud-							in the second and			H. Children and				A CONTRACTOR OF
ing labourers			Constant Select		のの問題の			ALL STREET		2 A BERT		State State		
Blast furnaces, sintering and	513	362 3	347 4	40.9	2.4	106.2	101.9	5.324	413 6	406 7	42.3	1.7	117.3	115.3
ore preparation Steel melting shops	147	412 5	384 8	47.8	9.0	103.4	96.5	11.663	472 6	463 6	42.7	2.9	132.7	130.2
Hot rolling mills	496	404 1	383 1	45.6	6.5	106.4	100.9	22,513	442 4	428 4	43.2	3.6	122.8	118.9
Cold reduction mills .	643	402 2	389 5	43.5	4.1	111.0	107.5	5,129	487 3	481 3	39.6	1.1	147.6	145.8
Ancillary processes associa-										The loss of the		Section Providence		and the second second
ted with mills					Street Street Street	State State								
(a) Coating	-	—			and the second	-		1,440	514 1	506 I	42.3	1.5	145.9	143.6
(b) Other	723	380 1	357 5	47.8	8.4	95.4	89.7	6,217 1,561	437 9 400 6	420 9 384 8	45·6 44·3	5·9 5·8	115·2 108·4	110·8 104·1
Bright bar manufacture .				and the state of the	and a state of the		—	1,561	400 6	364 0	44.2	2.0	100.4	104.1
Forges and ancillary pro- cesses (excluding drop				Salata di A	a final factor of the	and states of the second		The State of the state				Contraction of the second		
forging)	295	402 2	389 8	43.6	6.4	110.8	107.4	2,883	440 6	419 4	45.0	7.4	117.6	111.9
Tubes, pipes and fittings												Proventing and		
manufacture	4,190	426 10	400 4	47.2	8.0	108.6	101.8	12,692	408 10	388 7	44.5	6.7	110.2	104.7
Steel foundries and ancillary						State Superior			S. R. C. S. S. S. S.	and the second second			The state	
processes (including melt-										100 0		5.6	118.3	113.1
ing) · · · ·	1,023	387 0	355 0	50.9	13.8	91.2	83.7	7,319	440 I	420 8	44.6	5.6	118.3	112.1
Other production depart-	1,222	370 5	356 4	44.5	6.2	100.0	96.2	3,345	425 6	407 5	44.8	6.2	113.9	109.0
Maintenance operatives ex-	1,222	370 5	330 4	44.2	0.7	100.0	70.2	5,545	725 0	107 3	110	02	115 /	107 0
cluding labourers			S FRITAR	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			Brin marker	Barris and Barris				and the second		
Fitters and turners	2,586	479 0	439 2	47.6	9.3	120.8	110.8	7,386	493 4	466 10	44.8	5.6	132.1	125.0
Other mechanical craftsmen	637	445 I	416 4	45.2	6.2	118.1	110.5	3,247	494 7	470 7	44 · 1	5.3	134.7	128.1
Electricians	1,031	494 10	451 10	46.5	9.4	127.8	116.7	3,558	499 5	472 11	44.8	5.4	133.6	126.6
Bricklayers	443	462 8	430 3	47 · 1	8.2	117.9	109.6	2,285	548 6	529 7	42.3	3.5	155.8	150.4
Other skilled maintenance	685	433 10	399 6	46.6	8.2	111.8	102.9	4,066	468 1	440 1	45.2	5.8	124.3	116.9
workers Other maintenance workers	1,636	433 10	365 1	40.0	10.9	99.5	89.5	14,400	420 7	396 10	44.4	5.7	113.6	107.1
Service workers excluding	1,050	100 1	305 1	77 0	10 >		0, 5	11,100	120 /	570 10			115 0	
labourers	6,204	378 9	355 2	45.4	6.6	100.0	93.8	11,425	413 I	394 8	45.0	5.0	110.2	105.3
Labourers	6,429	340 7	311 5	45.9	7.5	88.9	81.3	11,700	375 4	347 3	46.9	7.6	96.1	88.9
the second s	No. State	Constant State	1			100 100 100	a share	and the street		1. F. S. Saul	See State	THE REPORT		

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. † Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.
‡ Payment-by-result workers in iron and steel manufacture include lieu workers.

Iron and steel manufacture : 311-312.

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Table 11 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timewo	rkers (inc	luding lieu	workers))			Payment	-by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey		excluding	including	Average hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	of men (21 years and over) covered	overtime	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	earnings	excludin, overtime
Shipbuilding and ship repair	ing*†													
Platers	1999) 1772)							4,269 6,427	s. d. 484 2 519 6	s. d. 452 3 485 11	42·6 42·3	4·9 5·0	d. 136·4 147·5	d. 127·4 137·9
caulkers, burners, etc.) Shipwrights	time	workers in	mation by n shipbuild s and labo	ing. Figur	res for ski	lled and se	emi-	4,084 5,359 4,536 2,473 2,890	489 2 475 8 433 11 466 5 488 0	450 3 443 3 406 7 433 5 445 2	43·8 44·4 43·9 45·4 47·3	6·5 6·2 5·6 7·5 9·8	134·2 128·5 118·6 123·2 123·9	123.5 119.8 111.1 114.5 113.0
Fitters								4,214 455	481 8 444 11	443 II 417 0	46·5 44·6	8·5 6·1	124·4 119·8	114·7 112·3
Chemical manufacture*		2 X 2												
General workers engaged in production		s. d.	s. d.	Stalle in		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Day workers . Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift	12,962 11,795	358 I 478 9	334 6 460 I	46·8 46·2	7·8 6·8	91·8 124·2	85·8 119·5	6,952 12,896	397 6 451 11	379 5 443 11	46·2 43·4	7·0 4·3	103·3 124·9	98·5 122·7
workers 2-shift workers Others including night	2,348 1,896	444 8 467 3	413 2 434 10	48·7 52·6	9·4 12·8	109·7 106·7	101·8 99·2	2,594 936	439 7 442 0	429 2 413 7	44·2 48·0	5·0 8·7	119·4 110·6	116·5 103·4
workers Craftsmen Fitters	404 4,647	394 4 461 0	374 0 429 9	48·1 46·4	8·7 7·6	98·3	93·3	514	421 I 492 I	398 5 468 9	45.9	7.4	110.1	104.2
Other engineering crafts- men								2,946			45 · 4	6.5	130.2	123.9
	1,989	494 11	454 1	46.6	7.6	127.3	116.9	1,357	482 8	458 0	45.3	6.2	127.9	121.3

Table 12 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Mechanical engineering* s. d. | s. d. | d. d. s. d. 1 s. d. 1 d. d. Fitters (skilled-other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and 6.7 111.7 105.1 20,637 464 1 445 8 44.1 23,833 428 0 402 8 46.0 5.3 126.2 121.2 Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate 18,703 423 8 400 0 44.8 5.8 113.4 107.1 31,264 452 10 435 2 43.5 4.7 124.8 119.9 (b) rated below fitters' 5,926 394 11 365 8 45.0 7.2 105.3 396 9 479 0 97.5 24,403 107.1 383 4 43.0 4·2 4·9 110.8 rate . Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) 11,795 480 6 453 11 45.0 5.7 128.2 121.1 3,386 44.0 125.6 459 11 130.8 Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-5,464 471 4 432 11 47.6 8.6 118.7 109.1 1,718 479 9 444 6 47.4 121.3 112.4 8.4 3,476 490 2 448 0 48.3 9.2 121.9 tricians . 111.4 1,194 495 9 456 9 48.1 8.9 123.8 114.1 Other skilled maintenance
 3,185
 440
 4
 406
 9
 47·2

 1,465
 432
 10
 416
 0
 44·1

 3,336
 454
 10
 422
 0
 45·8
 8·1 4·9 7·0 112·1 117·7
 472
 4
 436
 10

 428
 0
 415
 7

 481
 1
 466
 4
 103·5 113·1 classes . . . Patternmakers . . 1,242 1,095 3,565 46·9 42·5 43·1 120·8 120·9 134·0 111·7 117·3 8.3 3.6 4.5 Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern-skilled) 119.1 110.5 129.9
 1,340
 389
 1
 376
 4
 42.9
 3,587
 437
 7
 410
 11
 45.1
 35,592
 434
 2
 408
 6
 45.6
 45.6
 108·9 116·3 114·4 2,380 5,889 23,487
 422
 11
 415
 8

 475
 7
 453
 0

 460
 11
 441
 9
 $\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 3\end{array}$ 4.2 105.3 39.9 127.1 124.9 Platers, riveters and caulkers 109·2 107·6 43·8 44·3 130·2 124·8 6·5 6·7 124.0 All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled 119.6
 64,018
 368
 11
 343
 7
 46.3

 24,976
 316
 3
 293
 4
 46.0
 7·6 7·9 95·6 82·4 89·0 76·4
 58,192
 391
 2
 373
 0

 8,859
 331
 9
 311
 4
 104·8 87·4 82·0 44·8 45·5 5·9 6·8 grades Labourers . Electrical engineering* Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate s. d. l s. d. s. d. | s. d. d. d. 7,144 440 6 418 4 45.2 6.4 | 117.0 | 111.1 126.8 122.8 7,571 456 I 441 IO 43·2 4.3 fitters' rate 3,453 438 9 415 7 43.9 5.5 120.0 113.7 7,470 458 9 444 6 43.0 4.0 128.0 124.0 (b) rated below fitters' Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters . Skilled maintenance elec-102·5 98·3 130·8 126·0 1,047 371 4 356 1 5,922 468 10 451 6
 390
 I
 378
 4

 490
 4
 474
 2
 43.5 4·9 4·0 8,485 42.6 3·8 4·5 109.9 106.6 43.0 1,688 43.6 135.0 130.6 3,698 465 2 426 7 46.9 119.0 109.1 8.6 459 491 3 463 3 45.9 7.0 128.4 121.0 Skilled maintenance elec-tricians. Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern-skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers 3,191 465 7 424 8 8.0 343 509 0 46.8 119.3 108.8 476 11 47.6 8.4 128.2 120.2 442 4 461 6 409 7 113·7 134·3 113·9 2,455 224 1,002 436 11 420 2 420 9 403 2 409 8 399 2 $7 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 6$ 113·9 118·1 113·6 105 · 1 115 · 1 107 · 8 331 252 1,373 470 5 471 1 424 11 121 · 0 137 · 1 118 · 1 8·1 2·3 4·1 46·0 42·7 44·4 46 · 7 41 · 2 43 · 2
 148
 376
 3
 372
 5

 221
 384
 8
 370
 11

 22,657
 425
 1
 402
 2

 38,889
 368
 8
 343
 11

 10,486
 309
 10
 289
 2
 456 7 507 8 448 4 |||·4 |07·1 ||4·8 449 5 492 5 433 10 110·3 103·3 108·6 134·5 143·5 125·2 132·4 139·2 121·1 40·5 43·1 44·4 378 255 9,746 40·7 42·5 43·0 $1 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 5$ 1.6 4.5 4.2 36,576 2,254 391 5 337 5 96·3 81·4 108·5 89·8 377 IO 320 9 104·7 85·4 45 · 9 45 · 7 7·3 7·2 89·8 76·0 43 · 3 45 · 1 4·5 6·7

* See footnote to Table 6.

(96512)

Classes of mult		-l- (*						Der					and the second second	
Classes of workers			luding lieu				hourly	1 and a second	t-by-result		Average	Average	A	
	of men (21 years	Average earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of overtime	earnings	nourty	of men (21 years	Average	weekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of overtime	Average	hourly
	and over)	including	excluding	worked	worked		excluding	and over)		excluding	worked	worked	including	excludin
	by the survey	premium				premium			premium				premium	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	; ;*†	<u>.</u>	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				1. # 3. m	tioner die	u ban bad	
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	4,012	s. d. 515 6	s. d. 493 10	44·3	5.3	d. 139·6	d. 133·7	9,108	s. d. 540 0	s. d. 534	40·2	1.7	d. 161•1	d. 159·6
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	2,910	477 2	452 6	43·8	5.0	130-9	124 · 1	10,910	497 8	490 3	41.8	2.6	142.9	140.8
rate	661 8,877	381 0 550 10	370 2 529 4	41 · 5 43 · 7	2·8 4·7	110·2 151·1	107·0 145·3	16,476 1,312	463 4 481 4	458 4 476 6	41 · 1 41 · 6	2·2 1·8	135·2 139·0	133·8 137·6
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	4,231	561 0	510 4	46.9	8.8	143.7	130.7	480	519 6	497	46.0	6.8	135-4	129.8
tricians . Other skilled maintenance	2,599	571 3	527 8	46.8	8.7	146.5	135-3	319	535 I	512 0	46.6	7.0	137.6	131.7
classes	3,380 715	557 3 536 3	510 6 516 6	46.6 43.7	9·4 4·6	143·6 147·3	131.5 141.9	298 156	509 10 461 2	487 7 455 9	45 · 1 42 · 3	6·3 2·5	135·6 130·9	129·7 129·3
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	843	501 8	481 4	43.3	4.8	138.9	133.3	3,422 260	525 6 424 11	519 8 423 5	38·5 40·4	1·4 0·6	163·6 126·3	161·8 125·8
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	150 18,548	463 10 496 1	436 6 476 4	43 · 0 43 · I	4·7 4·4	129·6 138·0	122.0 132.5	137 18,713	401 6 518 6	397 3 513 9	42.7 39.8	1.9 1.5	112·7 156·1	111.6 154.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	78,385 10,037	425 5 360 3	401 9 340 9	43 · 5 44 · 5	4·8 6·3	117·5 97·2	110·9 91·9	45,098 3,209	512 3 357 0	507 3 344 2	40·2 45·4	2·0 6·2	153·0 94·4	151·5 91·0
Aircraft manufacturing and r	epairing*	t s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d. j			d.	d.
itters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,447	463 0	439 3	44.4	5:2	125 · 1	118.7	12,138	497 5	482 3	43.3	4.5	137.9	133.7
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance)								and the second						
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' 	3,988	489 5	464 0	44.0	5·1	133.6	126.6	8,534	499 6	481 6	42.4	3.9	141.2	136-1
rate	785 2,296	388 6 525 4	368 5 504 I	44·7 43·8	5.6 4.9	104·3 143·9	98.9 138.1	3,217 1,304	395 8 508 10	379 2 489 2	42 · 1 43 · 9	3.9 5.0	112·8 139·0	108·1 133·6
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,164	503 2	471 4	46.7	7.9	129.2	121.0	499	513 4	478 2	46.6	8.2	132.2	123.2
tricians	713	519 9	483 0	47.3	8.3	132.0	122.7	289	517 4	480 8	46.8	8.5	132.7	123.3
classes	980 199 288	473 2 520 4 490 10	449 4 505 11 467 8	44·2 42·9 44·0	6·0 4·2 4·9	128·3 145·4 134·0	121·9 141·4 127·6	393 261 2,037	529 11 539 7 492 3	497 512 0 478 0	46·4 46·5 41·3	7·8 7·2 3·6	137 · 1 139 · 2 143 · 0	128·6 132·1 139·1
skilled) . Platers, riveters and caulkers	_			=	_						-	-		
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,410	499 I 390 3	477 6 366 0	44·1 46·3	4·9 7·3	135·9 101·2	130·0 94·9	6,732	506 5 418 4	483 11 396 6	44·3 45·5	5·7 6·7	137·3	131·2 104·5
abourers	5,171	346 10	321 8	46.5	8.3	89.6	83·1	808	351 11	325 6	47.1	8·3	89.6	82.9
farine engineering*†														
itters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
ance) . urners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	4,720	417 0	386 10	45·0	6.2	111+1	103 · 1	3,967	471 0	441 7	45·I	6.7	125.2	117.4
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate . (b) rated below fitters'	1,131	455 7	426 6	43.6	5.4	125.4	117.4	1,714	438 I	418 2	43.7	5.0	120.4	114.9
oolroom fitters and turners	378 174	421 0 462 I	393 0 438 3	45 · 1 44 · 2	6·5 5·1	111.9 125.6	104·5 119·1	546 182	411 6 487 2	393 8 466 3	44·4 45·0	5·3 5·7	111·1 130·0	106·3 124·4
laintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	219	471 0	435 8	47.5	8.6	119.0	110.1	117	505 8	459 10	50.4	11.0	120.4	109.5
tricians	132	472 1	436 6	46.9	8.4	120.7	111.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
classes	— — 12	356 1	319 10	 47·5				257 164	432 6 465 4	418 8 430 0	43·0 45·6	3·5 8·0	120·7 122·5	116·8 113·2
loulders (loose pattern— skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers		471 0	438 1	46.4	8.0	121.8	113.3	201	414 0 494 11	408 4 470 6	40·1 44·7	1.2	123.9 132.8	122·2 126·3
Il other adult skilled grades Il other adult semi-skilled grades	2,982 5,474	450 11	416 5	45·8 48·5	6·9 9·9	118·0 89·2	109·0 79·3	3,425 4,048	494 3 382 3	455 0 354 2	46·9 46·6	7·8 7·8	126·4 98·4	116·4 91·2
abourers	1,814	325 4	289 1	48.0	9.5	81.3	72.2	1,824	365 9	321 5	49.7	10.6	88.3	77.6

Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383. Marine engineering: 370.2.

[†] Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

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Table 13 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timewo	rkers (inc	luding lieu	workers)) -			Payment	-by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	earnings including	excluding	including	Average hours of overtime worked		excluding overtime	covered	earnings	excluding	including	Average hours of overtime worked		excluding
London and South Eastern		s. d.)	s. d.			ı d. ,	d.		s. d. j	s. d.		1	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-												ineria nor	Lanua bassie	
ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,680	427 2	404 I	45·I	5.9	113.7	107.5	5,729	480 0	466 11	43·2	4.0	133.5	129.8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,028	448 10	421 11	44.7	6.2	120.5	113.3	5,917	463 4	448 6	42.5	3.5	130.8	126.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	1,779 6,525	422 II 504 5	375 IO 475 II	44·7 44·1	10·3 5·4	113·5 137·3	100·9 129·5	4,207 635	398 0 510 0	388 6 496 4	41.6 42.7	2·7 3·5	114·8 143·3	112·1 139·5
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	2,862	480 9	438 7	46.7	8.5	123.6	112.8	360	518 0	490 I	45.7	6.8	136.0	128.7
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	1,879	498 11	453 6	46.9	8.9	127.6	116.0	209	532 I	505 8	46.4	7.2	137.6	130.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,194	486 II 474 0	441 0 445 11	46·6 45·0	8·9 6·4	125·3 126·4	113·5 118·9	220 103	509 8 505 10	487 11 490 1	45·0 43·3	6·5 3·7	136·1 140·3	130·3 135·9
Patternmakers . Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	1,871	448 11	423 11	44.2	5.6	121.8	115.0	2,594	494 5	483 4	42.0	2.9	141.4	138.2
skilled)	174 663	404 9 436 11	393 10 405 3	41 · 8 45 · 3	3·2 7·3	116·3 115·7	113·2 107·3	184 505	495 9 509 7	482 7 485 4	43.6 44.8	4·3 5·3	136·4 136·5	132·7 130·0
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	17,400	432 3	405 7	44.6	5.9	116.2	109.0	9,138	484 11 405 1	471 7 388 7	42·7 43·4	3·6 4·8	136.3	132·6
grades Labourers	37,599 8,342	397 0 333 4	374 4 308 11	44·3 45·6	5.9 7.6	107·5 87·7	101·4 81·3	897	360	342 8	44.2	5.5	97.8	93.1
Eastern and Southern†														
Fitters (skilled—other than	1	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.]	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	8,369	442 4	415 10	45 · 2	6.4	117.4	110.4	7,069	487 9	468 I	44.8	5.8	130.8	125.5
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above		457 0	428 11	45.5	6.4	120.5	113.0	5,365	462 10	444 1	43.7	4.7	127.1	121.9
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	6,023	457 0 395 0	376 4	43.1	4.3	120.3	104.7	3,450	400 11	388 10	42.9	3.7	112.2	108.8
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	4,518	490 5	470 6	43.9	4.8	133-9	128.5	322	476 5	458 I	44.7	5.4	127.8	122.8
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	2,159	488 5	452 3	46.9	7.9	124.9	115.6	317	539 11	509 6	48.2	8.4	134.5	126·9
tricians	1,516	502 5 508 11	463 6	47.2	8.2	127·8	117.9	191 248	511 6 457 2	486 I 438 I0	46·2 45·3	7·0 6·5	132·9	116.2
classes . Patternmakers . Sheet metal workers (skilled)	428	516 2 427 11	492 2 403 7	45·1 44·2	5.5	137·3 116·1	130·9 109·5	157 1,157	482 8 508 9	467 5 490 2	44·6 43·4	4·7 4·5	129·9 140·6	125·7 135·4
Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	217	399 0 454 4	379 II 431 5	44·3 44·9	5·8 5·8	108·1 121·4	103·0 115·3	364 359 6,625	469 7 487 9 468 0	465 3 472 4 451 10	39·9 42·7 43·7	1.6 4.0 4.8	141·1 137·2 128·4	139·8 132·8 123·9
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	42,211	404 I 345 2	382 6 319 9	44·4 46·1	5.6	109·2 89·9	103·3 83·3	24,875	486 6 343 I	476 11	42·5 45·1	3.6	137·3 91·3	134·6 87·1
South Westernt	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,													
	1	s. d.	s. d.	1	1	d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.	1	1	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	3,824	422 8	394 11	44.3	5.4	114.4	106.9	4,011	464 5	441 8	44.1	5.5	126.4	120.2
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	3,824	422 0	374 11		5.4	117.4	100 9	-,011						
(d) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	2,092	450 8	417 9	44.7	5.4	121.0	112.2	3,428	461 11	437 I	44 · 1	5.2	125.7	118.9
rate . Toolroom fitters and turners	422 2,317	365 8 518 0	339 2 496 5	45·9 45·3	5·7 5·5	95·5 137·4	88.6 131.6	2,999 173	378 5 459 6	362 8 433 5		4·4 4·7	105·3 130·1	100·9 122·7
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	747	476 2	445 0	46.9	7.4	121.9	113.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	503	503 9	467 I	48.0	8.6	126.0	116.9	-	-	-	-		-	-
classes	434 236 405	456 5 487 8 460 2	426 10 474 6 425 9	46·3 44·4 45·2	7·0 4·9 6·5	118·4 131·7 122·1	110·7 128·2 112·9		448 8	432 6	and the second	5.1	125.0	120.5
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	126	412 10	385 10	46.5	6.6	106.4	99.5		424 1	414 5	CER	3·7 	114.9	112.3
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	6,162	453 10	425 10	46.5	7·2 6·9	98·4	109·9 92·0	2,777	459 10	440 I 399 3	44·2 42·9	4.5	1124.8	119.4
grades Labourers	9,229 2,299	378 0 321 1	353 5 296 6	46.1	8.2	98.4	75.8	8,439		298 7		4.4	85.2	81.6

† See footnote on previous page.

*Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. (96512)

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 Table 13 (continued)
 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timewo	rkers (i	nclu	ıding	lieu	workers)			Paymen	t-by-resul	t workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Averag earning includi overtir premiu	ng ne	exclud	ime	including	Average hours of overtime worked		excluding	of men (21 years and over) covered	overtime	weekly excluding overtime premium	including		Average I earnings including overtime premium	excludin
Midlands																
		s. c	I. I	s.	d.			d.	J d.	1	s. d.	s. d.		Series and	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	9,947	456	1	438	4	44 · 4	5.0	123.2	118-4	15,339	523 5	514 3	41.4	2.8	151.8	149.2
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	6,902	448	3	430	3	43.7	4.7	123.0	118.0	21,337	502 11	492 8	42.0	3 · 1	143.7	140.8
rate . Toolroom fitters and turners .	1,525 12,230	376 503	3 5	358 486		43·8 43·6	5·1 4·3	103 · 1 138 · 5	98·4 133·7	20,782 3,228	465 2 498 10	457 3 482 0	41 · 3 43 · 4	2·7 4·2	135·1 137·9	132.8 133.3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters .	5,116	502	5	468	2	47.5	8.7	126.9	118.3	1,095	498 6	468 3	45.6	7.0	131.3	123.3
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,120	527	6	492	6	47.6	8.8	132.9	124.1	619	520 7	487 6	46.9	7.8	133-3	124.8
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,249 700 1,005	476 463 476 1	9	445 452 459	479	46 · 1 42 · 5 43 · 8	8·1 3·4 4·9	124·2 131·0 130·5	16·0 27·8 25·9	693 394 3,873	498 8 473 4 499 9	466 9 460 11 493 0	45 · 7 42 · 7 38 · 5	7·1 3·4 1·9	131 · 1 133 · 2 156 · 0	122.7 129.7 153.8
Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers . All other adult skilled grades .	463 758 29,977	390 I 443 464	7	382 416 449		42.5 46.4 43.5	3·2 7·1 4·5	110·4 114·6 128·2	108 · 1 107 · 6 123 · 9	809 1,626 26,234	458 8 422 5 499 3	452 7 407 10 489 1	40 · 1 42 · 7 41 · 2	1.6 4.2 2.9	137·3 118·6 145·4	135.5 114.5 142.5
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	46,637 18,803	387 324	7	367 306	85	45·4 45·2	6·7 6·9	102 · 4 86 · 1	97·2 81·3	62,867 6,068	450 4 355 5	440 0 339 5	42·2 45·0	3.6 6.4	128·0 94·7	125·1 90·4

Yorkshire and Humberside																
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	2,317	s. 405	100	s. 379	d. 8	47 · 4	7.9	d. 102·7	d. 96·1	3,304	s. d. 448 2	s. d. 426 5	44.7	6.0	d. 120·3	d. 114-5
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	2,981	406	2	379	4	45 · 2	6.1	107.8	100.7	8,046	440 4	423 4	43.5	4.9	121.4	116.7
rate	974 1,814	343 453		324 425		45 · 6 46 · 1	6·3 6·9	90·5 118·3	85·3 111·0	7,019 747	386 II 465 9	373 0 445 I	43·2 45·5	4·6 6·2	107·4 122·8	103·5 117·3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters .	1,306	445	10	408	2	48.2	9.2	111+1	101.7	414	464 11	426 5	48.8	10.5	114.2	104.8
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	641	474	9	422	9	48.6	9.8	117-2	104.3	258	487 11	443 6	49.6	10.8	118.0	107.3
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	854 248 797	423 418 420		385 399 375	9 4 0	47 · 8 43 · 5 49 · 7	8·2 5·5 9·5	106·4 115·5 101·6	96.9 110.2 90.6	242 280 1,046	449 5 425 6 432 11	413 1 410 11 421 4	47 · 7 43 · 4 42 · 5	9·2 4·5 3·6	113·2 117·6 122·4	104·0 113·5 119·1
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers . All other adult skilled grades .	214 469 5,769	353 359 398	3	336 340 376		44.6 45.8 45.3	4.6 7.0 6.5	95·2 94·1 105·4	90·4 89·3 99·6	424 663 5,275	388 9 453 10 422 10	381 4 433 2 407 11	39·7 44·1 44·0	2·3 5·3 5·1	117·6 123·5 115·4	115·4 117·9 111·3
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	11,164 6,297	346 304	53	322 281	39	46·7 46·7	8·1 8·5	89·1 78·2	82·8 72·4	13,184 2,194	391 I 326 IO	373 10 304 11	44·9 45·5	6·4 7·2	104·6 86·2	100·0 80·4
North Western																
Fitters (skilled-other than		S.	d.	S.	d.			d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.		-	d.	d.

L. S. Martin S. A. D. M. P. Martin Martin M.	ABR BUILD	S.	d.	S.	d.	1.115815914	自己に任見ていた時	d.	d.	STARLEY CRIME	s. d.	s. a.	EL GERREL STR	(二)(中国)(中国)(二))	d.	u.
Fitters (skilled-other than		48.112		13-10周期	P. 64	124032000	A STARTER AND				441、新聞新聞		-11-12-1-1-1-1			100 0
Toolroom and Maintenance)	6,070	449	5	421	8	46.5	7.6	116.0	108.9	12,368	451 10	437 4	43.4	4.7	124.8	120.8
Turners and machinemen	EN STRUCT	1422		and all the	10-3		ALLES AREAL	APRIL STREET	L. Harriston	104/11/19 B	and the state		C. ARTING THE OWN	Sale offers	ALL DU	STRACTOR -
(other than Toolroom and				127023	1226	12. The Street	Selle State		12/22/22/2014	ESILEAN PROPERTY AND	A A CAR AND A CAR				Station and	A BELEVICE
Maintenance)		Sal (Tabl		ALENT	11828	1 Balacter Hall	EST SAL RUE	Children - Sta		The second second	STATUL VILLE	The second second	March March	Destation of		
(a) rated at or above	-11	al the state		25 12	8.13	28 31 5	1日前日 日本の日本	THE REAL PROPERTY	Charles and the	A MARKEN	AN LOUGH BUSIN	1	Clean Star 12		CALENDARY TONING	AND DESCRIPTION OF
fitters' rate	5,393	420	7	399	0	44.3	5.3	113.9	108.3	10,311	431 5	415 9	44.0	4.9	117.6	113.3
	5,575	420		1 377	-	11 5	1 3 3	115 /	100 5	10,511	131 3	115				A STATISTICS
	1.100	376	7	357	9	44.4	5.7	101.8	96.7	12,114	376 9	364 8	43.3	4.4	104.5	101-1
rate	1,199		1								467 8	455 2	42.9	3.7	130.9	127.4
Toolroom fitters and turners .	2,999	469	3	441	3	44.9	6.4	125.3	117.8	2,685	40/ 0	435 2	42.9	3.1	130.9	121 .
Maintenance men (skilled)			1		100					170	170 1	110 0	17.0	0.2	100 4	112.7
Skilled maintenance fitters .	2,851	517	9	458	3	48.2	9.7	128.8	114.0	673	479 1	448 8	47.8	8.3	120.4	112.7
Skilled maintenance elec-	U. TELEL	in second		1.448.82	130		A STATISTICS IN	1. Contest	6.0	Part Balances		Hank Child State			100 4	111.6
tricians	1,409	510	9	460	2	48.0	9.1	127.6	115.0	454	483 3	447 0	48 · 1	9.0	120.6	111.6
Other skilled maintenance		Al Barel	240	a hard	163		1 Rolling	1 marticle and	1.2 2. 2. 2. 1. 1.3			同志語を	343 2 33			
classes	1,758	449	5	414	3	46.2	7.7	116.7	107.5	543	478 6	443 I	45.7	7.4	125.5	116-2
Patternmakers	421	439	4	423	10	44.3	4.9	119.0	114.8	512	460 11	448 0	43.0	4.1	128.5	124.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	644	440	8	414	9	44.4	5.0	119.1	112.1	1,671	462 5	449 5	43.6	3.8	127.2	123.6
Moulders (loose pattern-	State State	and have				C. C. C. C. L.		- Andrew Starting		- TRACTORES	1 The second		REAL POR		1-1/15 22.23	TERMINENCI.
skilled)	439	386	5	375	2	40.8	3.8	113.6	110.3	756	421 5	416 1	40.4	1.5	125.1	123.5
Platers, riveters and caulkers .	916	474	9	440	6	47.6	8.0	119.7	111.0	1,094	457 6	435 6	44.2	6.0	124.2	118.2
All other adult skilled grades .	11,739	433	ó	406	ŏ	45.3	6.5	114.7	107.6	9,207	447 0	430 11	43.5	4.8	123.4	119.0
All other adult semi-skilled	11,757	733	•	100	-	-13 J	0.5	117 /	107 0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	117 0	150 11				The set of the set
	24 624	386	6	349	7	46.1	7.5	100.5	90.9	26,319	388 2	371 3	44.4	5.6	104.9	100.4
grades	34,624				1		7.6		76.0		317 4	301 2	46.0	6.9	82.8	78.6
Labourers	10,884	314	3	291	4	46.0	1.0	82.0	10.0	3,756	317 4	301 2	40.0	0.3	02 0	a la serie de
		the state	1	and for the	Sec. Col.		w shares and	ALL DE LETTER	Mark States	REPORT DESCRIPTION		W/TAUPORTOR			19 Cartality	

• Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

Table 13 (co

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 799

continued)	Reginal	analysis	by occupat	tion: all	engineering	industries*
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Classes of workers	Timewo	orkers (inc	luding lies	workers)		Mary 20	Payment	-by-result	workers	在一般 版	a hime		
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime	including	hours of overtime worked	earnings including overtime	excluding overtime premium	of men (21 years and over) covered	Average v earnings including overtime premium	excluding	including	Average hours of overtime worked	Average l earnings including overtime premium	excluding
Northern							500							
Firters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	2,194	s. d. 486 9	s. d. 455 7	47.3	8.6	d. 123·4	d. 115·5	3,275	s.d. 481 I	s. d. 461 3	43.7	4.8	d. 132·1	d. 126·7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate . (b) rated below fitters'	894	451 3	432 5	44.6	5.5	121.3	116-2	2,987	440 4	424 8	42.9	4.0	123.2	118.8
rate Toolroom fitters and turners	916 593	422 9 464 6	408 5 443 9	44 · 1 44 · 7	4·9 5·7	114·9 124·6	111·0 119·0	2,408	395 4 491 10	380 II 471 9	43·3 44·3	4·3 5·0	109·6 133·1	105.6
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	614	482 5	445 9	47.8	8.9	121 · 1	111.9	452	492 9	452 9	49.0	9.7	120.6	110.8
tricians	306	485 4	445 4	47.7	8.8	122.2	112.1	382	507 5	466 6	49.3	10.2	123.5	113.5
classes	185 197 179	452 6 429 8 454 0	420 4 419 11 431 3	46·4 43·3 46·2	7.6	117·0 119·0	108·7 116·3	382 170	481 3 423 9	443 2 414 11	49·4 42·0	10·2 2·2	116·9 121·0	107·6 118·5
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled)	200	391 2	380 I	40.2	7·2 4·7	118·0 106·2	112·1 103·2	503 368	493 2 381 3	474 4 375 3	44·0 36·1	5·6	134·5 126·8	129·3 124·8
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	58 9 2,720	484 437	473 0 415 2	42.6 45.0	3·4 5·6	136·4 116·5	133·3 110·7	1,968 5,741	489 4 482 10	464 IO 453 2	44 · 1 45 · 3	5.6	133 · 1 127 · 8	124.8
grades	7,259 3,021	374 I 325 2	344 9 301 3	46·8 47·0	8·0 8·2	96·0 83·1	88·5 76·9	9,640 2,952	392 3 351 2	366 0 316 1	46·3 47·8	7·5 8·9	101·6 88·2	94·8 79·4
(other than Toolroom and	4,737	s. d. 439 4	s. d. 407 2	46.6	7.7	d. 113·0	d. 104·7	3,718	s. d. 481 5	s. d. 453 7	45·2	6.9	d. 127·7	d. 120·3
Turners and machinemen		und orth		10 0		113.0	104.7	3,718	481 5	453 /	45.2	6.9	127.7	120.3
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	2,702	436 11	409 2	44.2	6.2	118.7	111+1	5,589	470 3	450 7	43.0	4.5	131.3	125.8
oolroom fitters and turners	717 2,355	390 5 492 7	361 2 461 1	48·3 44·6	8·8 5·6	97·0 132·5	89·8 124·0	1,525 603	412 11	395 6 485 8	43·6 44·6	4·3 5·3	113·8 136·8	109.0
laintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters . Skilled maintenance elec-	1,573	495 4	449 7	47.7	9.4	124.6	113-1	347	497 9	460 6	47 · 1	8.4	126.9	130·8
tricians	1,498	478 6	431 7	47.8	8.2	120.2	108.4	182	534 7	489 5	48.9	9.7	131-3	120.2
classes atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) loulders (loose pattern— skilled)	703 298 858	516 4 402 6 486 1	466 7 392 6 449 8	49·4 41·3 46·4	10.7 2.5 8.0	125·5 116·8 125·7	113·4 113·9 116·3	151 304 904	526 7 419 9 478 1	487 5 403 4 454 7	48.6 42.2 44.0	9 · 1 3 · 6 5 · 7	130·1 119·4 130·2	120·4 114·7 123·9
laters, riveters and caulkers	903 8,557	457 8 472 0	418 3 434 2	46 · 1 46 · 1	8·2 7·3	119·2 122·8	108·9 112·9	385 1,542 7,054	423 10 508 8 494 11	415 6 483 3 471 9	41 · 1 43 · 8 44 · 5	2·3 6·0 5·6	123·9 139·5 133·6	121·4 132·5 127·3
ll other adult semi-skilled grades abourers	21,286 6,131	390 6 342 5	364 II 313 5	45·6 46·9	6·7 8·3	102·9 87·6	96·1 80·2	13,923 1,840	400 7 347 5	381 5 320 5	44·0 46·8	5·1 7·8	109·2 89·1	104·0 82·2
Vales†		s. d. j	s. d.			d. 1	d. 1		s. d. 1				niel atom Instructions Instructions Instructions Instructions Instructions Instructions Instructions Instructions Instructions	
tters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) urners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	409	404 5	381 4	46.9	6.0	103 · 4	97.5	570	439 4	s. d. 426 0	42.4	3.1	d. 124·4	d. 120·7
(b) rated below fitters'	The second		-	-	-	-	-	1,089	465 8	439 9	43.5	4.8	128.4	121.3
olroom fitters and turners aintenance men (skilled)	1,131	474 6	448 3	44.2	4.7	128.8	121.7	478	389 2	376 4	42.0	3.3	111.2	107.5
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	596	477	435 9	47 · 1	8.3	121.6	111.0		-	_	_	· _	-	1999 <u>19</u>
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	375	485 11	445 5 405 3	46·2 46·9	7·0 7·5	126.3	115.8	0 - Tran		· · · ·		-	-	
A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PR	-	437 2	405 3	46.9		112.3	103.6	_	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_
eet metal workers (skilled)	The The State of the	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	and the second				A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	And a state of the	Contraction of the local division of the loc	the second se				and the same the second s
tternmakers leet metal workers (skilled) oulders (loose pattern- skilled) aters, riveters and caulkers	-		-	-		-	-		222		_	10 - 10		-
eet metal workers (skilled) oulders (loose pattern-		 456 10 400 7	CAN STOLDNESS TO CANE	 44·8 46·4		 122·4	 114·5	274 1,245	323 6 422 I	322 9 406 2	38·2 42·5	0·3 4·1	101 · 7 119 · 3	101·5 114·8

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

ST

Agricultural Workers in Great Britain: **Earnings and Hours**

In the year ended 31st March 1967, the average total weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time male adult agricultural workers in Great Britain was 291s. 0d., according to figures produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Similar information for the previous year was published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November 1966.

Within this overall figure, average earnings for different agricultural occupations varied from 272s. 7d. for general farm workers to 344s. 4d. for dairy cowmen. For youths and women and girls, total average weekly earnings were 176s. 2d. and 185s. 9d., respectively.

For the year April 1966 to March 1967, average weekly earnings were highest in the July-September quarter for most of the main categories of male agricultural workers-general farm workers; bailiffs, foremen and grieves; market garden workers; tractormen and 'other farm workers'. Dairy cowmen received their highest weekly earnings in the April-June quarter 1966.

In England and Wales, during the year ended 31st March, 5.4 per cent of men received part payment in kind by board and/or lodging; 49.1 per cent. through cottages and 19.3 per cent. received milk. In Scotland, 7.5 per cent. of men received board and lodging; 70.6 per cent. a cottage and 44.1 per cent. milk.

Attention is drawn to the change in definition of total hours in England and Wales details of which are given in "Definition of Terms" below. On the revised definition men in Great Britain worked an average of 48.9 hours a week in the year ended 31st March, 1967. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen-55.2 hours a week; and the shortest by market garden workers-47.1 hours.

