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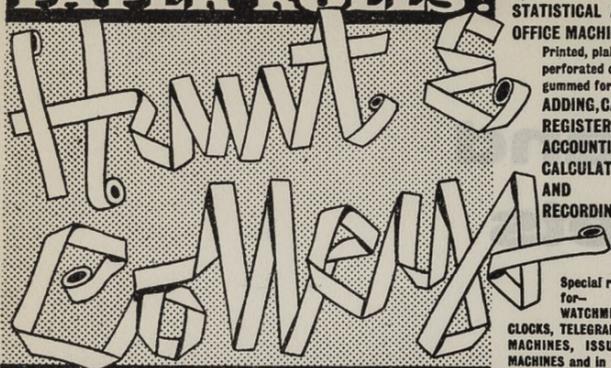
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January 1968 (pages 1—100)

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Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Ministry of Labour (Inf 3) Kemp House, Berwick Street, London W.1 (GERrard 8633, ext 21).

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Shift Working in Industry

The importance of a careful examination by managements of labour and other costs, and of labour supply and market demands involved in the introduction of shift working into a firm is emphasised in a report published recently by the Ministry of Labour (INTRODUCTION TO SHIFT WORKING: A SURVEY, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 3d. net). The report also draws attention to the need to consult workers at an early stage, not only on matters of pay and shift premiums, but also on the detailed working of the system to be introduced.

The report analyses information obtained from a series of case studies of firms which have introduced shift working, and was undertaken by the Ministry of Labour at the request of the National Joint Advisory Council. Nineteen firms in general engineering, food, electrical engineering, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, plastics, printing, data processing and textiles were covered. The total labour force was more than 30,000, and the size of the labour force in individual firms varied from 200 to 9,000 workers, with 10 firms employing more than 1,000 people. Continuous process industries, where shift working is a necessity, were excluded from the survey.

Because two-shift systems were examined in each of four of the 19 firms covered, details were obtained about the introduction of 23 shift systems. These had been in operation for varying periods, 17 of them for five years or less. Three groups of firms operated more than one type of shift work, and the systems studied were variations of one or more of five broad types—fixed or alternating double day-shifts; double day-shifts combined with a permanent night shift; three shift non-continuous working; three-shift continuous working; part-time shifts. In every firm the system had brought about a reduction of hours worked, either through eliminating overtime, or reducing the length of the basic hours worked.

Satisfying modern conditions

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, in a foreword to the report, points out that with advancing technology and the ever-present need to increase productivity, British industry has been turning more to the use of shift work. The number of manual workers engaged on this type of work has grown by more than half during the last 10 years, and this trend is expected to increase. Moreover, he adds, experience has shown that many firms already operating shifts will find it necessary to revise their systems to satisfy modern social and technical conditions.

The introduction of shift working is, says the Minister, an important and complex process. The way in which this is done will largely determine whether it is established successfully. It can also have wider effects on the operation of the enterprise as a whole. Information on practical

problems associated with shift work can therefore be of real value to industry.

This report is an attempt to present such information. It refers to the benefits which firms found from shift working as well as the problems they met, but does not discuss in detail the economic advantages which can accrue from shift working. The Minister hopes that it will encourage those responsible in industry to pay greater attention to planning the introduction of shift work. This is essential, he says, so that management can know in advance the likely effects on production and costs, ensure through prior consultation that the employees concerned are fully aware of what is intended and take account of their ideas and attitudes.

Factors governing introduction

Shift work, the report states in its conclusions, can provide a means of making the best use of machinery, attracting extra labour, reducing overtime or meeting peaks in demands. However, this success can be achieved only if the firm concerned takes into account certain factors. Managements should examine the costs involved, and should consider the state of the local labour market to determine if sufficient labour of the quality required is available, and what type of shift system would attract the labour required. The level of demand for a firm's product must be closely examined, for although shift work can provide greater flexibility in meeting production requirements the firm must be assured that demand will remain high enough to make use of the extra capacity created.

Managements should communicate their intention to introduce shift work to workers and unions as soon as possible. Open discussion at this stage will prevent rumours developing, and help to produce a solution acceptable to both sides. The selection of a shift working system which fits as closely to the needs and habits of workers is important. Sufficient time should be made available to allow workers to think over and react to proposals by the management.

Managements will also need to consider what compensation it is necessary to offer to workers in the forms of shift premiums, shorter hours or better working conditions. If women or young workers are involved, the provisions of the Factories Act must be observed, and the Factory Inspector will have to be consulted.

If additional labour is required, recruitment should be phased, where possible, so that a large number of inexperienced workers do not have to be dealt with at once. Staggering the intake will also ease training arrangement. Priority should usually be given to the recruitment of maintenance staff, for if old machinery is being used an overhaul may be required before shift-working starts, and a programme of planned, preventive

maintenance should be prepared for both old and new machinery. If new plant is being installed, teething troubles may place greater demands on managers and workers.

Supervision requirements should be carefully reviewed, and thought given to the recruitment or promotion of shift supervisors, and the possible need to train them to cope with greater responsibilities on night shifts.

Shift work can create difficult problems of communication. Effective means must be provided for passing orders and information between managers on days and supervisors on shifts, and between supervisors and workers on separate shifts.

Reaction to proposals

The experience of every firm studied pointed to the importance of allowing people time to become accustomed to changes in their working habits. Even where relations between management and workers were good, and the latter were offered inducements in the form of shift premiums or reduced hours, the initial reactions of the workers to shift proposals were unfavourable. After further discussion, and explanations, but especially after the passage of time, most workers adapted themselves to shift working.

The firms surveyed had introduced their shift systems for a variety of technical and social reasons, differing in both nature and importance according to each firm's circumstances. In most cases there were several factors, but the major reasons put forward by firms included the need to make greater use of machinery, to reduce overtime, to attract labour and to meet the requirements of special processes. In two out of three firms it had been introduced because of the installation of expensive new machinery. It enabled management to obtain much higher production, and consequently a higher rate of return on capital invested. This was particularly important where techniques and methods in the industry were subject to rapid change.

In all the firms, the introduction of shift work had resulted in shorter hours; in thirteen there were also longer periods of time off. Under all the systems workers received at least the same take-home pay for reduced hours of work, and, in addition, some received shift premiums of one kind or another. Higher premiums for night workers were the general rule. In rather more than half the firms where shift working was successfully introduced, adjustments to pay and shift premiums were the subject of formal negotiations with the unions.

In two-thirds of the systems examined, extra labour was required, and, on the whole, firms were able to obtain the extra manpower. Nevertheless, the case studies demonstrated the importance of the state of the labour market for the introduction of shift work. In some instances, shift work assisted recruitment, especially when the particular system had been chosen with recruitment problems in mind, but most firms experienced significant difficulties in recruiting for afternoon and night shifts. The work involved in recruitment was found to increase not only in relation to the numbers required, but also in relation to the need for each successful applicant to be fitted into the shift system to his satisfaction and that of the management.

(96853)

Some operative training was necessary for fourteen of the systems studied, all of which was given on the employer's premises. Where lengthy training was needed, it was usually given during normal day-time hours of work, but it is interesting to note that one engineering firm had been experimenting with operative training schools organised on a double-day shift basis.

For about one in three of the firms, an important objective of the introduction of shift working was a reduction in excessive hours of work. Five firms used shift working as a means of tapping an additional source of labour. In four of these, part-time shifts or double-day shifts were introduced to attract women who were not available for normal day working.

Only four firms had introduced shift work to cope with the special demands of manufacturing processes. These were operating automatic machinery which it was costly or inconvenient to close and restart. One firm had a heat treatment plan which was uneconomic to cool and reheat frequently. Another had installed machinery which demanded continuous operation for 168 hours a week.

Consultation with workers

One of the objects of the survey was to get information about action taken by managements once the decision to introduce shift work had been taken in principle. In firms where workers were organised, the management had consulted full-time trade union officials or shop stewards. Although two firms had expected opposition, union representatives generally did not oppose the introduction of shift working, and were prepared to discuss the practical arrangements. Most of the firms also put their proposals direct to the workers involved, at meetings at which objections and difficulties could be raised.

In planning the introduction of shift working, account must be taken of the restriction which the Factories Act imposes on the hours during which women of 18 years of age and over and young persons of both sexes under that age may be employed in factories. The survey provided some evidence that where the work of men and women was interdependent, the men's hours were sometimes arranged to fit in with those permitted for women by the Factories Act.

The survey showed that one of the most difficult problems connected with the operation of a shift work system is to ensure proper management and supervision. Although seventeen firms had employed additional supervisors to cope with shifts, it was found in all firms that a significantly greater burden was placed both on managers and supervisors. In none of the firms did managers work shifts, but they felt that the system imposed heavy additional pressures on them. A related problem is the difficulty of maintaining good communications. This was mentioned in nine of the sixteen firms which had introduced shift working successfully. Information and orders were not always transmitted adequately from top management to the individual shifts, or from one shift to the next, and a number of devices had been adopted to try to reduce this inadequacy.

Although it is frequently argued that shift working tends to be inflexible, and makes it difficult to cope with

A* 2

peaks of production, this was not the general experience of the firms studied. All but one stressed that shift working had increased their capacity to spread additional work loads and made it easier to deal with urgent orders.

All firms agreed that shift work had led to an increased need for maintenance because new machinery was being run in, or because old machinery was operating for longer periods. This was usually met by employing additional maintenance staff and giving much more attention to planned and preventive maintenance, but, in some firms this action was taken only after increases in maintenance costs were found to be much higher than expected. Of the 19 firms surveyed, 3 had been unsuccessful in introducing shift systems. The most important reasons for these failures were;

Lack of adequate planning in the early stages. In one firm shift working was introduced during a major reorganisation of management:

Lack of adequate consultation. Although the introduction of shift work had received official trade union backing, consultations with shopfloor workers were skimmed. The workers voted decisively against shift work:

Failure to study the local labour market in advance. In one area where unemployment was low and plenty of evening shift work was available, it was found impossible to recruit women for an afternoon shift:

The false assumption that young people would be prepared to forego evening and weekend leisure for the sake of increased pay:

Lack of planning on the production side. In one firm modern machinery was introduced into the section without adequate steps being taken to improve the capacity of other departments to deal with the increased output.

Occupational Changes 1951-61

Between 1951 and 1961 the occupational structure of the labour force in the United Kingdom underwent considerable changes, and the main trend in these changes, according to a report published recently by the Ministry of Labour's Manpower Research Unit (Manpower Studies No. 6 Occupational Changes 1951-61, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. net), was the continued shift of manpower from the manual to the administrative, clerical and technical, or "non-manual" groups.

The main purpose of the report has been to present the results of work done in the Manpower Research Unit to construct from census material supplied by the General Register Office comparable occupation-by-industry tables or matrices for 1951 and 1961. A summarised version of the tables is given below. Work is continuing in the unit on methods of projecting the trends shown by such matrices, and so forecasting future manpower requirements in some industrial and occupational detail.

It is pointed out that although manpower statistics in ample industrial detail have been available for many years, comprehensive occupational statistics have until recently been limited to those derived from the censuses of population. But manpower planning at all levels depends on good occupational information being available because, after all, the occupation is the meeting place for the supply of and demand for manpower.

One of the important aspects of the analysis of the matrices in the report was a separation of the purely occupational effects which presumably stem from technological changes within industries from the changes which were associated with their rising or declining fortunes. This was specially marked in the increasing proportion of clerical workers, scientists, engineers and technologists and industrial technicians, and in the declining number of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

Another important trend was the increasing penetration into other industries by other occupations which are

traditionally mainly associated with certain industries. There is an obvious reason for this in the case of transport workers, says the report, but the more general employment of engineers and clerical workers, for example, was probably linked with technological changes. To explain these trends fully, deeper analysis will be necessary, and one of the valuable attributes of the manpower matrices is that they highlight areas of specially rapid or slow change.

The increasing importance of female employment in the labour force is also brought out by the report. The occupations in which female employment had increased most markedly were in the higher professional and technical (presumably mainly school teachers), the clerical and the unskilled occupations. The growth of clerical workers is also commented on, and the growth in the numbers in unskilled jobs partly reflects the increased number of married women taking part-time jobs.

Occupational changes between different industries for broad occupational groups are examined in detail. In the administrative and managerial group the interesting result is that although small traders increased numerically in the distributive trades they declined in percentage terms. This suggests that in these trades whilst the general expansion in activity may have increased the number of opportunities for proprietors, the changes taking place in the organisation of the industry, such as the replacement of the small grocery and general stores by supermarkets and large chain stores were shifting the employment emphasis away from the traditional towards the growing groups such as the managerial, executive and clerical groups.

The large increase in the proportion of working proprietors in agriculture, forestry and fishing (35.4 per cent. to 45.7 per cent.) is worthy of mention as in both years these figures represented by far the highest proportion for this occupational group in any industry group. It is particularly indicative of the changing occupational

structure of this sector of the economy, that at a time when total employment declined substantially, the numbers, and, therefore, the proportion, in this group grew so significantly.

One of the three most consistent occupational trends across industry was in the managerial and executive group, where the overall net increase of approximately 250,000 was divided fairly evenly between the manufacturing and services sectors. In clerical occupations there was a growth of nearly 750,000, two-thirds of which were females, divided fairly evenly between the manufacturing and services sectors. The professional and technical group was the fastest growing occupational group with a general pattern of consistent upward movement in numbers and proportions. Approximately one-third of the net increase of 680,000 for the group was in the manufacturing sector and the remaining two-thirds in the services sector. Of the manual groups only one, skilled engineering workers, increased its proportion of total employment.

The analyses of changes in the total female employment suggest that the growth of nearly 850,000 between 1951 and 1961 (virtually identical to that for male employment and mainly accounted for by an increase of 500,000 in clerical employment) did not result in any significant extension of female employment into "new" occupational groups. However, two industries which have traditionally employed a large number of females—textiles and miscellaneous services including hotels, catering and domestic service—both experienced a substantial decline in female employment. Other industries, notably in the services sector, recorded significant increases in numbers and proportions. Viewed from the occupational aspect, the two growth points for female employment, measured both in terms of numbers and proportions have been the clerical and unskilled occupations. More than one-third of the net increase in female employment occurred in clerical occupations in the services industries—both being traditional concentrations of female employment.

Estimated numbers in civil employment

UNITED KINGDOM

Occupation group	Year	Agriculture mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries	Construction and public utilities	Transport and other service industries	All industries and services
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Proprietors, managers, administrative and executive staff	1951	438.5	309.4	61.9	1,462.0	2,271.8
	1961	479.3	435.2	106.7	1,653.2	2,674.3
Clerical and allied occupations	1951	37.7	867.9	121.5	1,773.2	2,800.2
	1961	52.9	1,190.6	154.6	2,103.5	3,501.5
Professional and technical occupations	1951	13.0	273.3	44.1	1,173.9	1,504.4
	1961	18.0	466.6	95.5	1,601.8	2,182.0
Administrative, clerical and technical occupations	1951	489.2	1,450.6	227.5	4,409.2	6,576.5
	1961	550.2	2,092.3	356.8	5,358.4	8,357.7
Skilled manual occupations	1951	372.7	3,240.8	1,023.2	1,351.5	5,988.1
	1961	369.3	3,219.7	1,090.3	1,416.8	6,096.2
Semi-skilled manual occupations	1951	595.6	2,377.7	304.0	2,977.4	6,254.6
	1961	407.0	2,451.6	253.6	3,086.0	6,198.3
Labourers and unskilled manual occupations	1951	627.0	1,256.6	311.4	1,746.9	3,941.8
	1961	424.6	1,340.0	346.2	1,712.2	3,823.1
All manual occupations	1951	1,605.3	6,875.0	1,638.5	6,075.7	16,184.5
	1961	1,200.9	7,011.3	1,690.2	6,215.1	16,117.5
All occupations	1951	2,084.5	8,325.6	1,866.0	10,484.9	22,761.0
	1961	1,751.5	9,103.6	2,047.0	11,573.5	24,475.2

Estimated numbers in civil employment expressed as percentages

Occupation group	Year	Agriculture mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries	Construction and public utilities	Transport and other service industries	All industries and services
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Proprietors, managers, administrative and executive staff	1951	21.0	3.7	3.3	13.9	10.0
	1961	27.4	4.8	5.2	14.3	10.9
Clerical and allied occupations	1951	1.8	10.4	6.5	16.9	12.3
	1961	3.0	13.1	7.6	18.2	14.3
Professional and technical occupations	1951	0.6	3.3	2.4	11.2	6.6
	1961	1.0	5.1	4.7	13.8	8.9
Administrative, clerical and technical occupations	1951	23.5	17.4	12.2	42.1	28.9
	1961	31.4	23.0	17.4	46.3	34.1
Skilled manual occupations	1951	17.9	38.9	54.8	12.9	26.3
	1961	21.1	35.4	53.3	12.2	24.9
Semi-skilled manual occupations	1951	28.6	28.6	16.3	28.4	27.5
	1961	23.2	26.9	12.4	26.7	25.3
Labourers and unskilled manual occupations	1951	30.1	15.1	16.7	16.7	17.3
	1961	24.2	14.7	16.9	14.8	15.6
All manual occupations	1951	76.5	82.6	87.8	57.9	71.1
	1961	68.6	77.0	82.6	53.7	65.9
All occupations	1951	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Although figures are quoted to one decimal place this does not imply they are accurate to this degree of precision. (96853)

x correction: 1595.3

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1967

As measured by calculations based on the official indices for 1967, there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the average level of full-time basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements in the principal industries and services, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 6.1 per cent. in hourly rates. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were 5.1, 0.5 and 5.6 per cent., respectively.

Changes in full-time basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 11½ million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work affected about 815,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate increase in weekly rates of wages amounted to £8½ million, compared with £4½ million in 1966, and the aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours amounted to 840,000 hours compared with about 5½ million hours in 1966.

These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the movements in wages quoted in this article represent the changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only and not the total increase in earnings.

Indices of basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of wages

Tables 1 and 2 show for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices for all workers (based on 31st January, 1956=100) at the end of 1966 and for each month in 1967, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1966 figures.

Table 3 gives a comparison of percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1967 inclusive. The index at 31st December in each year has been compared with the index at 31st December in the preceding year.

These indices relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked.

Table 1—All industries and services

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements						Normal weekly hours	
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates		Index		Percentage decrease from Dec 1966	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1966	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1966	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1966	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1966
1966 December	154.6	—	169.9	—	91.0	—	—	—
1967 January	155.6	0.7	171.0	0.7	91.0	0.0	—	—
February	155.9	0.8	171.3	0.9	91.0	0.0	—	—
March	156.4	1.2	171.9	1.2	91.0	0.0	—	—
April	156.6	1.3	172.1	1.3	91.0	0.0	—	—
May	157.5	1.8	173.1	1.9	90.9	0.1	—	—
June	157.6	1.9	173.3	2.0	90.9	0.1	—	—
July	160.4	3.8	176.7	4.0	90.8	0.2	—	—
August	160.8	4.0	177.1	4.3	90.8	0.2	—	—
September	161.7	4.6	178.1	4.8	90.8	0.2	—	—
October	162.4	5.1	178.9	5.3	90.8	0.2	—	—
November	163.2	5.5	179.7	5.8	90.8	0.2	—	—
December	163.6	5.8	180.2	6.1	90.8	0.2	—	—

Table 2—Manufacturing industries only

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements						Normal weekly hours	
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates		Index		Percentage decrease from Dec 1966	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1966	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1966	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1966	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1966
1966 December	151.5	—	166.2	—	91.2	—	—	—
1967 January	153.3	1.2	168.2	1.2	91.1	0.0	—	—
February	153.4	1.2	168.3	1.3	91.1	0.0	—	—
March	153.5	1.3	168.5	1.4	91.1	0.0	—	—
April	153.6	1.4	168.6	1.5	91.1	0.1	—	—
May	153.7	1.4	168.8	1.6	91.0	0.1	—	—
June	153.7	1.5	168.9	1.6	91.0	0.1	—	—
July	157.6	4.0	173.7	4.5	90.7	0.5	—	—
August	158.0	4.3	174.1	4.8	90.7	0.5	—	—
September	158.1	4.3	174.2	4.8	90.7	0.5	—	—
October	158.7	4.7	174.9	5.2	90.7	0.5	—	—
November	158.9	4.9	175.1	5.4	90.7	0.5	—	—
December	159.2	5.1	175.4	5.6	90.7	0.5	—	—

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly tables on page 91 of this GAZETTE.

Table 3—Percentage change during the year

Year ending December 31st	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates	
	Increase	Increase	Decrease	
1956	7.7	7.7	0.0	
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3	
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1	
1959	1.1	1.2	0.1	
1960	4.0	6.6	2.4	
1961	3.4	5.2	1.8	
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3	
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2	
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0	
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1	
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1	
1967	5.8	6.1	0.2	

All industries and services

1956	7.7	7.7	0.0
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1
1959	1.1	1.2	0.1
1960	4.0	6.6	2.4
1961	3.4	5.2	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1
1967	5.8	6.1	0.2

Manufacturing industries only

1956	7.3	7.3	0.0
1957	5.4	5.6	0.2
1958	3.5	3.5	0.1
1959	1.1	1.3	0.2
1960	4.6	7.9	3.1
1961	1.9	3.2	1.3
1962	4.0	4.2	0.2
1963	4.3	4.4	0.1
1964	3.0	4.3	1.2
1965	4.2	6.4	2.1
1966	4.0	4.9	0.8
1967	5.1	5.6	0.5

Comparison between changes in earnings and basic rates of wages

A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages between April 1956 and April 1967 (the October 1967 figures are not yet available) shows that in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in weekly earnings (all workers) was 76.0 per cent., compared with 47.7 per cent. in weekly rates, whilst the increase for hourly earnings was 86.5 per cent. as compared with 62.6 per cent. for hourly

rates. For manufacturing industries only, the corresponding increases were 74.3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 46.3 per cent. for weekly rates, 86.2 per cent. for hourly earnings and 60.6 per cent. for hourly rates.

Aggregate amount of changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work

As already stated, during the year about 11½ million workers received an aggregate increase of about £8½ million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements.

The aggregate changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work during the calendar year are set out in table 4 and the month-by-month effect of the changes are given in table 5.

Table 4

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	425,000	140,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	300,000	190,000	35,000	35,000
Food, drink and tobacco	400,000	245,000	7,000	6,000
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	120,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	245,000	110,000	60,000	120,000
Engineering and electrical goods	2,215,000	1,740,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195,000	190,000	—	—
Vehicles	165,000	170,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	175,000	80,000	15,000	10,000
Textiles	430,000	150,000	335,000	295,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	50,000	35,000	45,000	45,000
Clothing and footwear	175,000	85,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	155,000	90,000	120,000	120,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	170,000	60,000	5,000	5,000
Paper, printing and publishing	330,000	220,000	12,000	18,000
Other manufacturing industries	110,000	75,000	1,000	1,000
Construction	1,575,000	1,940,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	230,000	145,000	—	—
Transport and communication	750,000	725,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	1,430,000	740,000	95,000	95,000
Public administration and professional services	880,000	920,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	770,000	665,000	10,000	10,000
Totals—January–December 1967	11,370,000	8,835,000	815,000	835,000
Totals—January–December 1966	8,595,000	4,535,000	4,315,000	5,765,000

Table 5—Month by month effect of the changes

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements		
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)
1967				
January	2,865	—	960	140
February	590	—	180	45
March	1,030	—	625	20
April	635	—	170	50
May	2,100	—	1,000	100
June	150	—	60	2
July	5,830	—	2,465	420
August	910	30	375	30
September	1,320	160	910	2
October*	345	30	200	8
November*	1,965	—	1,220	8
December	810	—	660	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

The figures in tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) (96853)

are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in rates of wages or hours of work is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wage regulation order signed.

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amounts of net increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements in 1967 according to the methods by which they were affected.

Table 6

Method	Increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements	
	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total
Direct negotiation	3,270	37
Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	4,070	46
Wages councils and other statutory wage boards	985	11
Arbitration	60	1
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	450	5
Total	8,835	100

Table 7 shows the approximate number of workers affected by changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1967.

Table 7

Year	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1956	12,673	6,633	21	37
1957	12,338	5,340	434	1,038
1958	11,232	3,461	348	649
1959	4,708	1,252	364	486
1960	11,124	4,303	6,817	12,675
1961	7,850	4,116	5,727	11,189
1962	12,696	5,232	1,344	2,176
1963	10,324	5,097	698	852
1964	9,250	5,018	4,625	4,912
1965	10,837	6,057	8,156	11,785
1966	8,595	4,535	4,315	5,765
1967	11,370	8,835	815	840

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

Technical Note

The official statistics on wage rates and normal hours of work relate to changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work, which are normally the outcome of changes made under centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiation at establishment or shop floor level. The 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. In all cases the statistics are based

on normal conditions of employment as laid down in collective agreements, statutory orders, etc., and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime.

During the last three years some negotiating parties have made provision for the establishment of minimum earnings entitlements that are in excess of basic rates and it is generally understood that the purpose of these arrangements is to raise weekly earnings for a minority of workers, generally for those regarded as lower paid workers by the negotiating parties. However, minimum earnings entitlements of this kind, which are in excess of basic wage rates, constitute an established basic entitlement for a normal working week, and thus, for the purposes of the statistical series relating to rates of wages, increases in minimum entitlements have been included though, of course, for many workers changes in minimum entitlements may not affect their earnings. With regard to the engineering agreement, which was the principal agreement containing a minimum earnings entitlement clause, the minimum earnings levels provided for under the six stages of the December 1964 agreement were established as the new national minimum time rates on 1st January 1968, with a new piece-work standard which is 15 per cent. above the new time rate.

General

Aggregate increases in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements during 1967 were greater than in previous years but the factors mentioned in the previous paragraph are relevant and should be borne in mind. Aggregate reductions in normal weekly hours of work were at a lower level however than in any single year since 1959. Consequently, and in terms of percentage changes based upon index calculations, the increase of 6.1 per cent. in hourly rates of wages or minimum entitlements for all industries and services was greater than in 1966 (4.5 per cent.) but was smaller than in 1965 (6.9 per cent.). There are difficulties in making effective comparisons because virtually the whole of the changes in 1966 occurred before the announcement of the standstill period on 20th July and because the figures for 1967 are inflated to some extent by the implementation of agreed changes deferred for six months under the standstill arrangements.

Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1967

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
6th January	3rd July	Coal and coke distribution	Increase of 3 per cent. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
21st March	3rd July	Company-owned omnibus undertakings	Increase of 3½ per cent.
17th April	22nd May	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades	Increases of 15s. a week for adult males and 12s. 6d. for adult females.
20th April	1st May	Health services.	Increases of 11s. 8d. a week for adult males and 9s. 8d. for adult females.
11th May	24th July	Retail food trades—England and Wales	Increases of 12s. a week for adult males and 10s. for adult females.
15th May	1st September	Health services	Increases of 10s. a week for adult males and 8s. 4d. for adult females.
18th May	27th June	Laundering—Great Britain	Increase of 3d. an hour.
30th May	31st July	Hairdressing—Great Britain	Increases of 12s. a week for male operative hairdressers and 10s. or 12s. for female operative hairdressers.
1st June	3rd July	Wool textiles—Yorkshire	Increase of 3 per cent.
1st June	1st January 1968	Rubber manufacture	Introduction of a minimum basic wage of £13 a week for adult males and of £9 15s. 0d. for adult females.
15th June	21st August	Retail furnishing and allied trades	Increase of 12s. 6d. a week.
16th June (proposal)	4th September	Agriculture—Scotland	Increases ranging from 14s. to 15s. 9d. for adult male workers and of 10s. 9d. to 12s. for adult female workers.
19th June	21st August	Retail bread and flour confectionery trade—England and Wales	Increases of 12s. a week for adult males and 10s. for adult females.
22nd June	28th August	Industrial and staff canteens	Increases of 13s. a week for adult males and 10s. 6d. for adult females.
29th June	3rd July	Government industrial establishments	Introduction of a new pay and grading structure involving increases of varying amounts.
30th June	3rd July	Pottery manufacture	Plusage on all earnings increased from 61½ to 67½ per cent. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
10th August	9th October	Heavy chemicals manufacture (I.C.I.)	Increases for general and process workers of 3½d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women. Increase of 4d. an hour for skilled maintenance workers.
11th August*	1st July 1966	Post Office (telephonists)	Increases of varying amounts following revision of pay scale.

During the period of severe restraint on prices and incomes, which operated during the first half of 1967, the aggregate increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements totalled some £3 million, or about 34 per cent., of the total aggregate increase during the year. Increases during the first six months were in accordance with the policy criteria outlined in the White Paper "Prices and Incomes Standstill: Period of Severe Restraint" (Cmd. 3150) and most of the changes during this period were the outcome of either (a) commitments existing before the standstill in the previous year or (b) increases affecting lower paid workers. The major industries and services affected by increases appropriate to the aforementioned categories were (a) engineering and shipbuilding, building and civil engineering, local authorities, electrical contracting, railway service, baking, gas supply and municipal road passenger transport undertakings and (b) agriculture and retail distribution. Taken together, the increases paid in these sectors accounted for more than three-quarters of the total amount of increase during the first half of the year.

Industries in which reductions in normal hours became effective included hosiery manufacture (Midlands), cotton spinning and weaving, pottery, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., carpet manufacture, coal and coke distribution, wholesale mantle and costume manufacture, leather industry and cast stone and cast concrete products industry.

In the past year there have been some limited extensions in holidays with pay arrangements. It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of all manual workers are now entitled to basic annual holidays of two weeks, about 34 per cent. have a basic entitlement of between two and three weeks and 6 per cent. have a basic holiday of three weeks. In addition, just over one quarter of all manual workers are engaged in industries and services in which there is provision for additional days of holiday after a certain number of years continuous service.

Details of the more significant collective agreements, awards and statutory wages regulation orders made in 1967 are listed in table 8. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all settlements.

Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1967 (continued)

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
11th September	1st January 1968	Furniture manufacture—Great Britain	Cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements terminated. Increase of 4d. an hour for journeymen with proportionate amounts for other workers.
11th September	18th September	Dock labour	A new provisional agreement providing for a permanent system of employment, a special payment of 1s. an hour to be known as a modernisation payment and a guaranteed weekly payment of £15 a week.
19th September*	1st July	Electricity supply	Increase of 4½ per cent.
26th September	1st December	Motor vehicle, retail and repairing trade	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. an hour for adult male skilled workers, 9d. for semi-skilled, 6d. for unskilled and of 4d. for adult females.
4th October (proposal)	5th February 1968	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increase of 15s. a week for adult male workers with proportional amounts for other workers.
16th October	30th October	Coal mining	Increase of 2s. 1d. a shift for day-wage workers.
16th October	20th November	Unlicensed places of refreshment	New minimum hourly rates of remuneration fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts.
17th November*	1st July	Post Office (postmen)	Increase of approximately 7 per cent.
24th November*	1st July	Post Office (engineers)	Increases ranging from approximately 9 per cent to 12 per cent.

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

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1967*

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1967 was 2,102 (including 17 which had continued from 1966), compared with 1,951 (including 14 which had continued from 1965) in 1966.

Stoppages in progress in 1967 resulted in the loss of about 2,764,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, as compared with 2,398,000 working days lost during 1966 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1967 was about 724,000, including 177,000 workers who were indirectly involved (in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1966 was about 544,000 workers, including about 116,000 workers who were indirectly involved.

Industrial analysis

In the table following, stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1967 are classified by industry and corresponding figures are given for 1966. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the sums of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

The increase of 148 in the number of stoppages of work beginning in 1967, compared with 1966, was due mainly to appreciable increases in the numbers in engineering, motor vehicles and cycles, metal manufacture and food, drink and tobacco. These were partly offset by a large reduction in coal mining.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress was about 180,000 more than in 1966. There were increases in most industry groups, the largest being in motor vehicles and cycles (+66,000), engineering (+48,000), metal manufacture (+24,000)

Industry group	1967		1966	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	800	1	1,300
Coal mining	391	40,400	553	50,300
All other mining and quarrying	5	900	3	200
Food, drink and tobacco	62	19,300	23	3,300
Chemicals, etc.	34	12,700	30	5,200
Metal manufacture	139	47,100	91	23,400
Engineering	337	147,400	262	99,500
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	96	24,500	84	8,400
Motor vehicles and cycles	223	200,600	170	134,200
Aircraft	40	23,800	41	23,300
Other vehicles	9	2,000	3	1,100
Other metal goods	66	13,200	52	9,400
Textiles	41	7,400	21	2,800
Clothing and footwear	19	3,200	9	800
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	33	3,700	21	4,700
Timber, furniture, etc.	19	1,400	15	2,000
Paper and printing	18	4,200	18	3,900
Remaining manufacturing industries	47	18,300	34	9,800
Construction	256	37,000	265	35,600
Gas, electricity and water	13	3,700	8	2,200
Port and inland water transport	72	69,300	81	65,400
All other transport	110	34,500	97	49,100
Distributive trades	26	1,400	23	1,600
Administrative, professional, etc., services	20	5,700	21	5,600
Miscellaneous services	14	1,500	16	700
Total	2,085‡	724,100	1,937‡	543,900

* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1967 are scheduled to appear in the May 1968 GAZETTE.

† The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

and shipbuilding and marine engineering (+16,000). The decreases which occurred in several industry groups were relatively small; the largest were in "all other transport and communication" (-15,000) and coal mining (-10,000).

The aggregate number of working days lost by stoppages in 1967 showed an increase of 366,000 compared with 1966. The largest increases were in port and inland water transport (+449,000) motor vehicles and cycles (+160,000), engineering (+160,000), and shipbuilding and marine engineering (+122,000). There were appreciable increases also in metal manufacture (+84,000), construction (+56,000) and food, drink and tobacco (+43,000). The largest decreases were in "all other transport and communication" (-718,000) and administrative, professional, etc., services (-58,000).

Principal stoppages of work

Stoppages of work at the docks due to 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 1967 issue of this GAZETTE) were the cause of the largest total of working days lost through disputes in 1967. The stoppages involved a total of about 24,000 men from 18th September onwards at a number of ports, particularly Liverpool and London. Work was resumed at most ports by 25th September, but at Liverpool the stoppage, involving some 9,000 dock workers, continued until 30th October when work was resumed on the basis of piecework bonuses being made up to a minimum of 2s. an hour where necessary. The arrangement would be effective during a 3-month period while a full review of the incentive pay system took place. At London, after a complete return to work on 26th September, further stoppages began on 4th October and continued for nearly eight weeks more until 28th November, when work was resumed pending negotiations. The numbers involved varied during the period, averaging about 6,000 daily during October but falling gradually in November to about 4,000. The issue in London was the question of arrangements for the temporary transfer of workers between employers. The loss of working days in all these related stoppages in the docks is estimated at about 500,000, of which about 200,000 were lost in the London stoppages during October and November.

A dispute at an oil refinery at Ellesmere Port led to a stoppage of work on 10th April by more than 700 craftsmen employed by the refinery company. The dispute arose from the dismissal of 87 maintenance craftsmen, who refused to accept instructions from foremen not holding current trade union membership cards. There were also withdrawals of labour by craftsmen and labourers employed by contractors undertaking maintenance and construction work on the site, and the total number of workers involved rose during a 4-week stoppage to about 1,200. Altogether, about 21,000 working days were lost. Dismissed employees agreed to accept instructions, and work was resumed on 8th May.

A stoppage of work by patternmakers employed by West Midlands firms making casting patterns in wood, metal, plastic or other materials for foundries began on 28th September and lasted for eight weeks. The stoppage was in support of a claim for a general wage increase. About 600 patternmakers employed by various firms were involved during the stoppage, and about 29,000 working days were lost. After a resumption of work on 27th November to allow negotiations to begin, the stoppage recommenced on 28th November and work was not finally resumed until 6th December.

At a factory making office machinery in Cumbernauld, a withdrawal of labour on 18th January by 115 machine setters, in support of a claim for improved bonus payments, caused the laying off of about 1,200 production workers. Work was resumed on 16th February following a settlement incorporating certain adjustments in the bonus plan. About 27,000 working days were

lost. A stoppage of work on 18th July by machine setters and toolroom and maintenance workers at a Dumbarton factory of the same firm involved a total of about 320 craftsmen and caused the laying off of about 1,300 production workers. The stoppage was in support of a claim for a wage increase and an additional week's holiday each year. Production was resumed on 7th August following a settlement agreed between the firm and the machine setters, but 192 toolroom and maintenance workers continued the stoppage for three more weeks until 25th August. Work was resumed on the basis of the settlement at the firm's Cumbernauld factory pending negotiations on a claim for an extra 2s. an hour and an extra week's holiday. About 23,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

Two other large-scale stoppages in the mechanical engineering industry occurred in Scotland in the autumn. At a Kilmarnock factory manufacturing agricultural machinery, about 700 spot welders normally employed on line assembly work withdrew their labour on 26th September following transfer to other work on lower pay. About 1,300 other workers were thrown out of work as a result. The stoppage continued throughout October and into November, and caused a loss of about 46,000 working days. Work was resumed on the night shift of 14th November. In Fraserburgh a stoppage involving about 650 workers at a factory making pneumatic tools began also on 26th September and lasted for nearly seven weeks, causing the loss of about 22,000 working days. The dispute arose from failure to reach agreement on an application for an increase in bonus payments for skilled production and other workers. A detailed settlement, including a decision to set up a Joint Productivity Committee, was finally reached following meetings arranged under the auspices of Ministry of Labour conciliation officers and there was a full return to work on 13th November.

On 5th June there was a stoppage of work by about 500 testers, inspectors, toolmakers, fitters and machinists employed by a North-East coast electrical engineering firm in support of a claim for their earnings to be brought up to the level of those of the highest-paid pieceworkers. In the next few days about 600 other workers were thrown out of work as a result of the stoppage, and the total number laid off rose to 3,000 during the three weeks the stoppage lasted. Work was resumed on 26th June following discussions arranged by Ministry of Labour conciliation officers and the reaching of agreement to pursue questions of wage structure within the firm through works negotiating procedures. The stoppage was responsible for the loss of about 29,000 working days.

A stoppage affecting the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry nationally occurred in the spring of 1967. Following brief token stoppages in January and February and a stoppage of work which began on 27th February by 160 draughtsmen, tracers, etc., employed by a Wallsend shipbuilding firm, member firms of the employers' federation "locked out" from 8th March about 1,400 members of the trade union concerned. The dispute arose out of the draughtsmen's claims for increases in wages. The stoppages continued until the middle of May, when there was a resumption of work at all yards on 15th-16th as a result of the trade union's acceptance of the offer of a pay increase by the Wallsend firm. The total number of days lost as a result of the stoppages was about 73,000, including nearly 9,000 at Wallsend.

There were a number of large-scale stoppages in the motor vehicle industry during the year. About 1,500 car assembly workers at a Coventry factory stopped work on 7th February in protest against the firm's proposals to abolish piecework and introduce a new pay system based on fixed hourly rates. About 4,000 other workers were made idle. Work was resumed on 14th February. About 24,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage. At a Birmingham factory there were token stoppages by about 1,000 toolmakers, fitters and other toolroom workers on 3rd-4th April and again on 28th April and 1st May, in support of a claim for parity in earnings with toolroom workers in the firm's

other plants in the area. By the time work was resumed on 3rd May, after the second stoppage, to allow negotiations to proceed, 8,750 car assembly workers had been laid off. The combined total of working days lost in these two stoppages was about 29,000.

Another dispute over pay led to a stoppage of work on 5th July at a North London firm manufacturing motor vehicle parts. The stoppage was in protest against the rejection of a wage claim and involved 1,600 factory workers of all grades. Work was resumed on 16th August to permit the re-opening of negotiations. About 32,000 working days were lost. A dispute over piecework prices was the cause of a stoppage on 29th August by 250 engine assembly men in a Coventry factory which led to the laying off of about 6,000 other workers. The engine assembly workers resumed work on 4th September after a settlement procedure had been agreed and the 6,000 workers laid off as a result of the stoppage returned to work on the following day. This stoppage was responsible for the loss of about 26,000 working days.

A further large stoppage in September involved about 19,000 workers, and caused the loss of about 62,000 days. The three motor vehicle assembly plants affected, 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.

A stoppage of work by 1,800 machinists and other engineering workers at a Sheffield factory making motor engine crankshafts began on 15th June and continued until 30th June. The stoppage was in protest against the suspension of a shop steward for alleged breach of factory rules. About 22,000 working days were lost as a result. Work was resumed on 3rd July.

In the construction industry, the largest stoppage of work in terms of days lost lasted for over two months. About 350 fitters, steel erectors, welders and mates and other employees of firms engaged on a power station site at Hoo, near Rochester, stopped work on 12th April, or in the next few days, in support of a demand for the supply of oilskins or for transport from the men's huts to work site and canteen during wet weather. The bonus payment system was also at issue. A settlement of the dispute was finally agreed early in June, but resumption of work had to be

phased over six weeks commencing 12th June. About 20,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

On the railways, a dispute about the manning of the international freight terminal which it was planned to open at Stratford, East London, on Monday, 19th June resulted in a stoppage of work by about 250 goods handlers and drivers who were being transferred from other depots to commence work at Stratford. The terminal was intended to provide all facilities for forwarding agents engaged in import-export traffic and using their own staff for loading and unloading freight. The railway workers claimed that all work at the terminal should be done by railway employees. In the week following 19th June the numbers involved in the stoppage rose to about 5,000 as the staff of other handling and cartage departments at London goods and parcel depots also stopped work. Work was resumed on 4th July following a decision of the national conference of the trade union concerned. About 46,000 working days were lost as a result of this stoppage.

In road passenger transport a breakdown in negotiations on a claim for improvements to pay and conditions of employment for municipal busmen caused the trade unions to withdraw from the national negotiating machinery. When similar local claims were resisted by many municipal authorities bans on overtime working and the carrying of standing passengers were widely imposed while in certain areas there was a complete withdrawal of labour. At Southend there was a withdrawal of labour on 7th November by over 750 bus drivers and conductors including non-municipal employees in the district who stopped work in sympathy. The stoppage continued for five weeks until 16th December, and caused the loss of about 27,000 working days. At Birkenhead, nearly 600 bus drivers and conductors stopped work on 10th November and did not resume until 27th December. About 22,000 days were lost. Other towns affected included Cardiff, Edinburgh, Luton, Middlesbrough, Nottingham and Wallasey, at which a total of about 50,000 working days were lost in the stoppages. The general basis for resumption of work was the terms agreed by the two sides of the former National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry. These included a pay rise of £1 a week of 40 hours subject to reference to the Minister of Labour for consideration under the prices and incomes policy.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making Special Exemption Orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st December 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 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	36,650	1,762	3,916	42,328
Double day shifts‡	31,724	1,920	2,541	36,185
Long spells	8,314	381	559	9,254
Night shifts	6,605	1,161	—	7,766
Part-time work§	14,081	—	—	14,081
Saturday afternoon work	2,881	142	64	3,087
Sunday work	11,847	676	231	12,754
Miscellaneous	5,184	291	126	5,601
Total	117,286	6,333	7,437	131,056

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 9,248 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Occupations of Employees in Manufacturing Industries: Great Britain, May 1967

In May 1967 the Ministry of Labour made its fifth annual enquiry into the occupations of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain, and the results are given in the tables on the following pages. They show that out of a total of about 8 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees just over one-quarter were administrative, technical and clerical workers, and almost one-third were skilled operatives or undergoing training for skilled jobs. Nearly six per cent. of all workers are estimated to have been receiving some form of training.

Results of the 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 enquiries were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for, respectively, December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; and January 1967.

The enquiry was conducted on lines broadly similar to those for previous years. The enquiry forms were the 14 different types (according to industry Order/part Order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) in use, with minor modification, since the 1964 survey, together with a form for the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry introduced in 1966. Information has been collected under the four broad headings described below except in metal manufacture where three headings were used.

Part A covers administrative, technical and clerical workers and identifies six occupational categories. The item for scientists and technologists includes persons engaged on, or being trained for, technical work for which the normal qualification is a university degree in science or technology and/or membership of an appropriate professional institution. The item "other technicians" covers persons carrying out functions of a grade intermediate between scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other. Sales staff, for example, representatives, are normally included in the item "other administrative, technical and commercial staff".

Part B identifies, as far as space has permitted, the main skilled occupations in the various industries. In some industries distinction has been made between occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or equivalent training and those occupations where skill has been acquired as a result of considerable experience or where a minimum of six months' training is essential.

Part C covers production workers in occupations where a degree of skill is acquired by experience and/or some training.

Part D, which identifies five occupational categories, covers all other employees.

Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 8,100 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables from about 95 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 60 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry in manufacturing industries.

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

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

For manufacturing industry as a whole (except for the sector of Order VII not surveyed) the numbers of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers were 344,194 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 534,501 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 3,859,436 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 12, 47 and 95 per cent., respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

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

Analyses by occupation and industry

Tables 1-20 on the following pages give analyses by occupation and industry. In columns (2) to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, for example, skilled operatives. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other persons being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for males and females separately, in columns (8) to (11). The figures show the numbers of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over.

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

Food, drink and tobacco (Table 1).—More than 11 per cent. of the total of 715,000 employees were female part-time workers, the highest proportion identified. There were 125,000 skilled operatives and, of these, nearly one-third were employed on maintenance work. Bakers and confectioners were the largest skilled production group, numbering almost 20,000. There were 48,000 road transport drivers and these represented a third of all workers in this occupation in manufacturing industry.

Chemicals and allied industries (Table 2).—Scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians accounted for nearly 10 per cent. of the 468,000 employees, and the administrative, technical and clerical group as a whole for over 38 per cent. Of the 82,000 skilled operatives, nearly one-half were

employed on maintenance work, principally in skilled engineering occupations. Semi-skilled operatives on production work numbered almost 86,000.

Metal manufacture (Table 3).—The table for this industry differs in form from the others in that occupations are grouped into three instead of four categories. The analysis covers a total of almost 564,000 workers and of these nearly 18 per cent. were in skilled craft occupations in both maintenance and production. Other production workers, except labourers, accounting for one-third of the total, are analysed according to type of plant or process.

Engineering and electrical goods (Tables 4, 5 and 6).—Table 4 provides an analysis for the whole of Order VI and is followed by two tables giving separate figures for engineering and for electrical goods. Order VI as a whole includes about a quarter of all employees covered by the enquiry, and in the technical field, a still larger proportion—nearly half the scientists and technologists, well over half the draughtsmen and nearly half the "other technicians". More than 591,000 operatives—28 per cent. of the total numbers employed—were in skilled occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent training. The numbers of apprentices and of others being trained were 108,000 and 58,000, respectively. Over one-third of the apprentices were receiving a general course of training.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing and Marine engineering (Tables 7 and 8).—The coverage for this Order is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industry, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. They show that a high proportion of the workers were skilled operatives—55 per cent. in shipbuilding and 47 per cent. in marine engineering.

Vehicles (Table 9).—Nearly 31 per cent. of the 783,000 employees were skilled operatives and 7 per cent. were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen or other technicians. More than one-third of the 34,000 apprentices were receiving a general course of training and, in addition, there were nearly 13,000 other workers being trained.

Manufacture of metal goods (Table 10).—This table shows that almost one-quarter of the total of 528,000 employees were in skilled occupations. There were 14,000 apprentices and 24,000 other employees being trained.

Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and Footwear (Tables 11, 12, 13, and 14).—Female workers held a considerable proportion of the skilled jobs in all these industries—almost half in textiles, well over one-third in leather, more than five-sixths in clothing and more than one-half in footwear.

Manufacturing Industries: Analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more workers, May 1967 (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Table 1 Food, Drink and Tobacco (Order III)

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices		Others being trained			
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	101,260	59,950	8,130	169,340	80	50	260	730	820	230	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	32,030	1,890	80	34,000	—	—	—	80	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	2,590	250	20	2,860	30	—	20	30	10	—	
Draughtsmen	1,030	10	—	1,040	10	—	—	30	—	—	
Other technicians	3,570	1,570	50	5,190	20	—	70	160	80	50	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	25,760	51,850	7,520	85,130	—	40	110	150	680	160	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	36,280	4,380	460	41,120	20	10	60	290	50	20	

Bricks, glass, cement, etc., and Pottery (Tables 15 and 16).—Just under one-third of the skilled operatives in the brick, etc. group were maintenance workers. In the pottery industry more than half of the skilled operatives were women.

Timber, furniture, etc. (Table 17).—Carpenters and joiners together with woodcutting machinists accounted for nearly one-third of the total skilled operatives. The next largest groups were cabinet and chairmakers and upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters which together accounted for one-sixth. Skilled workers as a whole represented almost one-half of the total number of employees in the industry.

Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc., and Printing and publishing (Tables 18 and 19).—In papermaking, etc., a quarter of all employees were skilled operatives. In printing and publishing nearly one-third of the 369,000 employees were in the administrative, technical and clerical group, and over half were skilled operatives. Nearly a quarter of the skilled operatives were compositors, while letterpress machine minders, bookbinders, binders, cutters and rulers represented another quarter.

Other manufacturing industries (Table 20).—The analysis for this Order group covers 306,000 workers in a wide variety of industries. Nearly one-quarter of the total were in administrative, technical and clerical occupations and one-fifth were skilled operatives.

Further analyses

Tables 21 to 26 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In tables 21 to 23 the figures for the industry groups (covered in the previous tables) are analysed according to size of establishment. Tables 24 to 26 give analyses for all Minimum List Headings. It is not possible to construct a composite table for all industries covered by the enquiry because of the diversity of occupations. Nevertheless, for some categories aggregate figures can be given. In manufacturing industries as a whole 4.9 per cent. of all workers in establishments with 11 or more employees were engaged on managerial work; 1.2 per cent. were scientists and technologists; 1.3 per cent. were draughtsmen; 2.3 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 11.9 per cent. were clerical and office staff. There were 243,000 apprentices, representing 3.1 per cent. of the total number of employees. Of these, all but 5,600 were males and the total male apprentices represented 4.3 per cent. of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 203,000, which formed 2.6 per cent. of all employees: of the 121,000 male, and 82,000 female trainees, 68.2 per cent. and 41.1 per cent., respectively, were over 18 years of age.