The total hours worked a week included both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men the average basic hours worked in a week was $43 \cdot 3$ in addition $2 \cdot 0$ hours contract overtime and 3.6 hours seasonal overtime were worked.

Youths worked an average of 47.5 hours a week, including 1.7 hours contract overtime and 2.6 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 45.4 average weekly hours including 1.6 and 1.3 hours contract and non-contractual overtime, respectively.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are set by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard hours it shall be related to; they define work which is overtime and fix an hourly rate for it, and prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between the four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent by the effects of increases in the statutory minimum wage rates. On 18th April 1966, the statutory minimum weekly wage for men in Scotland was raised from 205s. 0d. to 217s. 6d. and in England and Wales from 210s. 0d. to 216s. 0d. on 6th February 1967. There were comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates and in the rates applicable to youths, women and girls.

To secure observance of Wages Board Orders departmental officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain. This article is based on their results.

In the following tables, which relate to hired regular wholetime workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers perform a variety of tasks the classification is somewhat arbitrary, as few of the occupational groups are likely to be homogeneous.

Definitions of Terms

Hours.-Basic hours are the hours which, it is agreed between employer and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wage. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prescribed in the Agricultural Wages Board Orders although they may be less.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours.

Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours

Non-contractual overtime hours are hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours .- In previous articles in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE total weekly hours in Great Britain were defined as all hours actually worked plus the hours of all paid absences, in other words mainly statutory holidays and paid sickness. In this article, that is for April 1965 onwards they are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. The definitions remain unchanged for Scotland. The definition was revised to make "total hours" in agriculture more comparable with the definition of total hours of workers in other industries. The change for agriculture reduced the recorded "weekly total hours" for all hired men in Great Britain in the year ended March 1967 by 0.5 hours.

Farnings.—Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable payments in kind.

Allowable payments in kind are benefits and advantages legally reckonable as part-payment of prescribed wage as valued by the Agricultural Wages Board Orders.

Other earnings comprise chiefly earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by the Agricultural Wages Board Orders for hours actually worked and for statutory holidays.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

	MEN								Youths	Women
	General Farm Workers	Bailiffs, Foremen and Grieves	Dairy Cowmen	Other Stockmen	Tractor- men	Market Garden Workers	Other farm Workers	Averages (all men)		and girls
tanding wage Dther earnings	s. d. 244 8 27 11	s. d. 310 4 27 7	s. d. 322 I 22 3	s. d. 274 7 28 9	s. d. 247 9 35 10	s. d. 238 5 35 2	s. d. 272 2 61 4	s. d. 260 6 30 6	s. d. 162 11 13 3	s. d. 176 11 8 10
fotal earnings of which:	272 7 242 10 29 9	337 246 9 0	344 4 297 4 47 0	303 4 259 I 44 3	283 7 250 11 32 8	273 7 237 11 35 8	333 6 263 3 70 3	291 0 251 3 39 9	176 2 154 8 21 6	185 9 165 10 19 11

		MEN								Youths	Women
		General Farm Workers	Bailiffs, Foremen and Grieves	Dairy Cowmen	Other Stockmen	Tractor- men	Market Garden Workers	Other farm Workers	Averages (all men)		and girls
Standing wage Other earnings	:	s. d. 244 8 27 11	s. d. 310 4 27 7	s. d. 322 I 22 3	s. d. 274 7 28 9	s. d. 247 9 35 10	s. d. 238 5 35 2	s. d. 272 2 61 4	s. d. 260 6 30 6	s. d. 162 11 13 3	s. d. 176 11 8 10
Total earnings of which: (a) Prescribed wage (b) Premium	:	272 7 242 10 29 9	337 246 9 0	344 4 297 4 47 0	303 4 259 I 44 3	283 7 250 11 32 8	273 7 237 11 35 8	333 6 263 3 70 3	291 0 251 3 39 9	176 2 154 8 21 6	185 9 165 10 19 11

nge of weekly earnings (men)

				ir of grafi		Gen Farr Wor		Bailiffs Foremen and Grieves	Dairy Cowmen	Other Stockmen	Tractormen	Market Garden Workers	Other Farm Workers	All Men
July-September,	1966												en hennengen som 2. sakt skriver	र द्वमार्थः । जन्म स्प्राण्ड
Under 190s 190s199s. 11d. 200s219s. 11d. 200s239s. 11d. 240s259s. 11d. 260s279s. 11d. 280s299s. 11d. 300s319s. 11d. 320s339s. 11d. 340s359s. 11d. 360s. and over .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••	•••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		1.5 0.2 9.7 14.7 14.4 12.7 12.2 10.2 6.1 4.2 14.1	0.2 0.8 1.7 2.6 8.9 13.7 10.4 11.0 11.6 39.1	0.7 0.6 0.8 1.3 2.8 10.5 19.1 15.1 13.4 35.7	1.5 0.9 4.9 11.0 15.9 15.7 15.0 9.6 8.7 16.8	0.8 0.3 2.2 7.4 14.6 16.2 11.5 10.6 10.9 5.8 19.7	0.6 10.4 12.7 15.6 12.3 20.1 5.7 10.6 5.1 6.9	-3 -3 +-1 5-7 3-7 6-0 8-2 8-8 6-8 6-0 38-1	1.1 0.2 5.7 9.7 11.9 12.7 12.8 11.2 8.9 6.5 19.3
Total .			•		·	. 1	0.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January-March,	1967													
Under 190s 1905199s. 11d. 2205239s. 11d. 2205239s. 11d. 2205239s. 11d. 2605279s. 11d. 3005319s. 11d. 3205339s. 11d. 3405359s. 11d. 360s. and over .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••••••			3.2 0.8 13.3 19.2 19.1 13.8 9.3 8.8 4.8 3.2 4.5	0.6 1.9 4.5 13.3 16.4 14.8 10.1 8.6 29.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\$	1 · 1 0 · 2 3 · 6 2 · 2 9 · 9 19 · 6 18 · 5 15 · 3 8 · 7 5 · 9 15 · 0	0.7 0.2 4.4 15.4 22.5 19.7 14.8 7.4 5.8 3.7 5.4	2.3 0.8 7.1 23.0 14.4 11.8 5.2 9.9 18.0 2.5 5.0	1 · 4 2 · 8 7 · 5 7 · 9 11 · 8 10 · 4 7 · 8 8 · 9 31 · 2	2 · C 0 · 5 7 · 5 13 · 8 15 · 5 14 · 5 11 · 4 10 · C 8 · 3 4 · 7 11 · 8
Total .						. 1	0.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Average weekly earnings by quarters

		April- June 1966	July- Sept. 1966	Oct Dec. 1966	Jan March 1967
	-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men: General farm workers		270 1	286 4	271 11	261 10
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves .		328 11	353 10	345 7	323 2
Dairy cowmen		346 7	343 9	342 0	344 11
Other stockmen		301 4	305 9	305 6	300 9
Tractormen		290 7	292 8	276 9	274 4
Market garden workers	1	276 6	278 7	266 11	272 2
Other farm workers	:	313 8	353 1	339 0	328 3
All men		290 2	301 2	289 6	283 0
Youths		171 9	181 6	171 2	176 9
Women and Girls		175 9	189 0	187 6	193 9

erage weekly value

eiving

s. d.

57 2 10 5 12 1

All worker

s. d.

3 3

4 3 7 4 5 4

Payments in kind (men)-year ended 31st March, 1967

Type of payment in k	ind		Percentage of workers receiving	An Pe re
England and Wales: Board and/or lodging Cottage Milk	•		5·4 49·1 19·3	
Scotland: Board and/or lodging Cottage . Milk .	•	:	7 · 5 70 · 6 44 · 1	

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Composition of average weekly earnings-year ended 31st March, 1967

Average weekly total hours

Type of Job		April- June 1966	July- Sept. 1966	Oct Dec. 1966	Jan March 1967	Annual Aver- age
Men: General farm workers . Bailiffs, foremen and grieves . Dairy cowmen . Other stockmen . Tractormen . Market garden workers.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	47 · 8 47 · 8 55 · 2 49 · 9 49 · 4 46 · 5	49 · 8 49 · 4 55 · 9 50 · 4 52 · 0 48 · 2	47 · 2 47 · 6 54 · 9 49 · 3 47 · 7 46 · 1	46.5 45.1 55.0 49.5 47.1 47.7	47 · 8 47 · 4 55 · 2 49 · 8 49 · 0 47 · 1
Other farm workers		48.8	53.8	52.2	48.5	50.8
All hired men		48.9	50·7	48·2	47.7	48.9
Youths		47·7 44·3	48 · 8 46 · 2	46 · 4 45 · 5	47 · 2 45 · 6	47.5 45.4

Average basic hours and overtime-year ended 31st March, 1967

Type of Job		Basic Hours	Contract Over- time	Non-con- tractual Overtime	Total Hours
Men:		12.540			
General farm workers .		43.0	1.6	3.3	47.8
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves		43.4	1.5	2.6	47.4
Dairy cowmen		43.9	8.7	2.6	55.2
Other stockmen.		44.1	2.4	3.4	49.8
Tractormen		43.5	0.8	4.8	49.0
Market garden workers .		43.1	0.3	3.7	47.1
Other farm workers	•	43.4	0.5	6.9	50.8
All hired men		43.3	2.0	3.6	48.9
Youths		43.2	1.7	2.6	47.5
Women and Girls		42.5	1.6	1.3	45.4

Family Expenditure Survey

A great deal of information on the income, expenditure and characteristics of private households in the United Kingdom is contained in the Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1966 which has just been published. It is obtainable from H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 22s. 6d. net. This is the latest of the continuing annual surveys which began in 1957.

As in earlier years the survey was based on a sample of about 5,000 addresses which, allowing for those at which there were found to be no households, or which were found to relate to hotels and other establishments outside its scope, would normally produce an effective sample of about 4,800 private households. In 1966, however, because of the suspension of initial visits for a few weeks before the general election, the effective sample was reduced to about 4,300. This factor, together with the chance variations to which all sample investigations are subject, affects the reliability of the results both for particular items of income and expenditure and comparisons which might be made between years. The need to reduce sampling variations, particularly when the results are analysed into small groups of households or persons is one of the principal reasons for doubling the size of the survey from 1967 onwards. Details of this expansion were given in the January 1967 Gazette.

In 1966, 3,274 households co-operated: this was 75 per cent. of the effective sample, compared with 71 per cent. in 1965 and 72 per cent. in 1964. Each household maintained detailed expenditure records over a period of 14 consecutive days and provided Government Social Survey interviewers with information covering longer periods for payments which recur fairly regularly, together with details of the household's characteristics and the incomes of its members.

The original purpose of the survey was to provide data for an annual revision of the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices, but because of the economic and social value of the information which is obtained the results are widely used by government departments and by other official and non-official bodies.

Contents of the 1966 report are in general similar to that for 1965 but some of the income and expenditure analyses differ and descriptions of the concepts and definitions of the terms used, which last appeared in the 1962 report, are included. It is essential to be aware of these to be able to interpret the results of the survey correctly. For instance, gross income is before deduction of income tax or national insurance contributions and does not include receipts from legacies or from maturing insurance policies. Similarly expenditure is regarded as representing current expenditure on goods and services and excludes payments which are really savings or investments.

The report is divided into two main sections, the first providing information about the characteristics of individuals in the households covered by the survey and distributions of earnings of persons who were in employment when interviewed. Distributions are given for selected groups of industries, separately for men and women, and in broad occupational categories. The mean and median weekly earnings are shown in each group together with quartiles and the highest and lowest deciles. Household information is given in the second section of the report, which shows the number and percentage of households with particular characteristics and analyses the income and expenditure of households. For instance, 345 households, or 10.5 per cent., were composed of one man, one woman and two children: 146 households with a weekly income of £25 but under £30 occupied dwellings which were in process of purchase, while in the same income range 74 households were situated in the Greater London area.

Data on the sources of household incomes showing the average weekly household income, the sources from which it originated and the contributions of the head, wife and other members of the household is reproduced in table 1. When compared with 1965 the earnings component of average weekly household income indicates an apparent increase of about 12.0 per cent., and this is greater than that shown by other sources of information, The Ministry of Labour's indices of average weekly earnings of manual workers, and of average salary earnings, increased by 5.8 and 4.3 per cent. respectively between 1965 and 1966. The total wage and salary bill increased by 6.0 per cent. The higher apparent figure shown by the Family Expenditure Survey is thought to be due to a combination of sampling variations and the suspension of initial interviews prior to the general election as mentioned above. When similar comparisons are made over the longer period 1964 to 1966 the difference between the various series is much less pronounced.

Table 1 Sources of Household Income

				and and	1E OF			
	Head		Wife of H		Oth Men	er nbers	Hou hold	
Total number of households . Total number of persons . Total number of adults	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						3,2 9,9 7,1	08
6 ()	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Source of weekly average income: Wages and salaries	288	7	41	Ш	79	6	410	0
Self-employment income	32	5	i	io	i	9	36	
Income from investments	16	4	2	10	1	7	20	9
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	9	0	0	4	1	0	10	4
State retirement, old age and widows'	9	0	0	4	1 alton	0	10	-
pensions	19	11	5	1	3	9	28	10
Other State benefits	8	9	53	8	I	5	13	
Income from sub-letting and/or own-	10		12.5			125		
er occupation	12	4	-	-	-	-	12	
Income from other sources	1	2	- 3	2	3	1	13	4
TOTAL INCOME	394	5	58	9	92	1	545	4

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

The first of the income and expenditure tables shows the household characteristics, the average weekly household income, and expenditure for all households in 1966 and for four three-year periods. Grouped totals of the 100 separate types of expenditure distinguished in the tables, average weekly household income and household characteristics are reproduced in table 2. Figures shown are as recorded by the households concerned and are not adjusted to take account of any under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, or confectionery which appears to occur in surveys of this type. Standard errors for 1966 for items of income and expenditure of all households and their method of calculation are given in an appendix to the report.

Other tables analyse income and expenditure in nine ranges of household income; in household income ranges and according to the numbers of men, women and children in the household; and, within household income ranges, by broad occupational groupings of the head of the household. The latter analysis was last given in the 1962 report, and distinguishes separately the expenditure patterns of households whose heads were workers in professional, technical, administrative and managerial occupations (including teachers); those who were workers in clerical occupations; and those who were manual workers. There are separate tables for households the heads of which were retired or unoccupied.

A table which has not appeared since the 1963 report shows the

Table 2 Expenditure of all households for 1966; and for the periods 1961-63, 1962-64, 1963-65, 1964-66

	1961-63	1962-64	1963-65	1964-66	1966	Standard error 1966
Total number of persons	10,495 31,754 23,032	10,253 31,147 22,543	10,051 30,305 22,000	9,910 29,896 21,683	3,274 9,908 7,191	
All persons Females Children (under 16) Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 55 and over Persons classed as "retired"	3 · 03 I · 45 I · 57 0 · 83 I · 87 0 · 33 I · 35 0 · 17 I · 51	3.04 1.46 1.58 0.84 1.88 0.32 1.36 0.16 1.52	3.02 1.45 1.57 0.83 1.86 0.33 1.35 0.17 1.49	3.02 1.45 1.56 0.83 1.85 0.33 1.36 0.17 1.49	3.03 1.47 1.56 0.83 1.86 0.33 1.36 0.17 1.49	
Average weekly household income	416s. 8d.	441s. 9d.	468s. 6d.	503s. 5d.	545s. 4d.	6s. 3d.
Fuel, light and power Food Alcholic drink Tobacco Clothing and footwear Durable household goods Other goods Transport and vehicles Services	s. d. 35 9 23 1 108 1 21 4 34 5 23 5 26 4 38 3 33 11 5	s. d. 39 7 24 3 110 9 14 10 21 10 34 11 23 8 27 0 40 8 35 11 1 6	s. d. 44 8 25 7 114 3 15 10 22 6 37 4 24 8 28 0 46 10 37 11 1 7	s. d. 48 0 26 4 118 10 17 2 23 9 39 4 26 11 29 6 49 3 39 6 1 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. Q 10 0 5 1 2 0 6 1 3 1 6 0 7 2 4 1 4 0 1
Total expenditure	. 359 5	374 11	399 3	420 3	445 7	5 4

* Excluding those who normally work 10 hours a week or less.

Table 3 Household expenditure for the three-year period 1964-66 by standard region

Household composition	North	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdon
Total number of house- holds Total number of persons Total number of adults (16 and over)	586 1,812 1,277	986 2,917 2,132	1,296 3,927 2,836	504 1,549 1,115	878 2,702 1,951	355 1,053 780	2,885 8,332 6,206	1,462 4,124 3,143	1,423 4,208 3,063	687 2,046 1,476	572 1,731 1,289	993 3,197 2,231	9,910 29,896 21,683
Average number of per- sons: per household All persons Females Children (under 16) Persons 16 and under 65. Persons 65 and over . Persons vorking* . Persons classed as 'retired' All ocher persons .	3.09 1.49 1.60 0.92 1.84 0.34 1.22 0.15 1.72	2.96 1.42 1.54 0.80 1.83 0.33 1.34 0.17 1.44	3.04 1.49 1.55 0.85 1.84 0.35 1.40 0.21 1.43	3 · 10 1 · 53 1 · 56 0 · 87 1 · 93 0 · 30 1 · 43 0 · 14 1 · 53	3.08 1.49 1.58 0.85 1.92 0.30 1.53 0.14 1.41	2.98 1.48 1.50 0.81 1.84 0.33 1.34 0.18 1.46	2.89 1.38 1.51 0.74 1.81 0.35 1.34 0.18 1.37	2.82 1.33 1.49 0.67 1.83 0.32 1.41 0.17 1.24	2.96 1.42 1.54 0.81 1.78 0.37 1.27 0.19 1.50	2.98 1.42 1.55 0.83 1.79 0.36 1.24 0.18 1.56	3.03 1.46 1.56 0.77 1.90 0.35 1.22 0.17 1.63	3 · 22 1 · 55 1 · 67 0 · 97 1 · 95 0 · 30 1 · 41 0 · 14 1 · 67	3 · 02 1 · 45 1 · 56 0 · 83 1 · 86 0 · 33 1 · 36 0 · 17 1 · 49
Average weekly house- hold income	422s. 4d.	482s. 6d.	478s. 11d.	497s. 7d.	548s. 7d.	468s. 6d.	564s. 2d.	582s. 7d.	543s. id.	463s. 9d.	454s. 5d.	477s. 4d.	503s. 5d.
Average weekly house-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
hold expenditure: Housing Fuel, light and power Food Alcoholic drink Tobacco Clothing and footwear Durable household goods Other goods Transport and vehicles Services Miscellaneous	38 5 21 7 114 6 18 3 25 9 33 4 22 8 25 4 42 3 29 4 1 6	39 10 24 5 113 7 17 9 22 9 34 8 24 1 26 9 35 8 34 1 1 4	45 3 28 4 116 9 19 2 26 2 38 11 25 11 27 10 42 5 34 3 1 6	40 3 22 1 116 8 16 9 25 0 36 10 26 9 29 4 55 1 37 7 1 10	44 6 26 10 123 11 24 2 26 5 40 9 28 11 31 10 57 10 47 7 1 8	37 6 25 10 115 1 14 11 19 1 37 0 20 3 31 1 52 4 33 2 1 4	64 2 26 10 121 10 15 9 21 6 41 1 31 1 33 10 60 5 47 10 1 8	71 5 25 6 125 7 16 10 23 6 46 4 29 8 34 7 65 8 51 9 1 9	56 9 28 3 118 2 14 7 19 7 35 10 32 9 33 2 54 11 44 1 1 6	45 3 26 8 112 1 13 1 19 7 35 10 25 0 28 11 40 10 34 0 1 10	42 5 25 4 120 5 9 22 1 39 6 20 1 26 10 38 5 30 2 1 7	35 2 28 5 121 9 18 0 29 9 43 7 29 0 24 7 44 10 39 9 1 10	48 0 26 4 118 10 17 2 23 9 4 26 11 29 6 49 3 39 6 49 3 39 6 1 7
Total expenditure.	372 11	374 11	405 6	408 2	454 3	387 7	465 10	492 5	439 8	383 0	382 6	416 7	420 3

* Excluding those who normally work 10 hours a week or le

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household characteristics, average household income and expenditure (in ten broad groups) of households analysed by standard regions for the latest three-year period. An extract from this table is given in table 3 below. Standard errors for all households over the period 1964 to 1966 would be expected to be below the standard errors for any single year in the period

(by a factor of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$), but the standard errors for the individual

regions will be higher than those for the United Kingdom ranging up to about five or six times as much for the smaller regions shown in table 3, that is the North, East Midlands, East Anglia and Wales.

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

differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Quarterly Statistics of Total Employment

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in March 1967 were 16,416,000 males and 8,929,000 females, a total of 25,344,000.

Between December 1966 and March 1967, there was a decrease in the working population of 231,000, including 203,000 males. There were decreases in civil employment of 251,000 males and 37,000 females. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was a decrease in the working population of 219,000, including 144,000 males and 75,000 females; the number in employment decreased by 172,000 males and 77,000 females.

In the twelve months from March 1966 to March 1967 the working population decreased by 247,000, including 203,000 males. The number in employment decreased by 385,000 males and 81,000 females.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures, and the changes since March and December 1966 are given in table 1.

Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each Standard Region in March 1967 are given in table 2 and the changes since March and December 1966 in tables 3 and 4.

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

Between December 1966 and March 1967, civil employment decreased in all regions, including reductions of 96,000 in the South East, of 53,000 in North Western, and 42,000 in West Midlands Regions. Part of these changes are attributable to

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

seasonal variations: seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from March 1966 to March 1967, there were decreases of 122,000 in the number in employment in the South East Region, 81,000 in West Midlands and 60,000 in North Western Regions.

Methods of compilation

The national statistics are compiled by 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 1961 are also given in table 101 of this issue.

The regional statistics are compiled by 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

The change between September and December 1966 in the number of female employees in the Total Civilian Labour Force in the East Midlands Region should read—4,000, not—14,000, as published in table 3 on page 555 of the July 1967 issue of the GAZETTE.

									March IS	967		Changes Dec. 1966	to Mar. I	967	Changes Mar. 1966 to Mar. 1967			
									Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Unadjusted for seasonal vari	ation	ns																
Working population H.M. Forces Employees and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	•••••••		••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••	16,416 403 1,346 14,667 421 15,592 14,246	8,929 16 327 8,586 104 8,809 8,482	25,344 419 1,673 23,252 525 24,401 22,728	$\begin{vmatrix} -203 \\ -203 \\ +48 \\ -251 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -27 \\ -27 \\ +10 \\ -37 \end{vmatrix}$	-23 assumed n -23 + 58 -288	-203 to changes -203 +182 -385	$\begin{vmatrix} - 44 \\ + 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} - 45 \\ + 36 \\ - 81 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -24 \\ + \\ \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} -24 \\ +21 \\ -46 \end{vmatrix}$	
Adjusted for normal seasonal	vari	iatior	ns															
Working population . Total in civil employment . Employees in employment	• • •	:	:	:	: : :	:	:	:	16, 444 15,651 14,305	8,910 8,802 8,475	25,354 24,453 22,780	- 144 } - 172	- 75 - 77	-219 -249	- 203 - 385	- 44 - 81	-24	

(1) Each series has been founded in thousands separately and so the total shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components. (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

		and the second of the	NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
			South East	East Anglia
mployees	in Em	ploym	ent	
Males Females Total	: :	:	4,811 3,049 7,861	389 211 600
Total in Civ	vil Em	ploym		
Males Females Total	· · ·	:	5,228 3,146 8,375	445 220 665
Wholly Une	mploy	red		
Males Females Total	: :	:	112 21 132	12 2 14
Total Emplo	oyees			
Males Females Total	: :	:	4,923 3,070 7,993	401 213 614
Total Civil Males	ian La	bour	Force 5,340	457
Females Total	: :		3,167 8,507	222 679
Employees	in Fr	nlove	East	Anglia
Employees Total in Ci	ivil En	ploym		
Males Females Total	: :		-101 + 4	- 0
			- 96	- 3 - 9
Wholly Un	emplo	yed	_ 96	- 9
Wholly Un Males Females Total	emplo	yed	+ 15 + 3 + 16	$\begin{vmatrix} - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - $
Males Females Total		: :	+ 15 + 3 + 16	+ 2
Males Females Total	oyees lian Li	: :	+ 15 + 3 + 16	+ 2
Males Females Total Total Empl Total Civil Males Females Total	oyees lian La	abour	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 15 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 16 \end{vmatrix}$ Force \uparrow \uparrow $\begin{vmatrix} - & 87 \\ + & 7 \\ - & 80 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} +2\\ +1\\ +1\\ \end{vmatrix}$
Males Females Total Total Empl Total Civil Males Females Total	oyees lian La	abour	$ \begin{array}{c} + 15 \\ + 3 \\ + 16 \\ \hline Force \\ + 16 \\ \hline Force \\ + 7 \\ - 80 \\ \hline Labour F $	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 2 \\ - & + & 1 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Males Females Total Total Empl Total Civil Males Females Total	ci	abour	+ 15 + 3 + 16 Force }† - 87 + 7 - 80 Labour F South East	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 2 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 7 \end{vmatrix}$ orce: Chap East
Females Total Total Empl Total Civil Males Females	in En	abour	$ + 15 + 3 + 16$ Force \uparrow \uparrow $ - 87 + 7 - 80$ Labour F South East South East $ - 125$	+ 2 + 1 - 4 - 3 - 7 orce: Chan
Males Females Total Empl Total Civil Males Females Total Table 4	in En	abour vilian	$ + 15 + 3 + 16$ Force \uparrow \uparrow $ - 87 + 7 - 80$ Labour F South East South East $ - 125$	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 2 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 7 \end{vmatrix}$ orce: Chan East Anglia

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Emplo Total in Civil Emplo	yment}†			ant the san							
Males Females Total	$\begin{array}{c c} - 125 \\ + 3 \\ - 122 \end{array}$	- 30 - 6 - 36	- 31 - 4 - 35	- 71 - 10 - 81	- 18 + 10 - 8	- 7 - 8 - 15	- 24 - 38 - 60	- 22 - 13 - 37	- 32 - 11 - 43	- 23 - 2 - 25	- 385 - 81 - 466
Wholly Unemployed											
Males Females Total	$\begin{array}{c c} & + & 56 \\ + & 8 \\ + & 63 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + 5 \\ - 5 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + 12 \\ + 3 \\ + 14 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + 22 \\ + 4 \\ + 26 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 9 + 2 + II	+ 15 + 3 + 17	+ 22 + 5 + 27	+ 14 + 3 + 17	+ 18 + 5 + 23	+ 10 + 3 + 13	+182 + 36 +218
Total Employees Total Civilian Labo	ir Force}†										
Males Females Total	: - 69 + 11 - 58	- 25 - 6 - 31	- 19 - 1 - 22	- 49 - 5 - 55	- 8 + 11 + 3	+ 7 - 7 + 2	- 2 - 32 - 33	- 8 - 11 - 20	- 15 - 5 - 20	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 13 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 13 \end{vmatrix}$	- 20 - 4! - 24

 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 unchanged.

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1967: By Standard Region THOUSANDS Yorks & Humber North Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain* West Midlands 1,444 826 2,270 1,302 806 2,108 634 311 945 14,246 8,482 22,728 1,314 747 2.061 1,802 1,121 2,924 896 511 407 462 944 488 1.432 973 530 1,503 1,431 830 2.261 15,592 8,809 24,401 421 104 525 14,667 8,586 23,252 845 470 1,314 1,362 828 2,190 1,4/7 834 2,311 664 320 984 1,588 864 2,452 16,013 8,913 24,925 973 496 1,468 1,459 783 2,243 2,010 1,190 3,200 993 534 1,527 1,491 852 2,343 753 341 1,094 940 462 1,402

es, December 1966-March 1967: By Standard Region

outh Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
- 8 - 3 - 11	- 37 - 5 - 42	- 13 + 1 - 12	- 15 + 3 - 12	- 32 - 22 - 53	- 12 - 12 - 25	- 15 - 15	- 12 + 1 - 12	- 251 - 37 - 288
		$\begin{vmatrix} + 1 \\ + 3 \end{vmatrix}$						
- 7 - 3 - 11	- 31 - 3 - 35	- 10 + 1 - 10	- 11 + 3 - 7	- 23 - 19 - 42	- 9 - 13 - 21	- 10 + 2 - 7	- 12 + 1 - 11	- 203 - 27 - 231

es, March 1966-March 1967: By Standard Region

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

Safety in Offices and Shops

More than 18,500 accidents were reported in 1966 in premises covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, according to a report on the Act for the year 1966, which was published recently (HC No 585, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 4s. 9d. net).

This is the third report to be issued by the Minister of Labour on the operation of the Act, and it shows that at the 31st December 1966, over 7,844,000 people were employed in 728,937 registered premises.

By the end of 1966, when the Act had been in operation for two and a half years, it was estimated that about 75 per cent. of local authorities had inspected more than 50 per cent. of the premises registered in their areas, while H.M. Factory Inspectorate had inspected 50 per cent. and H.M. Inspectorate of Mines and Quarries 78 per cent. of the registered premises for which they were responsible.

It was apparent from the reports by local authorities that many occupiers were still unaware of the need to register their premises under the Act, especially those who had moved into other premises since it came into operation. Many employers who had moved from one address to another in the same town appeared to be under the impression that their original registration was a once for all obligation.

Co-operation of occupiers

The report states that occupiers and owners were generally co-operative, both in facilitating inspections and in endeavouring to comply with the requirements of the Act. In the main there appeared to be a much better awareness of the statutory provisions and a genuine desire by employers to co-operate in providing better working conditions for their staff.

Considerable variations were reported in the attitude of employees. Some authorities mentioned that employees still seemed unaware of the benefits which they could derive from the Act; others said that employees were becoming more familiar with the provisions of the Act with a resulting increase in the number of complaints received. Most of the complaints drawing attention to unsatisfactory working conditions related to inadequate sanitary facilities or lack of adequate heating. At the same time there was still reported to be a reluctance on the part of some employees to complain themselves to enforcing authorities about unsatisfactory working conditions. In some cases the complaints were made through relatives or friends.

Visits and inspections

During 1966, 237,857 registered premises were inspected, and the total number of visits to registered premises, including inspections, was 673,302, compared with 566,818 in 1965. In the enforcement of the Act it was found that older premises, especially converted dwellings which were not designed for the purpose for which they were being used, had usually the most unsatisfactory conditions. In most factory offices a good standard of compliance was reported which may be due in no small measure to the Factories Act, which, although designed to ensure reasonable working conditions for the industrial worker, has incidentally benefited the office worker.

Examining the operation of the general provisions of the Act. the report makes the following comments:

Cleanliness. Despite reports of a general improvement in the standard of cleanliness of premises a poor standard continued to be reported in the stockrooms and storerooms of some shops and smaller offices. Even in many modern shops, where trading conditions made bulk deliveries essential, adequate provision for the storage of goods had not been made. The accumulation of packing material and paper in shops was another factor contributing to a low standard of cleanliness.

Overcrowding. Most cases of overcrowding reported were confined to older buildings and particularly to low-ceilinged rooms. In new buildings the conditions found were generally well above those required by the Act.

Temperature. There were few problems as far as offices were concerned, but difficulties were experienced in shops, especially those selling perishable foods. Surprisingly, in those premises where a reasonable temperature was not maintained, few complaints were received from the employees.

Ventilation. Generally this was satisfactory, and the increasing use of mechanical ventilation helped to overcome the problems of windows permanently closed for security reasons and achieved the necessary air changes in a room without the introduction of draughts.

Lighting. It was again reported that storerooms, stairs, passages, landings, basements and toilets were frequently found to be poorly lit. Even where fluorescent lighting was installed it was sometimes unsatisfactory because dirty shades and diffusers considerably reduced the efficiency of the units.

Lavatories. There was a steady improvement in the provision of sanitary conveniences following the coming into operation of the Sanitary Conveniences Regulations. Unusual lavatory accommodation was again reported: in an estate agent's office, a basement water-closet compartment was reached from an inner office by moving a desk and lifting up a trap-door. The female employees declined to use this means of access.

Washing facilities. The main contraventions of this section were the absence of an adequate hot water supply, poor maintenance of the accommodation, and failure to mark the accommodation where it was required to be separated for the sexes.

Accommodation for clothing. Little difficulty was experienced in the enforcement of these provisions other than for arrangements for drying clothing.

Seating. Cases were mentioned of some objections from shop managers to their staff using seats, and some even actively discouraged their staff from using them. It was, however, encouraging to note that occupiers in general were giving more attention to the welfare of their employees.

Floors, passages and stairs. Numerous defects were found, generally in connection with floors; another frequent contravention was the absence of handrails on stairs, especially those leading to basements or cellars. Trap-doors left unguarded in the open position accounted for several accidents.

Dangerous machinery. The main problems continued to arise with the guarding of the dangerous parts of food slicing machines, particularly those of the gravity feed type.

The number of office and shop premises registered for fire purposes rose in 1966 by 56,000 to a total of 756,000. Of these, it was estimated that more than one-fifth, about 155,000, required fire certificates. The rate of progress in enforcement reported in 1965 was more than maintained in 1966. There was a substantial increase in the number of inspections carried out and the number of fire certificates issued (14,154) was about one-third higher than in 1965. Certificates were in force at the end of the year for 25,891 offices and shop premises, or nearly 17 per cent. of the estimated total of certifiable premises.

The total number of accidents last year, (18,533), was about 7.7 per cent. higher than in 1965. This rise, the report points out, probably indicates that occupiers and employers are becoming more aware of their responsibility for notifying accidents rather than that there has been a significant increase in the accident rate. There was a welcome, if slight, fall in the number of fatal accidents -from 34 to 29.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 556,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 14th August, 1967, it is estimated that about 233,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 73,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 101,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 149,000 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".

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES: JUNE 1967

Analyses of employment published in the GAZETTE (see, for example, table 103 on page 828 of this issue) give separate figures for "local government service". Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of local authorities, such as teachers, transport staffs, and building workers, who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups.

The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed by local authorities.

The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details for mid-June of each year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1966 obtained from this source were published in the GAZETTE for November 1966 (page 736). Corresponding figures for June 1967 are given in the table on page 808.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties, boroughs (county, London and municipal), urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales and of counties and burghs (96512)

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More accidents were reported from falls than from any other single cause. Females were more prone to this type of accident than males. Almost half of all the accidents to women, and more than 41 per cent. of those to girls, were caused by falls. The handling of goods, which accounted for 20 per cent. of the notified accidents, caused a much higher proportion of accidents among men than among women, and was the principal cause of reported accidents in wholesale departments and warehouses. One in ten of reported accidents arose from stepping on or striking against an object or person. They happened more frequently in offices than in any other workplace, to females more than to males, and to adults more than to young people. The use of hand tools was the major cause of accidents to boys, and the figures, says the report, pin-point the need for careful supervision and systematic training of young persons in the use of hand tools. Accidents from this cause occurred more frequently in retail shops than elsewhere.

The number of prosecution proceedings instituted during and completed by the end of the year was 300 compared with 121 in 1965.

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Tota
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	185	20	20	8	233
benefit and supple- mentary allowance* .	66	4	I. I.	2	73
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit	251	25	21	10	306
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	82	11	2	6	101
Others registered for work.	70	• 13	15	50	149
Total	403	48	38	66	556

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

(large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the police forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 17th June 1967 including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "fulltime" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the table represent, broadly, workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, schools, etc. and construction of roads, sewers, etc. If, however, an authority has only a small maintenance staff engaged solely in the upkeep of its offices and buildings, the employees are included in the figures for "all other local authority departments".

Similarly, roadmen engaged on sweeping and tidying and doing minor repairs are excluded from construction and included in the figures for 'all other local authority departments'. The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services, but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by local authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a local authority, for example, teachers

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and lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges, are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the table and those for other industries.

The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 90,000. Since some of it may be between two adjoining local authorities there may be some duplication within the table itself, but the extent of this duplication is likely to be small.

Department or Service	Males	in the second second	Females	option and then	Total males and
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	females
ingland					it all get and
ducation department: (a) Lecturers and teachers	157.993	52,548	179,499	74,824	464,864
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	59,144	14,066	97,179	264,436	434,82
Vater supply	11,239 106,538	74 185	604 996	213 249	12,13
ransport services	57,979 36,038	106 3,768	7,207 87,422	501 80,146	65,79 207,37
estaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens): orchestras: entertain-	HEV TO REAL STREAM	A THE REAL AND	STATISTICS AND A STATISTICS	TERVENSE TRA SERIES	The second second
ments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	5,405 358,365	1,614 17,486	4,433 82,301	3,940 37,136	15,39
olice forces (including Metropolitan Police)	80,304		3,189		83,49
Grand total	873,005	89,847	462,830	461,445	1,887,12
cotland	vininios a	or firest accuent	STATISTICS CALLS	a dinate anna	Sector Contractor
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers	16,543	5,514	28.251	4,998	55,30
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	4,915	1,225	12,250	20,993	39,38
Vater supply	3,092 18,342	89 205	82	29 52	3,29
ransport services	11,476	4	2,044 8,953	36 7,999	13,56
estaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertain-	Manager and States	al and have a subscript	A MARKEN WERE CONTRACTOR	Contract States and States and States	to Contain the State
ments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	749 39,004	146 2,632	351 9,431	210 3,797	1,45
Il other local authority departments	9,611		385		9,99
Grand total	105,533	9,934	61,961	38,114	215,54
Vales	an tank in the	unich un hungelic	transferrer and become		Constanting and
ducation department: (a) Lecturers and teachers	10,149	2,479	12,372	2,164	27,16
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	3,243	557	7,106	13,232	24,13
Vater supply	974 8,203	4	38 170	93	1,02
ransport services	2,449 2,213	1120	334 5.022	25 5,076	2,80
estaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertain-				and the state of t	The CHERRY STREET
ments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc	385 24,872	98 1,433	174 3,915	99 2,320	75
	4,755		151		4,90
Grand total	57,243	4,693	29,282	22,928	114,14
ireat Britain	wat i win s	the man in the second second	相关的机关和其中中	ANT CONTRACTOR	112 220 (2126)
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers	184,685	60,541	220,122	81,986	547,33
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	67,302	15,848	116,535	298,661	498,34
Vater supply	15,305 133,083	164 394	724	251 304	16,44
ransport services . lealth services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	71,904 40,052	4,007	9,585 101,397	562 93,221	82,16
estaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertain-					
ments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc.	6,539 422,241	1,858 21,551	4,958 95,647	4,249 43,253	17,60
olice forces (including Metropolitan Police)	94,670		3,725		98,39
Grand total	1,035,781	104,474	554,073	522,487	2,216,8

* In comparison with previous years, the numbers of part-time lecturers and teachers (males and females), and of other part-time male staff employed by education departments of local authorities in Scotland show substantial increases. These result largely from the omission from previous returns of such part-time staff employed by one authority.

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 30th September, 1967 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over ló but under l8 years	Total
Extended hourst. Double day shiftst. Long spells. Night shifts . Part-time works . Saturday afternoon work . Sunday work . Miscellaneous .	32,848 30,899 7,572 10,137 14,155 2,769 11,870 5,902	1,640 1,843 370 1,224 	3,589 2,307 493 — — 64 244 343	38,077 35,049 8,435 11,36 14,155 2,989 12,683 6,556
Total	116,152	6,113	7,040	129,30

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period* ended 19th August 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 employed 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 engagements 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 tobaco Grain milling . . . Bread and flour confect Biscuits . . . Bacon curing, meat products . . Milk products . . Sugar Cocoa, chocolate, etc. Cocca, chocolate, etc. Fruit and vegetable pro Animal and poultry foo Other food industries Brewing and malting. Other drink industries

Tobacco . · Chemicals and allied i

Coke ovens . Mineral oil refining . Lubricating oils and grea Chemicals and dyes . Pharmaceutical preparat Explosives and firework Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal o

etc. Synthetic resins and materials Polishes, gelatine, adhes

Metal manufacture . Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes . Iron castings, etc. Light metals . Copper, brass and oth metals .

Engineering and electrica Agricultural machinery ing tractors). Metal-working machine t Engineers' small tools and Industrial engines Textile machinery, etc. Contractors' plant and gu machinery Mechanical handling equil Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steel Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical enginee Scientific, surgical and graphic instruments, et Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and te apparatus

apparatus Radio and other apparatus Domestic electric applia Other electrical goods

Marine engineering

Vehicles Motor vehicle manufactu Motor cycle, three-when and pedal cycle manufacturin renairing

repairing Locomotives and railw equipment Railway carriages, etc. Perambulators, etc.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 19th AUGUST 1967*

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 IO	ements 0 emplo inning c		other per 10	arges and engagements losses per 100 employed 00 employed Industry at beginning of ginning of period					discha other per 10	ber of arges and losses 00 emplo ginning o d	yed	
13990 W	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
o ionery . and fish	3.7 2.2 3.7 5.4 5.7 3.2	5.4 3.6 4.3 8.7 5.4 4.1	4.4 2.5 3.9 7.5 5.6 3.5	3·3 2·2 3·2 4·0 5·3 3·3	5.4 3.5 4.6 5.7 6.7 4.3	4·1 2·5 3·7 5·1 6·0 3·7	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	2.6 1.9 2.2 1.8 2.0 4.3	3.0 2.0 2.8 2.3 2.5 4.3	2.7 2.0 2.5 2.0 2.1 4.3	2·4 2·2 1·6 1·8 1·8 3·2	3·4 3·3 3·3 2·6 2·4 4·8	2·7 2·6 2·4 2·1 1·9 4·1
ducts .	2·1 2·7 6·2 2·3	4·1 4·4 6·8 4·3	2.6 3.7 6.5 2.7	2.0 2.4 6.5 2.8	3·7 4·3 10·1 4·0	2·4 3·5 8·4 3·0	Jewellery and precious metals . Other metal industries . Textiles	3·2 2·6 2·6	2.9 3.0 3.2	3·1 2·8 2·9	2·2 2·5 2·5	2.8 3.4 3.3	2·5 2·8 2·9
ds 	4·1 2·5 4·9 1·8	5.8 3.4 7.4 4.0	4.9 2.7 5.8 3.1	2.8 1.9 4.4 1.6	5.6 3.6 5.4 2.6	4·1 2·2 4·7 2·2	Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute	0.8 4.6 2.4 2.5 4.1	1.5 3.7 2.7 2.9 3.4	1.0 4.1 2.6 2.7 3.8	1.4 3.4 2.9 2.7 4.5	1.9 3.9 3.0 3.2 4.1	1.5 3.7 3.0 2.9 4.3
dustries ases . ions, etc.	1.8 1.3 0.6 2.3 1.7 2.9 1.7 2.8	3.9 1.2 1.2 3.1 3.0 5.2 2.5 3.7	2·4 1·3 0·7 2·5 2·0 4·1 2·0 3·0	1.7 1.5 0.6 2.8 1.6 1.9 1.1 2.6	3·4 2·5 2·1 2·7 3·0 4·0 2·6 3·6	2·1 1·5 0·8 2·7 1·9 3·0 1·7 2·9	Rope, twine and net. Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics. Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	3.7	2.6 3.3 3.5 2.5 4.9 2.7 3.8	3.1 3.0 2.7 3.0 2.4 4.7 2.4 3.3	3.8 2.1 3.3 1.6 2.1 3.8 2.1 2.2	3·3 3·3 2·5 2·6 3·2 4·8 3·0 3·3	3.2.0
plastics	2·6	5·6 2·4	3.3	2.5	4.1	3.0	Leather not fellmongery . Leather goods .	2·3 3·4 3·3	3·3 3·0 3·5	3·3 3·3 3·4	3·0 3·3 2·6	2·7 3·0 2·6	2.
ives, etc.	3·0 1·7 1·5 2·6	4.4 2.5 2.5 3.0	3·4 1·8 1·6 2·7	1.9 1.8 1.5 2.2	5.6 2.2 1.5 2.7	3.0 1.8 1.5 2.3	Fur . Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring	2.6 2.7 4.5 1.9 4.5	3.2 3.6 3.7 2.9 4.2	2·9 3·4 3·9 2·7 4·3	2·3 2·7 3·2 2·3 4·7	2.5 3.4 3.7 3.2 3.9	2··· 3·· 3·· 4··
er base	1.9 1.5	2·0 2·2 2·7	1.9	2·2 1·7	2.6	2·2 1·9	Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	2·9 4·2	4.4	4·1 4·3	2·7 3·8	3·7 3·9	3.5
al goods	2.1	3.1	1.9 2.4	2·2 1·9	2·6 3·1	2·2 2·2	etc	2·4 3·1 1·9	1.9 3.9 2.8	2·1 3·8 2·4	1.3 2.4 2.1	2·3 3·0 2·6	2.
(exclud- cools d gauges uarrying	2.0 1.9 2.3 1.5 1.7	2.2 3.5 3.2 2.9 2.5	2·1 2·1 2·5 1·7 1·8	2.0 1.8 2.3 1.6 2.2	2.6 3.0 3.4 3.2 2.7	2·1 1·9 2·6 1·8 2·2	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass Cement	2.6 3.3 1.9 2.0 1.5	2.5 3.2 1.9 3.1 2.4	2.5 3.3 1.9 2.3 1.5	2·3 2·3 1·8 2·6 1·0	2.9 3.5 2.6 2.9 1.9	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.6
pment .	1.8 2.2 1.9	3.7 2.7 3.1	2·0 2·2 2·2	1.6 2.1 1.7	2.5 3.3 2.9	1.7 2.2 2.0	Abrasives and other building materials	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.7
work s. photo-	2·2 2·7 0·9 2·3	3·2 3·4 1·5 2·7	2·4 2·8 1·0 2·4	2·0 2·5 1·5 2·1	3·3 2·9 2·2 3·3	2·2 2·6 1·7 2·4	Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting	3.4 3.8 2.9 3.7 3.3	3.5 3.3 3.9 2.5 4.0	3.4 3.7 3.1 3.2 3.4	2.6 2.7 2.2 3.1 3.0	3·1 2·7 2·9 2·5 4·1	2.7 2.7 2.3 2.8 3.1
s.	2·4 2·1 1·6 1·5	3·3 1·0 2·5 2·2	2·7 1·5 1·8 1·7	1.7 2.3 1.6 1.5	2.9 4.1 2.4 3.1	2·1 3·2 1·8 1·9	Wooden containers and baskets. Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures Paper, printing and publishing.	3.8 2.6 1.8	4·4 2·7 3·9	4·0 2·6 2·5	3.5 2.1 1.6	3.9 4.1 3.1	3·6 2·7 2·1
lephone ectronic	1.2	2.7	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.2	Paper and board Cardboard boxes, etc. Other manufactures of paper and	2·1 3·1	3.8	2.5	2·0 2·4	3.0	2.2
ces .	2·7 2·0 2·0	3.9 3.9 2.6	3·2 2·7 2·3	1.8 2.0 2.0	3·3 3·1 3·6	2·4 2·4 2·7	board Printing, publishing of news- papers and periodicals	2.6 1.2 1.7	5·1 3·1	3.8	1.9	3.9 2.5	2.9
•	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	Other printing, etc Other manufacturing industries Rubber	2·4 1·8	3.5 3.4 2.1	2·3 2·8 1·9	1.5 2.3 2.0	2·6 4·0 4·3	1.9 3.0 2.7
vehicle	I · 2 I · 0 I · 0	2.6 2.4 2.6	1.3 1.2	1.4 1.5	2.6 2.8 3.1	1.6 1.7 1.8	Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms. Toys, games and sports equip-	2·2 1·8 4·0	1.6 3.8 4.8	2·0 2·8 4·5	2·2 2·4 2·8	2·1 3·5 4·0	2·2 2·9 3·6
g and by track	1.3	3.1	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.3	ment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing	4·0 4·3 3·4	4·8 4·0 4·0	4·5 4·1 3·7	3·2 3·0	2·9 4·2	3.1
	0·9 1·6 1·2	2.6 1.7 1.3	1.0 1.6 1.3	1.0 2.5 4.1	2·5 1·5 4·7	1.1 2.5 4.3	industries	1.7 2.2	2·5 3·5	2·0 2·6	1.7 2.1	3.9 3.5	2.6

* Labour turnover figures are normally published for a four-week period. The ugust 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 period have been adjusted to preserve comparability.

News and Notes

EFFICIENT USE OF MANPOWER

The vast majority of British companies have been faced throughout the post-war period with a recurrent labour shortage problem: it has been particularly acute in certain areas and for certain types of skill. These shortages have often contributed to lengthening order books, inadequate plant utilisation, dislocation of production and rising costs. To make the most of this scarce and costly factor of production, firms need to give close attention to the efficient use of manpower. Just over a year ago a number of directors and senior managers from firms in the Midlands, at the invitation of the Ministry of Labour's Regional Industrial Relations Officer, formed a small study group to examine means of securing more efficient use of manpower at plant level, and its report has just been published (Efficient Use of Manpower, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 1s net.)

Although some time has elapsed since the group met, the subsequent experience Top management in 1,000 construction of its members has confirmed the findings of the report.

Since the report was written it has become even clearer that the more efficient deployment of labour resources in each individual firm would make a substantial contribution to increased productivity and would go a long way towards solving the difficulties with which the country is faced. The responsibility for the effective use of manpower resources is one of the most challenging facing modern management, the significance of which has been underlined in recent months by the requirements of the prices and incomes policy.

The report says that national and international comparisons indicate plentiful scope for raising the standard of utilisation of manpower. It has been suggested that under-employment, even among the more efficient companies, is in the region of 10 to 15 per cent, but clearly it is not spread evenly throughout all industries and firms. If the standard of firms could be raised to that of the highest, the problem of labour shortages would largely disappear.

Underlying the forms of inefficient use of manpower discussed in the report, the group says, lie weaknesses in management performance, trade union restrictive prac- interviewers can visit about 600 sites to tices and workers' resistance to change. In its opinion over-manning in much of British industry stems more from management weaknesses than from trade union performance, because with management lies workers, the degree of labour turnover the initiative and the responsibility for effecting improvements.

The group examines ways of establishing correct manning and improving poor manpower utilisation, and suggests seven ways in which managements can raise the November.

standards of utilisation. Among its other conclusions are: a need for more conscientious use of the well-known techniques of work measurement, labour standards and cost controls; a wider application to indirect labour and office functions of techniques which have been used with success for many years in improving direct labour utilisation; labour/management negotiations and consultation at factory level can contribute substantially to productivity improvement; the need to extend and improve training of specialists and production management in techniques of work measurement and cost control; a need for improved communications to ensure that the problems and objectives of the enterprise are fully understood throughout the management group and, where appropriate, among shop stewards: and the requirement that a company must operate profitably to be widely understood and accepted by all.

LABOUR IN CONSTRUCTION

firms and 115 local authorities are being interviewed about the degree to which their organisations maintain a permanent labour force, how far they rely on casual labour and labour-only sub-contractors, and what their relative experience and views are on these different forms of labour.

These interviews are part of a research project being carried out by an independent research firm, Research Services Ltd., on behalf of the committee under Professor Phelps Brown, which is inquiring into the engagement and use of labour in building and civil engineering (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1967, page 228). The committee decided this research was needed because of the inadequacy of existing statistical information on subjects within their terms of reference.

The firms that are being invited to cooperate in this project have been selected as a representative sample of the industry covering both general building and civil engineering firms and also specialist firms. A number of interviews were first carried out on a pilot basis, and a favourable response was received.

Arrangements are being made during the project to obtain from the firms some information about their sites so that the obtain information and views from site management. Among the points to be covered in the interviews are the policies for recruiting craftsmen and other operative and stability, and the experience of management in relation to the quality and productivity of work done by labour-only sub-contractors. The programmes of interviewing are due to be completed by mid-

Among other research projects, the committee has arranged for the Building Research Station to carry out a programme of detailed research on 50 construction sites. An observer has been stationed fulltime on each of the sites, and, as well as making a study of the system of communication of information on the site in connection with other work being done by the Building Research Station, has also been conducting interviews with a sample of workers on the site including new recruits to the site and workers leaving the site. Investigators from the Building Management Unit of the London School of Economics will be using some of this information later as a background to discussion with the supervisors on these sites about the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of organising the labour force. It is hoped to receive reports on these various pieces of research early next year. The committee is expected to report in the course of 1968.

In addition to receiving formal evidence and research reports, the committee is making regional visits itself to construction sites, and is having meetings with employers and trade unions in certain regions. The purpose of these visits is to obtain first-hand background knowledge on the various labour problems which the committee has to consider. Some visits have been made in London and the South East, and Manchester, and further regional visits will be made.

The committee has consulted the major organisations representing employers and workers in the industry, and has obtained their support for its research.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF INTERMEDIATE AREAS

After its first meeting earlier this month, the committee set up under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Hunt to study the problems of the intermediate areas has asked for information or representations to be sent to it as soon as possible.

The committee would be pleased to receive written evidence under the following headings

The criteria for identification of such intermediate areas.

The case for so designating an individual area or areas.

Factors which make for economic growth with particular reference to intermediate areas.

Factors influencing the mobility of firms. Possible remedial measures.

Any other factors which bear on the economic growth of intermediate areas. The committee was established with the

following terms of reference "to examine in relation to the economic welfare of the country as a whole and the needs of the development areas, the situation in other areas where the rate of economic growth

gives cause (or may give cause) for concern, and to suggest whether revised policies to influence economic growth in such areas are desirable and, if so, what measures should be adopted."

evidence is clearly indicated as confidential this will be taken into account by the committee. After studying written representations the committee will decide whether to invite oral evidence.

It would be convenient if people intending to submit evidence could let the joint secretaries Mr. T. U. Burgner (tel: 01-839 7848 Ext: 334) and Mrs. D. E. F. Carter (tel: 01-222 7877 ext: 3187), at the Department of Economic Affairs, Storey's Gate, London S.W.1, know in advance.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

The twenty-first industrial training board to be set up under the Industrial Training Act 1964-covering the chemical and allied products industry-has been constituted under an Order made by the Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently (SI 1967 No. 1386, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net). The Order came into operation on 9th October.

The main activities to be covered by the Iron and Steel Industry Levy board are: the manufacture of heavy chemicals; dyestuffs or pigments: petrochemicals; fine chemicals; pharmaceutical chemicals; explosives; fertilisers; plastics raw material or synthetic rubber; disinfectants, pesticides or herbicides; paints, stains, varnishes or distempers; carbon black: ink: drugs or medicines: aromatic compounds; cosmetics, perfumery and toiletries; soap products, detergents, scouring products, household cleaners or similar products; aerosols; polishes, waxes, candles; and putty or adhesives (other than from rubber), the production of coke (other than in the iron and steel industry), solid smokeless fuel or tar; the production of certain non-ferrous metals by chemical processes; the manufacture, processing or printing of photographic films; the mining of rock Proposals submitted by the Shipbuilding salt or the raising or processing of brine; the splitting or distillation of vegetable, animal or fish fats and the production of their derivatives; and the activities of the

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. approved by the Minister of Labour. Excluded from the board's scope are the processing of human or animal foods and

drinks, the manufacture of essences, flavours and colourings for use in food; the production of vegetable, animal or gelatines from animal or fish waste. The chairman of the board is Mr. C. M. Wright, formerly personnel director,

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Engineering Industry Levy

Proposals submitted by the Engineering Industry Training Board for a levy on employees in the industry equal to 2.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968, have been approved by the Minister of Labour (SI 1967 No 1427, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 10d. net.) (96512)

The levy will be used mainly to meet grants for training in the industry. Grants are paid by the board under three main and quarries reported in the five headings: general grant calculated on an ended 30th September, compared w employer's performance rating based on Although the committee reserve the the quality and quantity of training he right to publish written and oral evidence, does in relation to his own needs; specific grant for the first year training for craft and technician occupations: supplementary grants for certain items of training which the board particularly wishes to encourage. The order approving the board's levy proposals came into operation on 9th October. Levy for Road Transport Industry

> Proposals submitted by the Road Transport Industry Training Board for a levy on employers in the industry equal to 1.6 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1967, have been approved by the Minister.

The order approving these proposals (SI 1967, No. 1309 H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 10d net) came into operation on 13th September.

The bulk of the levy will be used to pay grants to employers in respect of the training of, among others, operatives, technicians, managers and training officers.

The Minister has approved proposals submitted by the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board for a levy on employers coming within the scope of the board at the rate of £18 an employee. The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on 30th September 1966 and on 31st March 1967. The levy will be used to make grants for training in the industry. The order approving the proposals (SI 1967, No. 1334 H.M.S.O., price 8d net) came into operation on 19th September.

Shipbuilding Industry Levy

Industry Training Board for a levy on employers coming within its scope equal to 1.55 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1967 have been

The order approving these proposals (SI 1967 No. 1387 H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 8d net) came into operation on 2nd October. The levy will be used to make grants

fish oil; and the production of glues or for training in the industry. The board has made training recommendations covering the majority of skilled occupations in the industry, compliance with which will become a condition for the receipt of grant.

OCTOBER 1967

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In September, 42 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 51 in August. This total included 24 arising from factory processes, 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZE

Fatalities in industries outside of the Factories Act included 28 in the four weeks ended 26th August. 28 included 20 underground coal workers and six in quarries, comp with 15 and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in September and seven in the previous month.

In September, four seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with nine in August.

In September, 15 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported; three were of chrome ulceration, three of lead poisoning, two of compressed air illness, three of epitheliomatous ulceration and four of aniline poisoning.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 17th April 1967 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 655,379 compared with 654,483 at 18th April 1966.

There were 59,125 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 11th September 1967, of whom 51,828 were males and 7,297 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 51,091 (44,772 males and 6,319 females), while there were 8,034 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 6th September, 4,614 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,690 men, 770 women and 154 young persons. In addition, 177 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 6th September 1967 was 27,155 consisting of 25,395 men and 1,760 women, of whom 13,425 men and 696 women were in employment.

During the period 8th June 1967 to 6th September 1967 the number of vacancies filled was 1,986. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th September was 9.492.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 8th September 1967 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £26,466,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 9th June 1967 the corresponding figure was £29,342,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 9th September 1966 it was £10,435,000.

A **** 3

IN USE OF LIQUID

lungs. Great care needs to be taken erever it is stored or used.

the handling, storage and use of liquid chlorine, either in transit on premises covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway are recommended in a new Safety, Health CHLORINE, published recently by the H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller proper register. price 1s 9d net).

instructions should be strictly observed in all cases. The booklet advises that all cannister respirator should be worn and operations concerned with the storage and there should be a proper staircase with handling of chlorine should be adequately supervised and no liquid chlorine should be discharged from any container unless the person in charge has been trained and should be excluded. has the necessary knowledge and experience. Cylinders and drums containing liquid

chlorine should be stored:

to any exit from this building.

protected from heat and damp.

likely to occur.

of fire, for example cylinders kept on Health and Welfare New Series booklet wheeled racks to facilitate handling.

ne is widely used in industry and is deal with the stability of containers, the observed. ute irritant to the eyes, nose, throat opening of cylinders, the need for adequate ventilation and obtaining expert advice concerning the installation of pipe work for Precautions which should be taken in a chlorine system. It is stressed that direct Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has heat in any form must not be applied to published a statutory draft of special reguliquid chlorine containers to assist liberation of gas. It is important that correct standards of safety to be laid down for the Premises Act or when being used in industry tackle should be used to lift cylinders and use of abrasive wheels. that each sling should have been tested and and Welfare booklet PRECAUTIONS IN THE thoroughly examined by a competent place of the present absolute requirement HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF LIQUID person, both before it is used the first time under Section 14 of the Factories Act 1961. and then at least once every six months, Ministry of Labour, (New Series No. 37 and a record of the examination kept in a carried out,

It is emphasised that the supplier's or uncoupled to tank cars containing chlorine a suitable breathing apparatus or handrails for easy access to the top of the tank car. The discharge area should be well illuminated and all unauthorised persons

Concentrations of chlorine in the atmosphere where people are exposed should not normally exceed one part per million, and on the ground floor under cover, prefer- ten times that amount may cause serious ably not in the main building nor near effects. The booklet deals with the treatment to be given to people who have been gassed with chlorine, and with the general away from any flammable material or of precautions to be taken if a substantial any plant in which fire or explosion is escape of gas should occur. No building machines on which such wheels are mounted where this has happened should be entered are also required to be marked with their so as to allow for ready removal in case until a chemical test described in Safety, working speeds.

No. 10 "METHODS FOR THE DETECTION OF Other recommendations in the booklet Toxic SUBSTANCES IN AIR", has been

SAFETY IN USE OF ABRASIVE WHEELS

lations he proposes to make to enable

These proposed regulations will be in This requirement cannot in practice be

They will impose provisions to give the When discharge pipes are being coupled greatest practicable degree of safety consistent with the efficient use of abrasive wheels, and are particularly designed to help in reducing the risk of injury caused by wheels bursting.

Their main provisions seek to ensure: (a) wheels are properly mounted;

- (b) wheels are not overspeeded;
- (c) protection flanges are used where it is not practicable to provide a guard to contain the parts of a wheel in the event of a burst; and

(d) rests supporting workpieces are properly secured and adjusted.

The sale or hire of certain abrasive wheels is prohibited unless they are marked with their maximum permissible speeds: certain

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 11,109,600 in August (8,275,600 males 2,834,000 females). The total included 8,505,900 (5,844,600 males 2,661,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,629,000 (1,536,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 22,000 higher than that for July 1967 and 455,000 lower than in August 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 10,000 higher than in July 1967 and 403,000 lower than in August 1966. The number in construction was 14,000 higher than in July 1967 and 32,000 lower than in August 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 11th September in Great Britain was 503,329. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 563,000 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with about 559,000 in August.

In addition, there were 22,385 unemployed school leavers and 29,665 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 555.379, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 200 less than in August but the percentage rate was unchanged.

Among those wholly unemployed in September, 232,173 (44.2 per cent) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 250,045 (46.9 per cent.) in August: 103,747 (19.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 99,622 (18.7 per cent.) in August.

Between August and September the number temporarily stopped rose by 7,053 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 17,569.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 6th September 1967, was 176,602; 2,854 more than on 9th August. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 164,500, compared

with about 154,700 in August. Including 69,612 u for young persons at Youth Employment Offices. number of unfilled vacancies on 6th September was 246,214 9,796 less than on 9th August.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 19th August 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 1,717,700. This is about 29.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 81 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 76,800 or about 1.3 per cent. of all operatives. each losing about 11 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th September 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956= 100) were 161.3 and 177.7 compared with 160.5 and 176.8 at 31st August 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 19th September the official retail prices index was 118.8 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 118.9 at 22nd August and 117.1 at 20th September 1966. The index figure for food was 116.7 compared with 117.3 at 22nd August.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 161, involving approximately 92,200 workers. During the month approximately 103,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 353,000 working days were lost, including 28,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

GAZETTE

ES IN EMPLOYMENT

.ysis of employees in for the two preceding

ent relates to all employees than those registered as wholly as temporarily laid off but still on persons unable to work because of t-time workers are included and counted

are based primarily on estimates of the total car 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.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	August	1966*		June 196	57*		July 196	7*		August	967*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries	8,545 · 4	3,019.9	11,565 · 3	8,256 · 7	2,837 . 7	11,094 • 4	8,254 . 4	2,833 · 1	11,087.5	8,275 · 6	2,834.0	11,109.6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡ .	6,060 · 3	2,849 · 1	8,909 · 4	5,832 · 4	2,665 . 6	8,498 . 0	5,835 . 0	2,661 · 1	8,496 - 1	5,844 . 6	2,661 . 3	8,505 . 9
Mining, etc.	400 (22 · 8 17 · 4	570 · 6 507 · 0	532·3 474·1	22·8 17·4	555 · 1 491 · 5	528 · 5 470 · 3	22.8 17.4	551·3 487·7	525 · 9 467 · 7	22.8 17.4	548 · 7 485 · 1
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	479 • 4 31 • 3 89 • 8 18 • 3 46 • 2 25 • 3 12 • 0 40 • 6 34 • 7 16 • 9 25 • 3 76 • 6 44 • 1 18 • 3	355.7 8.5 63.8 33.9 39.6 13.5 3.8 54.6 43.6 43.6 4.8 20.6 20.5 24.6 23.9	835 · 1 39 · 8 153 · 6 52 · 2 85 · 8 38 · 8 38 · 8 95 · 2 78 · 3 21 · 7 45 · 9 97 · 1 68 · 7 42 · 2	462 · 7 30 · 5 87 · 4 17 · 9 44 · 2 25 · 1 11 · 5 39 · 7 31 · 1 16 · 4 25 · 2 73 · 4 42 · 5 17 · 8	339.3 8.1 61.1 32.5 39.9 13.3 3.6 50.7 40.2 4.8 21.0 19.5 22.9 21.7	802 · 0 38 · 6 148 · 5 50 · 4 84 · 1 38 · 4 15 · 1 90 · 4 71 · 3 21 · 2 46 · 2 92 · 9 65 · 4 39 · 5	472.0 30.6 88.5 18.3 45.7 25.4 11.5 39.8 34.4 16.1 25.7 74.3 43.5 18.2	347 · 2 8 · 2 61 · 5 33 · 3 41 · 0 13 · 5 3 · 7 50 · 6 44 · 6 44 · 6 4 · 7 21 · 0 19 · 5 23 · 7 21 · 9	819 · 2 38 · 8 150 · 0 51 · 6 86 · 7 38 · 9 15 · 2 90 · 4 79 · 0 20 · 8 46 · 7 93 · 8 67 · 2 40 · 1	474.5 30.6 89.1 18.7 45.9 25.4 11.5 40.0 34.3 16.0 26.2 74.8 43.8 18.2	346.9 8.2 61.3 34.5 40.4 13.5 3.7 50.7 42.8 4.7 21.0 19.5 24.3 22.3	821 · 4 38 · 8 150 · 4 53 · 2 86 · 3 38 · 9 15 · 2 90 · 7 77 · 1 20 · 7 47 · 2 94 · 3 68 · 1 40 · 5
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	379 •1 16·3 23·5 5·8 176·6 35·6 19·6 33·9 25·9 32·3 9·6	150.6 § 4.0 1.8 47.7 46.5 11.5 14.0 13.2 6.5 4.8	529 · 7 16 · 9 27 · 5 7 · 6 224 · 3 82 · 1 31 · 1 47 · 9 39 · 1 38 · 8 14 · 4	370 · 7 15 · 6 23 · 6 5 · 5 172 · 8 35 · 3 19 · 5 32 · 7 25 · 5 30 · 8 9 · 4	141 · 1 § 4 · 1 1 · 7 45 · 8 42 · 4 11 · 2 13 · 4 11 · 7 6 · 0 4 · 2	511.8 16.2 27.7 7.2 218.6 77.7 30.7 46.1 37.2 36.8 13.6	370.9 15.6 23.5 5.5 172.3 35.4 19.6 33.0 25.7 30.9 9.4	141 · 2 § 4·1 1·7 45·8 42·4 11·1 13·5 11·8 5·9 4·3	512 · 1 16·2 27·6 7·2 218·1 77·8 30·7 46·5 37·5 37·5 36·8 13·7	371.8 15.6 23.5 5.5 172.6 35.9 19.7 33.0 25.6 30.9 9.5	142 · 1	513.9 16.2 27.6 7.2 218.4 79.0 30.8 46.5 37.7 36.8 13.7
Metal manufacture	542 · 6 270 · 7 48 · 6 106 · 0 48 · 4 68 · 9	75 · 7 25 · 9 8 · 7 14 · 1 11 · 2 15 · 8	618·3 296·6 57·3 120·1 59·6 84·7	513.0 255.8 47.5 98.2 47.2 64.3	71 · 9 25 · 0 8 · 6 13 · 2 10 · 4 14 · 7	584·9 280·8 56·1 111·4 57·6 79·0	511.7 255.7 47.4 97.6 46.8 64.2	71 · 5 24 · 9 8 · 6 13 · 1 10 · 3 14 · 6	583 · 2 280 · 6 56 · 0 110 · 7 57 · 1 78 · 8	511 · 2 255 · 7 47 · 7 97 · 2 46 · 7 63 · 9	71 · 7 25 · 2 8 · 6 13 · 0 10 · 3 14 · 6	582.9 280.9 56.3 110.2 57.0 78.5
Engineering and electrical goods 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 Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	33.0 80.9 54.9 36.5 43.3	635 · 9 5 · 3 14 · 6 17 · 3 6 · 3 8 · 7 3 · 6 7 · 6 18 · 3 65 · 8 18 · 7 6 · 2 55 · 7 48 · 8 8 · 6 59 · 0 22 · 4 39 · 4 134 · 7 24 · 3 70 · 6	2,314.9 38.3 95.5 72.2 42.8 52.0 31.1 60.7 62.1 366.7 161.5 26.0 248.5 137.2 15.5 137.2 15.5 232.3 65.9 92.1 301.3 301.3 301.3 3152.9	1,632 · 1 31.8 79·2 54.3 35·4 41·3 26·9 50·3 45·2 293·0 136·8 18·4 187·4 87·4 87·4 87·4 6·5 164·8 42·2 51·4 167·2 33·8 78·8	597.6 5.1 14.3 16.7 6.1 8.0 3.6 7.1 18.0 63.4 18.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.1 53.2 20.8 37.0 126.3 21.1 64.7	2,229 · 7 36 · 9 93 · 5 71 · 0 41 · 5 49 · 3 30 · 5 57 · 4 63 · 2 356 · 4 155 · 2 23 · 8 240 · 5 134 · 6 14 · 6 218 · 0 63 · 0 88 · 4 293 · 5 54 · 9 143 · 5	1,630 · 2 31 · 7 78 · 7 54 · 2 27 · 0 50 · 1 45 · 2 292 · 8 137 · 6 18 · 3 187 · 1 87 · 3 6 · 6 164 · 1 42 · 2 51 · 3 167 · 8 33 · 6 78 · 1	595 · 1 5 · 1 14 · 2 16 · 5 6 · 1 8 · 0 3 · 6 7 · 0 18 · 1 63 · 1 18 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 0 46 · 9 8 · 1 5 · 3 5 · 0 46 · 9 8 · 1 18 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3 0 46 · 9 8 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 8 8 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 8 8 · 1 5 · 1 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 4 20 · 7 37 · 1 126 · 7 37 · 1 37 · 1 126 · 7 37 · 1 37 · 1	2,225 · 3 36 · 8 92 · 9 70 · 7 41 · 4 49 · 2 30 · 6 57 · 1 63 · 3 355 · 9 23 · 6 240 · 1 134 · 2 14 · 7 217 · 1 62 · 9 88 · 4 294 · 2 54 · 4 141 · 9	1,634 · 4 31 · 7 78 · 8 54 · 1 35 · 3 41 · 0 27 · 1 50 · 2 45 · 3 293 · 7 137 · 9 18 · 2 187 · 5 88 · 1 6 · 6 164 · 1 42 · 2 51 · 1 169 · 8 33 · 6 78 · 1	594.6 5.0 14.3 16.5 6.1 8.0 3.6 7.0 18.1 63.0 18.4 5.3 52.6 47.1 7.8 5.3 1 20.4 37.0 127.3 21.0 63.0	2,229.0 36.7 93.1 70.6 41.4 49.0 30.7 57.2 63.4 356.7 156.3 240.1 135.2 14.4 217.2 62.6 88.1 297.1 240.6 141.1

* 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.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (contin

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 815

Industry	August	1966*		June 196	7*		July 196	7*		August	1967*	
Increase A	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	143.4	11.6 8.5 3.1	198 · 9 151 · 9 47 · 0	183 · 1 142 · 8 40 · 3	11.7 8.7 3.0	194 · 8 151 · 5 43 · 3	182 · 8 142 · 9 39 · 9	11.6 8.6 3.0	194 · 4 151 · 5 42 · 9	182 · 0 142 · 4 39 · 6	11·4 8·5 2·9	193 · 4 150 · 9 42 · 5
Vehicles	209·7 32·1 39·4	113.7 61.1 7.1 38.3 2.9 2.2 2.1	845 · 4 489 · 3 26 · 2 248 · 0 35 · 0 41 · 6 5 · 3	697 · 1 391 · 1 17 · 8 216 · 1 30 · 2 39 · 0 2 · 9	107 · 5 55 · 6 6 · 5 38 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 1 1 · 7	804 · 6 446 · 7 24 · 3 254 · 8 33 · 1 41 · 1 4 · 6	694.8 389.4 17.8 216.0 30.1 38.6 2.9	107 · 3 55 · 5 6 · 4 38 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 1 1 · 7	802 · 1 444 · 9 24 · 2 254 · 8 32 · 9 40 · 7 4 · 6	692 · 5 387 · 1 17 · 7 216 · 7 30 · 1 38 · 1 2 · 8	107 · 3 55 · 2 6 · 4 39 · 2 2 · 8 2 · 1 1 · 6	799 · 8 442 · 3 24 · 1 255 · 9 32 · 9 40 · 2 4 · 4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements	7.3	203 · 2 8 · 6 6 · 2 17 · 2 10 · 6 21 · 3 11 · 8 127 · 5	593 · 6 24 · 6 13 · 5 45 · 3 44 · 7 38 · 6 28 · 1 398 · 8	371 · 9 15 · 8 6 · 7 27 · 9 32 · 7 16 · 4 16 · 0 256 · 4	188 · 2 8 · 5 5 · 7 15 · 3 9 · 9 20 · 3 11 · 4 117 · 1	560 · 1 24 · 3 12 · 4 43 · 2 42 · 6 36 · 7 27 · 4 373 · 5	370 · 2 15 · 7 6 · 6 27 · 8 32 · 6 16 · 7 15 · 8 255 · 0	187 · 2 8 · 5 15 · 2 9 · 9 20 · 4 11 · 2 116 · 5	557 · 4 24 · 2 12 · 1 43 · 0 42 · 5 37 · 1 27 · 0 37 1 · 5	371 · 1 15 · 7 27 · 8 32 · 7 16 · 9 16 · 1 255 · 2	186 · 3 8 · 3 5 · 5 15 · 1 9 · 9 20 · 3 11 · 2 116 · 0	557 · 4 24 · 0 12 · 2 42 · 9 42 · 6 37 · 2 27 · 3 371 · 2
Textiles	40.7 85.3	393.5 8.0 57.6 50.0 88.4 8.2 6.1 92.0 4.0 17.8 13.3 19.3 21.1 7.7	758 · 9 45 · 6 96 · 5 90 · 7 173 · 7 16 · 8 10 · 5 133 · 5 7 · 6 41 · 9 21 · 3 28 · 8 65 · 4 26 · 6	341 · 2 34 · 5 35 · 7 35 · 3 79 · 8 8 · 3 4 · 2 40 · 4 3 · 4 22 · 8 7 · 7 9 · 5 42 · 5 42 · 5	352.0 7.3 49.6 42.1 78.6 7.5 5.6 84.2 3.6 16.5 12.2 17.5 20.1 7.2	693 · 2 41 · 8 85 · 3 77 · 4 158 · 4 158 · 4 158 · 4 158 · 4 158 · 4 9 · 8 124 · 6 7 · 0 39 · 3 19 · 9 27 · 0 62 · 6 24 · 3	340 · 3 34 · 4 35 · 7 35 · 2 79 · 8 8 · 2 40 · 2 3 · 3 22 · 8 7 · 9 9 · 4 42 · 1 17 · 1	349 · 2 49 · 3 41 · 7 77 · 7 7 · 5 5 · 3 83 · 6 3 · 6 16 · 4 12 · 5 17 · 4 19 · 9 7 · 1	689 · 5 41 · 6 85 · 0 76 · 9 157 · 5 123 · 8 6 · 9 39 · 2 20 · 4 26 · 8 62 · 0 24 · 2	341 · 0 34·2 35·0 79·7 8·2 40·3 3·3 23·1 7·9 9·4 42·2 17·3	348.6 7.2 49.1 41.5 77.4 5.3 83.6 3.6 16.6 12.4 17.5 19.8 7.2	689.6 41.4 85.3 76.5 157.1 15.6 9.5 123.9 6.9 39.7 20.3 26.9 62.0 24.5
Leather, leather goods and fur . Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery . Leather goods . Fur .	33 · 6 20 · 2 9 · 1 4 · 3	25 · 7 5 · 9 15 · 5 4 · 3	59 · 3 26 · 1 24 · 6 8 · 6	31 · 3 19 · 0 8 · 4 3 · 9	23 · 1 5 · 5 14 · 0 3 · 6	54·4 24·5 22·4 7·5	31 · 3 18 · 9 8 · 5 3 · 9	22.7 5.4 13.8 3.5	54·0 24·3 22·3 7·4	31 · 4 19 · 0 8 · 5 3 · 9	22 · 8 5 · 4 13 · 9 3 · 5	54·2 24·4 22·4 7·4
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear	140 · 2 7 · 7 31 · 3 18 · 0 6 · 5 15 · 6 3 · 8 8 · 8 48 · 5	385 · 9 22 · 6 87 · 3 44 · 7 37 · 7 95 · 5 8 · 1 32 · 1 57 · 9	526 .1 30.3 118.6 62.7 44.2 111.1 11.9 40.9 106.4	133 · 2 7 · 3 30 · 2 16 · 4 7 · 0 14 · 8 3 · 8 8 · 6 45 · 1	361 · 2 21 · 1 83 · 1 40 · 9 33 · 4 91 · 0 7 · 8 30 · 8 53 · 1	494 .4 28.4 113.3 57.3 40.4 105.8 11.6 39.4 98.2	132.5 7.2 30.1 16.5 7.0 14.8 3.7 8.3 44.9	356 · 6 20 · 8 82 · 2 40 · 9 32 · 8 89 · 7 7 · 8 29 · 8 52 · 6	489 · 1 28 · 0 112 · 3 57 · 4 39 · 8 104 · 5 11 · 5 38 · 1 97 · 5	132.6 7.3 29.9 16.4 7.1 14.9 3.8 8.4 44.8	357 · 3 20 · 8 81 · 9 41 · 0 33 · 1 90 · 1 7 · 7 30 · 1 52 · 6	489 · 9 28 · 1 111 · 8 57 · 4 40 · 2 105 · 0 11 · 5 38 · 5 97 · 4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	269.8 62.5 30.3 60.5 16.3 100.2	79 · 9 6 · 9 35 · 1 20 · 3 1 · 6 16 · 0	349 · 7 69 · 4 65 · 4 80 · 8 17 · 9 116 · 2	261 · 7 58 · 1 29 · 3 58 · 9 16 · 2 99 · 2	76 · 5 6 · 3 34 · 0 19 · 2 1 · 6 15 · 4	338 · 2 64 · 4 63 · 3 78 · 1 17 · 8 114 · 6	263 · 4 58 · 5 29 · 4 59 · 2 16 · 3 100 · 0	76 · 2 6 · 3 33 · 7 19 · 2 1 · 6 15 · 4	339 · 6 64 · 8 63 · 1 78 · 4 17 · 9 115 · 4	263 · 9 59 · 2 29 · 4 58 · 8 16 · 3 100 · 2	75 .9 6.3 33.4 19.2 1.6 15.4	339 · 8 65 · 5 62 · 8 78 · 0 17 · 9 115 · 6
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	231.9 83.9 78.3 9.2 27.8 18.1 14.6	59 ·1 3·8 21·1 8·1 4·9 5·5 5·7	291 · 0 97 · 7 99 · 4 17 · 3 32 · 7 23 · 6 20 · 3	218·9 81·8 71·7 8·4 26·9 16·6 13·5	54·9 13·6 18·6 7·3 4·8 5·3 5·3	273 · 8 95 · 4 90 · 3 15 · 7 31 · 7 21 · 9 18 · 8	218·3 81·7 71·4 8·5 26·6 16·6 13·5	54·9 13·6 18·6 7·3 4·8 5·3 5·3	273 · 2 95 · 3 90 · 0 15 · 8 31 · 4 21 · 9 18 · 8	220 · 3 82 · 8 71 · 9 8 · 5 26 · 8 16 · 7 13 · 6	55 · 1 13 · 7 18 · 8 7 · 3 4 · 8 5 · 3 5 · 2	275 · 4 96 · 5 90 · 7 15 · 8 31 · 6 22 · 0 18 · 8
Paper, printing and publishing	423 · 5 77 · 0 34 · 5 38 · 0 109 · 4 164 · 6	223 · 7 21 · 2 32 · 4 37 · 9 33 · 4 98 · 8	647 · 2 98 · 2 66 · 9 75 · 9 142 · 8 263 · 4	415 · 1 74 · 7 32 · 5 37 · 3 108 · 2 162 · 4	212 .0 20.3 29.6 35.3 32.8 94.0	627 · 1 95 · 0 62 · 1 72 · 6 141 · 0 256 · 4	415 · 8 75 · 1 32 · 9 37 · 3 107 · 9 162 · 6	211.9 20.3 29.6 35.4 32.7 93.9	627 · 7 95 · 4 62 · 5 72 · 7 140 · 6 256 · 5	417 · 0 75 · 3 33 · 1 37 · 6 108 · 0 163 · 0	213 · 9 20 · 4 29 · 6 35 · 9 33 · 0 95 · 0	630 · 9 95 · 7 62 · 7 73 · 5 141 · 0 258 · 0
Other manufacturing industries . Rubber . Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. . Brushes and brooms . Toys, games and sports equipment . Miscellaneous stationers' goods . Plastics moulding and fabricating . Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .	011	134.9 36.7 2.4 7.2 26.5 6.1 41.1 14.9	341 · 3 131 · 1 11 · 7 14 · 3 40 · 8 11 · 4 95 · 4 36 · 6	200 · 4 91 · 3 8·7 7·0 13·9 5·2 53·2 21 · 1	128 · 6 35 · 3 2 · 2 7 · 0 25 · 6 5 · 8 38 · 8 13 · 9	329 · 0 126 · 6 10 · 9 14 · 0 39 · 5 11 · 0 92 · 0 35 · 0	200 · 8 91 · 3 8 · 7 13 · 7 5 · 3 53 · 7 21 · 1	128 · 5 35 · 0 2 · 2 7 · 0 26 · 0 5 · 7 38 · 9 13 · 7	329 · 3 126 · 3 10 · 9 14 · 0 39 · 7 11 · 0 92 · 6 34 · 8	200 · 9 91 · 0 8 · 7 6 · 9 13 · 9 5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 4 · 0 21 · 1	127 · 4 34 · 0 2 · 2 7 · 0 26 · 2 5 · 8 38 · 8 13 · 4	328 · 3 125 · 0 10 · 9 13 · 9 40 · 1 11 · 1 92 · 8 34 · 5
Construction	1,568.2	92.8	1,661 · 0	1,522.2	92.8	1,615.0	1,522.2	92.8	1,615-0	1,536-2	92.8	1,629.0
Gas, electricity and water.	396 ·1 105·0 221·7 42·4	55 · 2 18 · 6 33 · 0 3 · 6	424 · 3 123 · 6 254 · 7 46 · 0	369 · 8 106 · 8 220 · 9 42 · 1	56.5 19.4 33.3 3.8	426 · 3 126 · 2 254 · 2 45 · 9	368 · 7 106 · 1 220 · 3 42 · 3	56·4 19·4 33·2 3·8	425 · 1 125 · 5 253 · 5 46 · 1	368 · 9 106 · 2 220 · 2 42 · 5	57 · 1 19 · 7 33 · 5 3 · 9	426 · 0 125 · 9 253 · 7 46 · 4

* 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

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ned ingures 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 19th August, 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 1,717,700, or about 29.9 per cent. of all operatives, each working about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 76,800 or 1.3 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.