Table 1 Food, Drink and Tobacco (Order III)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males		Females			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART B.											
TOTAL	97,620	21,830	5,490	124,940	3,230	100	680	990	430	380	
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers											
Bakers and confectioners	12,860	5,030	1,720	19,610	880	100	290	190	150	70	
Brewers	680	—	—	680	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Flour millers	370	—	—	370	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,850	130	—	1,980	110	—	—	50	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	21,340	—	—	21,340	1,190	—	40	80	—	—	
Electricians	4,910	—	—	4,910	440	—	10	20	—	—	
Bricklayers	720	—	—	720	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	2,860	—	—	2,860	140	—	20	10	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	8,310	50	20	8,380	450	—	—	40	—	—	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
Rollermen	910	—	—	910	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Screensmen, machinemen	1,150	—	—	1,150	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Silksmen	540	40	—	580	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Doughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators	4,650	400	310	5,360	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Ovenmen	2,700	20	—	2,720	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Machine setters, machinemen	1,240	230	60	1,530	—	—	10	30	—	—	
Pie-makers, pastrycooks	930	1,390	660	2,980	—	—	30	40	10	—	
Butchers, cutters, boners, curers	5,300	1,560	30	6,890	—	—	150	200	20	40	
Meat cooks, essence makers, sausage makers	1,300	1,440	570	3,310	—	—	20	70	10	140	
Cigarette-making machine operators	900	60	—	960	—	—	—	60	—	—	
Cigarette makers (hand), cigar makers	30	560	10	600	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	12,920	7,740	1,850	22,510	—	—	80	110	240	100	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere											
TOTAL	11,150	3,180	260	14,590	—	—	—	30	—	10	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient											
TOTAL	43,870	47,060	21,960	112,890	—	—	270	470	530	760	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	176,390	85,350	46,300	308,040	—	—	470	380	170	210	
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	36,720	20,350	6,870	63,940	—	—	70	70	30	30	
Road transport drivers	47,650	360	50	48,060	—	—	160	70	—	—	
Canteen staff	670	6,270	2,610	9,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	43,170	9,580	3,190	55,940	—	—	60	—	20	—	
Other employees	48,180	48,790	33,580	130,550	—	—	180	240	120	180	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	419,140	214,190	81,880	715,210	3,310	150	1,680	2,570	1,950	1,580	

Table 2 Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males		Females			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	118,110	55,960	4,600	178,670	750	30	560	3,220	920	820	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	29,060	1,310	10	30,380	—	—	—	70	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	16,120	820	30	16,970	380	—	60	620	10	30	
Draughtsmen	2,680	40	—	2,720	30	—	10	70	—	—	
Other technicians	22,260	4,140	60	26,460	210	—	340	1,710	110	370	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	22,290	45,540	4,170	72,000	30	10	110	340	680	350	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	25,700	4,110	330	30,140	100	20	40	410	120	70	
PART B.											
TOTAL	78,180	3,250	630	82,060	5,230	—	260	550	20	40	
1. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers											
Process workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,020	370	240	4,630	370	—	30	50	—	—	
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	1,320	—	—	1,320	50	—	50	—	—	—	
Electricians	200	—	—	200	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	110	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,130	40	10	1,180	60	—	10	—	—	—	

Table 2 Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males		Females			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	19,280	—	—	19,280	2,230	—	30	70	—	—	
Electricians	5,640	—	—	5,640	870	—	10	20	—	—	
Instrument artificers	2,890	—	—	2,890	750	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled engineering workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	7,490	—	—	7,490	730	—	10	10	—	—	
Bricklayers	910	—	—	910	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,900	—	—	1,900	90	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled building workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,390	—	—	2,390	60	—	—	10	—	—	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
TOTAL	22,520	1,820	350	24,690	—	—	120	390	20	40	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere											
TOTAL	8,280	1,020	30	9,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient											
TOTAL	63,280	18,070	4,350	85,700	—	—	180	980	490	500	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	81,580	26,250	13,320	121,150	—	—	80	210	90	140	
Warehouse workers and despatch packers	15,790	4,200	960	20,950	—	—	50	60	60	20	
Road transport drivers	12,090	10	—	12,100	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Canteen staff	680	5,400	2,390	8,470	—	—	—	20	—	40	
Labourers	26,320	1,420	540	28,280	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Other employees	26,700	15,220	9,430	51,350	—	—	30	110	30	80	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	341,150	103,530	22,900	467,580	5,980	30	1,080	4,960	1,520	1,500	

Table 3 Metal Manufacture (Order V)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males		Females			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	90,900	31,730	2,030	124,660	2,070	170	810	3,150	1,150	770	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	26,180	220	—	26,400	—	—	—	150	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	5,390	120	—	5,510	310	—	60	490	10	10	
Draughtsmen	4,380	20	—	4,400	530	—	—	110	—	—	
Other technicians	12,570	400	—	12,970	750	20	190	830	20	30	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	28,520	28,610	1,850	58,980	310	150	460	890	1,110	660	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	13,860	2,360	180	16,400	170	—	100	680	10	60	
PART B.											
TOTAL	286,260	12,800	2,480	301,540	12,450	20	2,590	3,670	80	150	
1. Skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintenance											
Blacksmiths	950	—	—	950	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Boilermakers	2,150	—	—	2,150	330	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers and masons	4,050	—	—	4,050	160	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	2,020	—	—	2,020	160	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	9,910	—	—	9,910	1,880	—	30	40	—	—	
Fitters	20,290	30	10	20,330	3,030	—	50	140	—	—	
Machinists	7,610	740	150	8,500	540	10	30	200	50	30	
Roll turners and roll grinders	2,230	—	—	2,230	170	—	—	10	—	—	
Other turners	4,470	—	—	4,470	500	—	—	20	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers	19,580	1,120	200	20,900	1,590	10	260	410	20	10	
Pattern makers	3,710	—	—	3,710	570	—	80	—	—	—	
Plumbers and pipe fitters	2,470	—	—	2,470	150	—	10	—	—	—	
Welders and burners	5,230	—	—	5,230	280	—	100	30	—	—	
All other skilled craftsmen	11,470	40	—	11,510	840	—	40	120	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	2,200	—	—	2,200	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Production workers (occupations other than labourers) employed at—											
Blast furnaces, sinter plants and ore preparation	9,460	—	—	9,460	—	—	30	—	—	—	
Melting shops	19,510	—	—	19,510	—	—	50	260	—	—	
Rolling mills	41,240	250	—	41,490	—	—	300	440	—	—	
Ancillary processes associated with rolling mills	15,630	260	—	15,890	—	—	70	90	—	—	
Bright bar manufacture	1,400	190	—	1,590	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Forges and ancillary processes	4,960	130	10	5,100	—	—	80	180	—	—	
Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture (including coating)	24,400	1,500	280	26,180	—	—	90	390	—	—	
Foundries and ancillary processes	35,660	2,310	730	38,700	—	—	200	620	—	—	
Other production departments	26,860	6,130	1,100	34,090	—	—	130	590	10	100	
Junior operatives not yet allocated	1,370	40	—	1,410	—	—	1,040	80			

Table 3 Metal Manufacture (Order V)—continued

(1)	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices		Others being trained			
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	7,430	50	—	7,480	—	—	—	40	—	—
PART C. Other employees										
TOTAL	122,840	8,180	6,520	137,540	—	—	80	250	—	—
Maintenance workers other than skilled craftsmen	35,880	90	80	36,050	—	—	10	60	—	—
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	12,260	1,100	140	13,500	—	—	20	70	—	—
Road and rail transport drivers and shunters	11,870	10	—	11,880	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	530	3,830	1,110	5,470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	42,530	910	480	43,920	—	—	40	50	—	—
Other employees	19,770	2,240	4,710	26,720	—	—	10	70	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	500,000	52,710	11,030	563,740	14,520	190	3,480	7,070	1,230	920

Table 4 Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)

(1)	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices		Others being trained			
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	469,220	189,020	16,490	674,730	19,050	480	1,450	12,970	4,990	4,320
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	99,570	2,500	50	102,120	—	—	30	1,090	—	—
Scientists and technologists	42,260	780	40	43,080	4,110	20	10	1,800	—	130
Draughtsmen	62,170	680	30	62,880	7,500	10	410	2,220	20	20
Other technicians	80,870	2,140	80	83,090	5,540	—	210	3,000	30	120
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	110,990	165,840	14,690	291,520	760	390	580	2,430	4,460	3,580
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	73,360	17,080	1,600	92,040	1,140	60	210	2,430	480	470
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	578,170	11,710	1,500	591,380	88,580	360	4,290	8,320	50	190
Production workers										
Tool makers, tool room fitters	38,250	—	—	38,250	5,170	—	270	520	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	41,620	190	—	41,810	1,680	10	330	1,100	—	—
Turners	45,010	190	—	45,200	6,900	—	530	580	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	59,170	830	200	60,200	4,530	—	590	1,150	—	50
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	20,860	1,030	200	22,090	2,880	10	200	520	10	10
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	94,030	940	90	95,060	11,380	10	800	1,100	10	10
Electricians	6,720	50	—	6,770	1,320	—	50	20	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	13,430	30	—	13,460	2,480	—	120	80	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,160	—	—	4,160	230	—	—	10	—	—
Welders	28,590	300	60	28,950	2,350	—	220	1,030	—	—
Sheet metal workers	18,100	90	10	18,200	2,440	—	410	240	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	5,470	—	—	5,470	730	—	10	10	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	9,420	700	70	10,190	1,510	—	100	160	—	10
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach trimmers	240	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	29,190	2,370	360	31,920	360	—	70	230	—	30
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	7,810	160	20	7,990	900	—	40	10	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,990	—	—	1,990	140	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,780	—	—	2,780	190	—	—	30	—	—
Other woodworkers	2,170	—	10	2,180	310	—	20	20	—	—
Bricklayers	650	10	—	660	20	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	28,350	1,570	40	29,960	10	—	—	440	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	34,030	2,860	390	37,280	2,310	10	410	870	20	80
Apprentices taking general course	37,730	150	—	37,880	37,730	150	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers										
Instrument and control mechanics	730	—	—	730	30	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	22,160	—	40	22,200	1,530	—	60	60	—	—
Electricians	11,850	—	—	11,850	1,140	—	50	30	—	—
Bricklayers	980	—	—	980	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	3,450	—	—	3,450	80	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	9,140	240	10	9,390	230	170	10	110	10	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	258,600	204,950	42,660	506,210	—	—	2,190	7,360	2,170	7,990
Machinists	111,330	43,590	8,010	162,930	—	—	910	3,220	310	950
Assemblers and viewers	51,080	116,940	25,370	193,390	—	—	670	1,370	1,300	4,570
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	96,190	44,420	9,280	149,890	—	—	610	2,770	560	2,470
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	228,460	48,110	27,630	304,200	—	—	550	1,070	270	290
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	63,180	10,750	1,960	75,890	—	—	230	400	10	50
Road transport drivers	16,250	80	50	16,380	—	—	10	20	—	—
Canteen staff	1,620	12,980	7,150	21,750	—	—	10	10	20	10
Labourers	82,320	1,010	1,550	84,880	—	—	30	180	—	—
Other employees	65,090	23,290	16,920	105,300	—	—	270	460	240	230
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,534,450	453,790	88,280	2,076,520	107,630	840	8,480	29,720	7,480	12,790

Table 5 Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-352)

(1)	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices		Others being trained			
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	276,810	112,440	10,050	399,300	10,080	360	1,020	7,000	3,510	2,750
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	68,190	1,640	30	69,860	—	—	20	660	—	—
Scientists and technologists	14,490	120	10	14,620	1,360	—	—	640	—	—
Draughtsmen	44,230	330	20	44,580	5,720	—	300	1,560	10	10
Other technicians	34,290	620	10	34,920	1,820	—	60	1,000	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	70,840	100,540	9,290	180,670	560	340	520	1,650	3,290	2,550
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	44,770	9,190	690	54,650	620	20	120	1,490	210	180
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	437,470	6,130	900	444,500	68,660	190	3,100	6,070	20	80
Production workers										
Tool makers, tool room fitters	26,950	—	—	26,950	3,620	—	210	400	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	30,310	180	—	30,490	1,220	10	310	820	—	—
Turners	39,560	70	—	39,630	5,970	—	430	520	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	51,470	620	190	52,280	3,930	—	580	1,050	—	50
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	5,760	260	10	6,030	470	10	100	—	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	79,270	400	40	79,710	10,070	10	700	910	—	—
Electricians	4,320	20	—	4,340	790	—	10	20	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	13,070	30	—	13,100	2,460	—	120	80	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,800	—	—	3,800	230	—	—	10	—	—
Welders	25,450	230	50	25,730	2,190	—	200	960	—	—
Sheet metal workers	13,790	30	—	13,820	2,210	—	200	110	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	4,990	—	—	4,990	690	—	10	—	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	5,240	650	—	5,890	760	—	40	40	—	10
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach trimmers	240	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	19,380	920	210	20,510	330	—	140	—	—	10
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	7,130	150	20	7,300	840	—	40	10	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,940	—	—	1,940	140	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,120	—	—	2,120	180	—	—	30	—	—
Other woodworkers	1,700	10	—	1,710	280	—	10	20	—	—
Bricklayers	610	—	—	610	10	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	16,310	220	10	16,540	—	—	—	280	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	24,690	2,150	310	27,150	1,460	10	160	480	10	10
Apprentices taking general course	28,850	150	—	29,000	28,850	150	—	—	—	—

Table 6 Electrical Goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	140,700	5,580	600	146,880	19,920	170	1,190	2,250	30	110	
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room fitters	11,300	—	—	11,300	1,550	—	60	120	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	11,310	10	—	11,320	460	—	20	280	—	—	
Turners	5,450	120	—	5,570	930	—	100	60	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	7,700	210	—	7,920	600	—	10	100	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	15,100	770	190	16,060	2,410	—	200	420	10	10	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	14,760	540	50	15,350	1,310	—	100	190	10	10	
Electricians	2,400	30	—	2,430	530	—	40	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	360	—	—	360	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	360	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Welders	3,140	70	10	3,220	160	—	20	70	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	4,310	60	10	4,380	230	—	210	130	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	480	—	—	480	40	—	—	80	—	—	
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	4,180	50	70	4,300	750	—	60	120	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach trimmers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	9,810	1,450	150	11,410	30	—	70	90	—	20	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	680	10	—	690	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgers	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	660	—	—	660	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	470	—	—	470	30	—	10	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	12,040	1,350	30	13,420	10	—	—	160	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	9,340	710	80	10,130	850	—	250	320	10	70	
Apprentices taking general course	8,880	—	—	8,880	8,880	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument and control mechanics	230	—	—	230	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	7,410	—	—	7,410	380	—	—	50	—	—	
Electricians	5,280	—	—	5,280	490	—	40	30	—	—	
Bricklayers	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,300	—	—	1,300	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,440	200	—	3,640	120	170	—	30	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	95,360	139,270	32,740	267,370	—	—	950	2,920	1,660	6,040	
Machinists	32,640	20,760	4,330	57,730	—	—	160	840	190	510	
Assemblers and viewers	23,720	86,860	21,000	131,580	—	—	480	710	1,060	3,400	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	39,000	31,650	7,410	78,060	—	—	310	1,370	410	2,130	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	75,380	23,920	11,970	111,270	—	—	190	360	140	160	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	23,880	4,810	1,080	29,770	—	—	80	130	—	30	
Road transport drivers	5,310	20	—	5,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	800	5,090	2,880	8,770	—	—	10	10	10	10	
Labourers	21,080	400	760	22,240	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Other employees	24,310	13,600	7,250	45,160	—	—	100	200	130	120	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	503,850	245,350	51,750	800,950	28,890	290	2,760	11,500	3,310	7,880	

Table 7 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	15,570	3,950	350	19,870	890	90	80	90	150	40	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	4,670	90	20	4,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	810	20	—	830	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Draughtsmen	3,040	40	—	3,080	820	10	40	10	—	—	
Other technicians	1,450	50	—	1,500	10	—	—	30	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	4,040	3,240	240	7,520	50	20	40	—	150	40	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,560	510	90	2,160	10	60	—	—	—	—	

Table 7 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)*—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	67,320	190	10	67,520	10,070	40	340	130	10	—	
Production workers											
Platers	6,800	—	—	6,800	980	—	20	30	—	—	
Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	960	—	—	960	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Holders on	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Caulkers, hand and machine	2,190	—	—	2,190	290	—	—	—	—	—	
Burners	1,820	—	—	1,820	90	—	—	—	—	—	
Welders	8,640	30	—	8,670	1,060	—	10	10	—	—	
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsman)	8,770	—	—	8,770	1,330	—	30	40	—	—	
Riggers	950	—	—	950	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Joiners and other woodworkers	7,060	20	—	7,080	1,060	10	80	10	10	—	
Drillers	970	—	—	970	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipsmiths or blacksmiths	1,000	—	—	1,000	130	—	10	—	—	—	
Coppersmiths	840	—	—	840	130	—	10	—	—	—	
Sheet iron/metal workers	1,600	—	—	1,600	270	—	10	—	—	—	
Mechanics/fitters	8,330	—	—	8,330	1,790	—	80	20	—	—	
Turners	1,360	—	—	1,360	180	—	—	20	—	—	
Electricians	4,690	—	—	4,690	850	—	20	—	—	—	
Plumbers	4,220	—	—	4,220	720	—	30	—	—	—	
Painters and decorators	2,490	—	—	2,490	140	—	10	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	370	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,470	140	10	1,620	80	30	20	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	620	—	—	620	620	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	640	—	—	640	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	760	—	—	760	150	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	230	—	—	230	—	—	10	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	13,190	30	—	13,220	—	—	10	10	—	—	
Redleaders	1,930	—	—	1,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stagers	1,150	—	—	1,150	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Crane and winch drivers	1,570	10	—	1,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	8,540	20	—	8,560	—	—	10	—	—	—	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	19,830	860	690	21,380	—	—	50	10	—	—	
Stores, warehouse workers	1,140	—	—	1,140	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Road and yard transport drivers	600	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	40	360	130	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	15,960	370	60	16,390	—	—	10	10	—	—	
Other employees	2,090	130	500	2,720	—	—	20	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	115,910	5,030	1,050	121,990	10,960	130	480	240	160	40	

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

Table 8 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	5,600	1,650	240	7,490	210	30	40	40	70	90	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,290	—	—	1,290	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	410	40	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	1,270	50	—	1,320	180	10	10	—	—	—	
Other technicians	740	—	—	740	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,220	1,250	230	2,700	10	10	20	20	70	80	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	670	310	10	990	—	10	10	10	—	10	

Table 8 Marine Engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)*—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	14,790	—	—	—	14,790	3,410	—	30	120	—
Production workers										
Tool makers, tool room fitters	350	—	—	—	350	50	—	—	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	140	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—
Turners	1,750	—	—	—	1,750	490	—	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	820	—	—	—	820	20	—	30	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	10	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,560	—	—	—	4,560	1,380	—	20	—	—
Electricians	80	—	—	—	80	20	—	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	970	—	—	—	970	190	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	490	—	—	—	490	100	—	—	—	—
Welders	660	—	—	—	660	70	—	10	—	—
Sheet metal workers	270	—	—	—	270	40	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	300	—	—	—	300	70	—	—	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	600	—	—	—	600	30	—	10	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	420	—	—	—	420	60	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	80	—	—	—	80	20	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	170	—	—	—	170	—	—	30	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,330	—	—	—	1,330	250	—	40	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	360	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers										
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	320	—	—	—	320	30	—	—	—	—
Electricians	340	—	—	—	340	40	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	260	—	—	—	260	70	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	340	—	—	—	340	110	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	2,580	130	—	—	2,710	—	—	20	110	—
Machinists	1,710	110	—	—	1,820	—	—	10	80	—
Assemblers and viewers	50	20	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	820	—	—	—	820	—	—	10	30	—
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	6,110	280	200	—	6,590	—	—	—	—	—
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	460	10	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	150	30	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	—	130	40	—	170	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	3,760	40	—	—	3,800	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	1,740	70	160	—	1,970	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	29,080	2,060	440	—	31,580	3,620	30	90	270	70

* See footnote * on page 21.

Table 9 Vehicles (Order VIII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	163,120	50,450	3,200	—	216,770	7,510	180	280	2,430	1,300
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	33,720	340	—	—	34,060	—	—	—	460	—
Scientists and technologists	12,460	150	—	—	12,610	2,110	10	—	240	—
Draughtsmen	16,380	200	—	—	16,580	1,300	—	20	370	20
Other technicians	28,130	600	30	—	28,760	2,480	—	20	410	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	47,010	45,090	3,010	—	95,110	530	160	180	550	1,250
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	25,400	4,070	160	—	29,630	1,090	10	60	400	30
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	238,510	1,520	100	—	240,130	26,300	30	1,180	2,420	—
Production workers										
Tool makers, tool room fitters	18,960	—	—	—	18,960	1,880	—	20	90	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	16,520	10	—	—	16,530	500	—	40	190	—
Turners	8,930	—	10	—	8,940	650	—	20	280	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	18,030	60	20	—	18,110	1,270	—	310	460	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	3,260	—	—	—	3,260	100	—	—	10	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	42,190	80	10	—	42,280	2,960	—	140	390	30
Electricians	4,600	—	—	—	4,600	570	—	10	10	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	1,140	—	—	—	1,140	140	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	670	—	—	—	670	—	—	—	—	—
Welders	8,020	130	10	—	8,160	360	—	20	140	10
Sheet metal workers	11,430	30	—	—	11,460	1,060	10	140	110	—

Table 9 Vehicles (Order VIII)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	1,950	—	—	—	1,950	140	—	—	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	570	—	—	—	570	20	—	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	11,340	10	—	—	11,350	1,500	—	160	100	—
Coach trimmers	3,540	50	—	—	3,590	190	10	40	30	—
Inspectors and markers-off	23,160	800	30	—	23,990	310	—	20	80	20
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	790	20	10	—	820	50	—	10	30	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,360	—	—	—	1,360	160	—	20	10	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,510	—	—	—	1,510	50	—	10	30	—
Other woodworkers	2,080	—	—	—	2,080	20	—	10	30	—
Bricklayers	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	8,060	90	—	—	8,150	—	—	—	260	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	15,160	210	—	—	15,370	880	10	160	100	—
Apprentices taking general course	12,320	—	—	—	12,320	12,320	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers										
Instrument and control mechanics	290	—	—	—	290	10	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	11,180	—	—	—	11,180	620	—	30	20	—
Electricians	5,770	—	—	—	5,770	420	—	—	30	—
Bricklayers	480	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,660	—	—	—	1,660	70	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,490	30	10	—	3,530	50	—	30	50	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	166,980	26,500	2,460	—	195,940	—	—	880	2,080	100
Machinists	57,390	9,670	890	—	67,950	—	—	450	1,050	40
Assemblers and viewers	49,840	9,830	770	—	60,440	—	—	260	530	10
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	59,750	7,000	800	—	67,550	—	—	170	500	50
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	111,920	13,180	5,480	—	130,580	20	—	320	380	40
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	35,110	2,840	140	—	38,090	—	—	30	100	—
Road transport drivers	8,910	110	—	—	9,020	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	570	4,000	1,130	—	5,700	20	—	—	—	—
Labourers	29,930	700	380	—	31,010	—	—	—	20	—
Other employees	37,400	5,530	3,830	—	46,760	—	—	290	260	40
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	680,530	91,650	11,240	—	783,420	33,830	210	2,660	7,310	1,440

Table 10 Manufacture of Metal Goods (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	68,250	39,460	4,950	—	112,660	1,580	370	470	2,520	1,210
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	27,000	1,480	190	—	28,670	—	—	—	540	—
Scientists and technologists	1,840	140	20	—	2,000	180	—	30	80	10
Draughtsmen	4,340	70	—	—	4,410	580	—	30	200	10
Other technicians	4,370	250	10	—	4,630	350	20	120	260	10
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	17,660	35,460	4,390	—	57,510	350	350	260	910	1,120
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	13,040	2,060	340	—	15,440	120	—	30	530	80
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	120,660	4,650	1,390	—	126,700	12,260	130	2,480	5,040	300
Production workers										
Tool makers, tool room fitters	12,600	10	—	—	12,610	1,670	—	230	320	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	12,930	20	—	—	12,950	440	—	230	900	—
Turners	3,800	10	—	—	3,810	380	—	10	20	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	5,930	30	—	—	5,960	460	—	100	160	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	820	—	—	—	820					

Table 10 Manufacture of Metal Goods (Order IX)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices				Others being trained				
			Males			Females		Males		Females	
			Aged under 18 (6)	Aged 18 and over (7)		Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
Maintenance workers	320	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	20	—	—
Instrument and control mechanics	8,330	—	—	—	8,330	690	—	80	60	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	2,870	—	—	—	2,870	310	—	20	20	—	—
Electricians	350	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	910	—	—	—	910	20	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,840	70	10	—	2,920	90	—	—	70	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	91,470	65,420	17,140	—	174,030	—	—	1,780	4,330	920	2,200
Machinists	31,010	26,570	7,110	—	64,690	—	—	590	1,300	230	640
Assemblers and viewers	9,150	14,420	4,140	—	27,710	—	—	130	160	40	570
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	51,310	24,430	5,890	—	81,630	—	—	1,060	2,870	650	990
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	72,420	29,250	13,090	—	114,760	—	—	250	810	310	280
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	17,530	10,530	2,500	—	30,560	—	—	70	170	150	110
Road transport drivers	7,530	190	—	—	7,720	—	—	—	110	—	—
Canteen staff	330	3,450	1,650	—	5,430	—	—	—	—	—	10
Labourers	26,780	1,560	820	—	29,160	—	—	60	220	20	—
Other employees	20,250	13,520	8,120	—	41,890	—	—	120	310	140	160
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	352,800	138,780	36,570	—	528,150	13,840	500	4,980	12,700	2,740	3,730

Table 11 Textiles (Order X)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices				Others being trained				
			Males			Females		Males		Females	
			Aged under 18 (6)	Aged 18 and over (7)		Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	58,420	37,080	3,400	—	98,900	270	100	190	560	600	240
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	26,190	1,540	20	—	27,750	—	—	20	110	—	10
Scientists and technologists	2,660	120	—	—	2,780	30	20	10	20	—	—
Draughtsmen	650	20	20	—	690	20	10	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	5,010	1,710	160	—	6,880	90	—	60	170	50	60
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	15,690	30,540	2,920	—	49,150	70	70	80	120	540	150
Other administrative, commercial staff and tracers	8,220	3,150	280	—	11,650	60	—	20	140	10	20
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	108,490	83,690	12,810	—	204,990	3,830	610	1,260	1,520	1,920	820
Production workers	9,110	70	90	—	9,270	830	—	50	80	—	—
Loom tenters, overlookers, tuners, etc.	1,930	20	—	—	1,950	30	—	—	30	—	—
Strippers and grinders (cotton card room)	1,510	10	—	—	1,520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool sorters (including fleece wool sorters)	440	750	190	—	1,380	20	—	—	—	20	10
Spinners (apprentice trained)	340	50	—	—	390	40	—	—	—	—	—
Corders (apprentice trained)	490	640	30	—	1,160	20	—	10	—	—	—
Warpers (apprentice trained)	1,000	1,320	180	—	2,500	230	—	10	20	20	10
Weavers (apprentice trained)	540	510	—	—	1,050	20	—	—	10	—	—
Machine printers (textile finishing)	340	—	—	—	340	10	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	130	—	—	—	130	—	—	10	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	4,520	840	90	—	5,450	430	50	30	100	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	14,150	—	10	—	14,160	1,110	—	230	140	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2,970	—	—	—	2,970	280	—	20	—	—	—
Electricians	330	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	1,870	—	—	—	1,870	50	—	10	10	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	4,530	810	110	—	5,450	240	50	50	10	20	30
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
TOTAL	3,000	560	70	—	3,630	20	10	40	30	20	—
Mule spinners	11,450	20,230	2,580	—	34,260	30	40	310	390	480	180
Weavers	2,770	1,720	370	—	4,860	50	20	50	30	50	—
Loomers and twistors (hand and machine)	270	10,980	1,930	—	13,180	—	—	150	—	280	90
Burlers, menders and darners	1,470	660	60	—	2,190	—	—	—	—	50	—
Tape sizers, yarn dressers, warp dressers	5,510	270	50	—	5,830	50	—	30	40	—	—
Dyers, operative dyers	40	4,330	430	—	4,800	—	10	—	—	150	60
Linkers	9,380	3,650	620	—	13,650	50	—	120	120	140	10
Knitters	500	880	180	—	1,560	—	—	40	—	—	20
Rope makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	14,990	32,190	5,760	—	52,940	70	280	160	450	680	410

Table 11 Textiles (Order X)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices				Others being trained				
			Males			Females		Males		Females	
			Aged under 18 (6)	Aged 18 and over (7)		Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
3. Foremen and charge hands	14,900	3,200	60	—	18,160	90	—	90	60	10	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient											
TOTAL	81,340	123,910	25,680	—	230,930	—	—	500	910	1,820	1,270
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	78,030	40,890	11,260	—	130,180	—	—	300	280	190	110
Warehouse, examiners, packers and despatch workers	23,450	14,740	2,330	—	40,520	—	—	130	130	60	80
Road transport drivers	4,910	30	20	—	4,960	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	270	4,780	1,830	—	6,880	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	24,500	1,060	670	—	26,230	—	—	90	30	—	—
Other employees	24,900	20,280	6,410	—	51,590	—	—	80	120	130	30
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	326,280	285,570	53,150	—	665,000	4,100	710	2,250	3,270	4,530	2,440

Table 12 Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (Order XI)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices				Others being trained				
			Males			Females		Males		Females	
			Aged under 18 (6)	Aged 18 and over (7)		Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	4,920	3,680	720	—	9,320	20	—	10	—	20	—
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	2,650	90	20	—	2,760	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scientists and technologists	100	—	—	—	100	20	—	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	210	40	—	—	250	—	—	10	—	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	910	3,310	700	—	4,920	—	—	—	—	20	—
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,050	240	—	—	1,290	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	14,020	7,590	1,640	—	23,250	410	40	270	420	90	130
Production workers	1,500	340	—	—	1,840	210	—	40	60	—	—
Preparers and cutters	270	130	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saddlery and harness makers	470	600	30	—	1,100	170	20	50	—	20	20
Bench hands (heavy leather goods)	110	1,490	550	—	2,150	—	20	—	—	—	50
Machinists and stitchers	1,340	330	30	—	1,700	10	—	70	70	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	540	—	—	—	540	20	—	10	10	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	140	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	390	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
TOTAL	2,400	—	—	—	2,400	—	—	—	30	—	—
Hide splitters	480	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	60	—	—
Limeyard machinemen	750	30	10	—	790	—	—	20	30	—	—
Curriers, shavers, whiteners	1,120	250	—	—	1,370	—	—	—	70	—	—
Fellmongers, sorters, dyers	1,310	3,450	600								

Table 13 Clothing (Minimum List Headings 441-449)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	21,120	28,460	2,400	51,980	—	40	30	100	300	90	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	11,880	3,850	110	15,840	—	—	30	70	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	20	30	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	60	140	30	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other technicians	630	520	30	1,180	—	20	—	—	—	30	
Clerical and other staff (including works office)	3,930	20,030	2,030	25,990	—	20	—	—	280	60	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	4,600	3,890	200	8,690	—	—	—	20	20	—	
PART B.											
TOTAL	36,360	181,310	25,940	243,610	1,310	560	1,540	470	12,420	2,400	
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers											
Tailors and cutters (clothing)	16,850	7,580	1,000	25,430	1,000	160	1,010	270	370	50	
Alteration hands (clothing)	540	2,480	810	3,830	—	270	—	—	70	—	
Dyer-mixers (hat manufacture)	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Formers (hat manufacture)	50	80	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Journeyman finishers (hat manufacture)	400	10	—	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	930	1,390	480	2,800	90	130	40	10	20	—	
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2,820	—	—	2,820	170	—	50	40	—	—	
Electricians	270	—	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	720	40	—	760	50	—	—	20	—	—	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
Garment pressers	5,370	11,830	2,240	19,440	—	—	130	30	280	120	
Finishers (clothing)	450	15,720	2,850	19,020	—	—	—	—	460	120	
Fitter-trimmers	1,130	3,360	350	4,840	—	—	100	10	200	40	
Machinists	2,520	121,600	16,350	140,470	—	—	70	—	10,120	1,790	
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	2,690	12,380	1,720	16,790	—	—	140	60	900	260	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere											
	1,440	4,840	140	6,420	—	—	—	30	—	20	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient											
TOTAL	1,760	35,080	4,710	41,550	—	—	30	—	1,450	490	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	15,820	16,750	5,890	38,460	—	—	90	20	40	20	
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	7,720	5,630	1,020	14,370	—	—	60	—	30	20	
Road transport drivers	1,720	100	—	1,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	70	3,290	1,560	4,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	1,630	390	150	2,170	—	—	30	20	10	—	
Other employees	4,680	7,340	3,160	15,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	75,060	261,600	38,940	375,600	1,310	600	1,690	590	14,210	3,000	

Table 14 Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	7,420	5,910	470	13,800	70	—	60	100	140	10	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	3,230	320	—	3,550	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	70	—	—	70	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	90	10	—	100	10	—	10	—	—	—	
Other technicians	540	10	—	550	10	—	20	—	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,860	5,230	470	7,560	—	—	10	10	140	10	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,630	340	—	1,970	40	—	20	70	—	—	
PART B.											
TOTAL	24,480	28,290	2,480	55,250	190	10	600	170	1,110	250	
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers											
Clickers	5,930	110	50	6,090	90	10	240	100	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	860	180	10	1,050	60	—	60	10	—	—	

Table 14 Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	780	—	—	780	30	—	10	—	—	—	
Electricians	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	140	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	180	—	—	180	10	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
Closing operators, skivers, beadings, folders	140	3,860	340	4,340	—	—	—	—	130	10	
Perforators	20	540	50	610	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Closing machinists, flat, post and derby side	170	13,880	1,340	15,390	—	—	10	—	770	210	
Filters, bending over operators, eyeletters	120	3,290	200	3,610	—	—	—	—	40	10	
Pressmen, planet rounders, heel builders	1,300	150	30	1,480	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Pullers over, staple, consul, bed, side and toe lasters	3,460	70	—	3,530	—	—	40	20	—	—	
Sole attachers pre-finished	1,160	20	—	1,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heel attachers, sluggers, passers	1,130	210	—	1,340	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Heel trimmers, scourers, edge trimmers, edge setters, takers off	1,950	160	10	2,120	—	—	50	10	—	10	
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	5,500	5,360	450	11,310	—	—	160	30	150	10	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere											
	1,500	460	—	1,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient											
TOTAL	6,500	7,540	670	14,710	—	—	120	—	240	40	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	4,560	4,620	810	9,990	—	—	20	—	10	—	
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	1,740	1,320	110	3,170	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Road transport drivers	330	20	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	10	340	230	580	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	510	30	50	590	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other employees	1,970	2,910	420	5,300	—	—	10	—	10	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	42,960	46,360	4,430	93,750	260	10	800	270	1,500	300	

Table 15 Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Minimum List Headings 461 and 463-469)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6, 7)			Others being trained (8, 9, 10, 11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	38,560	16,530	1,410	56,500	360	50	240	700	210	110	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	13,420	250	—	13,670	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	2,530	150	—	2,680	20	—	40	60	—	—	
Draughtsmen	2,200	20	—	2,220	160	—	20	90	—	—	
Other technicians	2,710	170	—	2,880	150	—	130	190	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	11,770	15,230	1,390	28,390	20	40	40	180	210	90	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	5,930	710	20	6,660	10	10	10	150	—	20	
PART B.											
TOTAL	53,250	1,500	270	55,020	3,760	—	770	830	10	50	
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers											
Furnacemen, smelters (glass)	570	—	—	570	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Gatherers, ballmakers	830	—	—	830	50	—	100	10	—	—	
Glass blowers—furnace	830	—	—	830	40	—	60	50	—	—	
Glass cutters—flat glass	470	90	90	650	130	—	10	—	—	—	
—domestic glass	1,030	30	—	1,060	90	—	10	—	—	—	
Single lens workers, lens polishers, prism polishers	190	—	—	190	20	—	20	—	—	—	
Glaziers	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silverers and bevellers	950	—	—	950	140	—	10	20	—	—	
Mould and bench fitters (glass)	840	150	20	1,010	10	—	40	10	—	—	
Other fitters (excluding electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	550	—	—	550	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Glass grinders	350	—	—	350	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary ware casters	310	190	10	510	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Bricklayers	670	—	—	670	20	—	—	20	—	—	
Electricians	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	90	—	—	90	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	1,090	—	—	1,090	120	—	50	—	—	—	
Tile fixers, tile and fireplace slabbers (building materials manufacture)	490	—	20	510	50	—	20	—	—	—	
Masons, stone dressers (building materials manufacture)	1,300	—	—	1,300	270	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,230	160	40	3,400	380	—	80	10	—	—	

Table 15 Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Minimum List Headings 461 and 463-469)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
Maintenance workers	10,530	—	—	—	10,530	1,130	—	80	130	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2,270	—	—	—	2,270	260	—	10	10	—	—
Electricians	1,210	—	—	—	1,210	50	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	1,210	—	—	—	1,210	80	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,790	40	—	—	2,830	200	—	40	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
Tank operators, sheet rolled, float and plate glass makers	420	—	—	—	420	—	—	—	30	70	—
Glass tube makers	480	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	70	60	—
Glass pressers, moulding and automatic machine operators	1,910	20	10	—	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	10
Turners (abrasive wheel manufacture)	210	—	10	—	220	—	—	—	30	—	—
Mould makers (cast stone and pre-cast concrete)	470	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	11,280	720	70	—	12,070	—	—	80	290	10	40
3. Sectional foremen and supervisory workers not allocated elsewhere											
	4,360	100	—	—	4,460	—	—	—	30	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient											
TOTAL	46,330	4,390	800	—	51,520	—	—	320	680	10	80
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	77,370	9,640	3,490	—	90,500	—	—	300	250	60	90
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	10,080	3,160	410	—	13,650	—	—	60	20	40	80
Road transport drivers	10,210	—	40	—	10,250	—	—	20	10	—	—
Canteen staff	270	1,930	1,110	—	3,310	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	35,140	800	290	—	36,230	—	—	220	170	—	—
Other employees	21,670	3,750	1,640	—	27,060	—	—	—	50	20	10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	215,510	32,060	5,970	—	253,540	4,120	50	1,630	2,460	290	330

Table 16 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	5,450	3,880	220	—	9,550	40	10	50	230	260	60
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	2,480	140	—	—	2,620	—	—	—	50	—	—
Scientists and technologists	130	10	—	—	140	—	—	—	20	—	—
Draughtsmen	170	50	—	—	220	—	—	—	30	—	—
Other technicians	370	3,030	180	—	4,340	10	10	30	30	240	50
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,130	—	—	—	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,170	650	40	—	1,860	10	—	20	90	20	10
PART B.											
TOTAL	13,250	14,180	1,120	—	28,550	420	160	240	310	620	240
I. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers	210	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slip makers	1,830	1,480	60	—	3,370	90	20	50	70	60	40
Casters	550	330	—	—	880	10	—	—	10	—	—
Dippers	700	110	—	—	810	20	—	30	—	—	—
Polishers and grinders	930	—	—	—	930	70	—	30	10	—	—
Mould makers	2,110	80	—	—	2,190	20	—	10	—	—	—
Biscuit and glost placers and drawers	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engravers	140	370	60	—	570	10	—	—	—	20	—
Cup and bowl makers	690	120	20	—	830	10	—	10	20	—	—
Plate makers	410	20	10	—	440	20	—	—	110	—	—
Stickers-up and jolliers (electrical porcelain)	100	430	20	—	550	—	—	—	—	10	—
Pressers	190	110	20	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—
Throwers (hand)	60	—	—	—	60	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ornameters, flower makers and figure makers	80	920	20	—	1,020	—	10	—	10	30	10
Lithographers, etc.	270	4,380	320	—	4,970	20	—	30	20	300	120
Packers	660	160	20	—	840	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	540	1,280	100	—	1,920	10	10	—	—	50	10

Table 16 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
Maintenance workers	940	—	—	—	940	50	—	10	10	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	240	—	—	—	240	20	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	260	—	—	—	260	30	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	190	—	—	—	190	10	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	490	190	10	—	690	20	—	10	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
Dippers and mottlers (tiles)	120	160	—	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decorators (other than lithographers, etc.)	210	2,900	280	—	3,390	—	—	20	20	100	50
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	980	1,110	180	—	2,270	—	—	10	30	50	10
3. Foremen not allocated elsewhere											
	130	30	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	3,100	3,880	470	—	7,450	—	—	60	40	80	80
Potters' assistants	320	750	60	—	1,130	—	—	30	—	10	10
Sliphouse workers	820	—	—	—	820	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other production workers including those who need between one and six months' experience and/or training before becoming reasonably proficient	1,960	3,130	410	—	5,500	—	—	30	40	70	70
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	5,410	7,100	870	—	13,380	—	—	40	10	90	160
Warehouse workers	1,330	4,930	520	—	6,780	—	—	20	10	90	150
Road transport drivers	380	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	20	230	70	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	2,300	170	40	—	2,510	—	—	20	—	—	—
Other employees (including laundry workers)	1,380	1,770	240	—	3,390	—	—	—	—	—	10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	27,210	29,040	2,680	—	58,930	460	170	390	590	1,050	540

Table 17 Timber, Furniture, etc. (Order XIV)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	33,290	17,130	2,670	—	53,090	140	—	320	510	290	140
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	15,010	740	100	—	15,850	—	—	—	120	—	50
Scientists and technologists	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	20	—	—
Draughtsmen	1,640	10	10	—	1,660	60	—	20	30	—	—
Other technicians	860	30	—	—	890	10	—	10	10	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	9,150	15,750	2,450	—	27,350	40	—	150	260	290	90
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	6,530	600	110	—	7,240	30	—	140	70	—	—
PART B.											
TOTAL	110,980	11,860	1,250	—	124,090	10,190	30	2,670	2,310	280	510
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers	20,170	520	10	—	20,700	3,940	—	440	380	—	20
Carpenters and joiners	7,000	—	—	—	7,000	250	—	320	230	—	—
Sawyers	2,490	—	—	—	2,490	180	—	—	—	—	—
Shop and office fitters	18,080	460	—	—	18,540	2,260	—	330	670	—	—
Woodcutting machinists (other than sawyers)	1,260	100	30	—	1,390	40	—	40	20	—	—
Veneer workers—cutters, measurers, valuers	1,670	20	100	—	1,790	60	—	10	10	—	—
Painters (hand and spray)	11,770	90	10	—	11,870	1,040	—	330	210	—	—
Cabinets and chair makers	4,910	570	100	—	5,580	330	—	100	90	—	10
Polishers (hand and spray)	1,120	—	—	—	1,120	20	—	—	—	—	—
Cellulose sprayers	8,320	540	110	—	8,970	670	—	240	210	70	10
Upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters	110	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal polishers	460	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiln operators	2,010	110	—	—	2,120	40	—	—	50	—	10
Sanding machinists	1,200	60	—	—	1,260	20	—	—	20	10	—
Press operators (timber, furniture)	3,200	1,210	160	—	4,570	290	10	160	30	—	40
Case and box makers	2,410	100	30	—	2,540	110	—	10	10	—	—
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	300	—	—	—	300	30	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	5,350	240	10	—	5,600						

Table 17 Timber, Furniture, etc. (Order XIV)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Females (11)	
Maintenance workers	2,240	—	—	2,240	90	—	20	10	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	690	—	—	690	40	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	560	—	—	560	10	—	50	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,830	340	20	2,190	50	—	40	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience or where minimum of six months' training essential										
Sewing, quilting, border, tape edging and tufting machinists	1,500	5,740	490	7,730	—	—	—	20	160	400
Crane and winch drivers	1,530	—	—	1,530	—	—	60	40	—	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	6,700	1,560	180	8,440	—	—	370	170	20	20
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	4,010	90	—	4,100	—	—	20	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient										
TOTAL	8,170	5,100	690	13,960	—	—	350	140	140	230
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	48,790	6,000	3,130	57,920	—	—	560	190	20	40
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	5,580	700	140	6,420	—	—	70	30	—	10
Road transport drivers	8,680	—	—	8,680	—	—	150	10	—	—
Canteen staff	120	1,280	720	2,120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	25,690	990	430	27,110	—	—	290	90	—	10
Other employees	8,720	3,030	1,840	13,590	—	—	50	60	20	20
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	201,230	40,090	7,740	249,060	10,330	30	3,900	3,150	730	920

Table 18 Paper and Board Making, Cardboard Boxes, etc. (Minimum List Headings 481-483)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Females (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	27,280	15,400	1,750	44,430	110	10	90	590	290	120
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	9,430	640	30	10,100	—	—	—	230	—	—
Scientists and technologists	810	20	—	830	20	—	—	30	—	—
Draughtsmen	480	20	—	500	20	—	—	20	—	—
Other technicians	2,080	230	10	2,320	20	—	—	90	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	8,050	13,680	1,650	23,380	40	10	60	90	290	110
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	6,430	810	60	7,300	10	—	30	130	—	10
PART B.										
TOTAL	41,010	11,740	1,730	54,480	2,410	200	670	700	950	470
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
Production workers	7,490	1,170	50	8,710	1,200	190	130	250	50	10
Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	6,080	—	—	6,080	690	—	10	30	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	1,950	—	—	1,950	270	—	10	10	—	—
Electricians	320	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	940	—	—	940	80	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,580	480	50	3,110	170	10	30	20	120	10
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential										
Class 1 workers*	5,800	3,760	560	10,120	—	—	250	80	80	—
Class 1A workers*	7,350	1,360	120	8,830	—	—	60	90	280	350
Unclassified workers paid according to this grade	1,990	880	40	2,910	—	—	60	10	50	—
Fibreboard and cardboard manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades	2,510	680	360	3,550	—	—	30	80	70	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	1,470	2,910	540	4,920	—	—	90	100	300	100
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	2,530	500	10	3,040	—	—	—	30	—	—

Table 18 Paper and Board Making, Cardboard Boxes, etc. (Minimum List Headings 481-483)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Females (11)	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	29,160	26,510	5,420	61,090	—	—	550	510	730	470
Class 2 workers*	13,870	7,850	1,940	23,660	—	—	120	160	200	110
Unclassified workers paid according to this grade	2,750	3,180	860	6,790	—	—	10	—	100	30
Other production workers including those who need between one and six months' experience and/or training before becoming reasonably proficient	12,540	15,480	2,620	30,640	—	—	420	350	430	330
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	38,720	11,590	4,920	55,230	—	—	230	160	60	10
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	10,120	1,990	220	12,330	—	—	140	40	20	—
Transport drivers (road transport—internal and external, loco drivers, etc.)	4,020	30	—	4,050	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	280	1,360	400	2,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	11,740	370	170	12,280	—	—	10	60	—	—
Other employees	12,560	7,840	4,130	24,530	—	—	80	60	40	10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	136,170	65,240	13,820	215,230	2,520	210	1,540	1,960	2,030	1,070

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

Table 19 Printing and Publishing (Minimum List Headings 486-489)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Females (10)	Females (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	72,950	43,240	4,850	121,040	1,030	280	470	850	1,260	430
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	20,460	1,600	100	22,160	—	—	40	10	—	—
Scientists and technologists	310	60	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—
Designers/typographers	1,420	260	—	1,680	50	—	—	20	—	10
Other technicians	970	70	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	23,640	36,610	4,320	64,570	150	40	310	360	1,150	220
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	26,150	4,640	430	31,220	830	240	120	460	110	200
PART B.										
TOTAL	146,550	42,550	3,670	192,770	16,400	1,330	1,080	1,170	4,440	840
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
Production workers	46,240	400	160	46,800	6,980	—	90	90	10	20
Compositors	4,230	—	—	4,230	600	—	—	—	—	—
Monotype casters	3,830	—	—	3,830	380	—	—	—	—	—
Electrotypers and stereotypers	21,390	1,140	150	22,680	3,710	240	70	30	130	—
Letterpress machine minders	13,070	15,320	670	29,060	1,890	930	90	290	2,110	260
Bookbinders, binders, cutters and rulers	5,060	120	20	5,200	1,040	—	90	90	—	—
Litho minders, transferers and printers down to metal	4,150	270	30	4,450	650	—	20	90	40	20
Litho artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, etc.	2,000	—	—	2,000	80	—	—	10	—	—
Gravure machine minders	2,900	—	—	2,900	350	—	10	10	—	—
Gravure artists, designers and craftsmen on plate and cylinder production	480	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copperplate and steel engravers	2,750	60	—	2,810	200	—	—	10	—	—
Process engraving workers	700	10	—	710	10	—	—	—	—	—
Press telegraphists	340	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	260	—	—	260	10	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	110	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	4,730	2,430	240	7,400	290	160	70	10	130	10
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers										
Maintenance fitters and mechanics	3,000	—	10	3,010	120	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	1,330	—	—	1,330	40	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	520	—	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,460	200	20	1,680	50	—	20	—	—	—
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential										
Machine assistants	16,400	1,140	240	17,780	—	—	260	220	40	10
Cutters, bindery and warehouse workers	6,460	16,370	1,720	24,550	—	—	200	190	1,730	440
Envelope and tag machine workers	140	370	30	540	—	—	—	—	10	20
Multilith, rotaprint operators	810	350	—	1,160	—	—	60	100	20	—
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	3,300	4,270	380	7,950	—	—	100	20	220	60
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	840	100	—	940	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19 Printing and Publishing (Minimum List Headings 486-489)—continued

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices (6)			Others being trained (7-11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient	TOTAL	3,960	4,510	900	9,370	—	—	70	70	130	80
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	33,900	6,130	6,100	46,130	—	—	240	180	160	100
Packers and despatch workers	13,680	1,800	720	16,200	—	—	140	100	90	30	
Road transport drivers	5,370	50	20	5,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	240	1,380	1,120	2,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	7,520	670	610	8,800	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Other employees	7,090	2,230	3,630	12,950	—	—	100	60	70	70	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	257,360	96,430	15,520	369,310	17,430	1,610	1,860	2,270	5,990	1,450	

Table 20 Other Manufacturing Industries (Order XVI)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices (6)			Others being trained (7-11)					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	43,380	25,400	3,380	72,160	290	50	160	660	340	100
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	14,520	830	20	15,370	—	—	40	40	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	1,840	80	—	1,920	70	20	—	120	—	—	
Draughtsmen	1,520	10	—	1,530	70	—	10	30	—	—	
Other technicians	3,900	420	60	4,380	90	—	40	170	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	10,710	21,460	3,080	35,250	20	30	50	150	310	80	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	10,890	2,600	220	13,710	40	—	20	150	30	20	
PART B.	TOTAL	53,680	7,630	780	62,090	2,050	—	340	810	150	180
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
Production workers											
Blockcutters, design cutters (linoleum)	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room fitters	3,150	—	—	3,150	340	—	60	30	—	—	
Other fitters (except electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors	1,160	90	—	1,250	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Machine tool operators	1,480	20	—	1,500	20	—	20	90	—	—	
Electricians	160	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	330	10	—	340	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers, woodcutting machinists	1,840	120	10	1,970	130	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,880	620	60	3,560	90	—	20	50	10	30	
Maintenance workers											
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	7,180	—	—	7,180	390	—	10	—	—	—	
Electricians	2,240	—	—	2,240	170	—	—	10	—	—	
Bricklayers	180	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	670	—	—	670	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,420	40	—	2,460	50	—	—	50	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	760	—	—	760	760	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential											
Rubber mixers and compounders	3,240	50	—	3,290	—	—	—	50	—	—	
Tyre builders	2,890	—	—	2,890	—	—	—	40	—	—	
Calendar and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	6,340	770	130	7,240	—	—	10	60	—	—	
Crane and winch drivers	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	10,210	4,940	570	15,720	—	—	210	380	140	140	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	6,380	970	10	7,360	—	—	10	50	—	10	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonably proficient	TOTAL	51,020	38,750	11,730	101,500	—	—	210	870	400	720
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	38,350	22,910	9,450	70,710	—	—	100	110	20	60
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	9,850	4,480	870	15,200	—	—	60	—	—	—	
Road transport drivers	3,440	—	—	3,440	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Canteen staff	180	2,030	810	3,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	9,660	520	200	10,380	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Other employees	15,220	15,880	7,570	38,670	—	—	20	90	20	60	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	186,430	94,690	25,340	306,460	2,340	50	810	2,450	910	1,060	

Table 21 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment: Males

Industry group and size of establishment (1)	Total* male employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Apprentices (7-10)				Others being trained (11-14)			
						Total male apprentices (7)		Operative apprentices as percentage of (9)		Aged under 18 (11)		Aged 18 and over (13)	
						Number (7)	As percentage of total male employees (8)	Total male skilled operatives† (9)	Male skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training‡ (10)	Number (11)	As percentage of total male employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total male employees (14)
Food, drink and tobacco	419,140	24.2	23.3	10.5	42.1	3,310	0.8	3.3	6.0	1,680	0.4	2,570	0.6
500 or more employees	193,730	28.4	21.7	11.4	38.4	1,510	0.8	3.5	6.3	520	0.3	1,680	0.9
250-499 employees	79,480	20.2	24.6	10.2	45.0	490	0.6	2.4	4.1	220	0.3	200	0.3
11-249 employees	145,930	20.7	24.6	9.3	45.3	1,310	0.9	3.5	6.7	940	0.6	690	0.5
Chemicals and allied industries	341,150	34.6	22.9	18.5	23.9	5,980	1.8	6.7	11.0	1,080	0.3	4,960	1.5
500 or more employees	200,230	35.0	25.7	17.6	21.8	5,050	2.5	8.8	13.7	500	0.2	2,760	1.4
250-499 employees	54,300	33.6	21.3	19.3	25.9	440	0.8	3.7	6.5	210	0.4	810	1.5
11-249 employees	86,620	34.5	17.6	20.2	27.7	490	0.6	1.9	3.7	370	0.4	1,390	1.6
Metal manufacture	500,000	18.2	57.3	—	24.6	14,520	2.9	—	—	3,480	0.7	7,070	1.4
500 or more employees	344,840	19.3	55.5	—	25.2	9,840	2.9	—	—	2,070	0.6	4,270	1.2
250-499 employees	59,330	17.0	58.4	—	24.7	1,810	3.0	—	—	460	0.8	960	1.6
11-249 employees	95,830	14.8	62.8	—	22.4	2,870	3.0	—	—	950	1.0	1,840	1.9
Engineering and electrical goods	1,534,450	30.6	37.7	16.9	14.9	107,630	7.0	15.3	15.3	8,480	0.6	29,720	1.9
500 or more employees	908,850	34.2	31.8	18.6	15.4	57,510	6.3	15.1	15.1	3,010	0.3	16,200	1.8
250-499 employees	188,800	29.9	37.3	18.4	14.4	11,770	6.2	13.9	13.9	790	0.4	3,570	1.9
11-249 employees	436,800	23.3	50.1	12.5	14.0	38,350	8.8	16.1	16.1	4,680	1.1	9,950	2.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	115,910	13.4	58.1	11.4	17.1	10,960	9.5	15.3	15.0	480	0.4	240	0.2
500 or more employees	82,200	14.6	57.3	11.9	16.3	7,420	9.0	14.2	14.2	230	0.3	90	0.1
250-499 employees	11,930	10.6	57.4	10.1	21.9	1,200	10.0	16.6	16.6	30	0.3	10	0.1
11-249 employees	21,780	10.7	61.6	10.2	17.5	2,340	10.7	16.9	16.9	220	1.0	140	0.6
Marine engineering‡§	29,080	19.3	50.9	8.9	21.0	3,620	12.4	23.1	23.1	90	0.3	270	0.9
Vehicles	680,530	24.0	35.0	24.5	16.4	33,830	5.0	11.0	11.0	2,660	0.4	7,310	1.1
500 or more employees	580,480	24.9	32.3	26.1	16.7	27,270	4.7	10.7	10.7	1,250	0.2	5,310	0.9
250-499 employees	30,220	21.3	41.4	19.9	17.4	1,100	3.6	8.1	8.1	200	0.7	280	0.9
11-249 employees	69,830	17.2	54.9	13.6	14.3	5,460	7.8	13.7	13.7	1,210	1.7	1,720	2.5
Manufacture of metal goods	352,800	19.3	34.2	25.9	20.5	13,840	3.9	10.2	10.2	4,980	1.4	12,700	3.6
500 or more employees	129,780	22.2	26.5	28.9	22.4	4,380	3.4	10.1	10.1	650	0.5	2,590	2.0
250-499 employees	50,830	19.3	30.0	29.3	21.4	1,530	3.0	8.3	8.3	530	1.0	1,450	2.9
11-249 employees	172,190	17.2	41.2	22.7	18.9	7,930	4.6	10.6	10.6	3,800	2.2	8,660	5.0
Textiles	326,280	17.9	33.3	24.9	23.9	4,100	1.3	3.5	7.8	2,250	0.7	3,270	1.0
500 or more employees	115,150	20.6	27.1	30.9	23.9	1,740	1.5	5.2	10.4	560	0.5	1,170	1.0
250-499 employees	74,420	15.0	34.1	26.3	24.5	810	1.1	3.0	6.4	500	0.7	780	1.0
11-249 employees	136,710	17.2	38.0	19.1	25.7	1,550	1.1	2.8	6.7	1,190	0.9	1,320	1.0
Leather, leather goods and fur§	29,160	16.9	48.1	17.9	17.2	430	1.5	2.9	8.2	460	1.6	480	1.6
Clothing	75,060	28.1	48.4	2.3	21.1	1,310	1.7	3.6	5.8	1,690	2.3	590	0.8
500 or more employees	13,050	20.0	51.3	2.5	26.3	330	2.5	4.9	7.6	200	1.5	30	0.2
250-499 employees	12,170	29.8	42.6	4.3	23.3	140	1.2	2.7					