	OP	ERATIVE		ING			O	PERATIV	ES ON SH	IORT-TI	ME		
	5 ga	OVER	Hours	of over- worked		off for week	Work	ing part o	of week	sk Total			
ndustry	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	Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives		ost Averag
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	Company of	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	1 in all and	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	A State
ood, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Brewing and malting	184·5 36·3 30·2	33 · 2 34 · 5 49 · 3	1,821 336 328	9.9 9.2 10.9	0·1 0·1	4·2 2·6	0.6 0.1 0.1	6·8 0·4 0·7	11.8 5.2 13.4	0·7 0·1 0·1	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	11+1 3+1 0+7	16·3 21·3 13·4
Chemicals and allied industries.	71 · 5 32 · 1	25 · 0 26 · 5	759 365	10·6 11·4	<u>0·2</u>	7.5 1.9	<u>0·1</u>	<u>0·5</u>	4·7 —	0·3 0·1	0.1	8·0 1·9	27·8 34·0
Icon and steel (general) . Iron castings, etc. . Light metals .	105 · 4 28 · 4 31 · 1 11 · 2	24 · 6 13 · 8 36 · 6 26 · 5	950 272 267 95	9.0 9.6 8.6 8.5	0·1 	2·3 1·8 0·5	11 · 1 4·2 5·5 1·0	97 · 4 38 · 4 46 · 3 10 · 3	8.8 9.0 8.4 10.8	11 · 1 4 · 3 5 · 5 1 · 0	2.6 2.1 6.5 2.2	99 · 7 40 · 2 46 · 8 10 · 3	9.0 9.4 8.5 10.8
ngineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc	553 · 4 394 · 7 158 · 8	38·5 43·9 29·6	4,531 3,280 1,251	8·2 8·3 7·9	Ξ	1.7 1.0 0.8	4·7 2·5 2·2	52 · 4 22 · 1 30 · 5	11 · 1 8 · 8 13 · 9	4·7 2·5 2·2	0·3 0·3 0·4	54·1 22·9 31·2	11.5 9.2 14.2
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	173 · 8 99 · 0 60 · 2	31 · 8 29 · 5 43 · 3	1,256 681 459	7·2 6·9 7·6	0 · 1 0 · 1	4·1 3·5 0·5	15·4 15·0 0·1	143·9 138·3 2·2	9·4 9·2 16·0	15.5 15.0 0.2	2.8 4.5 0.1	148·0 141·8 2·7	9.6 9.4 18.2
letal goods not elsewhere specified .	135 . 9	33·2	1,100	8.1		0.5	3.5	33.0	9.4	3 · 5	0.9	33.5	9.5
extiles	91 · 9 15 · 9 23 · 6 9 · 5 15 · 5	16·4 11·2 18·1 9·4 31·8	719 131 184 58 124	7 · 8 8 · 2 7 · 8 6 · 1 8 · 0	3 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 7 0 · 9 0 · 1	130 · 4 39 · 8 30 · 6 38 · 3 3 · 7	19·1 8·7 2·8 5·5 1·3	180 · 2 79 · 2 26 · 2 48 · 0 20 · 4	9·4 9·1 9·4 8·7 15·3	22 · 2 9 · 8 3 · 5 6 · 4 I · 4	4.0 6.9 2.7 6.4 2.9	310 · 6 119 · 1 56 · 8 86 · 2 24 · 1	14.0 12.2 16.2 13.4 17.0
eather, leather goods and fur	8·2	21.8	61	7.4		0.2	0.5	I · 3	6.8	0.2	0.5	1.7	8.7
lothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Footwear	29·3 6·3 7·6	7·5 7·0 9·2	144 30 33	4·9 4·8 4·4	0.6 0.2 0.1	25 · 1 6 · 6 5 · 4	14·5 2·7 9·5	106·5 30·6 61·1	7·4 11·2 6·4	15·1 2·9 9·7	3·8 3·2 11·7	131 · 5 37 · 2 66 · 5	8·7 12·9 6·9
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	77 · 6	30.9	815	10.5	0 · 1	5.5	0.6	4.4	7.8	0.7	0.3	9.9	14.2
imber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery	74 · 3 30 · 6 21 · 8	38 · 1 43 · 8 32 · 6	600 250 151	8·1 8·2 6·9	0·1 	2·9 	1·3 1·2	12·5	9·4 	1·4 1·2	0·7 1·8	15·4 11·8	11·1 9·8
aper, printing and publishing . Printing and publishing of newspapers,	144.7	35.3	1,205	8.3		0.2	0.4	3.2	8.4	0.4	0 · 1	3.7	9.3
etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	30·0 58·7	41 · 6 36 · 3	220 463	7·3 7·9		d of <u>m</u> itte	unda <u>n</u> iyo a	tend <u>anti</u> r an Sint an		staashari ee	e alminitada e	endered as	
Other manufacturing industries .	67·0	28 · I	608	9.1	0.1	4.9	0.9	8.4	9.0	1.1	0.4	13.3	12.6
otal, all manufacturing industries* .	1,717.7	29.9	14,568	8.5	4.5	189.9	72.3	650.6	9.0	76.8	1.3	840.6	10.9

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 19th August, 1967

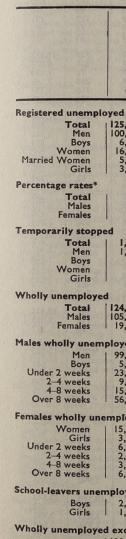
• Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 11th September 1967 was 503,329 (410,272 males and 93,057 females) and 10,316 higher than on 14th August. The seasonally adjusted figure was 562,800 or 2.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in August 1967 and 1.5 per cent. in September 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 4,100 in the four weeks between the August and September counts and by about 12,900 per month on average between June and September.

Between 14th August and 11th September, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 17,569 to 22,385 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 7,053 to 29,665. The total registered unemployed fell by 200 to 555,379, representing $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of employees, the same as in August. The total included 40,010 married women.

Of the 525,714 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 103,747 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 49,147 from 2 to 4 weeks, 79,279 from 4 to 8 weeks and 293,541 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 29.1 per cent. of this total, compared with 32.4 per cent. in August, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks



Wholly unemployed ex (seasonally adjusted)

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 817

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 11TH SEPTEMBER 1967

for 44.2 per cent of the total, compared with 46.9 per cent. in August.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in September 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.

Table 3	Wholly unemployed: Great	Britain:	duration	analysis;
	11th September, 1967			

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	÷	•	39,139 29,494	5,811 4,415	10,675 7,739	3,641 2,833	59,266 44,481
Up to 2			68,633	10,226	18,414	6,474	103,747
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	÷	:	15,705 17,642	2,233 2,243	4,127 4,454	1,322 1,421	23,387 25,760
Over 2, up to 4		1.	33,347	4,476	8,581	2,743	49,147
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	:	•	15,855 36,716	1,640 6,926	3,938 8,779	1,054 4,371	22,487 56,792
Over 4, up to 8		11.2	52,571	8,566	12,717	5,425	79,279
Over 8			239,895	6,329	43,311	4,006	293,541
Total			394,446	29,597	83,023	18,648	525,714
Up to 8-per cent	1.	1	39.2	78.6	47.8	78.5	44.2

 Table 1
 Regional analysis of unemployment: 11th September, 1967

	ury 515 0	i unem	projine		r Septes	moer, 1.		ALL OF	Section 201	Sudden and	and the second second	2. 23 (072)		and success	
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
d	-	e i saa	h			141.1	SSER !!	375.75				all and see	A STATISTICS		
5,959 0,772 6,007 6,013 5,670 3,167	69,609 56,921 2,872 8,434 2,986 1,382	11,054 8,457 505 1,700 701 392	30,298 23,597 1,192 4,646 1,820 863	61,912 47,557 3,435 8,610 3,638 2,310	25,128 19,209 1,282 3,816 1,759 821	46,112 34,739 2,785 6,544 2,610 2,044	77,315 56,892 4,335 13,676 6,528 2,412	55,587 40,981 4,209 7,761 3,758 2,636	82,114 58,016 3,341 18,615 10,455 2,142	39,900 27,629 2,842 7,040 3,071 2,389	555,379 417,849 29,933 88,421 40,010 19,176	38,478 24,970 1,271 11,356 6,729 881	593,857 442,819 31,204 99,777 46,739 20,057	90,315 72,992 4,091 11,099 3,840 2,133	46,698 36,237 2,421 6,614 2,531 1,426
1.6 2.1 0.6	1.5 2.1 0.5	1.8 2.2 1.0	2·2 2·8 1·1	2.6 3.3 1.3	1.7 2.2 0.9	2·2 2·8 1·1	2·5 3·3 1·4	4·2 5·1 2·3	3·7 4·5 2·5	4·0 4·5 2·9	2·4 3·0 1·2	7·5 8·3 6·3	1	1·5 2·1 0·6	1.7 2.2 0.8
1,690 1,606 8 74 2	623 576 	233 54 	325 268 1 49 7	14,146 12,872 60 1,108 106	1,064 803 2 220 39	3,281 2,412 67 711 91	4,973 2,738 31 2,146 58	1,060 700 37 224 99	2,665 1,785 123 679 78	228 165 7 38 18	29,665 23,403 336 5,398 528	1,222 349 13 675 185	30,887 23,752 349 6,073 713	707 644 8 54 1	1,216 1,016 169 31
4,269 5,165 9,104	68,986 59,217 9,769	10,821 8,908 1,913	29,973 24,520 5,453	47,766 38,060 9,706	24,064 19,686 4,378	42,831 35,045 7,786	72,342 58,458 13,884	54,527 44,453 10,074	79,449 59,449 20,000	39,672 30,299 9,373	525,714 424,043 101,671	37,256 25,879 11,377	562,970 449,922 113,048	89,608 76,431 13,177	45,482 37,642 7,840
yed 9,166 5,999 3,407 9,928 5,317 6,513	56,345 2,872 13,276 5,903 8,731 31,307	8,403 505 1,636 703 1,394 5,175	23,329 1,191 4,110 1,987 3,190 15,233	34,685 3,375 6,970 3,460 5,876 21,754	18,406 1,280 3,300 1,728 2,769 11,889	32,327 2,718 7,053 3,420 5,485 19,087	54,154 4,304 11,579 5,458 8,693 32,728	40,281 4,172 7,518 3,337 7,048 26,550	56,231 3,218 8,781 5,479 7,293 37,896	27,464 2,835 4,505 2,323 4,072 19,399	394,446 29,597 78,859 37,823 61,137 246,224	24,621 1,258 2,830 1,939 3,255 17,855	419,067 30,855 81,689 39,762 64,392 264,079	72,348 4,083 16,998 7,408 11,191 40,834	35,221 2,421 8,045 3,223 5,520 20,854
5,939 3,165 6,634 2,333 3,441 6,696	8,387 1,382 3,595 1,208 1,755 3,211	1,551 362 520 220 407 766	4,597 856 1,535 592 893 2,433	7,502 2,204 2,135 1,047 1,885 4,639	3,596 782 1,017 506 893 1,962	5,833 1,953 2,162 956 1,568 3,100	11,530 2,354 3,667 1,646 2,546 6,025	7,537 2,537 2,314 1,113 2,115 4,532	17,936 2,064 3,310 2,080 2,881 11,729	7,002 2,371 1,594 831 1,513 5,435	83,023 18,648 24,888 11,324 18,142 47,317	10,681 696 1,188 1,124 1,758 7,307	93,704 19,344 26,076 12,448 19,900 54,624	11,045 2,132 4,727 1,681 2,457 4,312	6,445 1,395 2,427 872 1,391 3,150
oyed 2,533 1,386	1,180 598	246 182	431 321	1,892 1,232	601 402	1,359 960	1,838 1,063	2,387 1,268	1,003 661	1,481 1,139	13,771 8,614	345 159	14,116 8,773	1,774 974	1,005
	67,208		29,221	44.642	23.061	40 512	69,441	50,872	77,785	37,052	503 220 1	26 752	E40.001.1	.0(.0(0.1	(2.002)
Marine.	ng school	A AN		1,012	20,001	10,512	37,111	50,072	//,/03	37,052	503,329	36,752	540,081	86,860 /	43,883
		-	34,200	47,400	25,200	44,000	74,500	56,800	85,400	41,100	562,800	39,900	-	101,800	52,100
as une	mployed	expressed	as a per	centage d	of the est	imated	WARE THE	and the second second			AND PERSONNEL		CONTRACTOR OF		

* Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1966.

 Table 2
 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 11th September, 1967

	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry	WHOL UNEM PLOYE	- Contractor	TEMPO	RARILY	negat line	TOTAL		2323838	TOTAL	entres -
terrill of perdiquent starts at a data' to be	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Female	s Total
Total, all industries and services	424,043 226,715 123,477	101,671 32,532 31,324	23,739 22,379 22,075	5,926 5,693 5,691	447,782 249,094 145,552	107,597 38,225 37,015	555,379 287,319 182,567	474,023 263,788 151,415	119,834 44,586 43,257	593,857 308,374 194,672
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,646 8,018 411 2,217	1,005 969 27 9	757 48 25 684	32 32 —	11,403 8,066 436 2,901	1,037 1,001 27 9	12,440 9,067 463 2,910	13,887 10,409 479 2,999	1,123 1,086 27 10	15,010 11,495 506 3,009
Mining and quarrying	10,651 9,487 478 272 414	189 140 15 6 28	197 197 		10,848 9,684 478 272 414	189 140 15 6 28	11,037 9,824 493 278 442	11,024 9,696 609 293 426	193 140 19 6 28	11,217 9,836 628 299 454
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	11,575 508 2,594 532 1,204 598 310 790 930	4,353 77 676 377 528 189 53 575 642	72 1 3 	24 	11,647 509 2,597 532 1,267 598 310 793 930	4,377 77 677 378 542 189 53 579 643	16,024 586 3,274 910 1,809 787 363 1,372 1,573	12,324 580 2,728 542 1,409 659 313 813 1,018	5,160 87 734 401 639 238 55 598 791	17,484 667 3,462 943 2,048 897 368 1,411 1,809
Animal and poultry foods		74 266 199 529 168			630 504 1,328 1,174 475	74 269 199 529 168	704 773 1,527 1,703 643	646 518 1,351 1,241 506	79 275 206 554 503	725 793 1,557 1,795 1,009
Mineral oil refining	3,252 468 323 639	1,425 4 75 10 370 355 295 94 119 68 35	8 	6 	7,148 252 923 131 3,254 470 323 640 498 418 239	1,431 4 75 10 370 358 295 94 119 71 35	8,579 256 998 141 3,624 828 618 734 617 489 274	7,277 252 932 131 3,349 474 323 645 509 419 243	1,461 4 76 12 379 364 297 99 122 73 35	8,738 256 1,008 143 3,728 838 620 744 631 492 278
Metal manufacture . .	5,494	823 262 59 224 105 173	7,131 2,159 435 4,019 415 103	111 56 13 39 2 1	18,583 7,653 1,347 6,956 1,137 1,490	934 318 72 263 107 174	19,517 7,971 1,419 7,219 1,244 1,664	18,673 7,689 1,357 6,984 1,147 1,496	939 318 72 263 110 176	19,61 2 8,007 1,429 7,247 1,257 1,672
Engineering and electrical goods	27,678 492 1,423 817 446 652 339 922 480 6,207 2,588 364 3,153 899 144 1,907 791 1,072 2,300 1,223	6,326 34 176 86 45 84 30 62 154 740 121 48 398 373 226 596 159 531 1,344 445 674	1,099 2 455 18 5 58 3 156 46 8 157 2 42 3 29 40 75	341 43 3 4 - 35 3 4 8 31 4 18	28,777 494 1,878 835 451 710 339 925 480 6,363 2,634 372 3,310 899 146 1,949 794 1,072 2,329 1,263 1,534	6,667 34 219 89 45 98 30 62 154 775 124 48 466 373 226 600 177 531 1,475 449 692	35,444 528 2,097 924 496 808 369 987 634 7,138 2,758 420 3,776 1,272 372 2,549 971 1,603 3,804 1,712 2,226	30,161 508 1,897 843 462 859 346 932 494 6,458 2,655 375 3,457 910 147 2,004 814 1,089 3,068 1,291 1,552	7,347 36 229 91 45 121 30 62 176 788 126 51 506 400 228 643 214 643 1,754 487 717	37,508 544 2,126 934 507 980 376 994 670 7,246 2,781 426 3,963 1,310 375 2,647 1,028 1,732 4,822 1,778 2,269
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,974 7,867 1,107	220 175 45	152 143 9	5 	9,126 8,010 1,116	225 180 45	9,351 8,190 1,161	10,190 8,859 1,331	242 196 46	10,432 9,055 1,377
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	6,582 474 1,641 769 655	969 565 85 236 18 27 38	7,645 7,450 1 163 <u>3</u> 28	261 252 1 3 — 5	17,884 14,032 475 1,804 769 658 146	1,230 817 86 239 18 27 43	19,114 14,849 561 2,043 787 685 189	18,194 14,130 475 2,004 771 668 146	1,280 829 88 273 19 27 44	19,474 14,959 563 2,277 790 695 190
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	551 207	2,576 160 136 90 229 82 1,779	1,363 6 38 176 6 22 1,115	202 11 54 6 131	12,641 557 245 645 553 309 379 9,953	2,778 160 111 190 90 229 88 1,910	15,419 717 356 835 643 538 467 11,863	12,784 562 247 653 561 340 380 10,041	2,831 165 117 190 90 236 93 1,940	15,615 727 364 843 651 576 473 11,981
Fextiles	9,336 403 1,472 1,217 2,451 551 178 651 64 408 165	4,958 112 796 833 994 143 161 805 36 271 126	3,245 330 1,649 559 11 450 4 16 3	3,206 256 1,568 554 19 8 658 3 20 13	12,581 403 1,802 2,866 3,010 562 178 1,101 68 424 168 349	8,164 112 1,052 2,401 1,548 162 169 1,463 39 291 139 315	20,745 515 2,854 5,267 4,558 724 347 2,564 107 715 307 664	13,749 447 2,208 3,088 3,078 568 214 1,165 71 512 180	10,194 135 1,625 2,756 1,696 163 211 1,614 74 342 154	23,94 3 582 3,833 5,844 4,774 731 425 2,775 145 854 334 1,226

1

Table 2 (continued)

A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Derstrong a	N XMEN IN	GR	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
Industry	WHOL UNEM PLOYE	D*	STOPPI			TOTAL			TOTAL	
Leather, leather goods and fur	984 616 275 93	Females 341 104 196 41	Males 52 40 12	Females	Males 1,036 656 275 105	354 110 199 45	Total 1,390 766 474 150	Hales	Females 398 140 211 47	I,504 848 494 162
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	639 123	4,500 223 1,175 444 459 1,131 72 423 573	235 9 33 16 2 13 41 11 11	1,177 29 548 63 5 144 60 203 125	3,176 172 515 655 125 356 145 241 967	5,677 252 1,723 507 464 1,275 132 626 698	8,853 424 2,238 1,162 589 1,631 277 867 1,665	3,291 177 542 657 166 366 148 249 986	7,908 313 2,231 532 1,572 1,544 158 771 787	132 11,199 490 2,773 1,189 1,738 1,910 306 1,020 1,773
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6,419 1,900 871 1,494 150 2,004	851 141 295 278 14 123	293 4 268 10 —	260 1 259 	6,712 1,904 1,139 1,504 150 2,015	I,III 142 554 278 14 123	7,823 2,046 1,693 1,782 164 2,138	6,967 2,042 1,157 1,513 156 2,099	1,154 150 574 283 17 130	8,121 2,192 1,731 1,796 173 2,229
Timber, furniture, etc.	5,724 1,946 2,247 237 484 477 333	654 158 207 92 47 82 68	393 3 371 4 8 3 4	42 3 26 4 I 3 5	6,117 1,949 2,618 241 492 480 337	696 161 233 96 48 85 73	6,813 2,110 2,851 337 540 565 410	6,341 2,030 2,731 246 499 488 347	723 168 247 97 50 86 75	7,064 2,198 2,978 343 549 574 422
Paper, printing and publishingPaper and boardCardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing casesManufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specifiedPrinting, publishing of newspapers and periodicalsOther printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	1,241 520 518 1,143	1,737 317 334 282 248 556	324 14 4 3 204 99	11 5 3 1 2	5,175 1,255 524 521 1,347 1,528	1,748 322 337 283 248 558	6,923 1,577 861 804 1,595 2,086	5,275 1,265 568 528 1,374 1,540	1,879 331 400 289 269 590	7,154 1,596 968 817 1,643 2,130
Other manufacturing industries	1,857 320 139 411	1,591 365 62 73 366 79 450 196	63 49 12	32 25 — 2 — 2 — 3 2	4,949 1,906 320 139 411 155 1,503 515	1,623 390 62 73 368 79 453 198	6,572 2,296 382 212 779 234 1,956 713	5,083 1,966 326 145 433 155 1,526 532	1,741 417 62 87 418 87 468 202	6,824 2,383 388 232 851 242 1,994 734
Construction	88,360	758	99	2	88,459	760	89,219	96,917	859	97,776
Gas. electricity and water .	4,227 1,916 1,861 450	261 84 159 18	8 2 4 2		4,235 1,918 1,865 452	261 84 159 18	4,496 2,002 2,024 470	4,432 2,010 1,950 472	277 90 168 19	4,709 2,100 2,118 491
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	30,420 6,785 3,341 6,174 6,046 1,916 525 3,942 1,691	1,991 254 675 127 95 15 75 497 253	312 3 4 9 39 239 4 14	8 	30,732 6,788 3,345 6,183 6,085 2,155 525 3,946 1,705	1,999 254 678 129 95 16 75 499 253	32,731 7,042 4,023 6,312 6,180 2,171 600 4,445 1,958	33,031 6,930 4,203 6,445 6,393 2,546 536 4,195 1,783	2,103 258 703 135 108 18 81 535 265	35,134 7,188 4,906 6,580 6,501 2,564 617 4,730 2,048
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	39,234 11,153 19,592 3,931	16,989 2,432 14,056 191	89 24 28 24	46 11 32	39,323 11,177 19,620 3,955	17,035 2,443 14,088	56,358 13,620 33,708 4,146	41,413 11,770 20,568 4,351	18,981 2,753 15,660 227	60,394 14,523 36,228 4,578
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	4,558	.310	13	3	4,571	313	4,884	4,724	341	5,065
Professional and scientific services . Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services	8,195 8,205 405 3,401 289 2,864 173 1,073	1,222 6,725 183 1,979 286 3,924 52 301	4 9 5 3 1	44 	8,199 8,214 405 3,406 289 2,867 173 1,074	1,223 6,769 183 2,016 286 3,929 52 303	9,422 14,983 588 5,422 575 6,796 225 1,377	8,350 8,486 412 3,507 295 2,979 197 1,096	1,333 7,591 204 2,262 328 4,393 79 325	9,683 16,077 616 5,769 623 7,372 276 1,421
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. Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Other services	35,330 3,095 2,091 1,251 13,402 1,049 428 6,648 306 947 862 5,251	16,957 1,030 340 351 7,814 1,147 335 1,157 26 885 2,311 1,561	155 13 12 3 28 1 15 15 1 3 5 74	91 7 5 4 32 2 2 4 21 14	35,485 3,108 2,103 1,254 13,430 1,050 428 6,663 307 950 867 5,325	17,048 1,037 345 355 7,846 1,149 335 1,159 26 889 2,332 1,575	52,533 4,145 2,448 1,609 21,276 2,199 763 7,822 333 1,839 3,199 6,900	36,902 3,202 2,163 1,382 13,945 1,121 438 6,919 327 989 951 5,465	18,554 1,067 353 364 8,364 1,253 370 1,216 27 977 977 2,881 1,682	55,456 4,269 2,516 1,746 22,309 2,374 808 8,135 354 1,966 3,832 7,147
Public administration National government service	22,048 8,801 13,247	2,982 1,524 1,458	34 7 27	11 2 9	22,082 8,808 13,274	2,993 1,526 1,467	25,075 10,334 14,741	23,136 9,279 13,857	3,299 1,722 1,577	26,435 11,001 15,434
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,427	118	-		1,427	118	1,545	1,495	121	1,616
Other persons not classified by industry	41,823 28,052 13,771	21,150 12,536 8,614	E	=	41,823 28,052 13,771	21,150 12,536 8,614	62,973 40,588 22,385	43,535 29,419 14,116	22,143 13,370 8,773	65,678 42,789 22,889

* The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (3,820 males and 141 females in Great Britain and 4,178 males and 185 females in the United Kingdom).

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 employment 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 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

persons on registers mber 1967

(by Region)-continued

18,567 409 586 7,743 1,146 1,187 461 1,87 405 893 2,229 1,307 2,15 483 5,357 977 2,421 3,357 977 2,421 3,367 2,272 4,423 597

2,252 4,406 668 2,460 1,651 453 535 1,070 5,233 805 5,348 1,266 1,969 1,287 6,065 1,264

2,009 220 584 1,608 390 2,892 1,307 381 1,108 845 6,054 659

rarily

stoppe (inc. in total)

4,067

60 2,155 74

10

centage rate of

2.6 0.7 2.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 2.5 1.0 1.9 1.2 2.4 2.0

unem-ploy-ment*

Boys and girls under 18

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas

		ers of per Septemb		registers				Numbe at 11th	
	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	Wom 18 and over
INCIPAL TOWNS A	ND DISTR	ICTS (b)	Region)				PRINCIPAL TOWNS AN		RICTS
uth East	- Part Barr	1.1.12			N. 4. 18		East Midlands		
Greater London Aldershot Aylesbury Basildon Bedford Brantwood Brentwood Brighton and Hove Caterham Chatham Chelmsford Crawley Dartford	56,921 173 198 985 579 1,885 179 264 1,805 359 1,171 407 646 135 326 491	8,434 33 42 110 116 229 23 34 304 44 304 44 341 59 144 28 36 13	4,254 48 40 213 117 73 21 87 48 288 65 80 47 43 10	69,609 254 280 1,308 812 2,187 202 319 2,196 451 1,800 531 870 210 405 514	623 	1.5 0.8 0.9 3.6 1.5 2.1 0.7 1.1 2.4 1.2 2.5 1.1 2.0 0.6 1.2 1.7	†Chesterfield Corby †Derby *Derby Leicester Loughborough *Mansfield Northampton *Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,434 154 376 1,383 314 2,293 876 248 756 715 4,762 521	34. 31 131 17 5 499 266 8 19 8 755 8
Gravesend	456 745 241 429 828 490 1,409 574 3,124 900 216 877 2,278 1,781 349 268 614 233 313 720	138 107 81 71 100 24 211 173 113 52 66 148 628 147 38 112 521 368 54 81 103 42 60 91	119 132 50 136 29 33 40 92 63 53 89 81 281 133 13 11 74 275 113 62 88 87 99 110 25	314 713 984 372 636 957 315 741 1,674 750 425 744 2,023 4,033 1,180 265 1,063 3,074 2,262 465 437 796 334 483 836	3 4 24 1 59 17 782 34 3 3 1 3	2·3 2·2 1·1 2·1 3·4 0·9 1·2 2·0 1·2 2·0 2·2 2·1 2·7 1·3 0·8 1·0 2·1 3·9 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·2 2·6	<pre> the second se</pre>	15,109 314 391 5,817 904 671 370 627 559 1,043 182 376 393 254 2,455 835 1,824 2,455 835 1,824 2,989 1,815 2,918 499	2,29 5 4 1,111 200 110 77 12 13 300 19 22 77 64 12 31 1 4 14 35 88 88 8
s t Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth	458 597	55 70	22 31	535 698	=	0·8 2·1	Yorkshire and Humberside		
Ipswich Norwich Peterborough	1,027 1,523 514	255 207 339	74 118 188	1,356 1,848 1,041	12 155	2·0 1·9 1·8	†Barnsley †Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster	1,675 3,583 518 1,681	300 497 114 413
uth Western Bath	549 4,798 795 830 809 2,032 389 1,064 539 704 283	104 614 270 127 265 532 124 230 121 74 94	69 322 65 38 149 199 92 159 32 93 33 39	722 5,734 1,130 995 1,223 2,763 605 1,453 692 871 416	10 6 6 6	2·0 2·2 2·3 2·0 2·1 3·0 1·8 2·1 2·2 2·8 1·4	Grimsby Halifax Harrogate Huddersfield Hull Keighley Leeds Mexborough Rotherham Scunthorpe Scunthorpe Yakefield York	I,400 332 369 704 4,159 538 4,237 759 I,485 782 4,969 517 915	12- 6- 29: 54 190 74 310 19: 28: 74: 56 210

2.7 1.2 2.3 3.8 2.7 3.9 1.6 3·0 7·1 5·0 0·8 1·7 1.0 2.1 2.5 2.7 2.2 9 1.3

3.0 2.5 2.1 2.8 2.4 0.9 1.8

1.1 3.1 2.0 4.0 3.2 2.2 4.5 2.2 2.2 1.9

Tempo-rarily stopped (inc. in total)

unem-ploy-ment*

4.0

Numbers of persons on registers at 11th September 1967

Women 18 and over 18 under 18

Men 18 and

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)-continued

over

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas (continued)

Numbe at 11th	all to the second				
Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)-continued

GRI of w

North Western Altrincham Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow-in-Furness Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Botton Burnley Burnley Burnley Chester Chester Chester	479 474 535 2,467 891 1,290 1,567 932 487 487 553 269 580 359 15,462 8,107 1,794 1,408 1,283 1,047 1,128 784 1,262 517 991	56 93 391 597 218 259 711 159 108 160 79 62 179 2,590 919 2,590 919 251 367 367 367 369 406 109 262 237 293	93 52 106 471 75 100 123 12 64 74 131 29 92 2,027 797 797 175 120 152 50 151 27 267 108 70	628 619 1,032 3,535 1,290 1,583 1,926 1,766 658 746 787 479 671 630 20,079 9,823 2,220 1,895 1,822 1,895 1,822 1,466 1,685 920 1,791 862 1,354	2 21 8 70 73 760 73 760 73 	1⋅8 2⋅1 3⋅2 3⋅4 2⋅3 3⋅0 2⋅4 4⋅2 1⋅6 2⋅7 1⋅4 2⋅2 3⋅9 2⋅2 2⋅9 2⋅8 3⋅1 1⋅4 3⋅0
Northern †Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Darlington Durham †Hartlepools †Sunderland †Tees-side †Tyneside †Workington	1,649 799 1,192 1,244 895 1,598 4,548 5,342 13,206 850	217 258 224 247 144 343 577 1,109 2,206 475	197 111 327 117 109 183 885 1,068 2,139 253	2,063 1,168 1,743 1,608 1,148 2,124 6,010 7,519 17,551 1,578		7·3 2·8 4·7 3·1 4·1 5·5 6·1 4·0 4·3 5·7
Scotland†Aberdeen.†Ayr.†Bathgate.†Dumbarton.†Dumfries.	1,587 1,038 792 709 1,003	338 345 283 305 414	58 108 69 139 136	1,983 1,491 1,144 1,153 1,553	20 20 42 208	1 · 9 3 · 8 3 · 4 4 · 4 5 · 5

2,712 2,251 4,521 2,331 25,946 2,864 5,985 1,620 1,298 2,469 8,858 2,469 8,858 2,412 792 1,159 168 190 276 98 1,483 223 500 88 70 121 829 125 60 98 34 204 13 136 347 2,074 1,275 3,650 1,171 20,343 1,885 4,616 992 802 1,469 5,185 1,773 648 773 470 786 595 1,062 4,120 756 869 540 426 879 2,844 514 844 288 2.90985805761056 3.4675345322 TDundee TDundermline tEdinburgh tFalkirk Glasgow tGreenock tHighlands and Islands tIrvine 4 430
 Thrvine
 .

 †Irvine
 .

 †Kilmarnock
 .

 †Kirkcaldy
 .

 †North Lanarkshire
 .

 †Paisley
 .

 †Perth
 .

 †Stirling
 .
 5 245 2 8 13 Wales 2,061 1,107 5,569 2,076 1,652 1,065 2,111 924 1,102 2,217 712 2,570 1,410 Wales +Bargoed +Bridgend +Cardiff +Cardiff +Lanelli +Neath +Neath Pontypridd Port Talbot +Rhondda +Shotton +Swansea 1,289 541 4,182 1,133 1,155 610 1,457 676 582 1,496 440 1,984 1,012 $\begin{array}{c} 7\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 9\end{array}$ 225 319 915 342 115 201 464 154 240 238 84 202 125 547 247 472 601 382 254 190 94 280 483 188 384 273 ----35 14 37 8 9 35 2 †Swansea †Wrexham **DEVELOPMENT AREAS**± 3,864 716 | 277 | 4,857 | 94] 3.5 South Western 2,995 27,532 372 3.4 Merseyside . . 20,453 4,084 6,963 56,844 1,070 4.1 41.675 8.206 Northern . . 5,263 78,114 2,655 4.0 Scottish . . . 54,717 18,134 19,825 5,904 3,703 29,432 187 4.5 Welsh Total all Development

*Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1966. †Figures include those for certain adjacent employment exchange areas details of which appear on page 666 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. (Note: From 14th August 1967, Reading also includes Aldermaston, now detached from Newbury.)

[‡]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.

140,534 37,044 19,201 196,779 4,378

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages

382 to 386), October 1965 (pages 444 to 447) and January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the GAZETTE.

Wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) males and females: actual numbers and numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations. THOUSANDS

Areas

					ember 1967*	Change Aug/Sept*†			
14 1 AB				Actual	Adjusted	Act	ual	Adju	sted
EAT BRITAIN‡ which Males . Females .	410. 213	•		503 410 93	563 461 102	++++++	10 9 2	++	4 5 6
ndard Regions (Jar definitions) outh East ast Anglia f which London and Eascern and So outh Western . Vest Midlands . ast Midlands . orkshire and Humb Jorth Western . Jorthern cotland	l South outhern	East	:ern	120 10 87 44 29 45 23 41 69 51 78 37	 102 52 34 47 25 44 75 57 85 41	+ + ++++ ++++	3 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1	+1++++11	· · 2

* Where no figure is available the sign ... has been used. † The sign — denotes "no change".

		lith Sept	Cha	nge A	ge Aug/Sept†			
Construction of the second state		Actual	Adjusted	Actu	al	Adju	sted	
Industry of previous emp	loyment S.I.C. Orders		and a deline					
Industries covered by the		-						
index of production	II-XVIII	259	295	+	4	+	5	
Manufacturing industries	III-XVI	155	168	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2	++++	1 . In.	
Construction industry .	XVII	89	112	+	2	+	3	
Agriculture, forestry and	and the states					10000		
fishing	States States	12	15	1990	-12.5	1000	101	
Transport and communi-		1000	a second s			1221025	CSS IN	
cation	XIX	32	36	+	1		Lite File	
Distributive trades	XX	56	61	+	100	1000		
Catering, hotels, etc.	MLH 884	21	26	+	1000	D. David St.	2	
	FILH 004	21	20	т			-	
All other industries and	VVI VVIVE	123	131	+	3 '	+	2	
services	XXI-XXIV§	125	131	Ŧ	3	Ŧ	4	
			-					
Northern Ireland		37	40		2201			

‡ Each series is adjusted separately and then rounded so that the sums of their gional, 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 6th September 1967, 155,378 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 246.214 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 9th August, 1967 the figures were 203,313 and 256,010 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 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 wee 9th Augu		Four wee 6th Septe	Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 6th	
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	September 1967 (39 weeks)
Men Women	85,079 49,498	90,877 82,871	67,064 35,839	89,989 86,613	700,155 360,955
Total Adults .	134,577	173,748	102,903	176,602	1,061,110
Boys Girls	34,815 33,921	41,656 40,606	30,058 22,417	34,156 35,456	161,419 133,416
Total Young Persons	68,736	82,262	52,475	69,612	294,835
Total	203,313	256,010	155,378	246,214	1,355,945

Table 2

		during fou ember 1967		ded		Number at 6th Se	s of vacand ptember l	ies remain 967	ing unfilled	1
Industry group	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
Total, all industries and services	. 67,064	30,058	35,839	22,417	155,378	89,989	34,156	86,613	35,456	246,21
Total, index of Production industries	. 45,004	19,194	14,683	9,960	88,841	52,796	17,116	33,069	14,530	117,51
Total, all manufacturing industries	. 26,749	14,442	14,254	9,542	64,987	37,475	12,896	32,242	13,970	96,58
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	. 1,296	. 663	2,202	92	4,253	1,328	1,292	426	332	3,37
Mining and quarrying	. 322 155	565 530	38 15	23 	948 711	3,207 2,936	1,065 963	67 25	51 14	4,39 3,93
Food, drink and tobacco	. 2,624	842	3,314	961	7,741	1,762	726	4,790	1,409	8,68
Chemicals and allied industries	. 1,496	536	674	435	3,141	1,681	503	1,282	511	3,977
Metal manufacture	. 2,165	1,149	305	248	3,867	2,278	1,072	428	210	3,98
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc. Electrical goods and machinery	. 6,804 . 4,925 . 1,879	4,436 3,201 1,235	3,068 1,190 1,878	1,565 678 887	15,873 9,994 5,879	14,511 9,636 4,875	3,802 2,777 1,025	6,920 2,440 4,480	2,123 883 1,240	27,35 15,73 11,62
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	. 1,958	529	69	18	2,574	1,348	262	54	24	1,68
Vehicles	. 1,623	1,249	402	228	3,502	5,238	685	989	217	7,12
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 2,604	1,665	1,191	539	5,999	2,811	1,569	1,676	720	6,77
Cextiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	. 1,215 . 298 . 197	616 124 110	1,139 311 207	1,165 132 187	4,135 865 701	1,334 371 237	879 128 322	3,087 607 859	2,205 365 702	7,50 1,47 2,12
Leather, leather goods and fur	. 152	130	116	119	517	155	166	472	288	1,08
Clothing and footwear	. 452	436	1,435	2,688	5,011	803	534	8,008	3,657	13,00
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. 1,524	409	305	151	2,389	1,330	523	843	386	3,08
limber, furniture, etc	. 1,658	1,305	328	211	3,502	1,793	905	664	365	3,72
Paper, printing and publishing	1,065 770 295	735 283 452	815 530 285	816 353 463	3,431 1,936 1,495	1,147 675 472	775 292 483	1,401 792 609	1,273 573 700	4,59 2,33 2,26
Other manufacturing industries	1,409	405	1,093	398	3,305	1,284	495	1,628	582	3,98
Construction	. 17,338	3,586	277	271	21,472	11,416	2,851	552	388	15,20
as, electricity and water	. 595	601	114	124	1,434	698	304	208	121	1,33
Fransport and communication	3,392	905	493	418	5,208	7,850	836	1,398	448	10,53
Distributive trades	6,013	4,792	4,644	6,255	21,704	6,473	6,639	10,828	9,667	33,60
nsurance, banking and finance	364	384	348	1,325	2,421	1,580	1,612	973	1,586	5,75
rofessional and scientific services	865	585	1,795	1,285	4,530	6,185	2,278	17,635	1,878	27,97
Catering, hotels, etc.	7,013 395 4,371 293	2,543 121 442 266	9,904 346 7,118 559	2,115 102 457 325	21,575 964 12,388 1,443	7,523 400 2,899 216	2,886 162 554 202	19,238 746 9,685 1,470	5,938 130 904 715	35,58 1,43 14,04 2,60
Public administration	3,117 1,482 1,635	992 506 486	1,770 1,358 412	967 506 461	6,846 3,852 2,994	6,254 3,636 2,618	1,497 588 909	3,046 1,783 1,263	1,077 608 469	11,87 6,61 5,25

Region South East . Greater London East Anglia South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humbersid North Western Scotland Wales Great Britain London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern STOPPAGES OF WORK

Table 2 (continued)

days lost exceeded 100.

The aggregate of 353,000 working days lost in September includes 28,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

st	ry	gr	oup	•	

Agriculture, forestry, fish-

ing
Coal mining
All other mining and
quarrying
Food, drink and tobacco .
Chamicala and tobacco .
Chemicals, etc
Metal manufacture
Engineering
Shipbuilding and marine
engineering
Motor vehicles and cycles
Aircraft
Other vehicles
Other metal goods
Textiles
Clothing and footwear .
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.
Timber, furniture, etc
Paper and printing
Remaining manufacturing
industries manufacturing
industries
Construction
Gas, electricity and water
Port and inland water
transport
All other transport .
Distributive trades
Administrative, profes-
sional, etc., services .
Miscellaneous services .

Total

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 823

				Placings 6th Septe	during four mber 1967	weeks end	led	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th September 1967					
				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
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 		25,756 14,372 1,973 4,420 4,332 2,707 4,132 9,520 4,273 6,183 3,768	10,019 4,874 807 1,951 3,045 1,804 3,084 3,599 1,906 2,491 1,352	15,025 8,304 843 1,882 2,118 1,291 2,415 4,966 1,847 3,860 1,592	6,989 3,348 725 1,202 2,237 1,400 2,492 2,742 1,904 1,725 1,001	57,789 30,898 4,348 9,455 11,732 7,202 12,123 20,827 9,930 14,259 7,713	39,528 16,406 2,915 5,371 8,257 6,369 6,591 8,931 3,566 5,015 3,446	13,714 7,274 904 1,867 4,433 2,066 4,048 3,089 998 1,944 1,093	40,029 22,806 2,471 5,798 5,696 4,319 7,250 10,069 3,508 5,146 2,327	14,530 7,430 1,040 2,402 3,133 2,316 3,644 3,569 1,194 2,503 1,125	107,801 53,916 7,330 15,438 21,519 15,070 21,533 25,658 9,266 14,608 7,991
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	•	67,064 18,815 8,914	30,058 6,688 4,138	35,839 12,143 3,725	22,417 4,635 3,079	155,378 42,281 19,856	89,989 24,108 18,335	34,156 10,207 4,411	86,613 29,360 13,140	35,456 10,750 4,820	246,214 74,425 40,706

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 161. In addition, 36 stoppages which began before September 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

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 103,300. This total includes 11,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 92,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 67,900 were directly involved and 24,300 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

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

Januar 1967	y to Sept	ember	Januar 1966	y to Sept	ember
No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in
begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
2	200	91,000	l	1,300	7,000
311	34,100		420	35,100	87,000
4	800	3,000	3	200	1,000
47	8,300	15,000	23	3,300	8,000
23	8,900	37,000	22	3,000	9,000
107	41,400	146,000	69	18,000	93,000
252	118.000	300,000	213	81,200	250,000
64 168 33 5 44 13 27 14 14	18,200 163,500 19,200 800 9,400 6,500 2,300 3,200 1,200 3,900	117,000 415,000 26,000 3,000 48,000 22,000 4,000 9,000 9,000 12,000	72 147 35 3 42 15 9 16 13	6,800 115,500 22,700 1,100 7,700 2,300 800 3,700 1,600 2,800	24,000 301,000 42,000 20,000 9,000 1,000 8,000 10,000 5,000
36	12,500	30,000	30	5,300	22,000
198	29,200	167,000	208	24,600	107,000
9	1,900	6,000	6	1,200	2,000
60	59,100	175,000	50	34,700	72,000
53	16,600	80,000	73	45,100	886,000
22	1,300	7,000	23	1,600	8,000
13	1,900	3,000	20	5,300	67,000
12	1,400	2,000	15	700	3,000
1,558‡	563,600	1,730,000	1,534‡	425,700	2,043,000

Causes of stoppages

	Beginning Septembe		Beginning in the first nine months of 1967			
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved		
Wages-claims for increases	62 25	46,500	427 279	144,100		
	4	5,900 600	28	56,200 4,300		
persons Other working arrangements, rules and	34	8,400	324	89,600		
discipline	27	4,400	420	91,800		
Trade union status	7	1,300	66	22,300		
Sympathetic action	2	800	14	12,800		
Total	161	67,900	1,558	421,100		

Duration of stoppages-ending in September

Denti		Number of Stoppages	Workers	Working days
Duration of stoppage			directly involved	lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day		44	10,100	12,000
2 days		32	3,600	7,000
3 days	· ····································	25	3,500	18,000
4-6 days		34	20,600	127,000
Over 6 days		24	4,400	50,000
Total	1.100	159	42.200	215.000

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

1,000 working days, the same of the constitution that any new problem of the same state of the constitution of the same state of

Principal stoppages of work during September

Three motor vehicle assembly plants at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port were closed on 25th September following a ban on overtime and the operation of work-to-rule by workers as an expression of dissatisfaction with employer's proposals for a new wage structure. Normal working was resumed on 26th September at Ellesmere Port and on 3rd October at Luton and Dunstable pending further negotiations. About 19,000 workers were involved in the stoppages.

Dissatisfaction with the terms of the scheme for the ending of the casual system of employment for dock workers (see pages 709–711 of the September issue of this GAZETTE) led to stoppages of work by some 20,000 dock workers at a number of ports on 18th September. Work was resumed by 25th September except at Liverpool where about 8,500 men were still idle at the end of the month.

Stoppages of work involving nearly 1,000 railway guards and shunters employed at various depots in England and Wales occurred between 11th and 27th September in support of workers who refused to undertake second-man duties.

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

At 30th September 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:

31st JANUARY 1956=100

Date			All indu services	stries and		Manufac	turing ind	dustries	
			Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly	
1966	Sept Aug	pite	154.6	91·0 90·8	169·8 176·8	151.5	91·2 90·7	166 - 1	
1967	Sept.	and a	161.3	90.8	177.7	158.0	90.7	174.2	

Note .- The August figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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 effective in September

Local authorities' services (manual workers): Increase of 10s. a week for men 21 years and over in England and Wales, and 20 years and over in Scotland (4th September).

Health services (domestic and ancillary workers): Standard weekly rates increased by 10s. for men and 8s. 4d. for women (pay week including 1st September).

Agriculture-Scotland: Minimum weekly rates increased by 14s., 15s., or 15s. 9d. for men, according to occupation, and by 10s. 9d., 11s. 6d., or 12s. for women (4th September).

Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Wages Council)-England and Wales: Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for men and 10s. for women (11th September).

Vehicle building: Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in minimum earnings guarantee (11th September).

Dock workers: Introduction of a guaranteed weekly payment of £15 under the terms of a provisional national agreement (18th September).

A half-yearly adjustment of rates of wages in the footwear manufacturing industry became operative from the first pay day in September, giving increases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Other industries in which sliding-scale adjustments resulted in increases included carpet manufacture and wholesale newspaper distribution (provinces in England and Wales). On the other hand, under similar arrangements based on monthly adjustments, decreases became operative for workers employed in some industries, including iron and steel manufacture.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in September show that 1,070,000 workers were affected by increases in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and that the net increase amounted to £700,000. During the month 2,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the net increase of £700,000, about £600,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £70,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £15,000 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-September

Details, by industry groups, of the numbers of workers affected by increase 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:

Normal weekly hours of work
mated Approxi- mate amount of verse affected by reductions for the second secon
£
40,000 7,000 6,00 30,000
00,000 60,000 120,000
35,000
,,,,,,
000.00
50,000
30,000 15,000 10,000
20,000 330,000 285,00
25,000 45,000 45,00
35,000 65,000 65,000
5,000 120,000 120,000
10,000 5,000 5,000
5,000 12,000 18,00
5,000 1,000 1,000
0,000
15.000
5,000 10,000 10,000
5,000 95,000 95,000
,
5.000
0,000 10,000 10,000

These figures relate to wage earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in earnings. 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 650,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 8,595,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £4,535,000 in their basic weekly wages or minimum entitlements, and approximately 4,295,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 5,745,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work. Virtually the whole of these changes occurred in the period preceding the introduction of the standstill policy on 20th July 1966.

Notes on Wages Statistics

The official statistics on wage rates (see this page and tables 130 and 131) relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements which are invariably the outcome of changes made under centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level.

Changes in actual earnings are the outcome of a number of factors, including changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements, but changes in the latter do not necessarily imply a corresponding rate of change in earnings.

RETAIL PRICES, 19th September 1967 Group and sub-group Index figure FOOD: T At 19th September 1967 the official retail prices index was 118.8 123 122 118 107 114 Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 118.9 at Meat and bacon 22nd August and 117.1 at 20th September 1966. Fish Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat The index measures the changes from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, 106 Sugar, preserves and confectionery 123 including practically all wage earners and most small and medium Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned 116 salary earners. Fruit, fresh, dried and canned 104 The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 113.7 113 Other food for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh 116.7 TOTAL (Food) milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears. fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 122.9 for those items 125.4 II ALCOHOLIC DRINK which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 117.0 for other items. 120.8 Ш Товассо The principal changes in the month were: IV HOUSING 135.2 Food V FUEL AND LIGHT: Reductions in the prices of fresh vegetables and apples were 120 Coal and coke Other fuel and light partly offset by increases in the prices of eggs. The index for 121 foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell 120.9 TOTAL (Fuel and light) by 2th per cent. to 113.7, compared with 116.6 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell by one-VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS: half of one per cent. to 116.7, compared with 117.3 in August Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings 116 Radio, television and other household 100 **Miscellaneous Goods** appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware 112 TOTAL (Durable household goods) 109.0 There was a rise in the average level of prices for newspapers and periodicals and for some other items in the group and the group VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR: index figure rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 113.5, Men's outer clothing 116 compared with 113.1 in August. 113 Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing 110 Other groups Women's underclothing 112 Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, 111 In the remaining eight groups there was little change in the 107 hats and materials general level of prices. 116 Footwear TOTAL (Clothing and footwear) 112.0 VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES: 104 Motoring and cycling Fares 131 INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE TOTAL (Transport and vehicles) 112.7 To show how accidents and industrial diseases can be prevented. the Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS: London, maintains an exhibition of the latest devices and 133 Books, newspapers and periodicals techniques for promoting safety and health in industry. There Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning is a wide variety of machinery, incorporating the latest safety materials, matches, etc. 103 precautions, and other displays at the centre include protective Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, clothing and equipment for personal protection. There are also displays of good and bad hand-tools—a large number of 114 photographic and optical goods, etc. TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods) 113.5 accidents every year are caused by defective hand-tools. Other exhibits show safe anchorages for industrial safety belts, safety in the use of portable power operated tools-drills and X SERVICES: hammers—and safety nets for use in the construction Postage and telephones 123 industry. Another function of the centre is to show how 120 Entertainment potentially dangerous substances including radioactive isotopes Other services, including domestic help, can be used and handled with safety. Every year thousands of people, including organised parties, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning 134 visit the centre and many employers and trade union TOTAL (Services) 127.0 representatives seek guidance on problems relating to industrial health and safety. 118.8 ALL ITEMS

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Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are;

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104–117) show the numbers of persons registered at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain and in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. The registered unemployed include persons who for various personal and other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic position, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were included in articles in the April 1966 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 are 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 groups, 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
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition)

TABLE 102

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

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

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

TABL	E 101		1	- Contraction of the local division of the l	The second s	Construction of the other states and	Conceptual of the local distance of the	and the second		HOUSANDS
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	ers unadjusted for	seasonal variations		4 . 1 . 1						
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 22,601 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 25,059 25,149 25,116	16,496 16,528 16,568 16,585	8,516 8,531 8,581 8,532
1963	March June September . December .	22,343 22,603 22,670 22,670	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,016 24,276 24,343 24,432	636 461 468 451	24,652 24,737 24,811 24,883	431 427 424 423	25,083 25,163 25,235 25,307	16,528 16,588 16,583 16,656	8,555 8,575 8,653 8,651
1964	March June September . December .	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,385 24,565 24,723 24,751	415 317 335 340	24,800 24,882 25,058 25,091	424 424 423 425	25,224 25,306 25,482 25,515	16,548 16,605 16,663 16,715	8,676 8,701 8,818 8,801
1965	March June September . December .	23,017	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 . December .	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,867 24,974 24,998 24,689	307 253 324 467	25,173 25,227 25,322 25,156	418 417 416 419	25,591 25,644 25,738 25,575	16,619 16,651 16,665 16,619	8,973 8,993 9,074 8,956
1967	March .	22,728	1,673	24,401	525	24,925	419	25,344	16,416	8,929
Num	ers adjusted for se	asonal variations								* property a
1961	June September . December .	22,353 22,448 22,388	12-945.5	24,026 24,121 24,061			WATER A	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 22,556 22,499		24,207 24,225 24,229 24,172	1-100 A			25,021 25,078 25,122 25,114	16,524 16,535 16,564 16,553	8,497 8,543 8,558 8,561
1963	March June September . December .	22,395 22,583 22,583 22,625 22,625 22,772		24,068 24,256 24,298 24,445	10'NG	914- 1756- 1000 - 191		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	4-252.5 4-10124-1 5-10124-1	24,437 24,545 24,678 24,764	L AND	NO NO NO	1 12-098,8 0 2-098,8 0 2-098,9 0 2-099,9 00,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	25,233 25,325 25,455 25,513	16,576 16,612 16,659 16,683	8,657 8,713 8,795 8,830
1965	March June September . December .	23,069 23,127 23,164 23,294	4-011-15 3-0005-8 5-0005-12	24,742 24,800 24,837 24,967	100 100 111 111	in land		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 . December .	23,246 23,280 23,280 23,280 23,029	1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	24,919 24,953 24,953 24,953 24,702	1.059		A STAR	25,601 25,664 25,712 25,573	16,647 16,658 16,661 16,588	8,954 9,005 9,051 8,985
1967	March	22,780		24,453	12.83	100	12.20	25,354	16,444	8,910

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Standa	ard Regions	I COMPANY			1		and a start of	and share the	ig na histori	inden of Pass and Citers	edit of brinds	
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
966	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	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,30
	September . December .	8,021 7,957	609 609	1,329 1,289	2,337 2,312	1,427 1,419	2,107 2,073	3,010 2,977	1,318 1,290	2,178 2,123	980 957	23,32
967	March	7,861	600	1,278	2,270	1,407	2,061	2,924	1,265	. 2,108	945	22,72

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.

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EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABL	E 103	dernensen		dam sedecup cho			and a second second		and the second second second					a an a la se seguer		тнои	SANDS
Mid-r	nonth			Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry amd 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 . 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 23,301 · 0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621 · 8 631 · 9 618 · 8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203 · 8 204 · 5 200 · 5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6	568 · 3 588 · 1 593 · 3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3
1964	July . August . September		•	23,050 · 0	,435·8 ,488·0 ,544·	8,752 · 8 8,792 · 9 8,842 · 2		654·0 653·2 651·7	818·2 822·9 817·2	509·6 512·2 513·8	624 · 1 625 · 4 629 · 6	2,189 · 1 2,201 · 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	にな	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	General States	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 · I	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
966	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 .		•	23,301-0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	8,879 · 0 8,870 · 9 8,868 · 2	466 • 5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523-5 523-5 524-6	622 · 1 621 · 0 618 · 8	2,310 · 9 2,309 · 4 2,308 · 2	201.6 201.4 200.5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760·4 757·3 756·6	59-9 59-6 59-3
	July§ . August§ . September§			23,325 • 0	11,539·7 11,565·3 11,533·7	8,876 · 6 8,909 · 4 8,897 · 7		572 · 8 570 · 6 568 · 8	829 · 1 835 · 1 823 · 2	527·0 529·7 527·4	618·6 618·3 619·9	2,305 · 9 2,314 · 9 2,324 · 5	198·8 198·9 200·0	846 · I 845 · 4 846 · 7	593·6 593·6 591·6	755.0 758.9 755.0	59.0 59.3 58.5
	October§ November§ December§		· ·	23,016.0	1,503·8 1,440·4 1,387·5	8,867·5 8,813·2 8,766·3		567·7 567·2 565·9	826 · 1 825 · 0 819 · 9	527·8 525·4 522·6	615·5 611·3 607·7	2,317·2 2,309·5 2,302·2	200 · 6 201 · 5 202 · 5	842.0 825.4 820.8	589·9 585·1 582·4	749·6 742·9 736·4	57·3 57·3 56·4
967	January§ . February§ March§ .			22,728·0	11,264·8 11,216·5 11,177·8	8,677 · 4 8,630 · 2 8,591 · 7		564·4 563·3 561·5	803 · 7 797 · 1 796 · 2	518·4 517·5 516·1	601 · 8 598 · 1 594 · 5	2,283·9 2,273·6 2,262·2	201 · 9 199 · 9 198 · 9	816·2 813·7 812·2	575 · 7 571 · 1 568 · 6	725 · 6 717 · 8 709 · 7	55.7 55.2 55.2
	April§ May§ June§				11,159·7 11,135·6 11,094·4	8,574 · 1 8,538 · 0 8,498 · 0		560 · 1 558 · 2 555 · 1	795 · 6 798 · 3 802 · 0	514·4 512·8 511·8	591 · 4 588 · 1 584 · 9	2,253·6 2,242·7 2,229·7	199-0 197-0 194-8	810·2 807·9 804·6	567·6 564·1 560·1	705 · 8 698 · 8 693 · 2	55·3 54·8 54·4
	July§ . August§ .		•	日日 (注: (注:	11,087·5 11,109·6	8,496 · 1 8,505 · 9		551·3 548·7	819·2 821·4	512·1 513·9	583·2 582·9	2,225 · 3 2,229 · 0	194·4 193·4	802 · 1 799 · 8	557·4 557·4	689·5 689·6	54·0 54·2

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

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

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EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

Mid-mont		Local government service	National government service	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	Catering, hotels, etc.	Financial, professional and scientific services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Clothing and footwear
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June(a)	737.0 739.2 752.6 771.5 802.0 751.6	505 · 4 503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2	1,388-8 1,397-7 1,418-1 1,463-8 1,489-8 1,542-4	570 · 6 567 · 4 560 · 4 587 · 9 574 · 4 608 · 3	2,444 · 8 2,511 · 1 2,608 · 7 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	2,696 · 6 2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	1,684 · 8 1,677 · 6 1,702 · 5 1,713 · 0 1,682 · 7 1,665 · 1	374 · 4 370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,379 · 5 1,422 · 7 1,477 · 5 1,512 · 2 1,540 · 4 1,614 · 1	278 · 2 300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	569·0 597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	280.0 288.5 287.3 284.7 280.8 288.0	323 · 4 335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	546.6 565.3 569.2 561.1 542.8 536.4
1965 1966	(b)‡ June June	753.6 758.0 789.3	532 · I 544 · 9 556 · 8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	611-1 611-6 608-8	2,935 · 7 3,044 · 7 3,155 · 8	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	321.0 332.3 338.2	623 · 4 633 · 2 641 · 0	288·6 296·4 290·6	351 · 3 354 · 1 348 · 2	539·3 531·5 524·4
1964	July August September	њ. (and the	8-S				114415	403·2 404·2 405·6	1,625 · 8 1,637 · 7 1,644 · 6	322·2 324·6 328·9	625·2 630·6 636·6	289·5 292·9 294·6	352.5 352.9 355.0	537 · 9 541 · 1 546 · 2
	October November December					101-264 1122-104 110-104			407·9 408·4 409·4	1,648·5 1,656·4 1,651·3	332.6 334.2 334.2	637·2 635·2 636·5	295.6 296.9 297.3	356·0 357·0 357·0	546 · 0 545 · 6 543 · 1
1965	January February March					本格包林 《本 復年			409 · 9 409 · 8 409 · 8	1,621·3 1,634·3 1,635·2	331 · 3 332 · 5 333 · 3	633·9 633·2 632·2	295·2 295·0 294·7	354·5 355·0 353·9	537 · I 535 · 6 532 · 7
	April May June	758·0	544.9	1,573.9	611.6	3,044 · 7	2,961 • 9	1,628.4	410·1 410·4 410·6	,642 · ,655 · 0 ,656 · 0	331 · 3 332 · 5 332 · 3	631.0 633.4 633.2	294·0 296·6 296·4	353·8 354·6 354·1	530·7 535·3 531·5
	July August September								410·6 411·0 414·0	1,658·7 1,667·4 1,697·0	333.0 334.6 335.5	634 · 1 640 · 0 642 · 8	295.7 297.5 298.5	353-6 355-1 355-0	528·9 532·8 535·5
	October November December		1740 A			Table Contract			416·1 419·3 420·4	1,685·6 1,677·2 1,648·8	336·6 338·4 338·6	643·8 643·6 642·9	299 · 1 298 · 9 297 · 7	354-8 354-3 353-8	534·5 534·4 532·4
1966	January February March					a tribit protect			422·3 423·0 424·0	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	333.8 335.8 336.3	639·7 640·0 638·5	295·2 294·5 292·4	351 · 3 349 · 2 348 · 1	527 · 4 527 · 3 526 · 5
	April May June	789·3	556.8	1,598-2	608.8	3,155-8	2,973 · 7	1,602.9	424.5 423.3 423.3	1,646 · 2 1,682 · 9 1,681 · 0	337·5 337·1 338·2	640·2 640·4 641·0	292.7 292.2 290.8	348 · 1 348 · 6 348 · 3	530·2 527·9 524·8
	July§ August§ September§	AS A	1044	Res State	1	300-201 268-1			423·3 424·3 426·2	1,667 · 0 1,661 · 0 1,641 · 0	339·5 341·3 340·7	642.7 647.2 646.6	289·8 291·0 289·7	349·0 349·7 348·3	522 · 5 526 · 1 525 · 6
	October§ November§ December§		A AVA						427·6 430·0 431·3	1,641 · 0 1,630 · 0 1,624 · 0	340·2 338·9 335·8	645·6 643·4 640·2	287 · 1 285 · 4 282 · 5	346·4 344·4 343·0	522·2 517·7 513·9
1967	January§ February§ March§	R.	Suppress.			A STE		1213-5	431 · 0 431 · 0 430 · 6	1,592·0 1,592·0 1,594·0	332·1 331·4 330·7	635·4 632·8 630·3	278 · 6 277 · 6 275 · 8	339·5 337·9 337·0	508 · 9 506 · 5 504 · 3
	April§ May§ June§	it i				10-200 728-11			428·5 427·4 426·3	1,597·0 1,612·0 1,615·0	330·5 330·3 329·0	630 · 4 628 · 9 627 · 1	275·9 274·6 273·8	338 · 1 338 · 4 338 · 2	506·3 501·3 494·4
	July§ August§					4 0-992 1 0-175 1 0-175			425 · I 426 · 0	1,615·0 1,629·0	329·3 328·3	627·7 630·9	273·2 275·4	339·6 339·8	489 · 1 489 · 9

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		TOTAL	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	Wie	HOLLY UNEMF xcluding school I	PLOYED eavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)		(0001-)	of total employees
1954		284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	(000's) 265 · 9	(000's)	l·2
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	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 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 4 2 · 1 2 · 2 1 · 6 1 · 5 2 · 0 2 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 4 1 · 5	213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9	4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4	19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8	208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4		1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4
963	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
964	January 13	500·7	2·2	478 · 0	6·9	22.7	471 · 2	406·9	1.8
	February 10	464·1	2·0	455 · 8	4·5	8.3	451 · 2	383·0	1.7
	March 16	425·4	1·8	415 · 4	2·5	10.0	412 · 9	369·3	1.6
	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	314·1	362 · 3	1.6
	September 14	341·7	1.5	335·4	20.9	6·3	314·5	351 · 4	1.5
	October 12	347 · 8	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
65	January II	376 · 4	1.6	367 • 1	4·1	9·3	363·0	309·2	1.3
	February 8	367 · 9	1.6	358 • 1	2·6	9·8	355·5	301·7	1.3
	March 8	372 · 1	1.6	343 • 0	1·7	29·1	341·3	305·8	1.3
	April 12	341 · 2	.5	326·0	13·3	15·2	312·7	298 · 8	1.3
	May 10	306 · 9	.3	300·2	3·6	6·8	296·6	305 · 0	1.3
	June 14	276 · 1	.2	269·9	1·4	6·2	268·5	308 · 6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264·2	318·4	· 4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278·9	323·7	· 4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286·7	320·5	· 4
	October II	317.0	1 · 4	309·2	6·0	7·8	303·2	309·4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1 · 4	315·1	2·6	6·1	312·5	301·1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1 · 4	319·3	1·7	12·7	317·6	304·3	1.3
66	January 10	349·7	1.5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335 · 9	284·7	1·2
	February 14	339·4	1.4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326 · 5	277·0	1·2
	March 14	314·2	1.3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305 · 3	273·9	1·2
	April 18	307·5	·3	299.0	7·4	8·5	291 · 5	278·5	1 · 2
	May 16	280·3	·2	271.2	2·2	9·0	269 · 0	276·9	1 · 2
	June 13	261·1	·	253.2	1·4	7·9	251 · 8	290·1	1 · 2
	July II	264·2	·	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305 · 0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	·3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318 · 0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	·4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343 · 6	1.5
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7.6	61.6	367 · 1	377 · 1	1.6
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3.4	103.6	435 · 5	423 · 7	1.8
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2.4	97.0	464 · 8	448 · 8	1.9
7	January 9	600·2	2·5	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 10	567·4	2·4	525·5	8·3	41 · 9	517·2	495 · 3	2·1
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496·8	3·5	44 · 7	493·2	505 · 4	2·1
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465·9	2·2	34 · 0	463·7	524 · 2	2·2
	July 10	497 · 1	2·1	472 · 1	7·9	24·9	464·2	543·3	2·3
	August 14	555 · 6	2·4	533 · 0	40·0	22·6	493·0	558·7	2·4
	September 11	555 · 4	2·4	525 · 7	22·4	29·7	503·3	562·8	2·4

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UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

	Care C. Paninas I. P.	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL luding school lea	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	184 · 4 184 · 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 · . 1 · 7 1 · 9	176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 226.3 321.9 393.8 273	2 · 9 2 · 3 2 · 0 3 · 0 5 · 0 7 · 5 5 · 4 4 · 3 7 · 9 11 · 1 6 · 4 5 · 1 4 · 5	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 25.5	173.6 135.1 148.9 201.3 288.8 315.1 242.9 222.0 314.0 382.8 273.2 235.5 255.1		1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7
963	June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341 · 1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	337·2	2·3	327 · 9	7·4	9·3	320·5	377 · 1	2.5
	August 12	369·0	2·5	362 · 0	35·4	7·0	326·5	370 · 6	2.5
	September 9	359·2	2·4	347 · 4	23·1	11·8	324·3	364 · 7	2.5
	October 14	352·0	2·4	341 · 7	8.6	10·3	333 · 1	349 · 3	2·4
	November 11	353·4	2·4	344 · 5	4.5	8·9	339 · 9	335 · 3	2·3
	December 9	346·2	2·3	339 · 8	3.0	6·3	336 · 8	325 · 1	2·2
964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4·4	20·1	359 · 1	304·9	2·1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3·0	6·0	341 · 3	285·5	1·9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1·6	7·9	312 · 0	277·1	1·9
	April 13	309·9	2·1	305·2	7·2	4.7	298·0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277·9	1·9	271·6	2·5	6.3	269·1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243·7	1·6	240·3	1·3	3.4	239·0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240·2	1.6	236·4	5·7	3·8	230·7	273 · 1	·8
	August 10	272·0	1.8	269·4	29·5	2·7	239·9	273 · 2	·8
	September 14	253·7	1.7	248·9	12·6	4·8	236·3	266 · 0	·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
65	January II	285.8	1.9	278-9	2·5	6·9	276·4	232·4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269-9	1·6	6·4	268·3	225·0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258-8	1·0	24·5	257·8	230·2	1.5
	April 12	256·4	1.7	243·4	7.6	12·9	235·8	225 · 9	1.5
	May 10	231·5	1.6	226·5	2.3	5·1	224·1	233 · 6	1.6
	June 14	212·3	1.4	207·4	0.9	4·9	206·5	237 · 0	1.6
	July 12	215·7	1.4	211-3	6·2	4·4	205 · 1	243·4	1.6
	August 9	259·4	1.7	240-2	22·7	19·2	217 · 4	248·1	1.7
	September 13	240·3	1.6	230-7	10·2	9·5	220 · 5	248·2	1.7
	October II	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	1.6
966	January 10	274·8	1.8	265 · 6	1 · 9	9·2	263 · 7	221·2	1.5
	February 14	267·1	1.8	257 · 2	1 · 1	9·9	256 · 1	214·9	1.4
	March 14	245·4	1.6	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 11	209 · 1	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	13.3	243·0	273·4	1.8
	October 10	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	301 · 2	2·0
	November 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339 · 2	2·3
	December 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359 · 4	2·4
967	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
	April 10 May 8 June 12	452.5	3·0 2·9 2·7	421 · 2 398 · 9 377 · 9	5·5 2·3 1·4	31 · 3 34 · 4 25 · 8	415·7 396·6 376·4	398·8 413·4 429·8	2·7 2·8 2·9
	July 10	401 · 2	2·7	383·3	4·7	17·9	378·5	444·3	3·0
	August 14	443 · 1	3·0	426·1	24·3	17·0	401·8	455·5	3·1
	September 11	447 · 8	3·0	424·0	13·8	23·7	410·3	461·0	3·1

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	OLLY UNEMPI	OYED avers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total employees
	101333) (c810)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	-Monthly averages	100.4 85.5 88.2 95.9 136.0 131.4 100.6 91.1 118.3 133.1 94.4 78.5 74.6	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 3 1 · 8 1 · 7 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 .85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9	5.3 9.8 9.6 5.7 19.7 9.5 3.0 5.3 8.3 6.4 1.8 2.1 3.4	92.3 73:8 77.0 88:1 113.1 117.7 94.3 83.0 104.8 119.5 88.5 72.9 68.3	-	1.3 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8
963	June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
	July 15	112-0	1.4	108·1	5·0	3·9	103·1	122·3	1.5
	August 12	133-0	1.6	129·6	25·6	3·4	104·0	121·6	1.5
	September 9	126-4	1.5	120·6	15·0	5·8	105·6	115·0	1.4
	October 14	122·4	1.5	120-0	5·3	2·4	114·7	112-8	1.4
	November 11	121·0	1.5	118-7	2·4	2·3	116·2	108-7	1.3
	December 9	113·7	1.4	111-6	1·4	2·0	110·2	106-4	1.3
1964	January 13	117·1	1.4	114·5	2·4	2.6	112·1	■ 100·1	1.2
	February 10	113·8	1.4	111·5	1·6	2.3	109·9	95·8	1.1
	March 16	103·9	1.2	101·8	0·9	2.1	100·9	90·4	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	89·2	1 · 1	87·7	3·2	1.5	84.5	82·0	1.0
	November 9	89·1	1 · 1	87·5	1·4	1.6	86.0	79·1	0.9
	December 7	87·4	1 · 0	85·1	0·9	2.3	84.2	79·3	0.9
965	January II	90.6	1 · 1	88·1	1.6	2·4	86·5	72·8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1 · 1	88·2	1.0	3·4	87·3	72·7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1 · 0	84·1	0.6	4·6	83·5	73·4	0.9
	April 12	84·8	1.0	82.6	5·7	2·3	76·9	72·4	0·9
	May 10	75·4	0.9	73.7	1·3	1·7	72·4	75·1	0·9
	June 14	63·8	0.8	62.5	0·6	1·3	61·9	74·9	0·9
	July 12	64·8	0.8	63·6	4·5	1.2	59·1	77 · 5	0·9
	August 9	79·7	0.9	77·7	16·2	2.0	61·5	77 · 1	0·9
	September 13	75·1	0.9	72·9	6·6	2.2	66·2	73 · 7	0·9
	October 11	76·4	0.9	75·4	2·4	1.0	73·0	70·3	0·8
	November 8	76·9	0.9	75·9	1·1	1.0	74·8	68·2	0·8
	December 6	74·0	0.9	71·9	0·7	2.1	71·2	65·8	0·8
966	January 10	74·9	0.9	73·4	1·2	·4	72·2	57·6	0·7
	February 14	72·3	0.8	71·1	0·7	·2	70·3	55·4	0·6
	March 14	68·7	0.8	67·7	0·5	·0	67·3	57·7	0·7
	April 18	66 · 1	0.8	64·9	2·5	·	62·4	58·2	0·7
	May 16	60 · 3	0.7	59·3	0·8	·	58·5	63·0	0·7
	June 13	54 · 6	0.6	53·7	0·5	0 · 9	53·2	66·5	0·8
	July II	55 · 1	0.6	54·2	2·5	0·9	51.7	70·0	0·8
	August 8	71 · 5	0.8	70·4	14·3	1·2	56-0	71·4	0·8
	September 12	73 · 8	0.9	71·0	6·6	2·8	64.4	71·8	0·8
	October 10	87·5	1.0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76-8	0·9
	November 14	106·8	1.2	93·1	1·4	3·7	91·7	84-7	I·0
	December 12	103·9	1.2	93·8	0·9	0·1	92·9	88-4	I·0
967	January 9	112-7	1·3	102 · 1	1.6	10·6	100·5	87·8	·0
	February 13	119-7	1·4	106 · 9	1.0	12·8	105·9	91·7	·
	March 13	115-6	1·3	104 · 0	0.8	11·5	103·3	92·7	·
	April 10	114·9	·3	104-2	2·8	10·7	101·5	96·5	1 · 1
	May 8	108·1	·2	97-8	1·2	10·3	96·6	96·4	1 · 1
	June 12	96·2	·	88-0	0·8	8·2	87·2	99·3	1 · 1
	July 10	95·9	·	88·9	3·2	7·0	85·7	104·6	1.2
	August 14	112·5	·3	106·9	15·6	5·6	91·3	108·3	1.3
	September 11	107·6	·2	101·7	8·6	5·9	93·1	101·9	1.2

TABLE marile

1963

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: London and South Eastern Region