Table 22 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment: Females

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* female employees	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices				Others being trained			
						Total female apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As percentage of total female employees	Total female operatives†	Female skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As percentage of total female employees	Number	As percentage of total female employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Food, drink and tobacco Total	296,070	23.0	9.2	23.3	44.5	150	0.1	0.4	1.4	1,950	0.7	1,580	0.5
500 or more employees	159,330	21.1	6.4	27.6	44.9	10	—	—	—	620	0.4	1,130	0.7
250-499 employees	50,360	19.7	8.2	20.7	51.4	—	—	—	—	220	0.4	180	0.4
11-249 employees	86,380	28.4	15.0	16.9	39.7	140	0.2	0.8	2.4	1,110	1.3	270	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries Total	126,430	47.9	3.1	17.7	31.3	30	—	—	—	1,520	1.2	1,500	1.2
500 or more employees	66,570	49.3	2.8	19.1	28.8	20	—	—	—	1,010	1.5	1,100	1.7
250-499 employees	22,380	50.5	3.0	13.9	32.6	—	—	—	—	200	0.9	180	0.8
11-249 employees	37,480	43.8	3.6	17.5	35.1	10	—	—	—	310	0.8	220	0.6
Metal manufacture Total	63,740	53.0	24.0	23.1	19.0	0.3	—	—	—	1,230	1.9	920	1.4
500 or more employees	37,470	56.7	18.0	25.2	120	0.3	—	—	—	830	2.2	530	1.4
250-499 employees	9,210	46.9	30.4	22.7	20	0.2	—	—	—	180	2.0	190	2.1
11-249 employees	17,060	48.0	33.5	18.5	50	0.3	—	—	—	220	1.3	200	1.2
Engineering and electrical goods Total	542,070	37.9	2.4	45.7	14.0	840	0.2	2.7	2.7	7,480	1.4	12,790	2.4
500 or more employees	347,310	36.2	1.3	48.9	13.6	240	0.1	0.2	0.2	4,480	1.3	8,550	2.5
250-499 employees	68,400	40.2	2.5	45.1	12.2	60	0.1	—	—	850	1.2	1,640	2.4
11-249 employees	126,360	41.4	5.5	37.1	16.0	540	0.4	5.1	5.1	2,150	1.7	2,600	2.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing† Total	6,080	70.7	3.3	0.5	25.5	130	2.1	20.0	20.0	160	2.6	40	0.7
Marine engineering† Total	2,500	75.6	—	5.2	19.2	30	1.2	—	—	70	2.8	90	3.6
Vehicles Total	102,890	52.1	1.6	28.1	18.1	210	0.2	1.9	1.9	1,440	1.4	1,430	1.4
500 or more employees	81,050	53.8	1.1	26.4	18.7	160	0.2	2.2	2.2	1,140	1.4	910	1.1
250-499 employees	8,100	42.3	2.0	41.7	14.0	—	—	—	—	60	0.7	50	0.6
11-249 employees	13,740	47.9	4.0	30.6	17.5	50	0.4	1.8	1.8	240	1.7	470	3.4
Manufacture of metal goods Total	175,350	25.3	3.4	47.1	24.1	500	0.3	2.2	2.2	2,740	1.6	3,730	2.1
500 or more employees	66,680	25.2	1.2	45.5	28.1	40	0.1	—	—	810	1.2	1,170	1.8
250-499 employees	25,890	25.9	1.4	44.7	28.0	20	0.1	—	—	380	1.5	790	3.1
11-249 employees	82,780	25.2	5.9	49.1	19.8	440	0.5	2.7	2.7	1,550	1.9	1,770	2.1
Textiles Total	338,720	12.0	28.5	44.2	15.4	710	0.2	0.6	1.7	4,530	1.3	2,440	0.7
500 or more employees	88,230	17.7	19.4	45.8	17.1	240	0.3	1.3	—	1,460	1.7	980	1.1
250-499 employees	77,980	10.0	25.5	49.6	14.9	170	0.2	0.8	2.9	950	1.2	610	0.8
11-249 employees	172,510	9.9	34.5	40.9	14.7	300	0.2	0.4	1.5	2,120	1.2	850	0.5
Leather, leather goods and fur§ Total	20,530	21.4	45.0	13.0	20.6	40	0.2	0.4	1.1	130	0.6	130	0.6
Clothing Total	300,540	10.3	69.0	13.2	7.5	600	0.2	0.3	4.0	14,210	4.7	3,000	1.0
500 or more employees	45,710	10.9	60.7	20.6	7.9	—	—	—	—	2,300	5.0	570	1.2
250-499 employees	47,370	10.6	57.8	23.6	8.1	—	—	—	—	1,870	3.9	530	1.1
11-249 employees	207,460	10.1	73.3	9.3	7.3	600	0.3	0.4	4.6	10,040	4.8	1,900	0.9
Footwear Total	50,790	12.6	60.6	16.2	10.7	10	—	—	2.9	1,500	3.0	300	0.6
500 or more employees	13,350	16.6	56.1	18.8	8.5	—	—	—	—	430	3.2	130	1.0
250-499 employees	13,150	10.6	64.9	18.3	6.2	—	—	—	—	500	3.8	70	0.5
11-249 employees	24,290	11.4	60.7	13.5	14.3	10	—	0.1	5.9	570	2.3	100	0.4
Bricks, glass, cement, etc. Total	38,030	47.2	4.7	13.6	34.5	50	0.1	—	—	290	0.8	330	0.9
500 or more employees	18,300	42.4	2.2	19.5	35.9	30	0.2	—	—	200	1.1	240	1.3
250-499 employees	5,470	50.5	5.7	8.0	35.8	—	—	—	—	50	0.9	20	0.4
11-249 employees	14,260	52.0	7.4	8.3	32.3	20	0.1	—	—	40	0.3	70	0.5
Pottery Total	31,720	12.9	48.2	13.7	25.1	170	0.5	1.0	1.5	1,050	3.3	540	1.7
500 or more employees	13,990	14.1	45.3	15.4	25.2	40	0.3	0.6	0.9	610	4.4	360	2.6
250-499 employees	8,530	11.8	40.9	15.1	32.1	110	1.3	2.9	3.8	240	2.8	150	1.8
11-249 employees	9,200	12.2	59.5	9.8	18.6	20	0.2	0.4	0.6	200	2.2	30	0.3
Timber, furniture, etc. Total	47,830	41.4	27.4	12.1	19.1	30	0.1	0.2	0.6	730	1.5	920	1.9
500 or more employees	5,640	41.5	14.7	13.8	30.0	—	—	—	—	160	2.8	110	2.0
250-499 employees	6,710	38.5	30.0	12.8	18.8	10	0.1	0.5	1.2	110	1.6	80	1.2
11-249 employees	35,480	41.9	28.9	11.7	17.4	20	0.1	0.2	0.5	460	1.3	730	2.1
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc. Total	79,060	21.7	17.0	40.4	20.9	210	0.3	1.5	11.4	2,030	2.6	1,070	1.4
500 or more employees	26,960	29.5	7.8	39.1	23.7	—	—	—	—	750	2.8	370	1.4
250-499 employees	16,530	20.3	14.1	37.7	27.9	10	0.1	—	—	610	3.7	160	1.0
11-249 employees	35,570	16.5	25.4	42.6	15.5	200	0.6	2.2	12.6	670	1.9	540	1.5
Printing and publishing Total	111,950	43.0	41.3	4.8	10.9	1,610	1.4	2.9	6.3	5,990	5.4	1,450	1.3
500 or more employees	30,510	45.7	26.3	13.0	15.0	150	0.5	1.5	4.4	1,720	5.6	420	1.4
250-499 employees	17,220	41.8	39.0	5.6	13.6	330	1.9	4.6	13.4	630	3.7	250	1.5
11-249 employees	64,220	41.9	49.0	0.7	8.3	1,130	1.8	2.9	5.6	3,640	5.7	780	1.2
Other manufacturing industries Total	120,030	24.0	7.0	42.1	27.0	50	—	—	—	910	0.8	1,060	0.9
500 or more employees	50,280	24.9	3.2	47.3	24.7	30	0.1	—	—	430	0.9	470	0.9
250-499 employees	20,570	21.9	6.8	55.0	16.3	—	—	—	—	210	1.0	330	1.6
11-249 employees	49,180	23.9	11.0	31.3	33.8	20	—	—	—	270	0.5	260	0.5

* † ‡ § See footnotes on page 33.

Table 23 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment: Total Males and Females

Industry group and size of establishment	Total* employees	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices				Others being trained			
						Total apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As percentage of total employees	Total skilled operatives†	Total skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As percentage of total employees	Number	As percentage of total employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Food, drink and tobacco Total	715,210	23.7	17.5	15.8	43.1	3,460	0.5	2.7	5.5	3,630	0.5	4,150	0.6
500 or more employees	353,060	25.1	14.8	18.7	41.3	1,520	0.4	2.8	6.0	1,140	0.3	2,810	0.8
250-499 employees	129,840	20.0	18.2	14.2	47.5	490	0.4	2.0	3.7	440	0.3	380	0.3
11-249 employees	232,310	23.6	21.1	12.2	43.2	1,450	0.6	2.8	5.9	2,050	0.9	960	0.4
Chemicals and allied industries Total	467,580	38.2	17.5	18.3	25.9	6,010	1.3	6.4	10.9	2,600	0.6	6,460	1.4
500 or more employees	266,800	38.6	19.9	18.0	23.5	5,070	1.9	8.5	13.7	1,510	0.6	3,860	1.4
250-499 employees	76,680	38.5	15.9	17.7	27.8	440	0.6	3.5	6.4	410	0.5	990	1.3
11-249 employees	124,100	37.3	13.4	19.4	29.9	500	0.4	1.7	3.4	680	0.5	1,610	1.3
Metal manufacture Total	563,740	22.1	53.5	24.4	14,710	2.6	—	—	—	4,710	0.8	7,990	1.4
500 or more employees	382,310	23.0	51.8	25.2	9,960	2.6	—	—	—	2,900	0.8	4,800	1.3
250-499 employees	68,540	21.0	54.6	24.4	1,830	2.7	—	—	—	640	0.9	1,150	1.7
11-249 employees	112,890	19.8	58.4	21.8	2,920	2.6	—	—	—	1,170	1.0	2,040	1.8
Engineering and electrical goods Total	2,076,520	32.5	28.5	24.4	14.6	108,470	5.2	15.0	15.0	15,960	0.8	42,510	2.0
500 or more employees	1,256,160	34.8	23.4	27.0	14.9	57,750	4.6	14.8	14.8	7,490	0.6	24,750	2.0
250-499 employees	257,200	32.6	28.0	25.5	13.9	9,460	4.6	13.6	13.6	1,640	0.6	5,210	2.0
11-249 employees	563,160	27.4	40.1	18.1	14								

Table 24 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Males

(1)	Total* male employees	Admini- strative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices				Others being trained			
						Total male apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As per- centage of total male employees	Total male operatives†	Male skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training‡	Number	As per- centage of total male employees	Number	As per- centage of total male employees
Grain milling	26,300	26.2	24.0	7.2	42.6	90	0.3	1.4	3.6	20	0.1	80	0.3
Bread and flour confectionery	75,960	17.3	33.5	8.2	41.0	1,030	1.4	4.1	6.2	520	0.7	390	0.5
Biscuits	16,670	31.5	21.4	11.2	36.0	70	0.4	2.0	4.6	20	0.1	10	0.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	41,930	25.9	31.4	9.7	33.0	180	0.4	1.4	5.9	400	1.0	830	2.0
Milk products	18,270	20.5	18.3	11.7	49.5	120	0.7	3.6	6.1	30	0.2	80	0.4
Sugar	11,100	21.7	29.8	7.6	40.9	220	2.0	6.6	11.4	10	0.1	60	0.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38,750	20.8	19.6	13.0	46.6	310	0.8	3.7	5.9	60	0.2	200	0.5
Fruit and vegetable products	27,400	25.5	21.3	11.9	41.2	170	0.6	2.6	4.2	30	0.1	130	0.5
Animal and poultry foods	15,810	35.2	15.6	13.0	36.2	30	0.2	1.2	2.0	10	0.1	110	0.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	20,740	29.7	19.5	15.8	34.9	110	0.5	2.7	4.7	190	0.9	140	0.7
Brewing and malting	71,110	24.0	17.4	12.1	46.5	520	0.7	4.0	6.1	180	0.3	310	0.4
Other drink industries	38,430	22.7	15.8	9.0	52.6	380	1.0	6.3	8.6	170	0.4	30	0.1
Tobacco	16,670	38.5	24.9	6.7	30.0	80	0.5	1.9	4.4	40	0.2	200	1.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14,480	12.2	23.1	32.7	32.0	190	1.3	5.7	8.6	100	0.7	70	0.5
Mineral oil refining	22,390	39.4	37.0	8.2	15.5	920	4.1	6.8	11.9	20	0.1	100	0.4
Lubricating oils and greases	4,770	39.8	20.3	6.7	33.1	10	0.2	—	—	—	—	160	3.4
Chemicals and dyes	161,280	33.4	24.1	18.7	23.8	3,120	1.9	7.7	11.6	400	0.2	2,170	1.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	32,210	50.2	20.1	6.9	22.8	150	0.5	2.3	4.6	190	0.6	800	2.5
Explosives and fireworks	16,010	22.7	18.6	25.2	33.5	600	3.7	18.8	22.5	20	0.1	100	0.6
Paint and printing ink	30,830	44.9	14.8	18.1	22.2	210	0.7	1.1	2.7	260	0.8	830	2.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	22,080	31.5	19.8	18.5	30.2	180	0.8	3.7	6.0	30	0.1	180	0.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	28,950	29.1	22.4	31.7	16.8	560	1.9	8.5	15.3	50	0.2	480	1.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8,150	32.6	23.2	14.5	29.7	40	0.5	1.6	5.1	10	0.1	70	0.9
Iron and steel (general)	252,480	19.1	53.8	27.2	7.230	2.9	..	..	..	1,940	0.8	2,590	1.0
Steel tubes	45,520	22.0	59.4	18.6	1,360	3.0	..	..	..	270	0.6	770	1.7
Iron castings, etc.	94,490	12.9	62.2	24.9	3,040	3.2	..	..	..	780	0.8	1,320	1.4
Light metals	45,580	19.6	61.5	18.9	1,210	2.7	..	..	..	210	0.5	1,240	2.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	61,930	18.8	59.1	22.0	1,680	2.7	..	..	..	280	0.5	1,150	1.9
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	29,410	22.2	42.8	17.6	17.4	2,610	8.9	19.9	19.9	240	0.8	380	1.3
Metal-working machine tools	74,630	24.7	53.1	9.8	12.4	7,050	9.4	15.8	15.8	370	0.5	470	0.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	48,700	20.3	54.4	15.7	9.6	4,370	9.0	16.1	16.1	350	0.7	1,100	2.3
Industrial engines	34,670	32.2	33.6	19.5	14.6	2,660	7.7	16.8	16.8	100	0.3	280	0.8
Textile machinery and accessories	40,340	20.7	48.6	15.0	15.6	3,060	7.6	14.4	14.4	130	0.3	600	1.5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	25,900	28.6	38.9	13.1	19.5	1,390	5.4	12.4	12.4	70	0.3	310	1.2
Mechanical handling equipment	48,740	27.5	46.6	13.0	13.0	4,660	9.6	17.8	17.8	250	0.5	760	1.6
Office machinery	34,510	37.0	28.1	22.7	12.1	1,140	3.3	7.8	7.8	180	0.5	940	2.7
Other machinery	278,250	27.6	43.2	13.8	15.4	24,360	8.8	17.9	17.9	1,390	0.5	4,050	1.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	135,210	32.7	37.9	12.2	17.3	10,290	7.6	14.5	14.5	720	0.5	3,000	2.2
Ordnance and small arms	17,400	20.7	38.4	23.7	17.1	1,080	6.2	15.2	15.2	30	0.2	280	1.6
Other mechanical engineering	177,970	20.1	42.4	22.1	15.4	11,370	6.4	13.9	13.9	1,480	0.8	4,760	2.7
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	78,930	34.4	36.7	16.5	12.4	4,470	5.7	14.3	14.3	360	0.5	1,210	1.5
Watches and clocks	5,940	25.8	39.2	22.4	12.6	230	3.9	9.9	9.9	50	0.8	80	1.3
Electrical machinery	158,770	32.7	36.3	16.0	15.0	14,050	8.8	17.5	17.5	930	0.6	2,870	1.8
Insulated wires and cables	39,330	26.8	12.1	36.5	24.6	740	1.9	11.1	11.1	130	0.3	600	1.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	50,550	37.9	23.6	25.4	13.1	2,680	5.3	12.2	12.2	130	0.3	1,500	3.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	152,300	52.2	25.2	11.9	10.6	7,900	5.2	12.9	12.9	910	0.6	4,460	2.9
Domestic electric appliances	29,130	27.6	18.5	32.3	21.6	740	2.5	11.9	11.9	60	0.2	430	1.5
Other electrical goods	73,770	31.6	30.6	20.5	17.3	2,780	3.8	10.1	10.1	600	0.8	1,640	2.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	115,910	13.4	58.1	11.4	17.1	10,960	9.5	15.0	15.0	480	0.4	240	0.2
Marine engineering‡	29,080	19.3	50.9	8.9	21.0	3,620	12.4	23.1	23.1	90	0.3	270	0.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	387,960	19.3	29.7	32.2	18.8	15,800	4.1	10.9	10.9	1,570	0.4	3,810	1.0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	16,930	17.2	21.8	43.8	17.2	280	1.7	6.0	6.0	140	0.8	490	2.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	213,380	35.9	41.8	11.1	11.3	13,840	6.5	10.9	10.9	700	0.3	2,700	1.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	27,190	17.9	51.7	12.9	17.5	2,270	8.3	15.5	15.5	20	0.1	90	0.3
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	32,450	10.8	46.8	21.9	20.5	1,560	4.8	9.9	9.9	210	0.6	170	0.5
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2,620	19.1	37.4	20.2	23.3	80	3.1	7.1	7.1	20	0.8	50	1.9
Tools and implements	12,910	17.0	36.7	27.6	18.7	430	3.3	7.6	7.6	140	1.1	350	2.7
Cutlery	6,380	27.6	26.5	29.6	16.3	140	2.2	5.9	5.9	180	2.8	70	1.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	25,560	19.1	37.6	21.7	21.6	920	3.6	8.3	8.3	340	1.3	920	3.6
Wire and wire manufactures	32,210	17.8	20.7	40.1	21.4	890	2.8	12.3	12.3	160	0.5	390	1.2
Cans and metal boxes	15,430	18.7	31.2	17.0	33.1	670	4.3	13.7	13.7	100	0.6	280	1.8
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	14,800	26.1	31.4	31.0	11.5	500	3.4	10.5	10.5	170	1.1	350	2.4
Other metal industries	245,510	19.1	36.0	24.6	20.3	10,290	4.2	10.2	10.2	3,890	1.6	10,340	4.2
Production of man-made fibres	33,470	24.4	14.3	44.4	17.0	550	1.6	10.5	13.8	50	0.1	110	0.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	36,240	14.0	27.2	28.0	30.8	270	0.7	2.2	4.5	150	0.4	240	0.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	33,670	14.7	42.5	12.8	30.1	400	1.2	2.7	5.1	240	0.7	240	0.7
Woolen and worsted	75,880	16.0	34.2	28.3	21.5	1,010	1.3	3.5	7.4	530	0.7	790	1.0
Jute	8,030	8.8	36.9	26.3	28.0	250	3.1	8.4	14.9	40	0.5	70	0.9
Rope, twine and net	3,740	19.3	33.7	18.7	28.3	20	0.5	0.8	2.3	60	1.2	20	0.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	38,570	20.0	46.1	13.2	20.7	390	1.0	2.2	5.9	480	1.6	370	1.0
Lace	3,140	26.1	51.6	11.1	11.1	70	2.2	4.3	10.9	30	1.0	110	3.5
Carpets	22,470	19.4	41.3	17.1	22.3	400	1.8	4.3	12.0	220	1.0	290	1.3
Narrow fabrics	7,320	24.6	44.5	13.5	17.3	110	1.5	3.4	8.1	110	1.5	110	1.5
Made-up textiles	7,290	28.8	22.8	9.9	38.5	20	0.3	1.2	3.3	60	0.8	120	1.6
Textile finishing	40,570	14.7	31.8	29.3	24.2	270	0.7	1.9	4.6	260	0.6	640	1.6
Other textile industries	15,890	24.7	18.4	30.7	26.2	340	2.1	10.6	18.0	20	0.1	160	1.0
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell-mongery	17,840	11.5	46.5	21.4	20.6	20	0.1	0.2	1.0	330	1.8	390	2.2
Leather goods	7,180	30.1	46.1	10.0	13.8	280	3.9	7.9	13.2	80	1.1	40	0.6
Fur	4,140	16.9	58.5	16.4	8.2	130	3.1	5.4	12.4	50	1.2	50	1.2

Table 24 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Males—continued

(1)	Total* male employees	Admini- strative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices				Others being trained			
						Total male apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As per- centage of total male employees	Total male skilled operatives	Male skilled operatives in occupa- tions normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training‡	Number	As per- centage of total male employees	Number	As per- centage of total male employees
Weatherproof outerwear	5,530	21.9	47.2	2.9	28.0	70	1.3	2.7	5.1	50	0.9	50	0.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	26,630	22.7	57.2	1.0	19.1								