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CLARENTER OVER BERNOL LALORES	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UN	EMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	OLLY UNEMPLO	OYED vers
				1 Anna anna anna anna anna anna anna ann			Seasonally	y adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
aparalue (water)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
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 0.4 0.7 0.9	49.4 35.3 39.7 52.2 69.4 66.3 50.6 51.6 70.0 79.2 55.8 48.9 53.1		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
June 10	71.1	1570	70 · 1	0.3	1.0	69·7 62·3	80.4	ALVIN S
	72.4		62·6 72·1 67·6	0·3 8·2 4·1	0·5 0·3 0·1	63·9 63·6	76·2 74·8	Lanupate .
October 14 November 11	71.2		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	
February 10 .	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	63·6 55·8 47·5		63·2 55·4 46·9	1.0 0.3 0.1	0·4 0·4 0·6	62·2 55·2 46·7	59·1 57·0 55·6	
July 13 August 10 September 14 .	45·2 54·2 49·7	::-	44·8 54·0 49·5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44·7 46·4 47·2	57·0 56·9 55·8	
October 12 November 9 December 7	52·2 53·2 51·7	:::**	52·0 52·9 51·3	0.8 0.3 0.2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51·2 52·6 51·2	50·7 48·7 48·6	
January II February 8 March 8	57·4 56·2 54·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	57-0 55-8 53-9	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·5	56·7 55·6 53·8	45·6 45·5 47·0	0.8 0.8 0.8
April 12 May 10	51·4 48·5 43·2	0·9 0·8 0·7	51·2 48·3 42·8	1.8 0.4 0.1	0·2 0·2 0·4	49·4 47·9 42·7	46·9 49·8 51·3	0+8 0-9 0-9
August 9	. 42·1 . 49·2 . 52·6	0.7 0.8 0.9	41 · 9 49 · 0 47 · 7	0·1 5·3 2·2	0·2 0·2 4·9	41 · 7 43 · 7 45 · 5	53.6 53.9 53.8	0.9 0.9 0.9
November 8 .	. 50·5 . 51·1 . 50·0	0.9 0.9 0.9	50·1 50·9 49·8	0·9 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	49·3 50·6 49·6	48 · 6 46 · 7 47 · 0	0·8 0·8 0·8
January 10 February 14 . March 14	. 55·3 . 54·3 . 50·1	0.9 0.9 0.9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43 · 7 44 · 0 43 · 3	0·7 0·7 0·7
April 18 May 16 June 13	- 48·5 - 43·8 - 40·4	0.8 0.7 0.7	48 · 1 43 · 4 40 · 1	0.9 0.2 0.2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47·2 43·1 39·9	44·8 45·1 48·3	0·8 0·8 0·8
July II August 8 September I2 .	. 40.5 . 48.5 . 52.0	0.7 0.8 0.9	40·1 48·0 51·3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51.6 53.3 58.1	0·9 0·9 1·0
October 10 . November 14 . December 12 .	63·7 77·9 83·4	· ·3 ·4	62 · 1 75 · 4 81 · 1	1.0 0.4 0.2	1.6 2.5 2.3	61 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9	61.6 71.9 78.3	1.0 1.2 1.3
January 9 February 13 . March 13	. 98·5 . 100·0 . 95·4	1.7 1.7 1.6	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	1.3 1.4 1.4
April 10 May 8 June 12	. 96·2 . 91·1 . 84·6	1.6 1.6 1.4	94·9 89·6 83·2	0·9 0·4 0·2	1.4 1.5 1.4	94·0 89·3 83·0	89·5 90·7 94·8	1.5 1.5 1.6
July 10 August 14 September 11 .	. 83·1 . 91·3 . 90·3	1 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 5	82.0 90.3 89.6	0·2 5·1 2·7	1 · 1 1 · 0 0 · 7	81·7 85·2 86·9	98·5 99·8 101·8	1.7 1.7 1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT

Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	OLLY UNEMPI	OYED avers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total
	ananichemia ana ann ann an ann ann ann ann	(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 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	23 · 3 18 · 2 21 · 4 28 · 4 37 · 0 35 · 8 28 · 6 28 · 1 35 · 5 45 · 7 28 · 5 26 · 8 34 · 0	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2	0-5 0-4 0-3 0-5 0-6 0-9 0-8 0-6 1-0 1-2 0-7 0-6 0-6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8	22 · 3 17 · 4 19 · 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	0.2	30.8	38.7	ST mint. Max
	July 15 August 12 September 9	29·4 33·8 32·7		29 · 1 33 · 6 32 · 3	0·3 4·7 2·6	0·2 0·2 0·4	28·8 29·0 29·6	38·2 36·9 35·6	. ::
	October 14 November 11 December 9	34·1 34·6 33·8		33.9 34.3 33.6	0.8 0.3 0.2	0·3 0·3 0·3	33.0 34.0 33.4	34·1 33·0 31·6	
1964	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	
	April 13 May 11 June 15	32·0 26·8 21·9		31.7 26.6 21.8	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·3 0·1	31.0 26.4 21.7	28·1 27·3 27·7	11 Main:
	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	41 494
	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	enderster Ideerster Ideerster
965	January II February 8 March 8	31 · 7 31 · 3 30 · 5		31 · 3 30 · 8 29 · 5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0.5 0.5 1.0	31 · 1 30 · 7 29 · 4	24.7 23.3 23.9	0.9 0.8 0.9
	April 12 May 10 June 14	32·7 25·2 21·0	1.2 0.9 0.8	28·2 25·0 20·8	1.7 0.3 0.1	4.6 0.2 0.2	26·4 24·8 20·7	24·0 25·7 26·5	0.9 0.9 1.0
	July 12 August 9 September 13	20·0 25·9 24·2	0.7 0.9 0.9	19·9 24·1 23·9	0·1 3·0 1·3	0·1 1·8 0·3	19·9 21·1 22·6	27·7 27·8 27·5	1.0 1.0 1.0
	October 11 November 8 December 6	25 · 8 26 · 5 27 · 3	0.9 1.0 1.0	25·2 26·3 27·1	0·4 0·2 0·1	0.5 0.2 0.2	24·8 26·1 27·0	25.7 25.1 25.1	0.9 0.9 0.9
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1.0 1.1 1.0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22.8 23.1 22.2	0.8 0.8 0.8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	27·2 23·5 21·4	1.0 0.8 0.8	26·8 23·3 21·0	0.7 0.2 0.1	0·3 0·2 0·3	26·2 23·1 20·9	23·8 24·0 26·7	0.8 0.9 1.0
	July II August 8 September 12	21 · 9 26 · 7 29 · 3	0.8 1.0 1.0	21.5 26.4 28.7	0·1 3·2 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·6	21 · 4 23 · 2 27 · 4	29·4 30·2 33·0	1.0 1.1 1.2
	October 10 November 14 December 12	48 · 4 59 · 6 62 · 1	1.7 2.1 2.2	35.5 44.7 47.3	0.6 0.2 0.2	12.9 14.9 14.8	34·8 44·5 47·1	36·0 43·5 45·4	1.3 1.6 1.6
967	January 9 February I3 March I3	61 · 1 62 · 0 56 · 4	2·2 2·2 2·0	53·2 55·6 52·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	7·9 6·4 3·8	52·9 55·4 52·4	43·7 43·4 43·3	1.6 1.5 1.5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	51·8 50·8 43·6	·8 ·8 ·6	50·1 46·5 41·4	0·6 0·2 0·1	1.7 4.3 2.2	49·6 46·3 41·3	45·0 47·6 51·5	1.6 1.7 1.8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	41 · 3 46 · 5 46 · 7	·5 ·7 ·7	40·5 45·4 45·5	0·2 2·7 1·6	0·7 1·1 1·2	40·4 42·7 43·9	52·0 52·8 52·1	1.9 1.9 1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 835

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	CENTER STREAMED	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO	
	Structure diffusion	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally Number	As percentage of total employees
	and the second	(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 1962 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 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 8	16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 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 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 20.1 20.3 23.4	anner	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	1.9
	July 15	18·1	1 · 4	17.9	0·1	0·3	17·8	24·1	1.8
	August 12	20·6	1 · 6	20.4	1·8	0·2	18·6	23·6	1.8
	September 9	20·8	1 · 6	20.8	1·2	0·1	19·6	23·4	1.8
	October 14	24·2	1.8	24·1	0·4	0·1	23.7	23·4	1.8
	November 11	26·2	2.0	26·0	0·2	0·2	25.8	23·2	1.8
	December 9	26·0	2.0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25.7	22·7	1.7
1964	January 13	27.6	2·1	27·3	0·2	0·3	27 · I	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2·0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25 · 8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1·7	23·1	0·1	0·2	23 · 0	19.9	1.5
	April 13 May 11 June 15	21.7 18.5 15.5	1.6 1.4 1.2	21.6 18.4 15.4	0·4 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	21·2 18·3 15·4	20·3 19·6 19·7	1.5 1.5 1.5
	July 13	14·6	1.1	14·6	0·1	0·1	14·5	19·9	1.5
	August 10	17·1	1.3	17·1	1·4	0·1	15·7	20·3	1.5
	September 14	17·4	1.3	17·3	0·7	0·1	16·6	20·1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20·4	0·3	0·2	20·1	19·8	·5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21·4	0·1	0·1	21·3	19·0	·4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22·3	0·1	0·2	22·2	19·5	·5
1965	January II	24·3	1.8	24·1	0·2	0·2	23·9	19·0	· 4
	February 8	24·3	1.8	23·3	0·1	1·0	23·2	18·7	· 4
	March 8	23·4	1.7	22·3	0·1	1·1	22·2	19·2	· 4
	April 12	20·5	1.5	20·3	0·5	0·2	19·8	19·0	1 · 4
	May 10	18·3	1.4	18·1	0·1	0·2	18·0	19·3	1 · 4
	June 14	16·4	1.2	16·2	0·1	0·1	16·2	20·7	1 · 5
	July 12	16.5	·2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	·4	18·3	1·2	0·8	17·1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	·4	18·8	0·6	0·1	18·2	21.9	1.6
	October II	21.7	1.6	21.6	0·2	0·1	21.4	21 · 1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0·1	0·1	23.9	21 · 4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0·1	0·1	23.4	20 · 6	1.5
1966	January 10	25·9	· 9	25.6	0·2	0·3	25.5	20·4	1.5
	February 14	25·0	· 8	24.8	0·1	0·2	24.7	19·9	1.5
	March 14	22·6	· 7	22.5	—	0·1	22.4	19·4	1.4
	April 18 May 16 June 13		1.6 1.4 1.2	20.9 18.3 16.5	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	20.6 18.2 16.5	19·7 19·5 21·1	1.5 1.4 1.6
	July II August 8 September 12	19.1	1.2 1.4 1.6	16·4 18·9 21·9	0·1 1·2 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	16·3 17·7 21·2	22 · 2 22 · 6 25 · 2	1.6 1.7 1.9
	October 10 November 14 December 12	36.6	2·3 2·7 2·8	28 · 4 33 · 8 35 · 8	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		3.0 2.9 2.7	38·8 38·3 36·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	2·2 I·1 0·3	38·6 38·2 36·3	31 · 7 31 · 0 31 · 8	2·3 2·3 2·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12	34·6 31·9	2.6 2.4 2.0	34·3 31·5 27·1	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·4 0·4	34·0 31·4 27·0	32·6 33·4 34·3	2·4 2·5 2·5
	July 10	27·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6	35·3	2.6
	August 14	29·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3	34·7	2.6
	September 11	30·3	2·2	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2	34·2	2.5

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT

West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

			TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school lea	
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
<u></u>	instant in the	6303	(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		12-3 10-2 23-0 33-8 31-5 21-4 31-4 40-5 46-9 21-6 20-4 31-7	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8	0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4	11.3 9.4 14.5 22.5 28.7 27.6 16.8 20.4 33.2 36.8 19.4 15.1 18.5		0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8
1963	June 10		37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15 August 12 September 9 .		34·3 41·8 40·3	1.5 1.8 1.8	32·1 39·5 35·6	0·5 6·5 3·5	2·3 2·3 4·7	31.6 33.0 32.2	35·7 35·4 33·9	1.6 1.5 1.5
	October 14 November 11 December 9	:	35·8 32·7 30·4	1.6 1.4 1.3	31 · 3 30 · 1 28 · 0	0·9 0·4 0·2	4·5 2·6 2·4	30·4 29·7 27·8	31 · 5 30 · 1 28 · 5	1.4 1.3 1.2
964	January 13 February 10 . March 16	· · ·	30·0 27·0 23·3	·3 ·2 ·0	28.6 25.9 22.3	0·2 0·1 0·1	1 · 4 1 · 2 1 · 1	28·4 25·7 22·2	25·3 22·4 20·6	1 · 1 1 · 0 0 · 9
	April 13 May 11 June 15	:	22.6 21.8 18.3	1.0 0.9 0.8	21 · 9 19 · 4 17 · 4	0.8 0.2 0.1	0.6 2.4 0.9	21 · 2 19·2 17·3	20·9 19·5 18·8	0·9 0·8 0·8
	July 13 August 10 September 14	:	16.7 23.7 19.2	0·7 1·0 0·8	16·4 23·1 18·7	0·3 5·6 1·8	0·3 0·6 0·6	16·1 17·5 16·8	18·0 18·4 17·1	0·8 0·8 0·7
	October 12 November 9 December 7	:	19·5 18·7 18·1	0.8 0.8 0.8	17.5 16.2 15.9	0·5 0·1 0·1	2·0 2·5 2·2	17·0 16·0 15·8	17·1 16·0 16·4	0.7 0.7 0.7
965	January II February 8 March 8	:	17·8 17·2 32·9	0·8 0·7 1·4	16·8 16·3 15·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	1.0 0.9 17.0	16·7 16·2 15·8	15·2 14·7 15·0	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 12 May 10 June 14	: : :	21.6 15.4 15.0	0·9 0·7 0·6	17·2 14·5 13·7	2·9 0·3 0·1	4·4 0·9 1·4	14·3 14·2 13·6	14·2 14·3 14·6	0·6 0·6 0·6
	July 12 August 9 September 13 .	:	18·4 33·9 19·4	0·8 1·4 0·8	17·0 20·5 17·4	3·4 5·7 2·0	1.4 13.4 1.9	13·6 14·9 15·5	15·1 15·6 15·7	0.6 0.7 0.7
	October 11 . November 8 . December 6 .	:	19·7 17·0 16·4	0.8 0.7 0.7	16·2 15·6 14·9	0·5 0·1 0·1	3.5 1.4 1.5	15·7 15·5 14·8	15·7 15·5 15·4	0·7 0·7 0·7
66	January 10 February 14 . March 14	:	16-9 16-9 15-8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	4·5 4·0 4·	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18 May 16 June 13	:	15·9 17·1 15·0	0·7 0·7 0·6	15·3 14·1 13·6	0-8 0-1 0-1	0·5 3·0 1·4	14·5 3·9 3·5	14·4 13·9 14·5	0.6 0.6 0.6
	July 11 August 8 September 12 .	:	14-8 21-1 25-0	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 84·6 87·8	2·1 3·5 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 1.4
57	January 9 February 13 . March 13	:	70·3 68·0 54·9	2·9 2·8 2·3	38·7 41·0 40·7	0·2 0·2 0·2	31.6 27.0 14.2	38·4 40·8 40·6	34·1 34·7 36·6	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	-:	54·3 54·5 50·5	2·3 2·3 2·1	41 · 6 39 · 8 39 · 1	0·8 0·3 0·2	12·6 14·7 11·4	40·9 39·5 38·9	40·0 41·0 43·0	1.7 1.7 1.8
	July 10 August 14 September 11 .	· · · ·	49·0 57·7 61·9	2·1 2·4 2·6	39·2 48·7 47·8	0·3 6·0 3·1	9·8 9·0 14·1	39·0 42·7 44·6	44·2 46·0 47·4	1.9 1.9 2.0

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 837

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE III

E	a that the a special second shell	the course of the second second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	New York Constraints	T	In the second second		
CAT CANADANA Y.	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	DLLY UNEMPLO	DYED vers
		and the second					Seasonally	adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
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 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.4 0.4	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2	2000	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
June 10	20.2		18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	
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 I4 November II December 9	17·4 17·1 16·7		16·8 16·4 16·3	0.7 0.3 0.2	0.6 0.7 0.4	16·1 16·1 16·1	17·2 16·7 16·0	
January 13 February 10 March 16	17·8 16·9 15·8		17·2 16·4 14·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·4 1·1	17.0 16.3 14.6	14·8 13·8 13·0	
April 13 May 11 June 15	15·1 13·1 11·5		14·7 12·8 11·3	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	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	11.3 11.4 11.5	12·2 11·8 11·4	andra and a second second
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	12.7	1.0 0.9 0.8	12·8 11·5 10·9	1.2 0.1 0.1	1.5 1.2 0.9	11.6 11.4 10.8	· ·6 ·9	0.8 0.8 0.8
July 12 August 9 September 13	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 13.2	0.9 0.9 0.9
October 11 November 8 December 6	12.7	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	12.7 12.6	0·9 0·9
January IO February IA March IA	14.5	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	12·0 11·5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12-9 11-6 11-0		0·6 0·4 0·5	12·5 11·5 11·0	12.0 11.7 12.1 13.0	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9
July II August 8 September 12	14·8 15·9	8.0 1.0 1.1	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9 0·4	0·4 0·3 0·8 1·5	12.6 14.3	13·7 15·6 18·2	[·0 [·1
October 10 November 14 December 12		1.3 1.6 1.7	17·4 19·6 21·3	0·1 0·1	3.7 3.6	19·5 21·2	20·2 21·2	1.3 1.4 1.5
January 9 February 13 March 13	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 1 · 6
June 12	25·1 23·2	1.9 1.7 1.6	24·1 22·3 21·4	0·4 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 1·9	23·7 22·2 21·3	22.5 22.5 23.2 24.3	1·6 1·6
	23·1 25·5 25·1	1.6 1.8 1.7	21 · 4 24 · 5 24 · 1	0·2 1·6 1·0	·8 ·0 ·1	21 · 2 22 · 9 23 · 1	24·3 25·1 25·2	·7 ·8

UNEMPLOYMENT

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
						1387		Seasonall	y adjusted	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(1/103) 	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 24.5 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4	······································	17 2 13 1 13 9 18 5 30 6 34 0 23 7 19 7 30 4 37 2 25 8 22 2 23 4	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8	1 · 9 1 · 7 1 · 8 1 · 1 7 · 9 4 · 2 0 · 8 1 · 3 4 · 0 5 · 4 0 · 7 0 · 6 2 · 1	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6	1973	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
963	June 10	35 · 1		33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	101 mm	
	July 15 August 12 September 9	33·3 38·0 36·0		30·8 36·9 34·6	0·5 6·0 3·9	2·4 1·1 1·4	30·3 30·9 30·6	35·3 34·5 33·3		
	October 14 November 11 December 9	34·1 33·3 32·3		32·7 32·3 31·7	I · 4 0 · 6 0 · 3	1.4 1.0 0.6	31 · 2 31 · 7 31 · 4	32·2 30·8 30·0		
964	January 13 February 10 March 16	34·4 32·2 29·8	::	33·3 31·4 29·0	0·4 0·3 0·1	1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 9	32·9 31·2 28·8	28.6 26.9 26.2		
	April 13 May 11 June 15	28·9 25·3 21·7		28·2 24·6 21·3	1.0 0.3 0.1	0.8 0.7 0.4	27·2 24·4 21·1	26.5 25.1 23.7		
	July 13 August 10 September 14	21·3 26·9 24·5		20·8 26·7 23·9	0.6 5.5 2.4	0·5 0·2 0·6	20·3 21·2 21·5	24·0 24·1 23·5		
	October 12 November 9 December 7	24·3 24·2 23·8		23.5 23.5 23.3	0·9 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·7 0·5	22.6 23.2 23.1	23·2 22·4 22·1		
965	January II February 8 March 8	25.6 25.2 24.3	·2 ·2 ·2	24·9 24·2 23·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	0.7 1.0 0.9	24·6 24·0 23·3	21·3 20·7 21·2	1.0 1.0 1.0	
	April 12 May 10 June 14	23·1 21·8 19·7	1.1 1.0 0.9	22.5 21.3 19.1	0·8 0·4 0·1	0.6 0.5 0.6	21.7 20.9 19.0	21.0 21.3 21.3	1.0 1.0 1.0	
	July 12 August 9 September 13	19·0 23·9 22·1	0·9 · ·	18·8 23·7 21·8	0.6 4.0 1.8	0·2 0·2 0·3	18·2 19·7 20·0	21.6 22.5 21.9	·0 · ·0	
	October II November 8 December 6	22.5 22.3 23.9		22.0 21.8 22.8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 I·I	21·3 21·5 22·6	21.8 20.7 21.7	1.0 1.0 1.0	
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	24.5 23.8 21.9	·2 ·1 ·0	23·3 22·4 20·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	·2 ·4 ·0	23·2 22·3 20·8	20·1 19·3 19·0	1.0 0.9 0.9	
	April 18 May 16 June 13	22.2 19.8 19.0	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9	20-9 18-8 17-3	0·9 0·2 0·1	1 · 4 1 · 0 1 · 7	20·0 18·5 17·2	19·3 18·8 19·3	0·9 0·9 0·9	
	July 11 August 8 September 12 October 10.	18.5 24.6 26.0 30.3	0·9 1·2 1·2	17·6 23·3 24·0	0.5 3.8 1.8	0·9 1·3 2·0	17.1 19.5 22.2	20·4 22·3 24·3		
	November 14 December 12	30·3 36·3 38·0	1 · 4 1 · 7 1 · 8	27 · 3 31 · 5 33 · 1	0.8 0.3 0.2	3·0 4·8 5·0	26.5 31.2 32.8	27·3 30·3 31·3	1.3 1.4 1.5	
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	43·7 43·6 41·9	2·1 2·1 2·0	37 · 1 37 · 8 37 · 7	0·3 0·2 0·2	6·7 5·8 4·2	36·8 37·6 37·5	32.0 32.3 34.0	1.5 1.5 1.6	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	44.7 42.2 39.6	2·1 2·0 1·9	38.6 36.2 34.4	0.8 0.3 0.2	6·2 5·9 5·2	37·8 35·9 34·1	37·2 37·3 38·5	1.8 1.8 1.8	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	38·4 45·0 46·1	1.8 2.1 2.2	35 · 1 42 · 5 42 · 8	0·7 4·2 2·3	3·3 2·5 3·3	34·4 38·3 40·5	40·0 42·5 44·0	1.9 2.0 2.1	

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 839

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	Carden Seprement Seprement month in sp	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UP	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total
	(0001)	(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 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	44.2 40.8 40.0 47.3 80.8 82.1 57.8 49.3 76.8 93.6 62.5 48.4 45.5	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5	41 · 9 32 · 2 35 · 5 44 · 8 64 · 8 73 · 1 56 · 5 46 · 4 69 · 1 86 · 5 61 · 1 47 · 3 43 · 8	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9	2.3 8.6 4.4 2.5 16.0 8.9 1.4 2.9 7.7 7.1 1.3 1.1 1.7	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9		·4 ·0 ·2 ·5 2 ·1 2 ·4 ·8 ·5 2 ·2 2 ·7 2 ·0 ·5 ·4
1963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15	79·0	2.6	76·5	2·0	2·5	74·6	83·0	2·7
	August 12	91·4	3.0	88·7	13·6	2·7	75·1	81·9	2·7
	September 9	89·6	3.0	82·5	8·5	7·0	74·0	79·5	2·6
	October 14	80·4	2·7	78.6	2·7	· 8	75·9	77·2	2.6
	November 11	78·1	2·6	76.7	1·1	· 4	75·6	73·9	2.4
	December 9	74·3	2·5	73.1	0·6	· 2	72·5	72·2	2.4
1964	January 13	78 · 0	2.6	75 · 7	0·6	2·2	75 · 2	68 · 9	2·3
	February 10	74 · 3	2.4	72 · 8	0·4	1·5	72 · 5	65 · 6	2·2
	March 16	68 · 6	2.3	67 · 4	0·2	1·2	67 · 2	62 · 1	2·0
	April 13	69·0	2·3	67·5	1.9	1 · 4	65 · 6	63 · 1	2·1
	May 11	62·8	2·1	61·4	0.5	1 · 4	60 · 9	60 · 6	2·0
	June 15	55·8	1·8	55·1	0.2	0 · 7	54 · 9	59 · 2	2·0
	July 13	55·5	1 · 8	53·8	1.7	1.7	52·1	58·7	1.9
	August 10	62·7	2 · 1	62·1	8.6	0.6	53·5	58·9	1.9
	September 14	57·5	1 · 9	56·3	4.0	1.3	52·3	56·0	1.8
	October 12	55.9	·8	54·9	1.3	1 · 0	53 · 6	54·3	1 · 8
	November 9	55.6	·8	54·3	0.5	1 · 3	53 · 8	52·4	1 · 7
	December 7	53.7	·8	52·0	0.3	1 · 7	51 · 7	51·5	1 · 7
1965	January II	56·9	· 9	55·5	0·3	1 · 4	55·2	50·2	1 · 7
	February 8	54·3	· 8	52·8	0·2	1 · 5	52·6	47·3	1 · 6
	March 8	53·3	· 8	51·3	0·1	2 · 0	51·2	47·3	1 · 6
	April 12	50 · 1	1.7	48·9	·	1·2	47.8	45 · 7	1.5
	May 10	48 · 0	1.6	46·8	0 · 5	1·2	46.3	46 · 1	1.5
	June 14	43 · 0	1.4	42·3	0 ·	0·7	42.2	45 · 8	1.5
	July 12	42 · 9	1 · 4	42·3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1 · 5
	August 9	49 · 1	1 · 6	48·7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1 · 6
	September 13	48 · 0	1 · 6	46·0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1 · 5
	October 11	45·0	1.5	44.6	0·7	0·4	43·9	44·3	1.5
	November 8	45·3	1.5	44.8	0·2	0·5	44·5	43·3	1.4
	December 6	44·8	1.5	43.3	0·1	1·5	43·2	43·0	1.4
1966	January 10	45 · 3	· 5	44·6	0·2	0.7	44·4	40 · 1	· 3
	February 14	43 · 4	· 4	42·6	0·1	0.8	42·5	38 · 0	· 3
	March 14	41 · 3	· 4	40·8	0·1	0.5	40·7	37 · 7	· 2
	April 18	41 · 1	1 · 4	40·6	0·9	0·5	39.7	37 · 8	·2
	May 16	38 · 1	1 · 3	37·7	0·2	0·4	37.5	37 · 4	·2
	June 13	36 · 4	1 · 2	35·8	0·1	0·7	35.7	39 · 0	·3
	July II	36·3	1 · 2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40 · 5	1.3
	August 8	42·1	1 · 4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41 · 5	1.4
	September 12	46·7	1 · 5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44 · 8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49·4	0.8	3·3	48·6	49·2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55·0	0.3	5·0	54·7	53·3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57·2	0.2	5·5	57·0	56·8	1.9
1967	January 9	73·7	2·4	66 · 4	0.·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
	February 13	76·8	2·5	68 · 4	0.·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·0
	March 13	76·9	2·5	68 · 4	0.·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
	April 10	79 · 1	2.6	69·7	1 · 1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
	May 8	74 · 8	2.5	66·9	0 · 3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
	June 12	68 · 9	2.3	63·5	0 · 2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·2
	July 10	68·3	2·3	65 · 3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
	August 14	77·5	2·6	73 · 1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·4
	September 11	77·3	2·5	72 · 3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5

UNEMPLOYMENT

Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
								Seasona	lly adjusted	
	An pursuants of rectal	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	ti senteri	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	28 · 3 22 · 3 19 · 7 21 · 6 31 · 1 43 · 1 43 · 1 43 · 1 43 · 1 43 · 1 43 · 3 32 · 4 49 · 3 65 · 4 44 · 0 34 · 3 35 · 1	2·3 1·8 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 · 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 1.8 1.2 1.0	1 · 2 1 · 0 0 · 8 2 · 6 1 · 1 1 · 3 3 · 4 4 · 9 0 · 5 0 · 8 1 · 4	26.4 20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7		2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 4 1 · 6 2 · 2 3 · 0 2 · 7 2 · 3 3 · 3 3 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4	
963	June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58-2	4.4	
	July 15	51.8	3.9	50·5	2·0	·3	48.6	56·9	4·3	
	August 12	58.6	4.5	57·8	8·6	0·8	49.2	56·8	4·3	
	September 9	58.2	4.4	57·5	6·6	0·8	50.9	56·8	4·3	
	October 14	57·5	4-4	56·4	3·2	·2	53·2	54·5	4·1	
	November 11	58·3	4-4	57·3	2·0	·0	55·3	52·3	4·0	
	December 9	57·8	4-4	57·0	1·5	0·8	55·6	50·9	3·9	
964	January I3	56·8	4·3	55·9	·3	0·9	54·6	48·2	3·7	
	February I0	52·9	4·0	52·2	0·9	0·7	51·3	44·8	3·4	
	March I6	48·6	3·7	47·6	0·6	1·1	47·0	42·3	3·2	
	April 13	47 · 0	3.6	46.6	2·1	0·4	44·5	43·3	3·3	
	May II	43 · 1	3.3	42.6	1·0	0·5	41·6	43·2	3·3	
	June 15	38 · 7	2.9	38.3	0·6	0·4	37·7	42·3	3·2	
	July 13	36·5	2·8	36·2	0.8	0·4	35·4	41.8	3·2	
	August 10	44·6	3·4	44·4	7.8	0·3	36·6	42.4	3·2	
	September 14	40·4	3·1	40·1	3.5	0·3	36·6	40.8	3·1	
	October 12	40·0	3.0	39.6	1·5	0·4	38·1	39·0	3·0	
	November 9	40·1	3.0	39.8	0·8	0·3	39·0	37·1	2·8	
	December 7	39·7	3.0	39.3	0·5	0·4	38·8	36·1	2·7	
65	January II	41 · 4	3·1	40·3	0·5	·	39·9	34.6	2.6	
	February 8	39 · 9	3·0	38·8	0·3	·	38·5	33.5	2.5	
	March 8	37 · 4	2·8	36·4	0·2	· 0	36·2	32.8	2.5	
	April 12	34·7	2.6	34·3	1 · 5	0·4	32·8	31.6	2·4	
	May 10	31·2	2.3	30·9	0 · 6	0·4	30·3	31.2	2·3	
	June 14	28·3	2.1	28·0	0 · 3	0·3	27·7	31.3	2·3	
	July 12	27 · 8	2·1	27.5	0·5	0·3	27·0	32·2	2·4	
	August 9	35 · 1	2·6	34.9	6·0	0·2	28·9	33·5	2·5	
	September 13	32 · 4	2·4	32.1	2·5	0·3	29·6	32·9	2·5	
	October II	32·3	2·4	32.0	0·9	0·3	31 · 1	31 · 8	2·4	
	November 8	32·9	2·5	32.0	0·4	0·9	31 · 6	30 · 1	2·3	
	December 6	37·8	2·8	34.5	0·3	3·2	34 · 3	32 · 1	2·4	
66	January 10	36.6	2·7	34-9	0·3	1.7	34·6	29·9	2·2	
	February 14	36.6	2·7	34-4	0·2	2.1	34·2	29·7	2·2	
	March 14	32.9	2·5	31-8	0·1	1.1	31·7	28·8	2·2	
	April 18	32·0	2·4	30·9	0·9	1·1	30·0	28.8	2·2	
	May 16	28·9	2·2	28·0	0·3	0·9	27·7	28.4	2·1	
	June 13	26·6	2·0	26·1	0·2	0·5	25·9	29.1	2·2	
	July II August 8 September 12	26.5 34.7 34.2	2·0 2·6 2·6	26·3 34·5 33·8 36·9	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25·9 29·0 31·3	30.9 33.7 34.8 36.6	2·3 2·5 2·6	
	October 10 November 14 December 12	38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	42·1 45·2	0.5	1 · 3 4 · 7 2 · 3	35 · 8 41 · 6 44 · 8	39·5 41·4	2.7 3.0 3.1	
67	January 9	52·3	3.9	50·4	0·4	1.9	50·0	44.0	3.3	
	February 13	52·1	3.9	50·2	0·3	1.8	49·9	43.6	3.3	
	March 13	50·7	3.8	49·1	0·2	1.6	48·8	44.0	3.3	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	52·4 49·5 48·7	3·9 3·7 3·6	50.5 48.2 46.8	1·1 0·5 0·4	1.9 1.3 1.9	49·4 47·7 46·4	48·1 49·7 52·0 54·4	3.6 3.7 3.9	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	49·0 56·9 55·6	3.7 4.3 4.2	47·0 56·3 54·5	0·7 6·5 3·7	2·0 0·7 1·1	46·3 49·8 50·9	57·5 56·8	4·1 4·3 4·3	

1963

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 841

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

A Bla

entro Mession, in electro lectro en	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)						Seasonall	y adjusted	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
a significant and a second	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
Monthly averages	51 · 1 52 · 2 56 · 3 81 · 1 94 · 9 78 · 7 68 · 4 83 · 1 104 · 8 80 · 3 65 · 5	2.8 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 74·8 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 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	
June 10	94-8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5	
A	94.9	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	
October 14	92.7	4·1	88·3	1.6	2·5	86·7	92.0	4·2	
November 11		4·2	89·3	1.0	3·4	88·3	87.9	4·0	
December 9		4·2	89·2	0.7	2·0	88·5	85.7	3·9	
January 13	97.0	4·6	98·4	2·8	3·1	95·6	83·9	3.8	
February 10		4·4	95·0	1·9	2·0	93·1	80·8	3.7	
March 16		4·2	88·5	0·9	3·6	87·5	79·3	3.6	
April 13	79.1	3.9	84·5	1.5	·8	83·0	79·8	3.6	
May II		3.6	77·2	0.7	2·0	76·5	78·5	3.6	
June 15		3.2	69·3	0.5	·4	68·8	76·5	3.5	
July 13	717	3·4	72·9	4·6	1.5	68·4	77·4	3.5	
August 10		3·4	73·0	4·1	1.9	68·9	76·6	3.5	
September 14		3·3	69·2	2·0	2.5	67·2	73·6	3.3	
October 12	. 71.5	3·2	68·9	1.0	2·4	67.9	71.9	3·3	
November 9		3·2	69·6	0.6	1·9	69.0	68.4	3·1	
December 7		3·3	70·4	0.5	2·9	69.9	67.0	3·0	
January II	72.0	3.6	76·9	·8	2·8	75 · 1	64·6	2·9	
February 8		3.5	75·8	·	2·0	74 · 8	64·4	2·9	
March 8		3.3	70·9	0·6	2·8	70 · 3	63·6	2·9	
April 12	67·7	3·1	65·8	1·1	1.9	64·7	62·2	2.8	
May 10	62·2	2·8	60·4	0·5	1.8	59·9	62·1	2.8	
June 14	56·1	2·5	54·7	0·4	1.4	54·3	61·3	2.8	
August 9	. 59·9	2·7	57·8	3·2	2·1	54·6	63 · 1	2·9	
	. 63·0	2·9	59·6	2·9	3·4	56·7	63 · 5	2·9	
	. 58·8	2·7	57·6	1·3	1·2	56·3	61 · 5	2·8	
November 8 .	. 59·6	2·7	58·3	0.7	1.2	57·7	60·9	2.8	
	. 61·5	2·8	60·0	0.4	1.5	59·6	58·9	2.7	
	. 66·5	3·0	62·8	0.4	3.7	62·5	59·6	2.7	
February 14 .	. 70.6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3.6	65 · 6	55 · 8	2·5	
	. 64.7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3.1	60 · 9	52 · 1	2·4	
	. 60.8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1.7	58 · 7	53 · 0	2·4	
May 16	. 58·5	2.7	56·2	0·8	2·2	55 · 4	53·3	2·4	
	. 55·0	2.5	52·5	0·4	2·5	52 · 1	54·2	2·5	
	. 52·4	2.4	50·3	0·3	2·2	50 · 0	56·8	2·6	
August 8	. 54·9	2·5	53·3	2·9	1.7	50·4	58·7	2.7	
	. 58·9	2·7	55·4	2·9	3.4	52·6	59·3	2.7	
	. 60·6	2·8	57·1	1·3	3.6	55·8	61·0	2.8	
	. 67·3	3·1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61 · 1	64-6	2·9	
	. 78·1	3·6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69 · 4	68-8	3·1	
	. 80·2	3·7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73 · 8	71-0	3·2	
February 13 .	. 88·9	4-1	84·3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71 · 8	3·3	
	. 90·1	4-1	83·4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71 · 5	3·3	
	. 87·7	4-0	82·2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73 · 8	3·4	
May 8	. 85·7	3.9	81 · 3	1 · 1	4·4	80·2	77-0	3.5	
	. 82·9	3.8	77 · 8	0 · 5	5·1	77·3	79-4	3.6	
	. 77·0	3.5	74 · 1	0 · 3	2·9	73·8	81-7	3.7	
	. 81·0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2·4	74·8	84·2	3·8	
	• 84·1	3.8	81.7	3.2	2·5	78·5	86·9	4·0	
	• 82·1	3.7	79.4	1.7	2·7	77·8	85·4	3·9	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY L	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage
		(000'a)		(000'-)	leavers	(000).)		(0001.)	of total employees
954		(000's)	2·4	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	>Monthly averages -	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	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	0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8	0.5 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0	16-5 17-8 22-9 32-4 33-0 24-3 21-4 28-4 31-9 23-7 24-8 27-5		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 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 May 11 June 15	25·3 22·7 20·3	2·5 2·3 2·0	25 · 1 22 · 5 20 · 2	1.0 0.4 0.2	0·2 0·1 0·1	24·2 22·1 20·0	23·2 22·9 22·8	2·3 2·3 2·3
	July 13 August 10 September 14	21.0 24.2 23.5	2·1 2·4 2·4	20·8 24·0 23·3	1.3 3.0 1.7	0·2 0·2 0·2	19·5 21·0 21·7	23·0 23·6 23·9	2·3 2·4 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
65	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 II	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	2.6
	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	1.1	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
57	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
	April 10	41-2	4·1	40·4	1.2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3.8
	May 8	38-5	3·8	37·8	0.6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3.8
	June 12	36-2	3·6	34·9	0.4	1·2	34·6	39·2	3.9
	July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1.0	0·7	35-2	40·0	4·0
	August 14	41·2	4·1	40·9	3.9	0·3	37-0	40·6	4·0
	September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2.6	0·2	37-1	41·1	4·1

UNEMPLOYMENT

wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers: industrial analysis: Great Britain

1 819

		All	Index	of production in	dustries	N. AND S.	c	Other industri		
		industries	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
.I.C. C	Order	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	1	XIX	xx	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
ctua	I numbers unadjusted for			1 61	. 24	1 9	1 17	23	1 18	54
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly 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	69 86 133 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85	24 28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52	9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10	17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24	24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37	19 22 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19	54 57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87
965	June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76
	July August September	264 279 287	118 126 126	72 76 75	38 41 42	8 8 9	21 23	32 34	13 14	80 82
		303 312 318	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	336 326 305	148 143 132	81 81 77	57 53 46	13 12 10	26 26 24	39 38 36	22 21 19	89 87 84
	April May	. 292 . 269 	129 118 113	76 71 68	44 39 37	10 9 8	23 22 20	34 31 29	16 13 11	81 76 72
	July August	252	112 123 140	67 74 82	36 41 49	7 8 9	20 21 23	28 31 37	11 12 15	73 78 84
	October November	. 367 . 436	167 206 228	97 119 128	60 76 88	10 13 15	26 31 31	43 49 51	23 29 30	97 106 110
967	January February .	- 523 - 535	266 273 267	146 154 152	107 106 101	16 16 15	35 36 35	58 61 59	30 30 28	117 120 119
	April May	. 517 . 493	265 254 244	155 150 145	97 91 85	14 13	35 34 31	58 56 52	25 23 19	120 114 107
		. 464 . 464 . 493 . 503	241 255 259	145 153 155	82 87 89	10 12 12	31 31 32	51 55 56	18 20 21	112 120 123
Num	September		A CLASS	1 100						
1965	March	. 306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86
	May	299 305 309	130 132 133	78 78 79	44 47 47		22 24 24	35 35	18	85 86
		. 318 . 324 . 321	137 141 140	81 83 81	49 51 51	2 1 1	25 25 25	37 37 37	18 19 18	88 88 88
	October November December	. 309 . 301 . 304	137 133 135	80 80 77	48 45 49	11 10 10	24 24 25	36 35 35	18 17 18	85 84 84
1966	January 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
	April May June	. 279 . 277 . 290	123 120 124	71 71 73	44 43 45	9 9 10	22 22 23	31 31 33	16 17 17	78 77 81
	July 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
	October November December	. 377 . 424 . 449	179 210 226	102 121 130	69 79 84	13 13 12	26 29 30	44 49 52	21 23 24	95 102 105
967	January February March	. 454 . 454 . 454	226 225 233	136 137 139	77 75 81	12 11 12	30 31 32	51 51 53	25 25 25	109 111 113
	April	. 495 . 505 . 524	253 261 272	145 146 153	96 106 108	13 14 15	34 35 36	54 56 58	25 25 26	116 116 119
	July August	543	282 290 295	161	107	15	37 37 36	60 62	28 29	125