Table 25 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Females—continued

(1)	Total* female employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
						Total female apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over			
						Number (7)	As percentage of total female employees (8)	Number (11)	As percentage of total female employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total female employees (14)		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	480	70.8	—	—	29.2	—	—	—	—	10	2.1	30	0.9
Mineral oil refining	3,470	74.9	—	—	24.5	10	0.3	—	—	20	0.6	—	—
Lubricating oils and greases	1,410	66.7	0.7	5.0	27.7	10	0.7	—	—	400	1.0	500	1.2
Chemicals and dyes	40,550	61.8	2.0	9.0	27.3	—	—	—	—	740	1.9	730	1.9
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	39,110	36.2	4.6	23.5	35.7	10	—	—	—	110	1.1	80	0.8
Explosives and fireworks	9,960	13.0	3.7	49.9	33.4	—	—	—	—	70	0.6	10	0.1
Paint and printing ink	11,160	62.9	0.5	8.5	28.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	10,970	35.7	2.8	21.1	40.3	—	—	—	—	30	0.3	10	0.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	5,240	63.7	4.4	12.6	19.3	—	—	—	—	80	1.5	130	2.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	4,080	47.3	7.4	14.5	30.9	—	—	—	—	40	1.0	—	—
Iron and steel (general)	22,030	62.6	—	10.0	27.4	120	0.5	—	—	530	2.4	380	1.7
Steel tubes	8,270	56.0	—	25.2	18.9	—	—	—	—	200	2.4	30	0.4
Iron castings, etc.	11,580	45.6	—	35.0	19.4	60	0.5	—	—	270	2.3	170	1.5
Light metals	9,080	46.3	—	30.0	23.8	—	—	—	—	110	1.2	190	2.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	12,780	45.9	—	33.1	21.0	10	0.1	—	—	120	0.9	150	1.2
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	4,530	80.6	0.2	4.0	15.2	—	—	—	—	130	2.9	30	0.7
Metal-working machine tools	12,120	69.7	1.7	9.4	19.1	30	0.2	—	—	310	2.6	80	0.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	15,670	40.9	5.0	36.1	18.0	60	0.4	1.3	1.3	240	1.5	200	1.3
Industrial engines	5,680	65.5	0.7	15.8	18.0	40	0.7	—	—	40	0.7	80	1.4
Textile machinery and accessories	7,120	51.3	3.8	29.4	15.6	40	0.6	—	—	70	1.0	60	0.8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	3,280	86.3	0.3	0.6	12.8	—	—	—	—	110	3.4	60	1.8
Mechanical handling equipment	6,640	77.6	1.1	6.3	15.1	10	0.2	—	—	180	2.7	150	2.3
Office machinery	13,210	47.2	4.6	33.6	14.5	—	—	—	—	70	0.5	240	1.9
Other machinery	55,450	61.5	2.0	20.5	16.0	170	0.3	1.8	1.8	980	1.8	1,060	1.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	15,980	76.2	0.3	4.6	19.0	40	0.3	—	—	650	4.1	540	3.4
Ordnance and small arms	5,050	28.3	0.8	56.0	14.9	—	—	—	—	30	0.6	30	0.6
Other mechanical engineering	49,750	36.1	1.4	44.0	18.5	—	—	—	—	880	1.8	1,110	2.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	42,970	36.0	7.2	41.8	14.8	160	0.4	5.2	5.2	420	1.0	920	2.1
Watches and clocks	7,520	16.0	0.5	79.0	4.5	—	—	—	—	60	0.8	350	4.7
Electrical machinery	51,900	40.7	3.2	42.3	13.8	70	0.1	—	—	880	1.7	1,210	2.3
Insulated wires and cables	17,330	32.4	1.1	47.1	19.3	—	—	—	—	230	1.3	200	1.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	36,910	20.1	1.3	74.1	4.5	—	—	—	—	370	1.0	1,710	4.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	112,120	27.8	2.6	59.2	10.4	40	—	—	—	1,210	1.1	3,370	3.0
Domestic electric appliances	19,050	29.7	0.4	54.1	15.8	10	0.1	—	—	90	0.5	180	0.9
Other electrical goods	59,790	20.1	1.5	63.2	15.2	170	0.3	19.1	19.1	530	0.9	1,210	2.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	6,080	70.7	3.3	0.5	25.5	130	2.1	20.0	20.0	160	2.6	40	0.7
Marine engineering‡	2,500	75.6	—	5.2	19.2	30	1.2	—	—	70	2.8	90	3.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	54,790	48.1	1.0	32.0	18.9	150	0.3	3.8	3.8	820	1.5	760	1.4
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	6,260	32.4	0.5	52.7	14.4	—	—	—	—	30	0.5	50	0.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	36,200	61.7	2.5	18.9	16.9	40	0.1	—	—	440	1.2	510	1.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1,790	70.4	0.6	3.4	25.7	10	0.6	—	—	40	2.2	10	0.6
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	1,960	61.7	0.5	12.8	25.0	—	—	—	—	90	4.6	40	2.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,890	23.3	7.4	51.9	17.5	—	—	—	—	20	1.1	60	3.2
Tools and implements	6,820	25.4	6.9	40.6	27.1	—	—	—	—	60	0.9	120	1.8
Cutlery	5,610	21.4	4.6	40.6	33.3	—	—	—	—	40	0.7	70	1.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	14,590	26.2	1.2	48.3	24.3	50	0.3	—	—	370	2.5	220	1.5
Wire and wire manufactures	8,800	42.0	2.0	34.1	21.8	40	0.5	—	—	60	0.7	70	0.8
Cans and metal boxes	19,390	11.1	1.3	38.7	48.8	—	—	—	—	240	1.2	430	2.2
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	10,420	27.9	10.2	40.2	21.7	10	0.1	0.9	0.9	100	1.0	80	0.8
Other metal industries	109,720	26.3	3.3	50.8	19.5	400	0.4	3.3	3.3	1,870	1.7	2,740	2.5
Production of man-made fibres	6,920	44.1	2.3	28.8	24.9	—	—	—	—	70	1.0	20	0.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	48,720	6.5	15.4	63.2	14.9	40	0.1	0.5	—	290	0.6	230	0.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	40,080	9.7	36.7	33.3	20.3	40	0.1	0.3	—	440	1.1	160	0.4
Woolen and worsted	75,630	10.4	34.7	45.3	9.7	160	0.2	0.6	—	980	1.3	590	0.8
Jute	6,650	4.8	39.4	40.5	15.3	—	—	—	—	150	2.3	40	0.6
Rope, twine and net	5,430	10.1	35.0	30.9	23.9	—	—	—	—	30	0.6	80	1.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	81,840	9.7	34.6	42.9	12.7	380	0.5	1.1	4.9	1,590	1.9	750	0.9
Lace	3,410	12.3	32.0	36.4	19.4	—	—	—	—	40	1.2	20	0.6
Carpets	15,020	21.8	27.2	37.5	13.5	—	—	—	—	290	1.9	160	1.1
Narrow fabrics	11,940	9.4	34.7	40.6	15.3	10	0.1	—	—	180	1.5	140	1.2
Made-up textiles	17,530	11.5	15.6	52.5	20.4	50	0.3	1.8	13.9	280	1.6	80	0.5
Textile finishing	18,410	23.8	14.3	34.1	27.8	30	0.2	0.4	—	160	1.0	150	0.8
Other textile industries	7,140	34.6	5.2	35.2	25.1	—	—	—	—	30	0.4	20	0.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and felling	4,600	36.1	11.5	18.5	33.9	—	—	—	—	10	0.2	20	0.4
Leather goods	12,930	17.5	53.4	10.1	19.0	—	—	—	—	120	0.9	60	0.5
Fur	3,000	16.0	60.0	17.0	7.0	40	1.3	2.2	5.4	—	—	50	1.7
Weatherproof outerwear	20,450	8.2	69.0	13.7	9.1	30	0.1	0.2	4.3	430	2.1	30	0.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	80,710	8.8	72.6	12.6	6.0	20	—	—	—	3,920	4.9	1,040	1.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	38,010	12.4	76.5	5.1	6.1	20	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,310	3.4	380	1.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	32,040	8.3	72.1	13.3	6.3	90	0.3	0.4	8.1	1,330	4.2	430	1.3
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	90,870	11.0	69.9	10.4	8.6	400	0.4	0.4	6.4	6,120	6.8	640	0.7
Hats, caps and millinery	7,750	9.5	64.6	14.3	11.5	40	0.5	—	—	80	1.0	—	—
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	30,710	12.9	44.9	32.7	9.5	—	—	—	—	930	3.0	480	1.6
Footwear	50,790	12.6	60.6	16.2	10.7	10	—	—	—	1,500	3.0	300	0.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5,310	51.6	4.3	7.9	36.2	—	—	—	—	10	0.2	40	0.8
Pottery	31,720	12.9	48.2	13.7	25.1	170	0.5	1.0	1.5	1,050	3.3	540	1.7
Glass	18,090	34.9	7.8	14.1	43.2	50	0.3	—	—	160	0.9	160	0.9
Cement	830	66.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	13,800	60.4	0.9	16.1	22.6	—	—	—	—	120	0.9	130	0.9

Table 25 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Females—continued

(1)	Total* female employees (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
						Total female apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over			
						Number (7)	As percentage of total female employees (8)	Number (11)	As percentage of total female employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total female employees (14)		
Timber	11,520	52.7	11.5	11.5	24.2	—	—	—	—	120	1.0	260	2.3
Furniture and upholstery	17,610	42.2	30.6	12.4	14.8	20	0.1	0.4	1.3	420	2.4	160	0.9
Bedding, etc.	6,440	24.4	54.7	11.2	9.8	—	—	—	—	50	0.8	370	5.7
Shop and office fitting	3,070	66.4	11.1	1.3	21.2	—	—	—	—	50	1.6	—	—
Wooden containers and baskets	4,690	30.5	36.9	12.4	20.3	10	0.2	0.6	0.7	50	1.1	40	0.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	4,500	28.0	17.8	20.7	33.6	—	—	—	—	40	0.9	90	2.0
Paper and board	18,360	33.3	5.8	28.4	32.4	—	—	—	—	400	2.2	140	0.8
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	29,380	15.9	23.6	42.5	18.0	120	0.4						

Table 26 Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry: Total Males and Females—continued

(1)	Total* employees (2)	As percentage of total employees				Apprentices				Others being trained			
		Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Total apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number (7)	As percentage of total employees (8)	Total skilled operatives (9)	Total skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training (10)	Number (11)	As percentage of total employees (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of total employees (14)
Ordnance and small arms	22,450	22.4	30.0	31.0	16.6	1,080	4.8	15.2	15.2	60	0.3	310	1.4
Other mechanical engineering	227,720	23.6	33.4	26.9	16.1	11,370	5.0	13.8	13.8	2,360	1.0	5,870	2.6
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	121,900	35.0	26.3	25.4	13.2	4,630	3.8	13.4	13.4	780	0.6	2,130	1.7
Watches and clocks	13,460	20.3	17.6	54.0	8.1	230	1.7	9.7	9.7	110	0.8	430	3.2
Electrical machinery	210,670	34.7	28.1	22.5	14.7	14,120	6.7	17.0	17.0	1,810	0.9	4,080	1.9
Insulated wires and cables	56,660	28.5	8.8	39.7	23.0	740	1.3	10.7	10.7	360	0.6	800	1.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	87,460	30.4	14.2	46.0	9.5	2,680	3.1	11.7	11.7	500	0.6	3,210	3.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus	264,420	41.8	15.6	32.0	10.5	7,940	3.0	12.0	12.0	2,120	0.8	7,830	3.0
Domestic electric appliances	48,180	28.4	11.3	40.9	19.3	750	1.6	11.7	11.7	150	0.3	610	1.3
Other electrical goods	133,560	26.4	17.6	39.6	16.4	2,950	2.2	10.4	10.4	1,130	0.8	2,850	2.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	121,990	16.3	55.3	10.8	17.5	11,090	9.1	15.0	15.0	640	0.5	280	0.2
Marine engineering‡	31,580	23.7	46.8	8.6	20.9	3,650	11.6	23.1	23.1	160	0.5	360	1.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	442,750	22.9	26.2	32.1	18.8	15,950	3.6	10.9	10.9	2,390	0.5	4,570	1.0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	23,190	21.3	16.0	46.2	16.5	280	1.2	5.9	5.9	170	0.7	540	2.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	249,580	39.6	36.1	12.2	12.1	13,880	5.6	10.8	10.8	1,140	0.5	3,210	1.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	28,980	21.1	48.5	12.4	18.0	2,280	7.9	15.5	15.5	60	0.2	100	0.3
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	34,410	13.7	44.1	21.4	20.7	1,560	4.5	9.9	9.9	300	0.9	210	0.6
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	4,510	20.8	24.8	33.5	20.8	90	2.0	7.1	7.1	40	0.9	110	2.4
Tools and implements	19,730	19.9	26.4	32.1	21.6	430	2.2	6.9	6.9	200	1.0	470	2.4
Cutlery	11,990	24.7	16.3	34.8	24.3	140	1.2	5.1	5.1	220	1.8	140	1.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	40,150	21.7	24.4	31.4	22.6	970	2.4	8.2	8.2	710	1.8	1,140	2.8
Wire and wire manufactures	41,010	23.0	16.7	38.8	21.5	930	2.3	12.0	12.0	220	0.5	460	1.1
Cans and metal boxes	34,820	14.5	14.5	29.1	41.9	670	1.9	13.0	13.0	340	1.0	710	2.0
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	25,220	26.8	22.6	34.8	15.7	510	2.0	8.8	8.8	270	1.1	430	1.7
Other metal industries	355,230	21.3	25.9	32.7	20.0	10,690	3.0	9.9	9.9	5,760	1.6	13,080	3.7
Production of man-made fibres	40,390	27.8	12.2	41.7	18.3	550	1.4	10.1	13.8	120	0.3	130	0.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	84,960	9.7	20.4	48.2	21.7	310	0.4	1.5	3.9	440	0.5	470	0.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	73,750	11.9	39.3	23.9	24.8	440	0.6	1.5	4.5	680	0.9	400	0.5
Woolen and worsted	151,510	13.2	34.4	36.8	15.6	1,170	0.8	2.1	6.5	1,510	1.0	1,380	0.9
Jute	14,680	7.0	38.0	32.7	22.3	250	1.7	4.5	11.5	190	1.3	110	0.7
Rope, twine and net	9,170	13.8	34.5	26.0	25.7	20	0.2	0.3	2.3	90	1.0	100	1.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	120,410	13.0	38.3	33.4	15.3	770	0.6	1.5	5.7	2,050	1.7	1,120	0.9
Lace	6,550	18.9	41.4	24.3	15.4	70	1.1	2.6	8.4	70	1.1	130	2.0
Carpets	37,490	20.3	35.6	25.3	18.8	400	1.1	3.0	12.0	510	1.4	450	1.2
Narrow fabrics	19,260	15.2	38.4	30.3	16.1	120	0.6	1.5	5.8	290	1.5	250	1.3
Made-up textiles	24,820	16.6	17.7	40.0	25.7	70	0.3	1.6	7.3	340	1.4	200	0.8
Textile finishing	58,980	17.5	26.3	30.8	25.3	300	0.5	1.6	4.6	440	0.7	790	1.3
Other textile industries	23,030	27.7	14.3	32.1	25.8	340	1.5	9.4	17.8	50	0.2	180	0.8
Leather (tanning and dressing) and felling	22,440	16.6	39.3	20.8	23.4	20	0.1	0.2	0.9	340	1.5	410	1.8
Leather goods	20,110	22.0	50.8	10.1	17.2	280	1.4	2.5	5.7	200	1.0	100	0.5
Fur	7,140	16.5	59.1	16.7	7.7	170	2.4	4.0	9.5	50	0.7	100	1.4
Weatherproof outerwear	25,980	11.1	64.4	11.4	13.2	100	0.4	0.6	4.8	480	1.8	80	0.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	107,340	12.2	68.8	9.7	9.2	720	0.7	1.0	5.6	4,770	4.4	1,310	1.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	53,560	16.2	71.4	4.2	8.2	90	0.2	0.2	1.4	1,600	3.0	430	0.8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	37,610	12.4	66.3	11.6	9.6	240	0.6	1.0	8.8	1,420	3.8	430	1.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	101,950	14.3	65.3	9.6	10.8	560	0.5	0.8	6.8	6,460	6.2	820	0.8
Hats, caps and millinery	11,030	12.2	63.0	11.5	13.2	100	0.9	1.4	4.1	80	0.7	80	0.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	38,130	17.4	43.0	27.6	12.0	100	0.3	0.6	4.1	1,090	2.9	520	1.4
Footwear	93,750	14.7	58.9	15.7	10.7	270	0.3	0.4	2.4	2,300	2.5	570	0.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	59,790	15.8	21.8	26.3	36.1	510	0.9	3.9	7.7	240	0.4	520	0.9
Pottery	58,930	16.2	48.4	12.6	22.7	630	1.1	2.0	2.6	1,440	2.4	1,130	1.9
Glass	74,480	23.4	27.2	18.2	31.2	1,480	2.0	6.1	9.4	860	1.2	1,090	1.5
Cement	16,210	17.8	14.1	19.3	48.9	160	1.0	7.0	8.4	20	0.1	90	0.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	103,060	26.0	18.9	18.6	36.6	2,020	2.0	9.5	14.2	800	0.8	1,090	1.1
Timber	87,790	22.2	40.6	5.6	31.6	4,140	4.7	11.3	13.2	1,550	1.8	1,570	1.8
Furniture and upholstery	86,410	19.4	57.9	5.1	17.6	3,640	4.2	7.3	8.7	1,420	1.6	970	1.1
Bedding, etc.	14,630	22.1	46.5	10.4	21.0	20	0.1	0.3	0.9	190	1.3	590	4.0
Shop and office fitting	24,240	27.1	61.6	0.5	10.8	1,450	6.0	9.5	10.5	520	2.1	170	0.7
Wooden containers and baskets	20,670	19.0	50.1	5.4	25.5	880	4.3	8.5	9.5	520	2.5	170	0.8
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	15,320	20.5	41.6	11.7	26.2	230	1.5	3.6	4.8	430	2.8	600	3.9
Paper and board	90,660	20.9	23.1	25.2	30.8	1,160	1.3	5.2	14.9	1,400	1.5	1,330	1.5
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	60,360	18.9	27.4	32.3	21.4	620	1.0	3.6	11.5	1,010	1.7	990	1.6
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	64,210	21.9	26.4	29.2	22.5	950	1.5	5.4	10.7	1,160	1.8	710	1.1
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	135,860	44.9	37.7	1.6	15.8	4,540	3.3	6.7	9.2	740	0.5	1,100	0.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	233,450	25.7	60.6	3.1	10.6	14,500	6.2	10.1	13.9	7,110	3.0	2,620	1.1
Rubber	121,920	24.8	22.0	35.2	18.1	950	0.8	2.8	9.4	590	0.5	1,710	1.4
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	9,840	31.4	17.9	20.3	30.4	70	0.7	4.0	7.5	60	0.6	110	1.1
Brushes and brooms	12,760	18.3	25.9	32.7	23.0	60	0.5	1.5	4.7	250	2.0	230	1.8
Toys, games and sports equipment	38,050	17.5	11.0	43.2	28.3	190	0.5	4.5	7.5	130	0.3	270	0.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	9,620	33.5	11.9	27.8	26.9	20	0.2	1.8	4.8	10	0.1	50	0.5
Plastics moulding and fabricating	82,090	22.0	20.1	30.9	27.1	740	0.9	3.9	7.9	340	0.4	540	0.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	32,180	26.8	25.9	25.0	22.3	360	1.1	3.8	7.4	340	1.1	600	1.9

* † ‡ See footnotes on page 37.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY: YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1967

Latest information from the Family Expenditure Survey is published in the table below. It covers the twelve-month period ended June 1967, and has been obtained by combining the results of the survey for the last six months of 1966 and the first six months of 1967. In 1967 the size of the sample on which the survey is based was doubled (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1967 page 4) and the figures in the table for numbers of households co-operating and numbers of persons in these households reflect this increase in the sample drawn in 1967. All averages in the table are unweighted averages of the two six-monthly periods. As the figures are obtained from a sample of households they are subject to sampling variations. For all households these are unlikely to exceed twice the standard errors shown in the table.

Separate analyses are provided for all households in the survey, and for two special groups. Of these, "Index" households represent about 88 per cent. of all households in the sample. This group provides the basis for the annual revision of the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices. The weights are revised annually in January, and are based on the average expenditure of Index households for the three years ended the previous June.

Income and Expenditure in the year ended June 1967 of households grouped by type of household

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	"Pensioner" households	"Index" households	All households in Survey	Standard error, all households
Total number of households	410	4,848	5,516	
Total number of persons	594	15,273	16,721	
Total number of adults (16 and over)	591	10,856	12,048	
Average number of persons per household:				
All persons	1.47	3.16	3.04	
Males	0.50	1.56	1.49	
Females	0.97	1.59	1.55	
Children (under 16)	0.01	0.91	0.84	
Persons 16 and over 65	0.18	2.00	1.87	
Persons 65 and over	1.27	0.25	0.32	
Persons working*	—	1.48	1.36	
Persons classed as "retired"	0.74	0.12	0.16	
All other persons	0.73	1.57	1.52	
Source of income (weekly household average)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wages and salaries	0 1	435 9	422 8	5 0
Self-employment income	—	26 10	35 7	2 4

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	"Pensioner" households	"Index" households	All households in Survey	Standard error, all households
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fuel, Light and Power				
Gas, and hire of gas appliances	4 2	6 4	6 4	0 1
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	5 9	11 6	11 6	0 2
Coal and manufactured fuels	9 6	7 6	7 7	0 3
Coke	1 6	2 6	2 6	0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 1
Total, Fuel, Light and Power	22 0	28 10	29 1	0 4
Food				
Bread, rolls, etc.	3 10	7 4	7 0	0 1
Flour	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 1
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	3 4	7 7	7 4	—
Breakfast and other cereals	1 0	2 0	2 0	—
Beef and veal	3 8	7 8	7 6	0 1
Mutton and lamb	2 6	4 5	4 4	0 1
Pork	0 11	2 4	2 3	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	2 0	4 3	4 2	0 1
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0 9	1 5	1 5	—
Poultry; other and undefined meat	3 10	10 5	10 1	0 2
Fish	2 1	3 5	3 4	0 1
Fish and chips	0 5	1 0	0 11	—
Butter	2 3	3 10	3 9	0 1
Margarine	0 7	1 1	1 0	—
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 6	0 11	0 11	—
Milk, fresh	5 8	10 4	10 2	0 1
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	0 5	1 2	1 2	—
Cheese	1 3	2 3	2 2	—
Eggs	2 1	4 0	4 7	0 1
Potatoes	1 8	7 7	7 4	0 1
Other and undefined vegetables	3 1	7 7	7 4	0 1
Fruit	2 11	6 10	6 10	0 1
Sugar	1 4	2 3	2 2	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0 8	0 11	0 11	—
Sweets and chocolates	1 1	4 6	4 4	0 1
Tea	2 3	3 1	3 0	0 1
Coffee	0 6	1 0	1 1	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0 4	0 4	0 4	—
Soft drinks	0 10	2 7	2 6	0 1
Ice cream	0 2	0 11	0 10	—
Other foods; food not defined	1 9	4 8	4 7	0 2
Meals bought away from home	1 4	14 5	14 6	0 4
Total, Food	55 1	129 7	126 10	1 0
Alcoholic Drink				
Beer, cider, etc.	1 10	14 1	13 0	0 4
Wines, spirits, etc.	0 9	4 5	4 11	0 3
Drinks, not defined	0 1	0 8	0 10	0 2
Total, Alcoholic Drink	2 8	19 2	18 9	0 6
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	4 5	25 1	23 5	0 5
Pipe tobacco	1 7	1 6	1 7	0 1
Cigars and snuff	0 1	0 4	0 4	0 1
Total, Tobacco	6 0	26 11	25 4	0 5
Clothing and Footwear				
Men's outer clothing	1 5	6 8	6 8	0 5
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0 9	2 9	2 9	0 1
Women's outer clothing	2 0	9 2	9 6	0 6
Women's underclothing and hosiery	1 6	4 0	3 11	0 2
Boys' clothing	—	1 7	1 7	0 2
Girls' clothing	—	1 9	1 9	0 2
Infants' clothing	0 1	1 8	1 7	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	0 11	2 11	2 11	0 1
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0 1	1 4	1 4	0 2
Footwear	1 4	8 1	7 10	0 3
Total, Clothing and Footwear	8 0	40 1	39 9	1 0
Durable Household Goods				
Furniture, including repairs	0 11	5 2	5 2	0 6
Floor covering	0 4	4 6	4 6	0 7
Soft furnishings and household textiles	1 4	3 4	3 4	0 3
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	0 7	4 1	4 2	0 6
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	1 0	6 9	6 6	0 5
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	—	0 3	0 4	0 1
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	1 0	3 8	3 10	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.	0 3	0 6	0 7	—
Total, Durable Household Goods	5 4	28 4	28 6	1 1

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	"Pensioner" households	"Index" households	All households in Survey	Standard error, all households
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Other Goods				
Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.	0 8	3 4	3 5	0 3
Books, magazines and periodicals	3 3	6 10	6 10	0 1
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	0 6	3 2	3 2	0 2
Medicines and surgical goods	1 4	2 2	2 2	0 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	1 2	4 6	4 5	0 1
Optical and photographic goods	—	1 9	1 9	0 2
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	2 10	4 11	4 10	0 1
Seeds, plants, flowers	0 10	2 0	2 2	0 1
Animals and pets	0 8	2 7	2 7	0 1
Total, other Goods	11 3	31 4	31 4	0 6
Transport and vehicles				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	0 3	17 10	16 8	1 4
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	1 7	25 1	24 7	0 7
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	0 1	0 10	0 10	0 1
Railway fares	0 2	3 1	3 1	0 2
Bus, etc. fares	2 6	8 10	8 1	0 2
Other travel and transport	0 3	3 1	2 11	0 5
Total, Transport and Vehicles	4 9	58 9	56 3	1 7
Services				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	1 1	3 5	3 7	0 1
Cinemas	0 1	1 4	1 3	0 1
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	0 3	2 11	3 0	0 2
Radio and television, licences and rental	3 1	5 1	4 11	0 2
Domestic help, etc.	1 3	2 0	2 7	0 2
Hairdressing	1 4	3 8	3 9	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	1 1	1 8	1 9	0 1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	1 6	2 5	2 7	0 1
Educational and training expenses	—	1 7	2 7	0 3
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0 3	0 10	1 6	0 5
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	2 2	15 2	16 10	1 1
Total, Services	12 1	40 0	44 3	1 4
Miscellaneous				
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	—	1 10	1 9	0 1
Grand Total, all above Expenditure	156 7	456 8	454 9	4 4
Other Payments Recorded				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	0 3	51 5	60 7	1 5
National Insurance contributions	—	21 3	19 8	0 2
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	0 4	23 11	24 0	3 1
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds	2 1	17 5	19 1	0 5
Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 1	0 10	0 10	0 1
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0 4	2 7	2 4	0 2
Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	0 6	7 5	10 9	2 7
Betting payments less winnings	0 8	4 3	3 9	—

Both individual and total income and expenditure figures have been independently rounded to the nearest penny. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.
— nil or negligible. . . . not available.

News and Notes

ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Two studies on activities of employers' associations written by members of the staff of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Association, the seventh in the series of research papers (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10s. 6d.) authorised by the commission, were published recently.

The first, by V.G. Munns, studies the functions and organisation of a selected number of employers' associations in detail. The second, by W. E. J. McCarthy, the commission's research director, is a wider survey of a much larger sample of national and local associations.

The view of employers' associations that emerges from both studies challenges certain common assumptions about them. The variations in their scope and influence are not the result of inefficiency or weakness, as is sometimes suggested. They arise as a result of the differing needs and preferences of their members. Sometimes all the members want is a common forum where views and experiences can be shared. In other cases there is a desire for a range of specialist services, and the negotiation of *minimum* wage levels. Only very occasionally is there a wish to go further and develop an organisation taking effective joint action to solve common problems, including the negotiation of *effective* rates of pay throughout industry.

But since employers' associations are created and maintained to serve the interests of their members, their officials can only represent the existing degree of common purpose and agreement that exists among member firms. If a desire to act collectively does not exist it cannot be manufactured.

The significance of this view of employers' associations can be seen most clearly in relation to their role in national wage bargaining. Very few associations now seek to do more than negotiate periodic increases in basic rates. Because it is customary to raise the rates of all workers earning more than the national rate each time the rate itself rises, this process results in "across the board increases", but there usually remains scope for further additions to pay negotiated by shop stewards.

Associations which can arrest and prevent such local additions are in an exceptional position, since all kinds of special factors combine to produce among their members a determination to co-operate in the maintenance of effective national rates. It is this determination, rather than any power which resides in the association, which explains the difference between them and most other employers' organisations.

It follows that in most industries there will continue to be considerable scope for local bargaining by shop stewards, even if this results in wide disparities between earnings and inflationary "wage drift". Associations may seek to influence the character and scope of local bargaining, and encourage member firms to get value for money. What they cannot do without changing their character and purpose is gain effective control over the disposal of a significantly greater proportion of the national wage bill in their industry.

The situation described has profound implications for the future of incomes policy and the development of productivity bargaining. It means, among other things, that if effective control is to be exerted over total wage bills in the interests of incomes policy it will be necessary to discover *a way of taking action at the level of the firm as well as at the level of national bargaining.*

In respect of productivity agreements the implication is that apart from one or two industries the most that can be hoped for at national level is the provision of guide lines and advice. Actual productivity agreements must and will continue to require detailed negotiation at the level of the plant or firm.

It should be understood that the views expressed in this paper are those of the authors named and do not necessarily represent or foreshadow those of the Commission.

PROBLEMS IN USE OF ASBESTOS

The problems arising from the use of asbestos are discussed in a memorandum prepared by a panel of medical experts appointed by the Senior Medical Inspector of Factories and published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 9d. net).

HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in a letter of presentation to the Minister of Labour, points out that the health problems associated with occupational exposure to asbestos dust have long been of considerable concern to HM Factory Inspectorate, and awareness of these health risks has become more widespread over the last two or three years.