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		en stantori v				MALES A	ND FEMALE	S .	MARIN		
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over two up to 4 we		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
~			(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Year 1954		271.6	(2) 81·2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1955 1955 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	> Monthly averages {	213-2 229-6 294-5 410-1 444-5 345-8 312-1 431-9 520-6 372-2 317-0 330-9	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		1.25.61	
1963	June 10	460.7	70-2	15.2	42.5	9-2	62.3	13.5			
	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 · I
	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 · 1 358 · 1 343 · 0	86·8 73·7 67·0	23.7 20.6 19.5	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·0 10·6 9·6	53.6 50.5 47.2	14·6 14·1 13·8	94.7	35.3	60 · 1
	April 12 May 10 June 14	326·0 300·2 269·9	77·7 63·8 54·0	23.8 21.3 20.0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·4 9·0 10·3	38·3 38·8 35·0	11.7 12.9 13.0	82.9	39.8	56.7
	July 12 August 9 September 13	275.0 317.9 303.6	69·1 78·2 76·5	25 · 1 24 · 6 25 · 2	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·3 16·1 10·4	32·8 39·8 44·7	11.9 12.5 14.7	59.5	33.5	51.8
	October II November 8 December 6	309·2 315·1 319·3	80·5 75·0 69·0	26·0 23·8 21·6	38·5 37·7 36·9	12.5 12.0 11.6	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·0 15·5 15·3	64-6	31-2	51+1
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	339·0 328·2 306·5	85·0 72·9 64·9	25 · 1 22 · 2 21 · 2	30·2 35·2 31·0	8·9 10·7 10·1	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·4 14·1 13·4	89.5	32.0	50.0
	April 18 May 16 June 13	299·0 271·2 253·2	66·9 60·4 57·9	22·4 22·3 22·9	35·7 28·5 22·3	11.9 10.5 8.8	39.5 33.0 33.2	3·2 2·2 3·1	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July II August 8 September 12	258·2 309·9 324·2	67 · 1 82 · 5 92 · 3	26.0 26.6 28.5	27.5 50.2 35.2	10.6 16.2 10.9	31 · 5 39 · 3 49 · 2	12·2 12·7 15·2	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	374·6 438·9 467·2	108·1 103·6 92·6	28·9 23·6 19·8	52·6 58·6 57·2	4·0 3·4 2·3	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·4 18·4 18·2	76.5	31.8	48.0
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	527·4 537·7 524·8	117·3 97·8 88·5	22·2 18·2 16·9	51.6 60.1 52.6	9·8 1·2 0·0	94·0 82·2 77·0	17·8 15·3 14·7	166-7	44+1	53.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	525 · 5 496 · 8 465 · 9	105+4 88+8 84+1	20·1 7·9 8·1	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·7 10·0 8·5	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·5 13·2 13·8	167-3	71.9	58·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	472 · 1 533 · 0 525 · 7	96·7 99·6 103·7	20·5 18·7 19·7	48.6 73.2 49.1	10·3 13·7 9·3	62.5 77.2 79.3	13·2 14·5 15·1	127.8	74.8	61.8

UNEMPLOYMENT

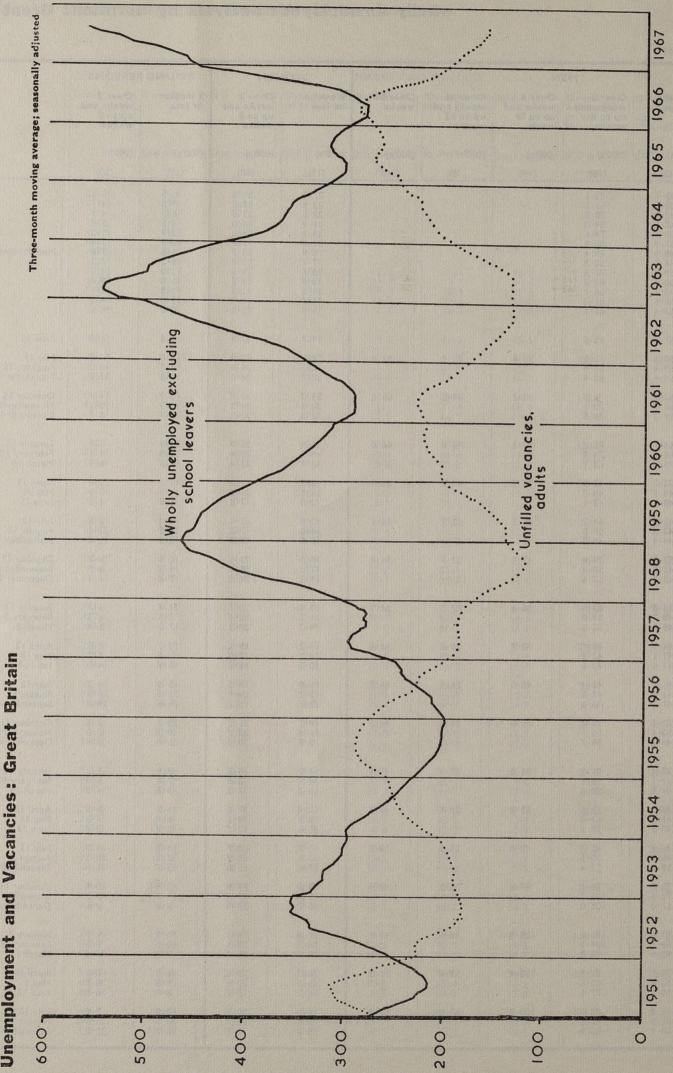
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total

6.6

		M	EN	and the second second		wo	MEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
al	2 weeks or 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)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		C 1054
168.6 130.9 144.5 195.3 279.3 304.4 235.2 215.0 301.4 365.6 262.4 226.9 245.5	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 9.6 9.2 13.9 16.0 11.8 11.3 10.8	5.2 4.1 5.5 9.3 11.4 7.8 7.2 14.5 19.4 11.1 8.3 8.5	Monthly averages	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1965 1965
326.8	47.4	65.6				14-1	27.9	8.8	11.3	June 10	1963
306·9 310·3 307·8	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	
318·3 325·9 324·2	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	
345 · 0 328 · 7 301 · 3	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
286·8 259·4 230·7	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	
222 · I 228 · 6 224 · 0	42·3 42·8 44·4	44·7 50·0 45·8	46.5	32.5	56 • 1	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	
236.5 242.2 243.8	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	
265 · 6 258 · 5 249 · 4	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 II February 8 March 8	1965
228·2 216·6 199·8	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	
198·2 208·0 210·4	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	
220·6 229·1 238·2	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 II November 8 December 6	
254·4 247·8 230·8	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
221 · 9 203 · 8 192 · 1	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	
193-6 208-1 230-8	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	
274-6 330-0 358-2	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	
407 · 1 414 · 5 406 · 5	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
402 · 4 384 · 3 365 · 3	71-6 62-8 60-7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132.4	59-4	51.2	20·0 16·6 14·9	23·9 23·8 19·9	13-8 9-5 8-5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
366·5 386·2 394·4	65·9 62·9 68·6	83·1 92·8 85·9	100.2	62.8	54·1	15·9 15·8 18·4	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·9 16·7	7.6 35.5 21.2	July 10 August 14 September 11	



eat 5 ... 5 Vacancie and Unemployment OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 847

VACANCIES Π

vacancies	notified	and	remaining	unfilled :	Great	Britain
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TABL	E 119	HURL THAP					THOUSAND
		TOTAL	and the second		ULTS	1 10/	YOUNG
		ACRE STORES	Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted	Men	Women	
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	223 314 320 214 196 317 384 371	157 212 213 149 144 221 265 255		88 121 124 78 71 115 143 138	69 91 89 72 73 106 122 117	67 102 107 64 53 96 119 116
1963	June 5	215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10	233 220 214	160 153 158	131 134 146	79 77 79	81 77 80	73 66 56
	October 9 November 6 December 4	215 214 213	160 157 155	160 173 181	81 80 79	79 77 76	55 57 58
1964	January 8 February 5 March II	229 250 297	166 178 202	193 198 213	83 90 104	83 88 99	63 73 95
	April 8	307 327 368	212 227 251	209 215 226	108 116 128	104 111 122	95 100 118
	July 8	380 357 335	250 239 239	222 220 226	128 123 125	123 115 114	130 119 96
	October 7	325 319 311	233 230 222	233 246 248	124 125 120	110 105 102	91 89 89
1965	January 6 February 3 March 3	311 326 358	221 229 249	248 250 260	8 24 37	103 105 112	90 96 109
	April 7	408 420 449	274 287 302	271 275 277	149 155 162	125 132 140	133 133 147
	July 7	452 422 392	296 282 275	268 263 263	158 153 148	138 129 127	156 139 117
	October 6 November 3 December 1	373 355 347	265 253 246	265 269 273	144 138 135	122 115 111	107 102 100
1966	January 5 February 9 March 9	346 373 405	245 260 274	272 281 285	132 141 149	113 120 126	101 113 131
	April 13 May 11 June 8	432 439 450	289 296 300	286 284 275	155 159 161	134 137 139	143 143 150
	July 6	455 410 351	296 273 247	268 255 235	158 148 132	138 126 115	159 137 104
	October 5 November 9 December 7	301 253 234	217 186 173	217 201 200	117 102 97	100 84 76	84 67 61
1967	January 4 February 8 March 8	224 236 256	164 168 174	191 188 184	89 91 94	75 76 80	60 68 82
	April 5 May 3 June 7	258 262 281	178 180 187	174 168 162	96 97 98	82 83 89	8! 82 95
	July 5	284 256 246	184 174 177	155 155 165	95 91 90	88 83 87	101 82 70

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*†

TABLE 120

		V	VORKING	OVERTIME		1	S (EXCLUE			HORT-T				
Weel	k Ended	Number	Percent- age of all	Hours of wor			ff for whole week	Work	ing part o			Tota	ı	
		opera- tives	opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours Id Total	ost Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Hours Io Total	st Averag
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	1	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	1
1959	May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	7 1	9	415	73	653	9	82	1+4	1,068	13
1960 1961	May 28 May 27	1,773 1,743	31·4 29·4	14,027 12,776	8 7 1	4	5 4 151	30 30	250 277	8 1 9	31 34	0·5 0·6	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	7 1 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32 18 85	293 1,160 746	9 10 8 1	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	2]
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]	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]	 2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	81 81 81	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	11 91 101
	July 18 August 15 . September 19.	1,946 1,739 2,046	32·1 28·5 33·4	16,670 14,258 17,039	8 1 8 8 1	 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- 9-
	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		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 10 9 1
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	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81 71 101	35 43 55	0.6 0.7 0.9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 . May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,89 4 18,325 17,884	8 1 8 1 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 81 91	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 . September 18.	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 81	 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	10± 20± 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	8 1 8 1 81	 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7 1 9 71	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8 1 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	8] 8] 8]		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 1	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	9 9 10 1
	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		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 71 71 71	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81 8 81
	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	-1 -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 12]
	October 15 . November 19. December 17 .	1,998 1,945 1,914	32·9 32·2 31·9	16,784 16,294 16,174	81 81 81	5 12 4	207 486 177	159 176 161	1,522 2,027 1,599	9 1 1 0	164 187 165	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,729 2,513 1,775	10 1 131 11
967	January 14 . February 18 . March 18 .	1,765 1,823 1,880	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,352 15,034 15,566	8 8 8 1	9 10 6	372 420 235	153 147 103	1,435 1,318 915	9 1 9 9	162 157 109	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,807 1,738 1,151	 0]
	April 18 . May 13 June 17	1,899 1,904 1,894	32·8 33·0 33·0	15,731 15,803 15,881	81 81 81 81	7 5 6	291 214 257	97 100 86	905 929 761	9 1 9 1 9	104 105 92	1.8 1.8 1.6	1,196 1,144 1,017	
	July 15 August 19 .	1,840 1,718	32·0 29·9	15,823 14,568	81 81 81	35	110	71 72	600 651	81 9	73 77	1·3 1·3	710 841	9]

• 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).
 Coperatives 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.

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 849

HOURS OF WORK

manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

1962	AV	ER	AG	E =	100
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	in and the party	IN			EKLY HOU		CED	IND	EX OF AV	ERAGE W PER OP	EEKLY HO	URS WOR	RKED
		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
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966		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 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 98.1	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6
1964	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	101·8	95·6	103·8	101·0	100·9	101-9	100 · 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
1965	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
1966	January 15 .	99·2	102.7	96·8	94·6	93 · 5	101 · 3	97·9	97·3	97·2	99·0	97·0	98.6
	February 19† .	99·3	103.1	96·6	94·8	93 · 1	101 · 4	97·6	97·3	96·8	98·9	96·7	98.5
	March 19	99·8	103.2	97·1	95·0	93 · 9	101 · 6	98·2	97·8	97·5	99·2	97·5	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	100·3	103·6	96·6	95.0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99 · 2
	July 16*‡	94·2	98·0	82 · I	86·0	97·2	97·8	98·6	98 · 1	97 · 7	98.9	99 · 1	99·2
	August 13*‡ .	81·8	84·0	80 · 3	74·8	88·2	83·5	98·4	97 · 9	96 · 1	98.6	99 · 4	99·3
	September 17‡ .	99·3	103·1	92 · I	93·1	97·6	101·9	97·4	97 · 0	94 · 5	97.9	98 · 1	98·4
	October 15‡ .	98·0	101 · 9	88.6	92 · 1	97·2	100-6	96·8	96·6	92·0	97 · 7	97·6	97·8
	November 19‡ .	96·6	101 · 0	84.3	91 · 0	96·4	99-5	96·4	96·4	90·9	97 · 4	97·6	97·4
	December 17‡ .	96·3	100 · 8	85.4	90 · 1	96·0	98-8	96·7	96·6	92·2	97 · 6	98·4	97·5
1967	January 14‡ .	94·1	98·5	85·4	87·7	91·7	96·7	95·9	95·7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
	February 18‡ .	93·6	98·1	85·6	86·6	90·7	96·6	96·4	96·6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
	March 18‡ .	93·7	97·9	86·7	86·6	91·4	96·6	97·0	96·5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
	April 15‡ May 13‡	93.8 93.5 93.3	97.5 97.1 96.5	87·6 86·9 86·8	87·0 86·2 85·8	91.6 92.3 92.9	96·7 96·8 96·6	97·1 97·2 97·3	96·6 96·7 96·8	96 · 1 95 · 9 95 · 8	97·3 97·2 97·5	97·7 97·7 98·1	98.0 98.2 98.3
	June 17‡ July 15*‡ August 19*‡ .	87·7 76·6	91.6 79.1	75 · I 73 · 8	77·8 67·0	93·8 85·1	91·6 78·9	97·5 98·0	97·2 97·8	96·8 95·7	97·3 97·1	98·9 99·6	98 · 1 98 · 8

* 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 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 also relate to earlier weeks in the month, and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1964–67 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1964–67 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 1964–67 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1964–67 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1964 approximately 14 points higher, and the indices for August 1965–66 approximately 13 points higher, and the index for August 1967 approximately 12 points higher.

† Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are

not available. ⁺ Figures for dates after June 1966 may be revised after the count of national insur-ance cards at mid-1967. The figures from May 1967 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1967 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are 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. Note:

1

EARNINGS AND HOURS

United Kingdom: wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

TABLE 122	122 MEN (21 YEARS AND O						ND OVER)*	TABLE 122 (continued)								MEN (21	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.	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
Average We	ekly Earnings			are on				in the second	topeners Boarse													Average Weekly Earnings
1962 Oct. 1963 April Oct. Oct. 1964 April Oct. Oct. 1965 April Oct. Oct. 1966 April Oct. Oct. 1966 April Oct. Oct.	£ s. 15 11 15 18 16 8 17 3 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15 20 0	f s. 16 4 16 16 17 8 18 0 18 19 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5 21 10	£ s. 166 18 17 1 19 1 19 10 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9 21 12	f s. 16 5 16 18 17 18 19 2 19 16 20 11 20 12 20 15	£ s. 15 17 16 4 17 17 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6 21 14	£ s. 18 6 19 6 19 17 21 5 21 1 22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19 23 7	£ s. 16 03 16 18 17 19 18 5 19 2 19 16 20 6 20 11	£ s. 14 9 14 14 15 7 16 1 16 7 16 18 17 17 18 10 18 11 18 13	£ s. 14 7 14 7 15 7 15 8 16 8 16 8 17 7 18 0 17 13 18 4	£ s. 14 2 14 7 14 17 15 9 15 16 16 4 17 5 17 12 17 16 18 6	£ s. 16 4 16 6 17 4 18 0 19 5 20 1 20 1 20 17 21 9	£ s. 15 11 15 2 16 10 16 19 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9	£ s. 18 13 18 17 19 10 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18	£ s. 16 5 16 11 17 6 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0	£ s. 16 12 17 6 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 16 21 3	£ s. 15 19 16 8 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19	f. s. 16 2 16 1 16 13 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12	£ s. 15 13 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 17 19 2 19 6	£ s. 15 5 16 2 17 13 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19	£ s. 13 14 1 14 5 14 5 14 5 15 2 15 16 16 16 17 5 17 8 17 15	f s. 12 16 12 16 13 11 13 19 14 7 15 14 15 13 16 3	f. s. Oct. 1962 16 3 April 1963 16 15 Oct. 1963 17 12 April 1964 18 2 Oct. 1965 19 12 Oct. 1965 20 5 April 1966 20 6 Oct. 20 20 12 April 1967
Average Ho	urs Worked																					Average Hours Worked
1962 Oct. 1963 April Oct. Oct. 1964 April Oct. Oct. 1965 April Oct. Oct. 1966 April Oct. Oct. 1966 April	47 · 9 47 · 8 48 · 2 48 · 0 48 · 0 48 · 0 47 · 7 47 · 5 47 · 3 47 · 1	46.3 46.6 46.7 46.9 46.9 47.0 46.0 46.1 45.1 45.5	45 · 3 45 · 4 46 · 5 46 · 9 46 · 6 46 · 7 46 · 0 45 · 5 44 · 9 44 · 7	46.3 46.0 46.7 47.2 47.1 46.6 46.0 45.9 45.2 45.1	45.6 46.1 47.4 47.3 47.8 46.1 47.1 47.1 47.1 45.9 45.9	44.4 45.0 45.4 46.1 45.0 45.1 43.6 44.3 41.3 43.3	46.4 46.3 47.2 47.7 47.3 47.1 46.4 46.0 45.4 45.3	46.4 46.5 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.7 46.5 45.7 45.4	46.2 46.4 47.2 46.6 46.1 45.8 46.1 45.8 46.1 45.6 44.1 45.6	43.0 43.0 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 42.3 41.5 41.9	48.8 48.7 49.4 49.6 49.4 49.3 48.7 48.3 48.3 47.8 48.2	46·3 45·1 47·2 46·5 46·9 46·0 46·5 45·2 45·3 44·8	45-9 45-8 46-4 46-5 46-8 46-8 46-8 46-5 46-3 45-5 45-5	47 • 4 47 • 0 47 • 8 47 • 9 47 • 7 47 • 0 47 • 0 47 • 0 46 • 5 45 • 1 45 • 7	46.2 46.1 46.8 47.1 46.9 46.7 46.1 46.0 45.0 45.0	50.8 51.3 51.4 51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 51.5	49.5 48.9 49.8 49.7 49.8 49.5 49.8 47.7 48.5 48.2	48.5 48.4 49.2 48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7 43.8 43.9	49 • 4 49 • 6 50 • 5 50 • 6 50 • 5 50 • 7 50 • 6 50 • 3 50 • 3 50 • 1	45.8 46.2 46.0 46.2 45.9 45.9 45.9 45.4 45.0 44.7 44.7	44.6 44.9 44.8 44.9 44.8 45.1 44.9 44.0 43.7 43.9	47.0 Oct. 1962 46.9 April 1963 47.6 Oct. 1964 47.7 Oct. 1965 47.0 Oct. 1965 47.0 Oct. 1965 46.4 April 1966 46.4 April 1966 46.0 Oct. 46.1
Average Hou	rly Earnings								Ster In State	and the second			. Street	Sarah Babara		San Line In		and the second		1.4	1 e d	Average Hourly Earnings
1962 Oct. 1963 April Oct. Oct. 1964 April Oct. Oct. 1965 April Oct. Oct. 1966 April Oct. Igen April Oct. Igen April	s. d. 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 8 5.8	s. a. 6 12.4 7 2.4 7 5.5 7 8.2 8 0.8 8 0.3 9 3.1 9 5.5 9 5.5	s. d. 7 5-6 7 8-5 8 1-5 8 4-5 8 4-5 9 2-4 9 5-5 9 6-8 9 7-8	s. d. 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 9 2.5	s. d. 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 9 5·3	s. d. 8 2.9 8 6.8 8 8.8 9 2.7 9 4.2 9 11.4 10 3.4 10 7.7 10 9.5	s. d. 6 10.7 6 11.8 7 2.0 7 6.3 7 8.6 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3 8 11.4 9 0.9	s. d. 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 8 2.6	s. d. 6 2.6 6 5.9 6 7.4 7 0.2 7 2.0 7 6.4 7 10.6 8 0.0 8 1.3	s. d. 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 8 8.7	s. d. 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 8 10.8	s. d. 6 8 · 6 6 8 · 3 7 0 · 0 7 3 · 4 7 6 · 5 7 9 · 0 8 2 · 0 8 5 · 4 8 7 · 3 8 8 · 2	s. d. 8 1.6 8 2.9 8 4.9 8 8.7 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8 10 6.1	s. d. 6 10.4 7 0.4 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 5.4 7 9.0 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3	s. d. 7 0.9 7 2.5 7 4.7 7 8.8 7 11.5 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4 9 2.8 9 4.2	s. d. 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 8 1·6	s. d. 6 6.0 6 8.1 7 1.1 7 3.7 7 8.7 7 8.7 7 11.3 8 4.6 8 5.7 8 6.6	s. d. 6 2·3 6 5·6 6 7·4 6 9·4 7 3·0 7 7·2 8 4·8 8 7·6 8 8·7 8 9·4	s. d. 6 2.1 6 6.0 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4	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 7 11.4	5. 5.9 5 8.4 5 9.0 6 2.6 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6 7 1.9 7 4.2	5. 0. Oct. 1962 6 10.7 April 1963 7 0.4 Oct. 7 7 4.5 April 1964 7 7.1 Oct. 7 7 11.5 April 1965 8 4.0 Oct. 8 8 9.7 April 1966 8 9.9 Oct. 8 8 11.1 April 1967

A (19)

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Aver	age Wee	kly Earnings				- Tran	d start	T-AP				ET LERKY
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	£ 16 8 59 8 14 9 8 9 15 9 16 10 0	£7788407 7888407 9913 9990	£ s. 8 l 8 6 8 18 9 5 9 11 9 18 9 18 9 19	£ s. 8 1 8 3 8 6 9 7 9 3 9 8 10 7 10 9 10 3	£ s. 7 17 7 18 8 4 8 18 8 13 9 17 10 0 10 11 10 4 10 3	£ s. 9 9 9 9 15 9 19 10 15 10 10 11 3 11 4 12 0 11 5 12 0	£ s. 7 15 7 17 8 2 8 10 8 12 8 18 9 5 9 12 9 13 9 16	£ s. 7 17 8 0 8 7 8 13 8 17 9 0 9 9 9 15 9 19 9 19	£ s. 7 13 7 14 8 2 8 2 8 7 8 13 9 3 9 7 9 10 9 10	£ s. 7 15 7 15 8 2 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 7 9 14 9 18 10 0	£ s. 7 12 7 15 8 0 8 9 8 11 9 0 9 5 9 14 9 15 10 1
Aver	age Hou	rs Worked										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	40·2 40·3 40·4 39·6 39·1 39·1 38·8 38·9	40 · 1 40 · 0 40 · 1 40 · 2 39 · 3 38 · 9 38 · 6 38 · 6 38 · 4	38 · 8 39 · 0 39 · 1 39 · 4 38 · 9 38 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 4 37 · 2	40.0 40.2 40.4 39.7 39.2 38.5 38.3 38.1 38.4	40.0 40.5 41.6 39.3 41.1 39.5 39.2 38.4 38.9	39 · 9 40 · 3 39 · 9 40 · 5 39 · 5 39 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 8 36 · 8 38 · 1	38.9 39.1 39.3 39.4 38.7 38.5 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.3 37.6	39.3 39.4 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.2 39.1 38.6 38.4 38.0	39·3 39·2 38·8 38·5 38·3 38·4 38·2 37·6 37·9	38 · 1 38 · 2 38 · 4 38 · 9 38 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9 37 · 5 37 · 0 37 · 0	38.5 38.7 39.3 39.7 39.6 38.1 37.6 37.7 37.9
Aver 962 963 964 965 966 966	Age Hour Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April	rly Earnings s. d. 3 10-5 3 11-8 4 0-9 4 2-1 4 3-7 4 6-4 4 9-5 4 11-9 5 0-7 5 1-6	s. d. 3 10.8 3 11.8 4 1.2 4 2.2 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 9.7 5 0.1 5 1.0 5 2.4	s. d. 4 1.7 4 2.1 4 3.0 4 6.2 4 7.6 4 9.7 5 0.8 5 2.7 5 3.6 5 4.2	s. d. 4 3.2 4 3.6 4 4.5 4 7.3 4 8.4 10.9 5 1.7 5 4.9 5 5.7 5 6.7	s. d. 3 11-0 3 10-7 4 0-8 4 3-4 4 4-7 4 9-5 5 0-7 5 4-6 5 3-9 5 2-6	s. d. 4 8.8 4 10.1 4 11.8 5 3.7 5 3.9 5 7.8 5 9.9 6 2.3 6 3.5	s. d. 3 11.9 4 0.1 4 1.5 4 3.8 4 5.4 4 7.5 4 10.5 5 0.9 5 2.5	s. d. 4 0.07 4 2.3 4 3.9 4 5.9 4 7.1 4 10.1 5 0.6 5 2.1 5 2.7	s. d. 3 10.8 3 11.1 4 1.3 4 2.0 4 4.1 4 6.2 4 9.1 4 10.7 5 0.5 5 0.3	s. d. 4 0.9 4 1.3 4 2.5 4 4.8 4 6.3 4 7.9 4 11.3 5 2.1 5 4.1 5 5.0	s. d. 3 11-5 4 0-2 4 1-7 4 3-6 4 5-0 4 5-0 4 7-9 4 10-2 5 1-8 5 2-0 5 3-5

* Working full-time.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

Tim furni etc.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

mber, miture,	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 miscellan- eous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
	and a second second			The second states		Andrew Contra	Total And the second	and a state of the		Average We	ekly Earnings
£ s. 8 15 8 16 9 5 9 10 9 15 9 15 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19	£ s. 8 10 8 14 8 16 9 5 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16	£ s. 7 16 7 19 8 4 8 11 8 14 8 14 9 6 9 13 9 13 9 17	£ s. 8 i 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4	£ s. 7 9 8 11 8 8 9 1 9 1 9 15 9 3	£ s. 7 11 7 16 7 18 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17	£ s. 8 9 2 8 15 9 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9	£ s. 11 3 11 5 11 11 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18	£ s. 77 l 77 4 77 l1 77 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16	£ s. 8 4 8 14 8 16 9 2 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7	£ s. 8 4 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4	Oct. 1962 April 1963 Oct. 1964 Oct. 4pril April 1965 Oct. 4pril April 1965 Oct. 4pril April 1966 Oct. 4pril
										Average H	lours Worked
38.9 38.8 39.7 39.5 39.0 38.6 38.4 37.5 37.4 37.5	39.6 39.7 39.5 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0	39.8 39.6 40.3 40.1 39.6 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.2 38.3	39-3 39-4 39-8 39-8 39-3 38-9 38-6 38-3 38-0 38-0 38-0	38 · 1 40 · 6 40 · 1 39 · 9 40 · 7 .39 · 5 38 · 9 39 · 2 39 · 3 39 · 3 37 · 3	39 · 1 39 · 3 38 · 8 37 · 7 38 · 2 37 · 9 37 · 7 37 · 0 37 · 4 37 · 4	39 · 1 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 3 38 · 2 38 · 0 37 · 6 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 4	43.7 43.5 44.0 43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 43.0 42.4	40.0 40.5 39.8 40.3 39.8 40.0 39.2 39.2 39.3 39.1 38.9	40.0 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0	39-4 39-5 39-7 39-9 39-4 39-1 38-7 38-5 38-1 38-2	Oct. 1962 April 1963 Oct. 1964 Oct. 1964 Oct. 1965 Oct. 1965 Oct. 1966 Oct. 1966 Oct. 1966
	1			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Average Ho s. d.	ourly Earnings
d, 4 5.9 4 5.9 4 7.8 4 7.8 5 0.1 5 1.5 5 4.8 5 6.5 5 8.3 5 10.0	s. d. 4 3.6 4 4.6 4 5.6 4 7.6 4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.4	s. d. 3 10.9 4 0.1 4 0.9 4 3.0 4 4.6 4 6.4 4 9.1 4 11.7 5 0.9 5 1.9	s. d. 4 1.0 4 1.8 4 3.0 4 5.2 4 6.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6 5 4.5	s. d. 3 10.8 4 1.2 4 3.0 4 2.5 4 5.5 4 4.3 4 7.7 4 11.6 4 11.0	s. d. 3 10·3 3 10·3 4 0·4 4 2·1 4 2·6 4 5·6 4 5·6 4 5·6 4 9·5 4 9·4 4 8·9	s. d. 4 3.8 4 9.5 4 7.2 4 8.3 5 0.7 5 3.2 5 9.3 5 9.3 6 1.5	s. d. 5 1.3 5 2.0 5 3.1 5 7.2 5 8.1 5 9.4 6 1.3 6 6.2 6 6.2 6 6.7	s. d. 3 6·2 3 7·1 3 7·5 3 8·9 3 10·4 4 0·6 4 2·8 4 4·3 4 5·8 4 6·3	4 1.3 4 3.2 4 3.9 4 5.4 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 5 1.0 5 2.0	4 1.0 4 1.7 4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1	Oct. 1962 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1966

* 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.

EARNINGS

Great Britain: administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TARIE 122

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, coment, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
Males 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966			£ s. d. 19 12 3 20 13 2 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 25 15 2 27 10 8	£ s. d. 21 13 7 22 10 0 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0	£ 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 22 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	f 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 2 19 13 2 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8	f s. d 18 19 1 19 19 3 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3
Females 960 . 961 . 962 . 963 . 964 . 965 . 966 .		•	7 14 9 8 3 10 8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2	8 4 8 8 0 9 8 6 9 5 0 0 8 5 8 7 2 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 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8	7 11 6 8 0 2 8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 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 5 7 8 3 8 8 5 8 5 8 9 4 4 9 9 3 10 0	7 12 0 7 18 7 8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8
October			Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All product industries c by enquiry	ion overed	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industri services cov	
Males 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	:	· · ·	£ s. d. 20 8 21 9 1 22 9 7 23 8 1 25 6 6 26 8 0 28 0 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	£ 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 1,375,000 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. covere 2,103,000 2,165,000 2,200,000 2,267,000 2,243,000 2,341,000 2,433,000

11 15 4 12 6 5 13 2 11 13 18 1 14 10 0 15 17 3 16 5 4 10 3 0 10 13 6 11 6 11 11 19 4 12 11 11 13 14 3 14 4 11 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 9 2 5 9 10 2 9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2 10 6 9 10 8 0 10 15 5 11 4 1 11 9 11 12 2 9 13 1 2 7 19 5 8 8 0 8 15 8 9 2 9 9 14 7 10 9 1 11 2 7 618,000 629,000 631,000 636,000 630,000 650,000 670,000 8 5 7 8 9 8 8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5 8 5 4 8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 8 | | 8 7 7 8 |4 7 9 7 4 9 |9 5 10 |3 4 10 5 8 10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3

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.

Great Britain: salaried employees*: index of average earnings (all industries and services covered[†])

TABLE 124

	Octo	ber			All employees	Males	Females	
The second second second	1955				79.2			
	1956				85.0			
	1957				90.9			
	1958				93.9			
	1959				100.0	100.0	100.0	
The shak I want i sha a	1960	6 Q.G.	•		105-6	106.0	105 · 1	
	1961	•	•		110.8	111-2	110.6	
	1962	•	•	-	117.0	117.2	117.5	
	1963	•	•	•	123.4	123.5	123.9	
	1964		•		130-3	130.5	130.5	
	1965	•			141.3	141.7	142.0	
	1966	•		•	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.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

salaried employees*: average earnings (certain industries and services†): **United Kingdom**

TABLE 125

Oct

1,452,000 1,500,000 1,529,000 1,562,000 1,576,000 1,635,000 1,705,000

1894 L	CLI	ERICAL AN	D ANALOG	OUS EMPL	OYEES ON	_Y †		AL	L SALARIED	EMPLOYE	ES	
		Males		1 252 410.00	Females		an at she was a	Males	A State State State		Females	
ober:	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5	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
7	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
3	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
9	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
0	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
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134-4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
6. ·	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

• The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous

grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, viz. national and local government, National Health Service, banking, coal, gas, electricity, air transport and except for 1963, British Railways. Since 1966 British Road Services are also included.

rades. † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124, except manufacturing, construction, quarrying and water supply. Separate figures for clerical and analogous

Wage drift : percentage cha	anges over o	orrespon	ding mont	h in previ	ious year : Un	ited Kingdom
TABLE 126	1 12 12 13 14 13					(1) N/2

								in species	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	" Wage drift " (col. (3) minus col. (4))
									(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1954	April October	:	· · ·		:		:	:	+ 5·8 + 7·4	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 4·7 + 6·0	+ 4·1 + 5·3	+ 0.6 + 0.7
1955	April October	:	•	101	÷	:	:	•	+ 9.5 + 9.0	+ 8.7 + 8.5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
1956	April October	:	•			:	:	•	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
1957	April October	÷	•			2.	:	:	+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1·3 + 1·0
1958	April October	:	÷				÷	÷	+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4.8 + 3.7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
959	April October		•	•	÷		÷	:	+ 3.9 + 5.1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0.0 + 1.5
1960	April October	ŀ	÷	•	÷	2.2	•	:	+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	$\begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 2·0 + 1·8
961	April October		÷		÷			:	+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6·5 + 6·9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0.3 + 0.5
962	April October	÷	•		÷		•	•	+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5·1 + 4·1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1·1 + 0·2
963	April October					10 - 21 2 2.	:		+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
964	April October				•	÷	· · · ·	•	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4.9 + 5.7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
965	April October	•		•			÷	÷	+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 + 10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	$\begin{array}{r} + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+ 2·7 + 2·2
966	April October			•			÷		+ 7.4 + 4.2	+ 9.8 + 6.2	+ 9.7 + 6.5	+ 8.0 + 5.6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
1967	April		•		•				1 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.8	+ 0.3

Note:—
The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour'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 11 (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 of overtime.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

		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	E-L-	81·8 82·0 85·2	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
	May.	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
	August .	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 87·3	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 .	87.3	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 .	90.4	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 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 91·2
	July. August September	92 · 1 90 · 7 89 · 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	90·4 92·2 97·8	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 .		93·9 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 .	95 · 1 96 · 6 97 · 8	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	96-8 96-4 96-6	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	97·3 99·4 103·4	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
966	January . February . March .		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	103.8	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	104-8 103-5 103-6	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
	October November . December .	103·2 104·5 108·4	101-3 104-0 102-7	103-2 102-4 101-1	102+3 101+6 99+9	103·2 103·8 93·8	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
967	January February March	104.5	102-5 110-6 101-8	102-6 104-3 103-2	102·3 103·0 100·9	103 · 8 103 · 0 98 · 5	101 · 3 101 · 6 100 · 0	102-0 102-8 101-0	102-6 104-4 97-9	100-0 100-5 99-2	103-3 103-8 103-4	103 · 4 104 · 2 102 · 1	102-8 104-4 101-3
	April May June		103·6 103·5 105·7	104·6 104·9 106·7	103·8 104·8 105·2	104·4 105·4 105·3	104·9 106·0 106·3	105·0 105·4 107·3	105 · 1 105 · 5 107 · 5	103·2 102·0 103·4	104·8 104·1 106·5	102 1 106·6 107·1 109·4	107·3 107·6 111·3
	July August*		107·8 104·3	109·2 107·8	106·3 104·3	108·4 103·1	106·0 104·3	109·0 105·6	109·7 106·9	105·6 100·3	106·5 104·0	107 · 4 105 · 0	112·9 109·6

Note.—This new series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE.