HM Medical Inspectors of Factories have considerable knowledge and expertise in industrial medicine which they supplement in dealing with particular problems of complexity by seeking information and advice from workers specialising in the particular topic. For health hazards arising from the industrial uses of asbestos the Senior Medical Inspector felt that this advice could best be obtained by convening a panel of recognised experts to meet and discuss these problems. The conclusions and recommendations of this panel are set out in the memorandum.

The panel points out that in recent years the frequency of cases of asbestosis has been increasing, but this should be considered against the increase in the consumption of asbestos and the number of workers employed in the industry or indirectly coming into contact with asbestos in the last 20 or 30 years. Many of the cases are occurring in those sections of the industry to which the Asbestos Regulations 1931 do not apply, but there is also a substantial number of new cases occurring even among those employed solely since 1933 in sections of the industry to which the regulations do apply.

The panel considers that the most likely explanation for the rise is the increased use of asbestos and the number of people employed in the industry in the last 20 years. There is no evidence, however, that the overall attack rate has decreased in the industry over this period, although it certainly has in textile mills in which the dust conditions have been greatly improved.

There is little evidence that asbestosis occurs apart from those industries in which asbestos is extensively used. It considers that the evidence to date on balance indicates a particular significance must be given to crocidolite (or "blue asbestos") as a cause of mesotheliomas, and recommends that other types of fibres should be substituted for crocidolite wherever possible, and where this is at present impossible special precautions should be taken to reduce the risk of inhaling the material to the lowest possible level.

The memorandum discusses the objectives and limitations of medical supervision of asbestos workers, and notes that any improvement in the prognosis of asbestosis must depend on diagnosis at an earlier pre-clinical stage at which withdrawal from further exposure may stop progression of the disease. A system of regular medical supervision of asbestos workers, it states, linked with a continuing record of their dust exposure and morbidity and mortality, is an essential step in establishing whether or not occupational hygiene measures urgently needed are fully effective.

Problems encountered in sampling of airborne asbestos are outlined in the memorandum, which points out that the establishment of a biologically based threshold limit for asbestos exposure should be a long-term objective although it cannot yet be defined. Meanwhile, it adds, a provisional standard or standards based on what can currently be obtained in the best factories should be given to industry.

The recommendations of the panel are being considered by the Ministry of Labour particularly in relation to a revision of the Asbestos Regulations 1931, which is currently being undertaken.

NEW TRAINING GRANTS SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT AREAS

A new scheme of grants to promote craft and technician training in the development areas was announced recently by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour. It will be administered by industrial training boards and the grants are being made available to employers in those areas who provide additional off-the-job training facilities for apprentices or technicians, or otherwise increase the numbers of such trainees.

The grants will be supplementary to those already available from boards' own grant schemes and similarly will be payable only for new facilities or additional training which accord with training policy statements issued by boards or otherwise with arrangements which they approve.

Trainees, including commercial and administrative trainees, will be included if their practical training and associated further education is organised over a period of time of normally not less than three years and is expected to lead to recognition as a skilled craftsman or technician or to equivalent commercial or administrative status. Grants will not apply where the programme of training and associated further education is specifically designed to lead to a degree or an equivalent final professional qualification.

There will be two alternative types of grant:

Capital grants towards the cost of providing additional off-the-job training places: or

per capita grants to employers who take on additional trainees.

Subject to the training policies laid down by the boards and to approval by the boards of individual applications for grant, it will be open to employers to choose the type of grant which best suits their particular circumstances.

The *capital grant* is intended to encourage the provision of off-the-job training places in those industries where boards are recommending such training for craft and technician trainees. The Ministry will agree with these boards a standard capital cost per place for providing new premises and equipment for such training. For employers who provide new premises and equipment grant will normally be 60 per cent. of the standard cost per place for the industry. Board of Trade investment grants will not be paid in addition.

Where, however, an employer is able to provide additional places by using, for example, existing premises or second-hand equipment, the capital grant will be 60 per cent. of the costs incurred. Similarly, in industries in which boards have not yet clearly defined standards for off-the-job training, grant will be 60 per cent. of the costs incurred in providing additional places, within a maximum agreed between the board and the Ministry.

Capital grant will be payable to firms providing additional apprentice or technician training places, to boards setting up such centres, either individually or jointly with other boards, and for places set up in group training centres. Any additional places made available from 1st October,

1967, will qualify for grant on the understanding that they will be used for approved training for at least five years.

The *per capita grant* is for industries and situations where training is normally done on, rather than off the job. Subject to the conditions set out below, employers who increase the number of their trainees within scope of the scheme will be entitled to annual grants of £100 for each additional trainee. This part of the scheme will run in the first instance from 1st January, 1968, to 1st January, 1973. The base line from which increases will be measured during that period will be the number of trainees (in such categories as a board may specify) employed by a firm on 1st January, 1968, who had been under training for three months or more. Grant will then be due to any firms able to show on 1st January, 1969, an increased number of trainees (or an increased number in any given category) who had been under training for three months or more. Increases at 1st January in the following four years would be similarly measured.

Thus, for example, an employer who showed on 1st January, 1968, a total of 10 trainees who had received three months or more training and who showed a figure of 12 such trainees on 1st January, 1969, would receive £200. He would receive another £200 if his figure for 1st January, 1970, was also 12, and so on until and including 1st January, 1973. No payment would, however, be made for any year in which he had 10 apprentices or less at the time the count was made. Subject to review nearer the time the scheme may be continued after 1st January 1973.

For the first year of the scheme only an additional bonus payment of £50 per additional trainee will be payable to employers who increase their number of three month trained trainees between the base date of 1st January, 1968, and 31st July, 1968. These payments will be additional to any payments of £100 subsequently falling due to the same employers.

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 63,565 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 11th December 1967, of whom 56,066 were males and 7,499 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 55,237 (48,751 males and 6,486 females), while there were 8,328 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 December, 4,846 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,886 men, 819 women and 141 young persons. In addition, 182 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

Sales of goods produced by workshops for the blind in Great Britain for the year ended 31st March 1966, totalled £3,341,000, compared with £3,015,000 in the previous year (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966, page 824).

This is revealed from an analysis of the accounts of the workshops.

In addition to these receipts, £1,966,000 was spent on the provision of employment for about 3,450 workers in 65 workshops for the blind by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland. The Ministry of Labour made grants totalling £970,585 towards this expenditure.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for an average of about 145 adult blind persons throughout the year in these workshops was £76,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £59,000 towards approved capital expenditure in the workshops.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING IN UNITED STATES

In the United States, a special task force on occupational training in industry has been set up to assess the needs for expanding training in private industry and to recommend ways by which the Federal Government can promote and assist the development of these programmes.

The task force held its first meeting in December, when it considered the primary role of industry in the nation's total occupational training effort, the responsibilities of the Federal Government in stimulating or assisting industry in its training role, and the need to significantly increase or change the focus or scope of occupational training in industry.

The members of the task force include representatives from industry, labour, agriculture and the general public. It will be serviced jointly by the Departments of Labour and Commerce.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 6th December, 1967 was 28,880 consisting of 26,938 men and 1,922 women, of whom 13,622 men and 677 women were in employment.

During the period 8th September 1967 to 6th December 1967 the number of vacancies filled was 2,415. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th December was 9,587.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 8th December 1967 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £29,675,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 8th September 1967 the corresponding figure was £26,466,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 9th December 1966 it was £19,532,000.

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 11,081,300 in November (8,227,600 males 2,853,700 females). The total included 8,505,600 (5,824,500 males 2,681,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,612,000 (1,519,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 3,000 higher than that for October 1967 and 359,000 lower than in November 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 4,000 higher than in October 1967 and 308,000 lower than in November 1966. The number in construction was 4,000 higher than in October 1967 and 18,000 lower than in November 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 11th December in Great Britain was 555,994. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 538,000 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 536,000 in November.

In addition, there were 2,878 unemployed school leavers and 23,799 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 582,671, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 1,044 more than in November when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 229,989 (41.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 248,313 (45.3 per cent.) in November; 87,883 (15.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 96,535 (17.6 per cent.) in November. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 5,054 in December 1967 and 4,250 in November 1967. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped fell by 5,522 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 1,210.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 6th December 1967, was 163,445; 2,068 less than on 8th November. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 189,700, compared with about 181,100 in November. Including 60,483 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 6th December was 223,928; 3,812 less than on 8th November.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th November 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 1,993,000. This is about 34.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 62,500 or about 1.1 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st December 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 163.6 and 180.2 compared with 163.2 and 179.7 (revised figures) at 30th November 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 12th December the official retail prices index was 121.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 120.4 at 14th November and 118.3 at 13th December 1966. The index figure for food was 120.1 compared with 118.2 at 14th November.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 75, involving approximately 24,800 workers. During the month approximately 34,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 114,000 working days were lost, including 47,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	November 1966*			September 1967*			October 1967*			November 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,452.5	2,987.9	11,440.4	8,266.3	2,840.2	11,106.5	8,231.7	2,846.3	11,078.0	8,227.6	2,853.7	11,081.3
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,997.4	2,815.8	8,813.2	5,838.1	2,667.3	8,505.4	5,827.7	2,673.8	8,501.5	5,824.5	2,681.1	8,505.6
Mining, etc.	544.4	22.8	567.2	523.1	22.8	545.9	519.0	22.8	541.8	514.6	22.8	537.4
Coal mining	486.2	17.4	503.6	464.9	17.4	482.3	460.8	17.4	478.2	455.4	17.4	473.8
Food, drink and tobacco	466.7	358.3	825.0	465.4	348.2	813.6	464.6	351.5	816.1	463.8	353.4	817.2
Grain milling	31.2	8.4	39.6	30.4	8.1	38.5	30.1	8.1	38.2	30.1	8.0	38.1
Bread and flour confectionery	87.0	62.9	149.9	87.5	61.5	149.0	87.2	61.9	149.1	87.0	62.5	149.5
Biscuits	18.8	35.0	53.8	18.5	35.4	53.9	18.6	36.0	54.6	18.5	36.1	54.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	44.4	40.9	85.3	44.9	40.2	85.1	45.6	41.5	87.1	45.6	42.4	88.0
Milk products	23.0	12.6	35.6	24.1	12.7	36.8	23.7	12.6	36.3	23.5	12.5	36.0
Sugar	13.5	4.1	17.6	11.5	3.6	15.1	13.3	3.9	17.2	13.5	3.9	17.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.5	55.2	95.7	39.8	50.9	90.7	39.5	50.8	90.3	39.5	50.7	90.2
Fruit and vegetable products	31.9	46.1	78.0	32.4	44.3	76.7	32.2	45.6	77.8	32.4	46.6	79.0
Animal and poultry foods	17.3	4.9	22.2	16.1	4.7	20.8	16.2	4.8	21.0	16.1	4.8	20.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.2	20.6	45.8	25.7	21.0	46.7	25.5	21.0	46.5	25.6	21.0	46.6
Brewing and malting	74.2	20.2	94.4	74.0	19.6	93.6	73.0	19.4	92.4	72.6	19.6	92.2
Other drink industries	41.9	23.8	65.7	42.7	24.3	67.0	41.9	24.2	66.1	41.6	23.8	65.4
Tobacco	17.8	22.6	40.4	17.8	21.9	39.7	17.8	21.7	39.5	17.8	21.6	39.4
Chemicals and allied industries	376.9	148.5	525.4	370.9	141.6	512.5	369.9	140.8	510.7	370.7	141.1	511.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.9	8.1	24.0	15.5	8.1	23.6	15.4	8.1	23.5	15.4	8.1	23.5
Mineral oil refining	24.0	4.1	28.1	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.7	4.1	27.8
Lubricating oils and greases	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.4	1.8	7.2	5.4	1.8	7.2	5.4	1.7	7.1
Chemicals and dyes	175.4	47.0	222.4	172.3	45.7	218.0	171.7	45.6	217.3	171.9	45.7	217.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.6	45.7	81.3	35.9	42.8	78.7	35.5	42.6	78.1	36.0	42.6	78.6
Explosives and fireworks	19.6	11.4	31.0	19.7	11.1	30.8	19.7	11.1	30.8	19.7	11.0	30.7
Paints and printing ink	33.1	13.6	46.7	32.8	13.5	46.3	32.4	13.3	45.7	32.4	13.4	45.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	26.3	13.3	39.6	25.5	12.0	37.5	25.5	12.1	37.6	25.5	12.2	37.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.6	6.4	38.0	30.7	5.9	36.6	30.9	5.7	36.6	31.0	5.8	36.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.6	14.3	9.4	4.1	13.5	9.7	3.9	13.6	9.7	4.0	13.7
Metal manufacture	536.3	75.0	611.3	511.7	72.4	584.1	509.6	72.3	581.9	508.7	72.3	581.0
Iron and steel (general)	267.7	26.0	293.7	256.3	25.9	282.2	255.1	25.7	280.8	254.7	25.5	280.2
Steel tubes	48.4	8.7	57.1	47.6	8.6	56.2	47.4	8.6	56.0	47.1	8.6	55.7
Iron castings, etc.	103.7	13.8	117.5	113.0	13.0	126.0	112.9	13.1	126.0	112.9	13.1	126.0
Light metals	48.5	11.1	59.6	46.7	10.2	56.9	46.3	10.2	56.5	46.4	10.2	56.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	68.0	15.4	83.4	64.0	14.7	78.7	64.1	14.7	78.8	64.3	14.9	79.2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,680.2	629.3	2,309.5	1,640.2	598.6	2,238.8	1,637.5	603.3	2,240.8	1,633.9	607.8	2,241.7
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	32.2	5.2	37.4	31.7	5.1	36.8	31.7	5.1	36.8	31.6	5.1	36.7
Metal-working machine tools	81.2	14.6	95.8	79.1	14.2	93.3	78.4	14.2	92.6	78.0	14.2	92.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	55.4	17.5	72.9	54.3	16.5	70.8	54.0	16.5	70.5	53.9	16.6	70.5
Industrial engines	36.4	6.4	42.8	35.7	6.1	41.8	35.6	6.0	41.6	35.5	6.0	41.5
Textile machinery and accessories	43.0	8.6	51.6	40.7	7.9	48.6	40.4	7.9	48.3	39.9	7.8	47.7
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	26.8	3.7	30.5	27.3	3.6	30.9	27.2	3.7	30.9	27.0	3.6	30.6
Mechanical handling equipment	52.2	7.6	59.8	50.0	6.9	56.9	49.7	6.9	56.6	49.8	7.0	56.8
Office machinery	44.9	18.6	63.5	45.7	18.3	64.0	45.8	18.5	64.3	45.4	18.4	63.8
Other machinery	301.3	65.4	366.7	294.3	63.1	357.4	294.1	63.2	357.3	293.7	63.5	357.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	143.3	18.7	162.0	138.8	18.4	157.2	137.5	18.3	155.8	136.4	18.3	154.7
Ordnance and small arms	19.9	6.2	26.1	18.4	5.3	23.7	18.3	5.3	23.6	18.2	5.3	23.5
Other mechanical engineering	192.6	54.9	247.5	188.6	53.0	241.6	188.2	53.2	241.4	187.5	53.5	241.0
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.7	49.0	137.7	88.7	47.6	136.3	88.6	47.7	136.3	88.7	48.2	136.9
Watches and clocks	6.7	8.7	15.4	6.5	7.9	14.4	6.5	7.9	14.4	6.5	8.1	14.6
Electrical machinery	174.0	57.7	231.7	164.1	53.0	217.1	163.4	53.3	216.7	162.0	53.1	215.1
Insulated wires and cables	42.5	21.9	64.4	42.3	20.4	62.7	42.3	20.4	62.7	42.4	20.6	63.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	54.3	40.4	94.7	50.9	37.8	88.7	50.9	37.4	88.3	51.1	38.6	89.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus	167.4	129.6	297.0	170.9	129.1	300.0	172.4	131.7	304.1	173.2	133.7	306.9
Domestic electric appliances	35.6	24.0	59.6	33.8	21.2	55.0	34.0	21.6	55.6	34.3	22.1	56.4
Other electrical goods	81.8	70.6	152.4	78.4	63.2	141.6	78.5	63.5	142.0	78.8	64.1	142.9

* 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.
 || Revised figure.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry	November 1966*			September 1967*			October 1967*			November 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	189.8	11.7	201.5	181.4	11.4	192.8	181.5	11.4	192.9	182.3	11.6	193.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	146.9	8.6	155.5	142.3	8.5	150.8	142.7	8.5	151.2	143.7	8.6	152.3
Marine engineering	42.9	3.1	46.0	39.1	2.9	42.0	38.8	2.9	41.7	38.6	3.0	41.6
Vehicles	713.9	111.5	825.4	693.0	107.0	800.0	692.3	106.9	799.2	691.4	106.6	798.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	406.3	58.1	464.4	387.6	55.0	442.6	386.9	54.9	441.8	387.4	55.0	442.4
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.8	7.0	25.8	17.7	6.4	24.1	17.7	6.4	24.1	17.9	6.4	24.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	214.8	39.2	254.0	217.2	39.1	256.3	217.8	39.2	257.0	217.4	39.1	256.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	31.1	2.9	34.0	30.1	2.8	32.9	30.0	2.8	32.8	29.9	2.8	32.7
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	39.8	2.2	42.0	37.8	2.1	39.9	37.2	2.0	39.2	36.4	2.0	38.4
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.4	1.3	3.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	386.5	198.6	585.1	370.8	186.2	557.0	369.6	187.0	556.6	370.5	187.2	557.7
Tools and implements	16.2	8.8	25.0	15.7	8.3	24.0	15.5	8.2	23.7	15.3	8.0	23.3
Cutlery	7.3	6.2	13.5	6.7	5.5	12.2	6.8	5.5	12.3	6.8	5.5	12.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.6	16.2	44.8	27.9	15.1	43.0	27.9	15.1	43.0	27.9	15.0	42.9
Wire and wire manufactures	33.7	10.6	44.3	32.8	9.8	42.6	32.6	9.7	42.3	32.7	9.8	42.5
Cans and metal boxes	16.7	20.9	37.6	16.5	19.9	36.4	16.4	20.2	36.6	16.2	19.8	36.0
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.3	11.7	28.0	16.0	11.2	27.2	15.8	11.3	27.1	15.8	11.3	27.1
Other metal industries	267.7	124.2	391.9	255.2	116.4	371.6	254.6	117.0	371.6	255.8	117.8	373.6
Textiles	357.2	385.7	742.9	338.8	346.7	685.5	338.2	345.4	683.6	338.7	345.5	684.2
Production of man-made fibres	35.4	7.7	43.1	34.2	7.2	41.4	34.0	7.2	41.2	34.0	7.2	41.2
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	38.6	56.7	95.3	35.9	48.1	84.0	36.1	48.0	84.1	36.6	48.2	84.8
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	39.4	48.3	87.7	34.5	41.0	75.5	34.3	40.5	74.8	34.3	40.5	74.8
Woolen and worsted												

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

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	461,173	97,699	20,624	3,175	481,797	100,874	582,671	508,795	112,067	620,862
Total, Index of Production industries	253,439	30,170	16,430	2,498	269,869	32,668	302,537	285,137	37,949	323,086
Total, manufacturing industries	127,693	28,984	15,354	2,492	143,047	31,476	174,523	148,497	36,663	185,160
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,842	1,601	1,644	77	15,486	1,678	17,164	18,288	1,768	20,056
Agriculture and horticulture	10,536	1,567	1,643	76	12,435	1,643	13,398	1,729	15,127	
Forestry	396	25	34	1	430	26	456	467	29	496
Fishing	2,910	9	1,354	—	4,264	9	4,273	4,423	10	4,433
Mining and quarrying	12,357	201	8	2	12,365	203	12,568	12,608	206	12,814
Coal mining	11,045	150	3	—	11,048	150	11,198	11,053	151	11,204
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	545	12	—	—	557	12	569	567	—	567
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	312	5	—	—	317	5	322	335	7	342
Other mining and quarrying	455	34	—	—	489	34	523	471	35	506
Food, drink and tobacco	12,222	4,363	88	55	12,310	4,418	16,728	13,052	5,193	18,245
Grain milling	589	61	—	—	650	61	711	679	75	754
Bread and flour confectionery	2,669	650	7	1	3,327	657	3,984	2,843	724	3,567
Biscuits	628	380	—	—	1,008	380	1,388	637	393	1,030
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,293	513	64	42	1,857	555	2,412	1,486	635	2,121
Milk products	707	201	11	2	918	203	1,121	814	256	1,070
Sugar	267	48	—	—	315	48	363	315	50	365
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	791	620	4	4	1,415	624	2,039	1,469	575	2,044
Fruit and vegetable products	866	614	1	—	1,480	614	2,094	1,481	613	2,094
Animal and poultry products	645	267	—	—	912	267	1,179	936	243	1,179
Food industries not elsewhere specified	533	227	—	3	760	230	990	771	219	990
Brewing and malting	1,498	174	—	—	1,672	174	1,846	1,519	182	1,701
Other drink industries	1,249	593	—	3	1,842	596	2,438	1,307	622	1,929
Tobacco	487	174	—	—	661	174	835	525	310	835
Chemicals and allied industries	7,286	1,357	15	8	7,301	1,365	8,666	7,447	1,389	8,836
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	263	1	—	—	264	1	265	268	1	269
Mineral oil refining	956	62	—	—	1,018	62	1,080	960	66	1,026
Lubricating oils and greases	125	8	—	—	133	8	141	125	8	133
Chemicals and dyes	3,229	369	8	2	3,597	377	3,974	3,341	379	3,720
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	502	349	2	3	853	352	1,205	508	358	866
Explosives and fireworks	336	256	—	1	592	257	849	337	259	596
Paint and printing ink	705	96	3	—	801	96	897	717	98	815
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	476	126	—	2	602	128	730	490	129	619
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	449	59	2	—	508	59	567	451	59	510
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	245	31	—	—	276	31	307	250	32	282
Metal manufacture	11,803	768	7,550	155	19,353	923	20,276	19,442	935	20,377
Iron and steel (general)	5,641	249	3,487	62	9,128	311	9,439	9,163	312	9,475
Steel tubes	942	63	87	8	1,029	71	1,100	1,034	72	1,106
Iron castings, etc.	2,959	212	3,275	84	6,234	296	6,530	6,258	297	6,555
Light metals	938	98	522	—	1,460	98	1,558	1,472	106	1,578
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,323	146	179	1	1,502	147	1,649	1,515	148	1,663
Engineering and electrical goods	29,408	5,931	1,318	86	30,726	6,017	36,743	31,957	6,603	38,560
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	554	36	1	—	590	36	626	567	37	604
Metal-working machine tools	1,580	177	295	9	1,875	186	2,061	1,913	194	2,107
Engineers' small tools and gauges	818	81	34	—	903	81	984	867	88	955
Industrial engines	567	53	3	—	620	53	673	606	53	659
Textile machinery and accessories	748	92	87	12	835	104	939	1,021	138	1,159
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	374	27	12	—	401	27	428	394	27	421
Mechanical handling equipment	988	56	31	5	1,019	61	1,080	1,030	64	1,094
Office machinery	495	149	33	3	628	152	780	666	704	
Other machinery	6,479	730	102	8	7,211	738	7,949	7,431	747	8,178
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,030	122	218	2	3,248	124	3,372	3,271	127	3,398
Ordnance and small arms	354	44	1	—	399	44	443	356	46	402
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,293	375	424	12	3,717	387	4,104	3,830	422	4,252
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	900	347	8	—	1,255	347	1,602	1,284	184	1,468
Watches and clocks	271	170	—	—	441	170	611	441	171	612
Electrical machinery	2,236	597	17	4	2,834	601	3,435	2,313	635	2,948
Insulated wires and cables	824	144	—	—	968	144	1,112	847	172	1,019
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	954	477	—	—	1,431	477	1,908	1,431	477	1,908
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,291	1,253	6	3	3,544	1,259	4,803	2,799	1,469	4,268
Domestic electric appliances	1,181	410	5	3	1,596	413	1,999	1,212	453	1,665
Other electrical goods	1,471	591	41	24	1,512	615	2,127	1,531	640	2,171
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,888	201	268	2	10,156	203	10,359	11,097	226	11,323
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,846	155	264	2	9,110	157	9,267	9,827	180	10,007
Marine engineering	1,042	46	4	—	1,046	46	1,092	1,270	46	1,316
Vehicles	10,410	871	3,015	404	13,425	1,275	14,700	13,713	1,305	15,018
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,501	501	2,828	339	9,329	840	10,169	9,430	843	10,273
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	471	68	17	1	537	69	606	493	71	564
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,831	232	130	39	2,192	271	2,463	2,130	295	2,425
Locomotives and railway track equipment	762	17	—	—	779	17	796	769	18	787
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	712	19	2	—	733	19	752	718	19	737
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	133	34	38	25	171	59	230	173	59	232
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,344	2,411	1,043	57	12,387	2,468	14,855	12,557	2,512	15,069
Tools and implements	607	130	18	—	737	130	867	768	100	868
Cutlery	221	104	13	5	324	109	433	328	111	439
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	475	135	55	3	608	138	746	633	138	771
Wire and wire manufactures	526	115	72	—	641	115	756	605	115	720
Cans and metal boxes	298	222	—	—	520	222	742	520	222	742
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	271	98	1	—	370	98	468	322	102	424
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,946	1,607	884	49	9,830	1,656	11,486	9,891	1,684	11,575
Textiles	8,832	4,216	930	971	9,762	5,187	14,949	10,763	7,055	17,818
Production of man-made fibres	404	72	—	—	476	72	548	435	100	535
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,449	633	73	111	1,522	744	2,266	1,876	1,254	3,130
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	948	653	86	285	1,034	938	1,972	1,228	2,451	
Woolen and worsted	2,348	850	315	246	2,663	1,096	3,759	2,708	1,187	3,895
Jute	518	121	—	—	639	121	760	639	123	762
Rope, twine and net	153	149	—	—	302	149	451	302	153	455
Hosiery and other knitted goods	630	767	137	275	1,402	1,009	2,411	1,254	358	2,612
Lace	71	26	3	2	99	28	127	80	60	140
Carpets	376	223	70	8	607	231	838	535	273	808
Narrow fabrics	148	100	2	9	250	109	359	155	119	274
Made-up textiles	310	274	5	13	588	287	875	363	812	1,175
Textile finishing	1,099	296	229	21	1,328	317	1,645	1,458	419	1,877
Other textile industries	378	52	10	1	431	53	484	392	56	448

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	942	269	42	61	984	330	1,314	1,039	361	1,400
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	592	87	10	5	602	92	694	644	107	751
Leather goods	256	158	31	56	411	214	625	300	229	529
Fur	94	24	1	—	119	24	143	95	25	120
Clothing and footwear	2,674	3,750	266	510	2,940	4,260	7,200	3,042	5,765	8,807
Weatherproof outerwear	140	165	—	—	295	169	464	303	146	449
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	476	874	8	208	1,266	484	1,750	1,566	499	2,065
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	517	369	71	61	888	430	1,018	588	440	1,028
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	147	452	—	2	599	454	1,053	601	195	796
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	365	952	7	57	1,324	1,009				

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Details for some principal towns and districts in the United Kingdom of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices and the percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. 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.