EARNINGS

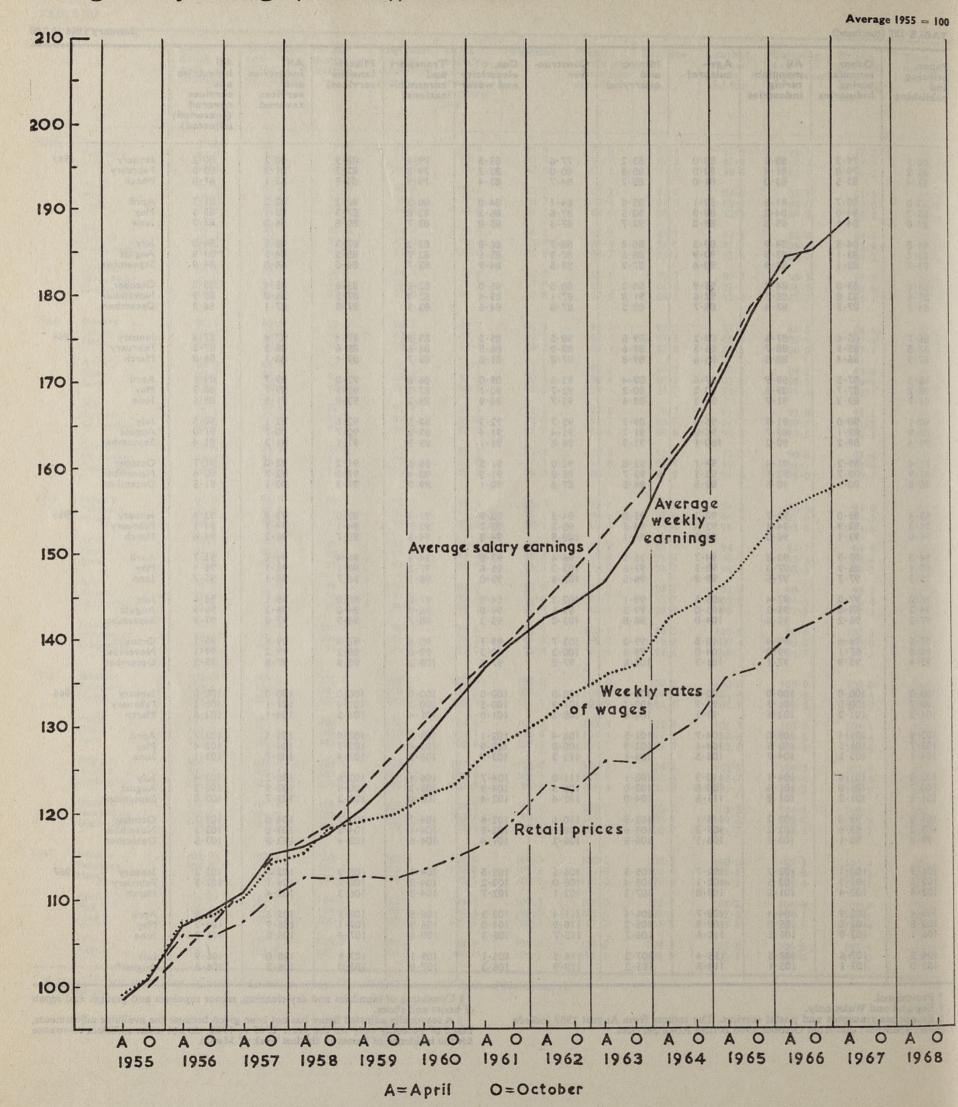
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

aper, rinting nd ublishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cations‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
80·5	79·3	80·2	83·0	83·2	77.6	83·5	79.6	83.9	80·2	80·2	January	1963
81·2	79·8	81·4	83·0	85·3	80.0	83·2	79.3	82.3	81·3	80·8	February	
83·4	82·5	83·0	81·0	85·7	84.7	83·4	79.9	84.9	83·1	81·8	March	
83·0	80·7	81.6	83 · 1	85.5	84·1	84·0	80·3	86·2	82·2	81 · 7	April	
85·3	84·0	84.2	88 · 8	90.5	87·6	86·2	82·8	87·5	85·1	83 · 6	May	
87·0	84·1	85.3	89 · 0	92.7	87·3	85·8	83·7	89·8	86·0	83 · 9	June	
84·8	84·5	84.9	89.6	86·8	88·7	86-8	83·2	87·3	85.5	84-0	July	
83·2	83·1	83.5	90.9	88·3	87·9	85-1	82·7	85·5	84.5	84-8	August	
84·2	83·1	83.9	90.6	87·9	88·5	84-9	82·7	86·0	84.8	84-9	September	
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	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	January	1966
100·7	100·0	101·3	97-9	100-1	101·9	100·5	100·3	101-4	101·1	100·5	February	
104·2	101·2	103·4	99-1	100-6	108·2	101·0	101·4	103-5	104·1	102·6	March	
102-9	101 · 4	103·0	104-7	101 · 5	106-4	102·1	103·7	102.9	103 · 5	102.7	April	
103-7	101 · 5	103·5	104-6	102 · 9	108-8	103·9	103·4	102.7	104 · 1	102.4	May	
104-1	103 · 2	104·7	106-5	104 · 1	112-3	103·7	105·2	103.4	105 · 7	103.1	June	
102 · 0	101 · 6	104·1	110-3	102 · 1	111.0	104·7	106·4	102.6	105·2	103·4	July	
100 · 7	101 · 0	101·6	108-8	103 · 0	106.5	104·9	105·3	100.4	102·9	103·3	August	
101 · 8	101 · 2	101·8	111-5	104 · 0	111.4	102·4	105·0	102.2	103·7	103·8	September	
101 · 8	99-8	102·2	116·1	103-8	110-6	102.6	104·7	103 · 7	104·0	103 · 7	October	
102 · 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	
101 · 9 102 · 1 102 · 4	100·1 101·3 100·4	102·2 103·5 101·8	102·7 102·1 103·0	105·3 105·4 107·3	106+5 108+0 102+1	103·5 103·2 102·7	104·1 104·2 104·3	105·9 105·2 106·3	103 · 1 104 · 1 102 · 4	103 · 1 103 · 5	January February March	1967
103·4	102·9	104·4	108·7	106·4	111·4	103·2	106·5	108 · 1	105·6	104·9	April	
103·8	102·8	105·0	109·9	105·2	110·9	104·0	106·9	107 · 1	105·9	104·2	May	
106·1	103·9	106·5	110·6	106·7	115·7	105·3	109·4	107 · 4	108·0	105·3	June	
104·5 103·0	107·6 103·1	107·5 105·1	115·4 114·8	107·2 105·2	116.5	105·1 106·3	109 · 1 107 · 8	107·9 105·0	108·8 106·2	106·9 106·6	July August*	

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

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
|| A seasonally adjusted figure has not been given because the available adjustments, based of necessity only on the years 1963 to 1966, do not make sufficient allowance for the incidence of Easter in the last week of March.

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



EARNINGS

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

STALEYA	Avera	ige weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Avera	ge hourly	earnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium
ndustry Group	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967
ENGINEERING*	119		14.18 A 68		100-2 2-001 100-2			1				
rimeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	109·4 109·8 110·7 109·7	114·0 111·3 112·7 113·0	118·5 116·1 118·0 117·6	114·6 108·1 112·2 112·4	117·5 112·8 116·3 116·1	s. d. 458 1 389 11 325 6 415 6	110·0 108·4 109·6 109·2	116·2 112·9 114·2 114·8	120·3 117·3 118·4 119·0	121-2 117-2 119-1 120-1	122.8 118.1 120.7 121.2	d. 114-7 96-7 79-2 103-3
Ayment-by-result workers Skilled	110.7 109.7 109.7 110.0 110.0 109.8 110.6 109.9	114·3 111·8 111·0 112·8 114·1 111·7 112·4 112·9	119·3 116·6 116·1 117·8 118·8 116·4 117·6 117·6	115·4 108·9 112·0 112·2 114·9 108·5 112·2 112·2	118.6 114.1 114.9 116.3 117.9 113.3 116.1 116.1	476 6 424 5 341 7 445 11 466 8 407 7 329 4 429 9	110.8 110.3 108.2 110.2 110.4 109.6 109.4 110.1	116.8 114.9 112.6 115.5 116.5 114.2 114.1 115.4	121.6 119.0 117.6 120.1 120.9 118.2 118.4 119.6	123.0 117.1 118.1 120.0 121.9 117.0 119.0 120.0	125.0 119.9 118.6 122.2 123.5 118.7 120.5 121.6	128-2 114-6 84- 119-8 120-8 105-6 80-7 110-8
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING†											mal C
Timeworkers Skilled	120·9 119·6 112·5 119·4	130·1 124·2 120·3 125·5	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	124·5 131·3 119·3 126·2	131 · 3 130 · 5 122 · 9 130 · 8	s. d. 445 9 363 10 327 3 396 8	112.7 111.2 107.1 112.1	119·9 118·9 116·2 118·4	122-8 125-0 119-0 120-9	126·9 126·7 121·3 127·5	132.8 127.1 123.4 131.4	d. 104-1 82-0 72-9 91-1
Payment-by-result workers Skilled	120·2 116·1 116·3 119·3 12 0 ·3 11 7 ·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	128-5 125-7 116-2 126-8 127-9 127-1 118-8 127-2	131.0 127.2 114.2 128.9 130.9 128.0 118.2 129.4	481 2 373 6 358 11 446 3 474 5 371 2 345 4 434 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	128-9 123-7 118-7 127-1 128-7 124-7 121-0 128-0	130.9 126.6 120.2 129.7 131.0 126.8 121.9 130.2	120- 88- 82- 109- 117- 86- 78- 105-
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												uast - 1
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	115·0 115·9 115·1	120·0 123·9 120·9	123·7 128·3 124·7	121·2 124·0 121·7	124·2 124·5 124·3	s. d. 420 11 468 1 431 10	13·9 14·1 14·0	121 · 5 120 · 8 121 · 4	123·7 124·6 124·1	127·3 124·3 126·5	127·6 124·6 127·2	d. 101 · 112 · 104 ·
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers . All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	115.7 112.5 114.8 115.5 114.5 114.5 115.1	117.9 120.7 118.4 119.2 122.6 119.9	121 · 8 120 · 4 121 · 2 123 · 1 125 · 0 123 · 3	117·3 114·2 116·5 119·6 119·8 119·5	122.0 122.0 121.6 123.4 123.4 123.2	433 8 487 8 444 4 426 8 475 11 437 4	114.9 111.7 113.9 115.0 113.3 114.4	120·7 117·2 119·6 121·5 119·2 120·8	121.7 116.4 120.1 123.6 121.2 122.7	121.5 114.9 119.7 125.2 120.1 123.8	123.8 120.4 122.5 126.6 122.6 125.4	113- 123- 115- 107- 117- 109-
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§											dial bC
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled). Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers	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	114·3 115·8 116·0 110·8 113·8 115·5	114·5 118·0 119·1 113·3 115·2 116·9	s. d. 403 8 470 11 406 1 378 9 340 7 397 0	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	120-9 121-4 112-8 117-6 117-7 120-5	116.0 122.3 113.3 118.4 118.9 119.8	93 81
Payment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled). Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers	106·4 110·2 106·2 107·6 109·7 107·3	107.4 111.3 107.0 109.3 109.6 108.2	110·9 114·7 110·2 111·8 114·0 111·7	108·4 112·0 106·7 110·7 112·6 109·4	110-7 115-6 110-7 114-9 118-4 112-4 111-3	441 6 495 9 420 7 413 1 375 4 439 5 437 7	106·0 110·8 107·6 104·8 108·7 106·9 107·0	112-2 117-3 113-5 111-7 114-4 113-2 113-2	114-0 119-8 114-4 113-3 116-5 114-9 115-2	115-0 118-4 113-0 116-6 118-0 115-8 116-1	115-8 119-6 115-0 118-4 118-5 116-7 116-1	126 107 105 88 114
All process workers . All maintenance workers (skilled) . All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers . All labourers . All workers covered .	107 · 1 110 · 0 107 · 8 108 · 3 110 · 0 108 · 3	108·2 111·1 108·2 109·9 110·2 109·4	112·1 115·0 110·8 112·6 114·9 113·1	109·2 112·7 108·6 111·0 113·8 110·9	111-3 116-1 112-6 114-5 118-2 113-7	437 7 490 7 419 2 401 0 363 0 432 1	107.0 110.5 107.8 106.3 109.5 108.1	113·2 116·7 113·9 113·1 116·2 114·5	113·2 119·6 115·1 114·7 117·8 116·6	118·8 114·1 117·4 118·9 117·5	120·2 116·6 118·6 120·0	123 105 101 86

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

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

T	A	B	1	E	1	29	2
	-	-	_	_		_	

1955 AVERAGE 100 -----

M

and services

averages

industries

verages

1950 - 1951 - 1952 - 1953 - 1954 - 1955 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1959 - 1960 -	0.001 5001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001		Weekly rates of wages 73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 89 · 8 93 · 7	Hourly rates of wages 73.0 79.2 85.7	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†	aller and
1951 • 1952 · 1953 · 1954 · 1955 · 1956 · 1956 · 1958 · 1958 · 1959 ·			79·3 85·8 89·8	79·2 85·7	100.2		the second second second second second			The second s
1961 . 1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 . 1966 .			100.0 107.9 113.4 117.5 120.6 123.7 128.8 133.6 138.4 144.9 151.2 158.3	89-7 93-6 100-0 108-0 113-6 117-9 121-1 126-3 134-3 140-5 145-7 145-7 145-7 145-7 145-7 145-7 145-7	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 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 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 94.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 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		All industries and 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 August
A L	lanuary April Iuly 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	1 <u>30</u> .6 1 <u>34</u> .3	 133·4	September October November December
A J	lanuary April luly October .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27-3 28-1 29-0 30-1	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		1967 January February March April
A Ji	lanuary April July October .		130-7 132-7 134-4 134-9	137-3 139-5 141-3 142-0	95 · 2 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147 · 1 149 · 6	 	May. june July August September
A Ji	anuary April uly 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	
A Ju	anuary April uly 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	 	Manufacturing in
A Ju	anuary April uly 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	 178·4	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly ave
Fe	anuary ebruary . 1arch	: :	155-9 156-0 157-4 157-6	170 · 2 170 · 7 172 · 6 173 · 0	91.6 91.4 91.2 91.1	 94·7	 184·7			1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966
M Ju Ju A	1ay une uly August eptember .		157-6 158-4 159-3 159-4 159-4	173 · 1 174 · 0 175 · 1 175 · 1 175 · 1	91-1 91-1 91-1 91-0 91-0 91-0	III II		antoni ata ata ata ata ata ata	Ξ	1966 August September October
OZ	October . November . December .	: :	159·4 159·4 159·4	175·2 175·2 175·2	91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0	93·8 —	185·2 —	197·4 —	186·1 —	November December 1967 January February
Fe M	anuary ebruary . 1arch	: :	160-4 160-7 161-2 161-4	176-3 176-7 177-3 177-5	91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0	 94·0	 188 · 5	 200·2		March April May . June
M Ju Ju	lay une uly		162-3 162-4 165-0 165-4	178·5 178·7 181·8 182·3	90.9 90.9 90.8 90.8			=	Ξ	July August September

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

Notes -

1. 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

manual workers: indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: **United Kingdom**

WAGES AND HOURS

i z e Si gandanag		neteralaria		New York Lincols and the	in the second second			and a maintain second	31st JA	NUARY	1956 = 100
	VEEKLY RAT			NO Men	RMAL WEI	EKLY HOU		HO Men	URLY RAT	TES OF WA	GES
en	Women	Juveniles	workers		women	Juvennes	workers		Women	Juvennes	workers
104.9	1 104.2	1 105-5	104.7	1 100-0	1 100.0	1 100-0	100.0	1 104-8	104-2	105-5	104-7
104.8 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2	104·2 109·7 114·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4	111-3 115-8 119-0 123-2 130-3 135-6 141-0 147-6 155-1 164-1	10-0 114-0 117-0 120-0 125-0 129-6 134-3 140-6 146-7 153-5	(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 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2	100-07 (44-7) 99-9 99-8 98-1 95-9 95-1 95-0 94-5 92-7 91-1	100-6 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	109-8 114-4 117-7 122-8 130-7 137-0 142-8 150-4 160-5 172-6	111-4 116-0 119-2 125-6 135-9 142-5 148-4 156-1 167-5 180-1	110-1 114-3 117-4 122-5 130-3 136-2 141-3 148-6 157-9 168-5
153·2 153·2	158·7 158·7	165·3 165·3	154-6 154-6	91·0 91·0	91+1 91+1	91·0 91·0	91.0 91.0	168·4 168·4	174 · 1 174 · 1	181 · 7 181 · 7	169-8 169-8
153·2 153·2 153·2	158·7 158·7 158·7	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	174·2 174·2 174·2	181 · 7 181 · 7 181 · 7 181 · 7	169·9 169·9 169·9
154·2 154·5 155·1	159·7 159·9 160·2	166·3 166·7 167·3	155-6 155-9 156-4	91.0 91.0 91.0	91+1 91+1 91+1	91.0 90.9 90.9	91-0 91-0 91-0	169·5 169·9 170·5	175·4 175·5 175·9	182-8 183-3 183-9	171 · 0 171 · 3 171 · 9
155·2 156·0 156·0	160 · 5 161 · 8 162 · 1	167·5 168·6 168·8	156·6 157·5 157·6	90·9 90·9 90·9	91 · 1 91 · 0 91 · 0	90·9 90·9 90·9	91.0 90.9 90.9	170·7 171·6 171·6	176·2 177·7 178·2	184·2 185·5 185·7	172 · 1 173 · 1 173 · 3
58.6 58.9 59.8	164·7 165·6 166·2	171 · 2 171 · 7 172 · 0	160 · 1 160 · 5 161 · 3	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·8 90·8 90·8	174·7 175·1 176·0	181 · 3 182 · 2 182 · 9	188·6 189·1 189·4	176·4 176·8 177·7
104.9	1 103-9	1 104-9	104.7	1 100.0	1 100.0	1 100-0	1 100-0	1 104-9	ı 103·9	1 104.9	104-7
110 · 1 113 · 6 116 · 5 119 · 1 123 · 9 127 · 4 131 · 0 137 · 0 141 · 9 148 · 1	109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1	110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5	110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1	(44·1) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4	(44 · 5) 100 · 0 99 · 9 97 · 8 95 · 2 94 · 9 94 · 9 94 · 6 92 · 7 91 · 2	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 99 · 8 97 · 3 95 · 4 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 8 92 · 7 91 · 3	110-1 113-9 117-0 122-8 129-6 133-8 137-7 144-4 153-0 162-2	109.6 113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2	110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1	110 · 1 113 · 9 116 · 9 122 · 8 130 · 1 134 · 6 138 · 6 138 · 6 145 · 6 154 · 5 164 · 4
49·4 49·4	157·9 157·9	163 · 1 163 · 1	151·5 151·5	91·3 91·3	91·0 91·0	91·0 91·0	91·2 91·2	163·7 163·7	173·6 173·6	179 · 1 179 · 1	166 · 1 166 · 1
149 · 4 149 · 4 149 · 4	157·9 157·9 157·9	163 · 1 163 · 1 163 · 1	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
151 · 3 151 · 4 151 · 5	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 · 1 181 · 2 181 · 5	168·2 168·3 168·5
151 · 6 151 · 7 151 · 7	159·7 159·9 160·0	165·2 165·2 165·4	153·6 153·7 153·7	91·2 91·2 91·2	90·9 90·8 90·8	90·9 90·9 90·8	91·1 91·0 91·0	166·3 166·4 166·4	175·7 176·1 176·4	181.6 181.8 182.1	168-6 168-8 168-9
155 · 6 156 · 0 156 · 1	163 · 7 164 · 1 164 · 1	169·0 169·4 169·4	157·6 157·9 158·0	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·5 90·5 90·5	90.6 90.6 90.6	90·7 90·7 90·7	171 · 3 171 · 7 171 · 8	180·9 181·3 181·4	186-5 186-9 186-9	173 · 7 174 · 1 174 · 2
	13150	1 PZ10	Bhi OS	1 1 1 1 1	A THE CONTRACTOR	A State of the sta	1 23200	671	A State Bage	a series and	ALL CLOUD

* 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

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

		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, etc
leekly rates of wages							And	<u></u>	in interview	ent antranen i i
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 65 66		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	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145	118 121 122 126 131 135 142 148	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161
66 August . September .	: : : :	159 159	154 154	156 156	150 150	149 149	146 146	148 148	160 160	162 162
October . November . December .	: :	159 159 159	154 154 154	156 156 156	150 150 150	149 149 149	146 146 146	148 148 148	160 160 160	162 162 162
67 January . February . March	: :	159 163 163	154 155 155	158 158 158	150 150 150	152 152 152	146 146 146	148 148 148	160 160 161	162 164 164
April May June	: :	163 163 163	155 155 155	158 158 158	150 150 150	152 152 152	146 147 147	148 148 148	161 161 161	165 165 165
July August . September .		163 163 164	155 155 155	161 164 164	150 151 151	158 158 158	149 149 149	150 150 150	161 161 162	166 166 166
ormal weekly hours*	2 18	(47 · 5) 99 · 9	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43·6) 100·0	(44·0) 99·6	(45·0) 100·0	(45·0) 100·0	(44·2) 100·0	(44·7) 99·9
59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65		98.0 97.8 97.8 97.5 95.6 95.5	100.0 100.0 96.7 96.6 96.6 95.0 94.1	99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1	96·8 95·9 95·9 95·9 95·9 95·9	96·4 95·6 95·4 95·3 92·4	99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8	100-0 96-3 95-6 95-6 95-0 93-3	98.7 95.8 95.4 95.3 95.3 95.3 93.6	98·7 95·5 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 94·7
966 August .		93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0	89·3 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	91·3 91·3 91·3	92·2 92·2 92·2	92·4 92·1 92·1	91·2 90·6 90·6	92·9 92·7 92·7
September . October . November .		93·4 93·4	94·0 94·0 94·0 94·0	89·2 89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 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
December . 167 January . February . March .	: :	93·4 93·4 93·4 93·4	94·0 93·9 93·9	89·2 89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 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 92·1	90·5 90·5 90·5	92.7 92.1 92.1
April May June	: 4 :	93·4 93·4 93·4	93·8 93·8 93·8	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	91·3 91·3 91·3	92·0 91·6 91·4	92·1 92·1 92·1	90·5 90·5 90·5	91.7 91.7 91.7
July August . September .	: :	93·4 93·4 93·4	93.7 93.7 93.7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·9 90·9 90·9	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91·0 91·0 91·0
ourly rates of wages				- 18 B						
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 65		7 22 30 35 42 50 59 70	18 19 30 34 40 47 155 161	20 26 35 40 47 55 65 74	112 118 123 130 137 145 154 163	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161	112 116 127 131 135 141 148 157	118 121 127 132 137 142 152 161	118 125 130 138 142 152 161 172	115 121 132 137 145 154 163 174
66 August . September .	:15	170 170	164 164	175	163 163	163 163	158 158	161	177 177	175 175
October . November . December .	1.1	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
67 January . February . March .	: :	170 174 174	164 165 165	178 178 178	163 163 163	166 166 167	159 159 159	161 161 161	177 177 178	175 178 178
April May	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	174 174	165	178	163	167 167	159 160 161	161 161 161	178 178 178	/ 180 180 180
June July August .	· · ·	174 174 174	165 165 165	178 181 184	163 164 164	167 174 174	161 164 164	161 167 167	178 178 178	182

* 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

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

31st	JAI	UP	ARY	1956 =	100

		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, atc.
tes of way	Weekly ra		100	OZE 330	11 231 A		ioin in in	-108-j	250	71
verages {	Monthly a	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156
i.	August September	159 159	162 162	158 158	159 159	165	155	151 151	160 160	158 158
	October	159	162	158	159	165	155	151	160	158
	November	159	162	158	159	165	155	151	160	158
	December	159	162	158	159	165	155	151	160	158
I	January	159	162	159	160	167	155	152	160	158
	February	159	162	159	160	167	155	152	160	158
	March	159	167	159	162	167	156	152	160	158
	April	159	167	161	162	167	156	152	160	158
	May	159	169	164	162	167	161	152	160	158
	June	160	169	164	162	167	161	153	160	158
T	July	160	171	166	162	167	164	157	160	160
	August	161	171	168	162	167	164	158	160	160
	September	161	177	168	162	167	164	158	160	160
eekly hou	Normal w			8.500 8-249 8-249					1,400 9-411 9-411	
verages {	Monthly a	(45.9) 99.9 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8	(45.1) 97.7 93.5 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.0 88.9	(45.6) 100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9 91.2	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4	(44·2) 100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 93·2 90·6	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5	(43 · 2) 99 · 1 96 · 9 95 · 8 94 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2	(44.0) 100.0 98.0 96.1 95.5 94.5 92.8 91.4
in the second se	August	92·8	88·8	91·2	89·1	90·6	88·8	89·5	91·7	90·9
	September	92·8	88·8	91·2	89·1	90·6	88·8	89·5	91·7	90·9
	October	92.8	88·8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88·8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	November	92.8	88·8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88·8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	December	92.8	88·8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88·8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
ingh 1	January	92.8	88.8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88·8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	February	92.8	88.8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88·8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	March	92.8	88.8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88·8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	April	92·8	88-8	91·2	89 · 1	90·6	88.8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	May	92·7	88-8	91·1	89 · 1	90·6	88.8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	June	92·7	88-8	91·1	89 · 1	90·6	88.8	89 · 1	91.7	90·9
	July August September	92.7 92.7 92.7	88·8 88·8 88·8	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	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
ates of wa	Hourly r		ACRESS SOC	CHERT.	111 4	ela elt		128 53 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000	0-812
	Monthly	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181	20 123 30 143 147 156 163 173	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 -170
terano	August September	171	182 182	174 174	179 179	182 182	174 174	169 169	174 174	174 174
internal .	October	171	182	174	179	182	174	169	174	174
	November	171	182	174	179	182	174	169	174	174
	December	171	182	174	179	182	174	169	174	174
naviout	January	171	182	174	179	185	174	170	174	174
Ioraspi	February	171	182	175	179	185	174	170	174	174
Aprach	March	171	188	175	181	185	175	170	174	174
	April	171	188	176	181	185	175	170	174	174
	May	171	190	180	181	185	181	170	174	174
	June	173	190	180	181	185	181	171	174	174
	July August September	173 173 174 174	193 193 199	182 185 185	182 182 188	185 185 185	184 184 184	177 177 177	175 175 175	176 176 176

* See footnote on previous page.

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		A11	ITEMS	a second to a second	FC	DOD		ALL ITEMS EXCEPT	ALCOHOLIC
		Christian and Christian	edition to the	All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other	FOOD	a Landon Consumation
17th	JANUARY 1956 = 100	Line and the second	noisevi			and the		650 71 102·0 101·3 106·3 104·3 110·0 105·8 110·4 100·0 112·5 98·2 117·5 102·5 121·2 108·2	
Weig	hts	l,	,000	350	921-941	47	2101-2081	650	71
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages {		2-0 5-8 9-0 9-6 0-7 4-5 7-5	102-2 104-9 107-1 108-2 107-4 109-1 110-7	104-9 106-6 115-1 110-0 108-1 114-1 119-3	99·0 91·7 90·7 105·1 100·9 96·8 97·1	101-6 107-0 107-3 108-2 108-6 109-5 110-0	106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5	104-3 105-8 100-0 98-2 102-5
l6th .	JANUARY 1962 = 100	21	84	2131	esse esse			t de	and the second
Weigh	hts 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966		000 000 000 000 000 000	319 319 314 311 298 293	831-851 831-851 76-78 731-751 74-751	371 371 40 411 358 33	1981-196 1981-1961 1983-1961 1983-196 1961-194 1881-187	681 681 686 689 702 707	64 63 63 65 67 67
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	17th January 1956 = 100 119·3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6	102-6 105-2 101-4 107-5 114-7	101+2 107+6 116+5 118+0 121+6	102-4 104-2 109-0 112-3 115-0	101-2 103-1 106-6 112-3 116-9	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7
1962	April 17 July 17 October 16	119·7 120·4 119·1	101 · 9 102 · 5 101 · 4	104·1 104·6 100·5	114-0 108-8 92-4	100·6 100·6 102·9	100·5 103·6 103·6	100·9 101·5 101·9	100·0 100·3 100·6
1963	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15		102·7 104·0 103·3 103·7	103 · 8 106 · 5 103 · 7 104 · 2	103·6 116·3 101·8 97·8	105 · 2 101 · 7 106 · 0 112 · 0	103 · 7 103 · 4 104 · 1 105 · 6	102-2 102-9 103-2 103-5	100-9 101-0 103-0 103-2
964	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
965	January 12 February 16 March 16		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	117·1 116·3 117·1	112·1 112·0 112·5	112·2 112·6 112·8	118·7 119·0 119·1
	July 13 August 17 September 14		112.7 112.9 113.0	112·0 112·1 111·7	108·6 108·3 106·8	117·1 118·2 118·4	112·6 112·6 112·6	112-9 113-2 113-6	119-0 119-0 119-0
	October 12 November 16 December 14		113·1 113·6 114·1	111-4 112-2 113-3	106·0 109·4 112·8	118-5 118-1 119-1	112·5 112·4 112·5	113-8 114-3 114-4	119·1 119·0 119·0
966	January 18 February 22 March 22		114·3 114·4 114·6	13·0 12·8 13·1	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	AND	116·6 117·3 117·1	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	119·1 125·1 125·7
	October 18 November 15 December 13	TOPO TEPS	117·4 118·1 118·3	115-4 116-6 117-0	110·9 116·7 118·3	122·3 121·7 122·6	116·1 115·8 115·6	118·2 118·7 118·8	125·6 125·5 125·2
967	January 17 February 21 March 21		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
	April 18 May 16 June 20		119·5 119·4 119·9	119·6 120·1 121·8	123·2 124·6 131·4	122.5 123.1 123.0	117·8 118·0 117·9	119·4 119·1 119·2	125·4 125·4 125·4
	July 18 August 22 September 19	EAR.	119·2 118·9 118·8	118·4 117·3 116·7	120·0 116·6 113·7	122·2 122·4 122·9	117·2 116·8 117·0	119·5 119·6 119·8	125·4 125·4 125·4

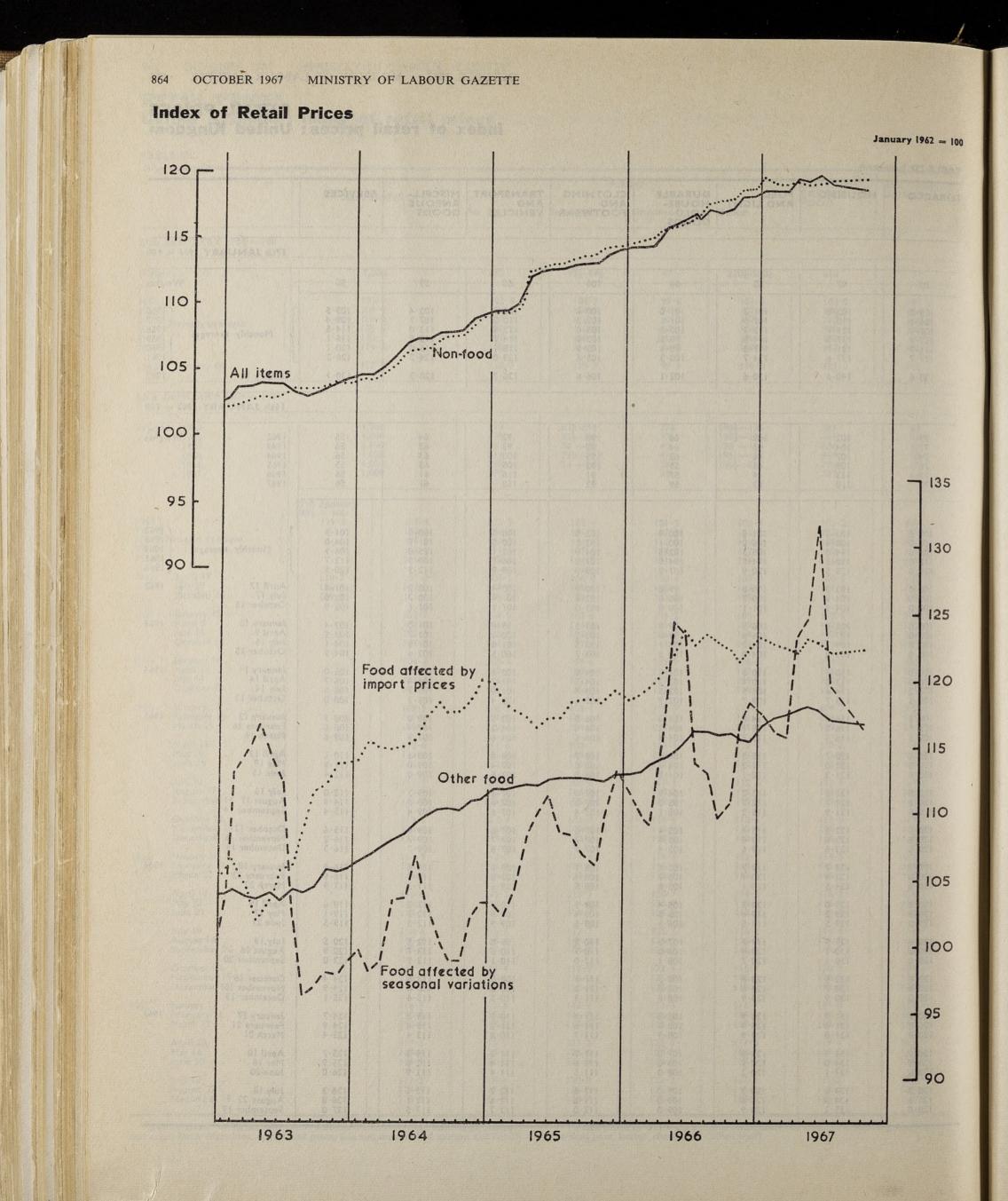
* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).

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

OCTOBER 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 863

RETAIL PRICES index of retail prices: United Kingdom

		VICES	SER	MISCELL- ANEOUS GOODS	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	DURABLE HOUSE- HOLD GOODS	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	OBACCO
RY 1956 - 10	17th JANUAI	i san		anus ienis. Inga	the loanst prog	Part and	ins granted - tes	no un parled	The second	
Weight	-	58		59	68	106	66	55	87	80
erages { 1950 1953 1953 1954 1954 1954 1954 1954	Monthly ave	103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2		102-4 107-7 113-0 113-5 115-0 124-3	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	101-0 101-1 100-5 98-5 98-3 100-3	101-3 107-9 113-3 114-5 117-3 124-7	102-8 110-1 121-7 127-8 131-7 137-6	103.5 106.1 107.8 107.9 111.9 117.7
196	January 16	130-1	1	128-2	126.7	106.6	102-1	130.6	140.6	123-6
1 12	I6th JANUA	1			+	•		A Print	•	
Weight	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	56 56 55 55 56 58		64 63 63 61 61	92 93 100 105 116 118	98 98 95 92 91 92	64 64 62 59 57 57 59	62 63 66 65 64 62	102 104 107 109 113 118	79 77 74 76 77 72
erages { 96 196 196 196 196	} Monthly av	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
196	April 17 July 17 October 16	101+4 102+0 102+9	-	100·2 100·7 101·1	100-4 101-4 101-1	100-9 102-6 103-0	99-8 100-6 100-8	100·8 100·2 101·1	103·3 104·1 104·9	100-0 100-0 100-0
196	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	102·4 103·5 104·1 104·9	-	101 · 0 101 · 7 101 · 8 102 · 6	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5	103·2 103·5 103·5 103·5	99-8 99-8 100-1 100-3	106-5 106-8 104-2 104-9	105·5 107·7 109·1 109·8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
196	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	105·0 106·7 106·8 108·0	Forest Interes	102·9 104·4 105·2 105·3	100·6 101·7 101·8 102·4	104·0 104·5 104·8 105·5	101-2 102-2 102-5 102-9	110·1 110·1 106·5 109·7	110·9 113·8 114·6 115·7	100·0 100·0 107·2 109·5
190	January 12 February 16 March 16	108·3 108·5 109·6		109·0 107·4 107·9	103·9 104·2 104·6	106-0 106-4 106-6	104·0 104·2 104·4	114·8 115·1 115·7	116·1 116·2 116·5	109·5 109·5 109·5
	April 13 May 18 June 15	110·1 111·9 112·4		108-6 109-0 109-0	106·8 107·4 107·6	106·7 106·8 106·9	104·6 104·7 104·8	110·5 111·2 112·1	120-7 121-0 121-2	120-8 120-8 120-8
	July 13 August 17 September 14	113-0 114-9 115-4		109·2 109·3 109·4	107·6 107·6 107·6	107·0 107·2 107·4	104·9 105·0 105·1	112·2 112·7 115·2	121.6 121.7 121.9	120·8 120·8 120·8
	October 12 November 16 December 14	115·6 116·2 116·5		109·6 109·7 109·7	107.6 107.7 107.8	107.6 107.7 107.9	105 · 4 105 · 4 105 · 4	115-4 119-6 119-6	122.5 122.8 123.6	120·8 120·8 120·8
190	January 18 February 22 March 22	116·6 116·9 117·9		110·6 110·9 111·3	109-1 109-2 109-6	108 · 1 108 · 4 108 · 8	105·6 105·7 105·8	119·7 120·1 120·1	123.7 123.9 124.5	120-8 120-8 120-8
	April 19 May 17 June 21	118·6 119·1 119·5		112·2 112·3 112·3	110·1 109·9 109·9	109 · 1 109 · 4 109 · 6	106-4 106-5 106-5	120·3 119·4 119·5	129-0 129-2 129-5	120·8 120·8 120·8
	July 19 August 16 September 20	120·5 120·9 122·0		112.5 113.7 113.9	109·8 110·5 110·1	110·2 110·7 111·0	107·2 108·0 108·1	119·7 120·4 120·7	129-9 130-1 130-1	120-8 120-8 120-8
	October 18 November 15 December 13	124-4 124-9 125-1	re -	113·6 113·6 113·6	109·9 110·2 110·5	111 · 1 111 · 3 111 · 3	108·7 108·8 108·8	120-8 124-8 124-9	130·5 130·7 130·9	120-8 120-8 120-8
19	January 17 February 21 March 21	124·7 124·9 125·4		113-8 113-4 113-4	110·9 111·2 110·8	111·4 111·6 111·7	108·8 108·8 108·9	124·9 124·9 124·9	· 131 · 3 131 · 8 131 · 8	120-7 120-8 120-8
	April 18 May 16 June 20	125·7 125·9 126·0		113·3 112·9 112·9	111-2 111-4 111-4	111.7 111.6 111.5	109·0 109·0 109·0	124·8 120·1 120·2	33·4 34·0 34·	120-8 120-8 120-8
	July 18 August 22 September 19	126·3 126·8 127·0		113·1 113·1 113·5	112.7 112.6 112.7	111-6 111-8 112-0	109·0 109·0 109·0	120·3 120·6 120·9	134-6 134-9 135-2	120-8 120-8 120-8



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

		NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD						
		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
	The Shi	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966		2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937	2,426 2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951	(000's) 659 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871 869 530¶	(000's) 671 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883 876 544¶	(000's) 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398	(000's) 1,112 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118	(000's) 669 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871	(000's) 23 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12	(000's) 71 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145	(000's) 1,687 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069	(000's) 219 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183
1963	June July	173 151	189	49 29	55 35	144 125	76	51	e tio re nine	4	7	5
1964	August September .	147 217	176 234	96 44	104 45	400 107	19 22	59 46	42	287 5		30 18
	October November . December .	238 211 99	266 245 122	76 62 47	80 67 53	189 131 170	36 22 8	107 85 130	1 2 2	11 4 3	15 8 11	19 10 16
	January February March	192 213 191	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
	April May June	283 219 238	308 262 261	90 66 67	94 84 71	268 204 172	63 29 13	141 145 97	4	11 9 18	35 8 26	18 10 17
	July August September .	167 180 227	200 203 258	154 56 62	157 58 67	249 100 159	8 15 24	67 55 81	- 6 11	14 6 8	136 7 10	22 10 24
	October November . December .	239 235 140	277 261 160	66 63 42	77 65 44	161 159 68	25 27 9	68 100 44		26 5 1	23 12 8	15 14 5
1965	January February March	201 246 264	212 280 300	76 134 87	83 155 110	123 371 421	17 32 17	62 217 324		9 20 14	27 94 40	8 8 22
	April · · May · · · June · ·	208 265 187	257 301 229	52 124 74	67 30 22	263 503 328	19 209 64	150 198 210	25 7 8	9 12 15	14 46 8	47 32 23
	July August September .	138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	-1-3	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19
	October November . December .	184 198 98	225 227 125	46 70 36	75 70 55	195 145 74	17 7 5	120 74 33		14 8 5	32 4 13	10 51 17
1966	January February March	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 4 00	i supi -soi	12 13 13	16 16 15	12 9 11
	April May June	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 10 34	 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
1967	July August September .	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	odw arka tryg Erow	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
	October November . December .	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32		18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
	January February March .	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 52 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 30 06	5	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4 I	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
	July August September .	141 177 161	168 205 197	62 50 93	72 58 103	165 146 353	24 5 6	87 86 196	17	4 2 2	22 17 132	18 20 7

* 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 1967 are provisional 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.
II This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
¶ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

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

A job 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.

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Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical

Employees, other than administrative and clerical

employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

Females aged 18 years and over.

Females under 18 years of age.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

workers in manufacturing industries.

OVERTIME

MEN

WOMEN

ADULTS

BOYS

GIRLS

YOUTHS

OPER ATTVES

MANUAL WORKERS

stated

stated.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

aged 21 and over).

Men and women.

Work outside normal hours.

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

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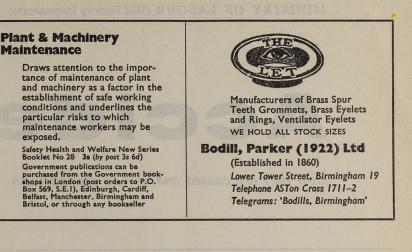
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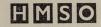
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