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 11th December, 1967

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	62,812	8,183	1,845	72,840	1,127	1.6
†Aldershot	194	36	30	260	11	0.8
†Aylesbury	252	36	29	317	1	1.0
†Basildon	1,282	124	53	1,459	3	4.0
†Bedford	662	94	42	798	—	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,857	625	61	3,543	18	3.4
†Bracknell	200	20	—	220	1	0.8
Brentwood	336	39	5	380	2	1.3
Brighton and Hove	2,955	792	69	3,816	87	4.2
†Caterham	388	42	20	450	6	1.2
†Chatham	1,409	383	163	1,955	41	2.7
Chelmsford	428	89	12	529	1	1.1
†Colchester	775	129	51	955	20	2.2
Crawley	157	21	8	186	2	0.5
Dartford	434	38	6	478	5	1.4
Eastbourne	746	70	15	831	32	2.8
Gravesend	673	156	80	909	21	2.9
†Grays	790	110	78	978	34	2.2
Guildford	233	81	20	334	5	1.0
Harlow	396	70	41	507	2	1.7
†Hastings	1,081	167	14	1,262	25	4.4
Hemel Hempstead	304	25	18	347	—	1.0
High Wycombe	484	198	14	696	6	1.2
Luton	1,400	179	48	1,627	20	2.0
Maidstone	663	117	37	817	8	1.3
Newbury	1,230	228	38	1,496	—	2.2
†Newport IOW	2,184	208	63	2,455	48	4.6
Oxford	3,584	676	230	4,490	1,037	2.5
†Portsmouth	1,018	143	48	1,209	12	1.3
†Reading	233	45	8	286	—	0.8
St. Albans	966	158	47	1,171	9	1.1
†Slough	2,504	617	150	3,271	—	2.3
Southend-on-Sea	2,140	382	63	2,585	3	4.4
Staines	335	47	10	392	—	1.0
Stevenage	263	86	25	374	—	1.3
Watford	641	76	36	753	—	1.1
Weybridge	244	49	7	300	—	0.7
†Woking	342	67	27	436	11	1.0
Worthing	814	97	7	918	22	2.9
East Anglia						
Cambridge	464	59	15	538	—	0.8
Great Yarmouth	932	166	44	1,142	7	3.4
Ipswich	1,094	245	47	1,386	11	2.1
†Norwich	1,864	197	64	2,125	—	2.2
Peterborough	655	178	49	882	7	1.5
South Western						
Bath	622	122	25	769	10	2.1
†Bristol	5,425	701	154	6,280	2	2.4
Cheltenham	863	237	53	1,153	33	2.3
Exeter	934	149	26	1,109	26	2.3
†Gloucester	865	274	69	1,208	23	2.0
†Plymouth	2,056	557	101	2,714	7	3.0
Salisbury	513	118	59	690	—	2.1
Swindon	1,159	182	93	1,434	46	2.1
Taunton	608	119	20	747	9	2.4
†Torquay	1,327	391	75	1,793	27	5.7
†Yeovil	361	108	24	493	4	1.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,067	363	112	2,542	328	3.3
Coalville	173	35	29	237	10	0.7
Corby	499	135	59	693	25	2.6
†Derby	1,532	171	40	1,743	159	1.4
Kettering	424	156	12	592	140	2.1
Leicester	2,486	495	86	3,067	198	1.5
Lincoln	999	206	82	1,287	4	2.4
Loughborough	284	84	11	379	8	1.0
†Mansfield	946	156	47	1,149	62	1.9
Northampton	737	81	23	841	30	1.2
†Nottingham	5,114	707	191	6,012	153	2.4
Sutton-in-Ashfield	688	94	27	809	99	2.5

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

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	14,004	2,049	460	16,513	2,063	2.4
Burton-on-Trent	427	46	23	496	—	1.5
Cannock	475	80	43	598	14	2.4
Coventry	4,975	1,003	448	6,426	815	3.1
Dudley	1,142	207	48	1,397	192	3.3
Hereford	639	116	32	787	30	2.6
Kidderminster	312	73	12	397	34	1.4
Leamington and Warwick	564	94	31	689	6	1.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	570	130	17	717	6	2.4
Nuneaton	1,148	161	104	1,413	417	4.5
Oakengates	536	188	56	780	184	3.0
Redditch	308	24	6	338	23	1.3
Rugby	413	77	45	535	21	1.8
Shrewsbury	462	50	32	544	23	1.4
Stafford	294	87	19	400	—	1.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,252	424	100	2,776	122	1.8
Stourbridge	761	96	14	871	225	2.2
†Walsall	2,568	302	111	2,981	962	2.6
†Warley	3,186	148	33	3,367	2,237	3.7
†West Bromwich	2,081	160	48	2,289	671	2.3
†Wolverhampton	3,126	677	139	3,942	700	2.6
Worcester	512	65	26	603	47	1.3
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,102	246	97	2,445	199	3.2
†Bradford	3,868	340	195	4,403	370	2.5
Dewsbury	565	79	11	655	11	2.0
Doncaster	2,160	498	155	2,813	74	3.2
Grimsby	2,055	162	105	2,322	—	3.4
Halifax	418	54	35	507	69	1.0
Harrrogate	402	83	15	500	4	1.7
Huddersfield	828	234	17	1,079	174	1.2
Hull	4,985	553	179	5,717	64	3.3
Keighley	623	167	17	807	132	2.6
Leeds	5,016	561	186	5,763	78	2.1
†Mexborough	934	342	146	1,422	26	4.5
Rotherham	1,797	196	114	2,107	267	3.6
Scunthorpe	985	343	101	1,429	162	2.8
†Sheffield	6,229	713	155	7,097	1,104	2.6
Wakefield	594	67	20	681	1	1.3
York	1,027	173	60	1,260	18	1.9
North Western						
Altrincham	601	48	35	684	19	2.0
Ashton-under-Lyne	513	71	11	595	24	2.0
†Barrow-in-Furness	485	374	52	911	43	2.8
†Birkenhead	2,351	584	132	3,067	32	2.9
Blackburn	1,042	382	36	1,462	88	2.6
Blackpool	2,294	810	56	3,160	51	5.9
Bolton	1,513	198	69	1,780	53	2.2
Burnley	618	247	41	906	43	2.2
Bury	486	194	18	698	116	2.3
Chester	486	123	38	647	20	1.4
Crewe	507	144	37	688	—	2.3
Ellesmere Port	311	95	40	446	—	1.3
Lancaster	589	97	13	699	—	2.3
Leigh	409	221	19	649	48	2.3
†Liverpool	15,262	2,331	1,003	18,596	153	3.6
†Manchester	9,215	1,274	332	10,821	76	2.3
†Salford	1,895	195	69	2,159	50	2.3
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,306	329	48	1,683	107	1.8
Preston	1,480	363	72	1,915	19	2.3
Rochdale	856	140	25	1,021	39	2.0
St. Helens	1,040	307	41	1,388	28	2.3
Southport	936	159	13	1,108	15	3.7
Stockport	1,475	263	67	1,805	59	2.1
Warrington	499	188	40	727	10	1.1
Wigan	1,028	232	21	1,281	90	2.8

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 11th December, 1967 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,745	167	95	2,007	13	7.1
†Carlisle	812	240	46	1,098	18	2.7
†Chester-le-Street	1,540	241	200	1,981	33	5.4
†Darlington	1,340	214	46	1,600	12	3.1
Durham	1,056	130	45	1,231	7	4.4
†Hartlepool	1,890	302	133	2,325	46	6.0
†Sunderland	5,418	532	329	6,279	104	6.3
†Tees-side	5,959	1,042	489	7,490	61	4.0
†Tyneside	15,471	2,378	929	18,778	220	4.6
†Workington	978	506	140	1,624	20	5.9
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	2,007	267	48	2,322	39	2.3
†Ayr	1,209	390	88	1,687	13	4.3
†Bathgate	823	268	48	1,139	30	3.4
†Dumfries	834	362	109	1,305	—	4.9
†Dumfries	1,040	340	72	1,452	19	5.1
†Dundee	2,080	360	114	2,554	35	2.8
†Dunfermline	1,234	810	102	2,146	28	4.8
†Edinburgh	4,154	628	157	4,939	26	2.0
†Falkirk	1,119	979	31	2,129	32	3.5

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 6th December 1967, 126,941 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 223,928 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 8th November 1967, the figures were 170,045 and 227,740 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.

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th December 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th December 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
Total, all industries and services	71,282	12,163	35,272	8,224	126,941	85,331	27,994	78,114	32,489	223,928
Total, index of Production industries	47,917	6,736	13,951	3,356	71,960	45,870	13,305	29,500	13,194	101,869
Total, all manufacturing industries	29,205	4,950	13,489	3,221	50,865	33,514	9,987	28,838	12,608	84,947
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,433	277	766	35	2,511	973	1,146	346	245	2,710
Mining and quarrying	396	85	25	8	514	2,890	636	66	49	3,641
Coal mining	230	72	11	3	316	2,683	574	18	8	3,283
Food, drink and tobacco	2,672	518	2,350	338	5,878	1,299	564	2,986	1,024	5,873
Chemicals and allied industries	1,421	101	541	101	2,164	1,881	392	1,002	452	3,727
Metal manufacture	2,008	267	292	64	2,631	2,159	627	364	193	3,343
Engineering and electrical goods	7,603	1,087	3,154	606	12,450	13,233	2,768	6,350	1,888	24,239
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	5,609	809	1,263	222	7,903	8,563	2,000	2,335	889	13,687
Electrical goods and machinery	1,994	278	1,891	384	4,547	4,670	768	4,115	999	10,552
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,427	68	35	10	2,540	1,183	192	67	30	1,472
Vehicles	2,725	148	378	64	3,315	4,192	402	854	177	5,625
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,574	718	1,250	257	4,799	2,452	1,199	1,436	720	5,807
Textiles	1,605	334	1,305	429	3,673	1,398	743	3,471	2,062	7,674
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	417	63	281	82	843	490	148	834	378	1,850
Woollen and worsted	322	66	239	81	708	211	210	736	568	1,725
Leather, leather goods and fur	245	86	135	44	510	132	175	415	257	979
Clothing and footwear	453	205	1,576	610	2,844	712	469	8,038	3,492	12,711
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,288	210	357	70	1,925	1,090	421	789	312	2,612
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,667	700	356	106	2,829	1,566	843	539	354	3,302
Paper, printing and publishing	1,079	273	735	324	2,411	977	789	1,254	1,181	4,201
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	705	124	430	156	1,415	517	266	671	493	1,947
Printing and publishing	374	149	305	168	996	460	523	583	688	2,254
Other manufacturing industries	1,438	235	1,025	198	2,896	1,240	403	1,273	466	3,382
Construction	17,660	1,652	320	105	19,737	8,727	2,486	383	424	12,020
Gas, electricity and water	656	49	117	22	844	739	196	213	113	1,261
Transport and communication	4,628	265	627	86	5,606	14,684	888	5,425	482	21,479
Distributive trades	6,797	3,109	6,467	2,982	19,355	5,816	6,336	9,770	8,995	30,917
Insurance, banking and finance	347	91	400	267	1,105	1,487	1,023	907	1,524	4,941
Professional and scientific services	978	143	2,165	324	3,610	5,618	1,597	16,002	1,943	25,160
Miscellaneous services	6,327	1,340	9,386	843	17,896	5,772	2,632	13,513	5,244	27,161
Entertainments, sports, etc.	319	65	249	35	668	351	144	519	135	1,149
Catering, hotels, etc.	3,579	176	6,605	175	10,535	1,727	425	5,667	586	8,405
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	198	206	540	198	1,142	148	166	1,110	575	1,999
Public administration	2,855	202	1,510	331	4,898	5,111	1,067	2,651	862	9,691
National government service	1,319	100	1,128	264	2,811	3,034	477	1,619	502	5,632
Local government service	1,536	102	382	67	2,087	2,077	590	1,032	360	4,059

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 weeks ended 8th November 1967		Four weeks ended 6th December 1967		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 6th December 1967 (52 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	89,851	85,887	71,282	85,331	936,349
Women	49,241	79,626	35,272	78,114	486,713
Total Adults	139,092	165,513	106,554	163,445	1,423,062
Boys	18,171	29,171	12,163	27,994	214,696
Girls	12,782	33,056	8,224	32,489	169,428
Total Young Persons	30,953	62,227	20,387	60,483	384,124
Total	170,045	227,740	126,941	223,928	1,807,186

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 6th December 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th December 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
South East	26,504	3,956	14,495	2,130	47,085	33,678	11,325	32,900	12,905	90,808
Greater London	15,299	2,065	8,973	906	27,243	13,798	6,220	19,571	7,174	46,763
East Anglia	2,163	293	816	195	3,467	2,344	807	2,000	926	6,077
South Western	4,315	720	1,972	602	7,609	5,776	1,491	4,856	1,919	14,042
West Midlands	4,891	1,158	2,162	686	8,897	7,883	2,894	5,532	2,904	19,213
East Midlands	3,121	550	1,296	394	5,361	7,057	1,855	4,550	2,181	15,643
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,085	1,083	2,420	745	9,333	5,601	3,249	6,159	3,144	18,153
North Western	10,782	1,676	5,063	1,097	18,618	9,688	2,830	10,355	3,395	26,268
Northern	4,653	805	2,025	882	8,365	3,377	760	3,171	1,114	8,422
Scotland	5,999	1,290	3,538	898	11,725	6,973	2,107	6,691	3,096	18,867
Wales	3,769	632	1,485	595	6,481	2,954	676	1,900	905	6,435
Great Britain	71,282	12,163	35,272	8,224	126,941	85,331	27,994	78,114	32,489	223,928
London and South Eastern	19,278	2,699	11,564	1,380	34,921	19,985	8,612	24,250	9,870	62,717
Eastern and Southern	9,389	1,550	3,747	945	15,631	16,037	3,520	10,650	3,961	34,168

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 75. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 34,700. This total includes 9,900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 24,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 20,900 were directly involved and 3,900 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 114,000 working days lost in December includes 47,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Principal Stoppages of Work during December

The principal stoppages in the month involved Municipal busmen. Some particulars of these stoppages appear in the article giving the provisional statistics for the year 1967 (see below).

Statistics for the year 1967

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1967 with comparative figures for 1966 is given in an article on pages 11 to 14 of this GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In December, 41 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 47 in November. This total included 24 arising from factory processes, 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 15 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 30th December, compared with eight in the four weeks ended 25th November. These 15 included nine underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with four and one a month earlier.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in December 1967		Beginning in the year 1967	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	24	9,400	632	193,500
—other wage disputes	7	500	342	65,700
Hours of work	2	100	37	6,200
Employment of particular classes or persons	18	6,300	426	110,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	22	4,300	545	121,000
Trade union status	2	300	80	27,300
Sympathetic action	—	—	23	20,400
Total	75	20,900	2,085	544,800

Duration of stoppages—ending in December

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	21	3,300	5,000
2 days	22	6,600	12,000
3 days	16	7,100	20,000
4-6 days	16	7,700	25,000
Over 6 days	30	8,200	144,000
Total	105	32,900	206,000

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

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in December and three in the previous month.

In December, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with seven in November.

In December, 31 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of mercurial poisoning was reported; 13 were of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, two of anthrax, one of aniline poisoning, two of compressed air illness and eight of epitheliomatous ulceration.

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

At 31st December 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 industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1966 Dec. . . .	154.6	91.0	169.9	151.5	91.2	166.2
1967 Nov. . . .	163.2	90.8	179.7	158.9	90.7	175.1
1967 Dec. . . .	163.6	90.8	180.2	159.2	90.7	175.4

Note.—The November figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.
See pages 91 to 93 for the complete tables of index numbers.

Changes in minimum, basic or standard rates of wages reported during the month included some operative from dates in earlier months. The principal changes were:

Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade: Increases in minimum rates of 1s. an hour for adult male skilled workers, 9d. for semi-skilled, 6d. for unskilled and 4d. for adult females (1st December).

Printing and bookbinding: Increases ranging from 13s. 6d. a week to 16s. for men and 10s. for women. Cost-of-living agreement terminated and current bonuses consolidated into basic rates.
(This settlement was concluded in December with retrospective effect to 30th October).

Paper making, etc.: Skilled craftsmen received increases of 5d. or 5½d. an hour and process workers 4d. to 5d. for men and 3½d. for women (first full pay period following 1st December).

Heavy chemicals manufacture (Joint Industrial Council): Skilled maintenance workers and craftsmen received increases of 4d. an hour and other workers 3½d. for men and 2½d. for women (first full pay week following 30th October).

Sawmilling—England and Wales: Increase in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for adult male and female labourers (first full pay week following 17th December).

Cement manufacture: New grade structure introduced with various increases in pay (27th November).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, newspaper printing, basket making and wholesale newspaper distribution.

Full details of changes reported 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.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in December show that 810,000 workers received increases of £660,000 in their basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements. There were no changes in normal weekly hours of work. Of the total increase of £660,000 about £440,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £205,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £10,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1967 appear in the article "Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1967" on pages 8 to 11 of this issue.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements have been agreed for workers in pianoforte manufacture (2 extra days in 1968/69 and a further 3 days in 1969/70) and in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (2 extra days in 1968).

Entitlement to Benefit

Thousands

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	200	23	20	8	251
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	69	4	1	1	75
Total receiving unemployment benefit	269	27	20	9	325
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	103	12	3	5	122
Others registered for work	86	15	19	14	135
Total	458	54	42	28	582

* 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.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 582,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 13th November 1967, it is estimated that about 251,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 75,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 122,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 135,000 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".

RETAIL PRICES, 12th December 1967

At 12th December 1967 the official retail prices index was 121.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 120.4 at 14th November and 118.3 at 13th December 1966.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and of eggs (largely seasonal), and higher charges for electricity.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 120.6 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 125.8 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 119.1 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of meat, eggs, bacon and some fresh fruit were mainly responsible for a rise of about 1½ per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by 2 per cent. to 120.6, compared with 118.2 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole was 120.1, compared with 118.2 in November.

Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished the index for the housing group rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 138.2, compared with 137.6 in November.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of increased charges for electricity the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than 2 per cent. to 132.4, compared with 130.0 in November.

Transport and vehicles

As a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and increases in road passenger fares in some areas the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 114.4, compared with 113.9 in November.

Other groups

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

"MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE"

With this issue, the GAZETTE will be increased in price to 6s. a copy (postage 7d.) and the annual subscription to £3 19s., including postage. This rise is due to increased production and distribution costs. The price of separate publication MONTHLY CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, which is published concurrently with the GAZETTE, will also be increased to 2s. 6d. a copy or 33s. a year from the January issue.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are;

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I FOOD:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	123
Meat and bacon	128
Fish	120
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	120
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	125
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	119
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	109
Other food	114
TOTAL (Food)	120.1
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	125.0
III TOBACCO	120.8
IV HOUSING	138.2
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	133
Other fuel and light	131
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	132.4
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	117
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	113
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	109.4
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	116
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	112
Children's clothing	111
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	116
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	112.0
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	106
Fares	133
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	114.4
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	138
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	104
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	114
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	115.1
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	122
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	134
TOTAL (Services)	128.0
ALL ITEMS	121.2

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 school-leavers, and shown separately.

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

The national and regional statistics of wholly 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 half-yearly 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 group, is in table 132.

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition)

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	December	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965	March	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	June	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	September	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
	December	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
1966	March	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
	June	23,301	1,673	24,974	253	25,227	417	25,644	16,651	8,993
	September	23,325	1,673	24,998	324	25,322	416	25,738	16,665	9,074
	December	23,016	1,673	24,689	467	25,156	419	25,575	16,619	8,956
1967	March	22,728	1,673	24,401	525	24,925	419	25,344	16,416	8,929
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
	December	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980
1966	March	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954
	June	23,280		24,953				25,664	16,658	9,005
	September	23,280		24,953				25,712	16,661	9,051
	December	23,029		24,702				25,573	16,588	8,985
1967	March	22,780		24,453				25,354	16,444	8,910

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain	
											Total	
Standard Regions												
1965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
	September	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
	December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
1966	March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
	September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325
December	7,957	609	1,289	2,312	1,419	2,073	2,977	1,290	2,123	957	23,016	
1967	March	7,861	600	1,278	2,270	1,407	2,061	2,924	1,265	2,108	945	22,728

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	533.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	11,375.9	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
1964 July	11,435.8	11,435.8	8,752.8	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	771.0	62.0
August	11,488.0	11,488.0	8,792.9	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	572.0	781.0	781.0	62.1
September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	781.6	61.9
October	11,572.2	11,572.2	8,866.3	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	781.2	61.7
November	11,599.2	11,599.2	8,886.5	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	782.5	61.7
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	782.3	61.6
1965 January	11,513.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	777.8	61.5
February	11,533.9	11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	779.2	61.4
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	776.5	61.3
April	11,513.9	11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	771.8	61.1
May	11,548.3	11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	771.2	60.9
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
July	11,553.8	11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	765.8	60.1
August	11,599.2	11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	767.1	60.3
September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	766.6	60.3
October	11,654.6	11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	765.7	60.3
November	11,659.5	11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	766.6	60.4
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	767.3	60.3
1966 January	11,553.7	11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	762.7	59.5
February	11,548.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	763.2	59.6
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	760.5	59.6
April	11,534.6	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	760.4	59.6
May	11,557.5	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	757.3	59.9
June	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
July§	11,539.7	11,539.7	8,876.6	572.8	829.1	527.0	618.6	2,305.9	198.8	846.1	593.6	755.0	755.0	59.0
August§	11,565.3	11,565.3	8,909.4	570.6	835.1	529.7	618.3	2,314.9	198.9	845.4	593.6	758.9	758.9	59.3
September§	23,325.0	11,533.7	8,897.7	568.8	823.2	527.4	619.9	2,324.5	200.0	846.7	591.6	755.0	755.0	58.5
October§	11,503.8	11,503.8	8,867.5	567.7	826.1	527.8	615.5	2,317.2	200.6	842.0	589.9	749.6	749.6	57.3
November§	11,440.4	11,440.4	8,813.2	567.2	825.0	525.4	611.3	2,309.5	201.5	825.4	585.1	742.9	742.9	57.3
December§	23,016.0	11,387.5	8,766.3	565.9	819.9	522.6	607.7	2,302.2	202.5	820.8	582.4	736.4	736.4	56.4
1967 January§	11,264.8	11,264.8	8,677.4	564.4	803.7	518.4	601.8	2,283.9	199.9	816.2	575.7	725.6	725.6	55.7
February§	11,216.5	11,216.5	8,630.2	563.3	797.1	517.5	598.1	2,273.6	199.9	813.7	571.1	717.8	717.8	55.2
March§	22,728.0	11,177.8	8,591.7	561.5	796.2	516.1	594.5	2,262.2	198.9	812.2	568.6	709.7	709.7	55.2
April§	11,159.7	11,159.7	8,574.1	560.1	795.6	514.4	591.4	2,253.6	199.0	810.2	567.6	705.8	705.8	55.3
May§	11,135.6	11,135.6	8,538.0	558.2	798.3	512.8	588.1	2,242.7	197.0	807.9	564.1	698.8	698.8	54.8
June§	11,094.4	11,094.4	8,498.0	555.1	802.0	511.8	584.9	2,229.7	194.8	804.6	560.1	693.2	693.2	54.4
July§	11,087.5	11,087.5	8,496.1	551.3	819.2	512.1	583.2	2,225.3	194.4	802.1	557.4	689.5	689.5	54.0
August§	11,109.6	11,109.6	8,505.9	548.7	821.4	513.9	582.9	2,229.0	193.4	799.8	557.4	689.6	689.6	54.2
September§	11,106.5	11,106.5	8,505.4	545.9	813.6	512.5	584.1	2,238.8	192.8	800.0	557.0	685.5	685.5	54.0
October§	11,078.0	11,078.0	8,501.5	541.8	816.1	510.7	581.9	2,240.8	192.9	799.2	556.6	683.6	683.6	53.5
November§	11,081.3	11,081.3	8,505.6	537.4	817.2	511.8	581.0	2,241.7	193.9	798.0	557.7	684.2	684.2	54.2

*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 National Insurance cards at mid-1967.
||The figures for Construction and Total Index of production have been revised for October 1967.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction||	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-month
546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0	June 1959
565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2	June 1960
569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6	June 1961
561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5	June 1962
542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0	June 1963
536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6	June(a) 1964
539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6	(b)‡ June 1965
531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	June 1966
524.4	348.2	290.6	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3	June 1966
537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2	1,637.7	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	July 1964
541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2	1,644.6	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	August 1964
546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6	1,644.6	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6				

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
July 15	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
August 12	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964 January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	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	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
June 15	321.9	1.4	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
1965 January 11	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	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966 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	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
September 12	340.2	1.4	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
1967 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
October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		2.1
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.6
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		1.8
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.6
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
July 15	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
August 12	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
September 9	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964 January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965 January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
April 12	256.4	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 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966 January 10	274.8	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								

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1
Monthly averages								
1963 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	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
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
1965 January 11	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
1966 January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967 January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
March 13	115.6	1.3	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
May 8	108.1	1.2	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.1
July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
September 11	107.6	1.2	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	..
July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	0.5	62.3	76.7	..
August 12	72.4	..	72.1	8.2	0.3	63.9	76.2	..
September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	0.1	63.6	74.8	..
October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	71.2	..
November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	68.0	..
December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964 January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..
May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..
June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965 January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966 January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3		..	
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4		..	
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5		..	
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1		..	
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2		..	
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3		..	
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7		..	
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4		..	
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6		..	
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6		..	
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6		..	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4		0.9	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		1.1	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9		1.7	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
	July 15	29.4	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
	August 12	33.8	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
	September 9	32.7	..	32.3	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
	October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2		2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9		2.4	
Monthly averages									
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	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	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	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.0	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.3
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.3
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	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
	October 9	33.1	2.4	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	3	

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE II

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	0.7	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.4	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
Monthly averages								
1963	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
1963	34.3	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
1963	41.8	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
1963	40.3	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
1963	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
1963	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
1963	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
1964	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
1964	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
1964	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
1964	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
1964	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
1964	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
1964	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	18.4	0.8
1964	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
1964	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
1964	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
1964	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
1965	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
1965	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
1965	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
1965	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
1965	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
1965	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
1965	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
1965	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
1965	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
1965	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
1965	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
1966	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
1966	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
1966	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.4	14.4	0.6
1966	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
1966	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
1966	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
1966	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
1966	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
1966	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
1966	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
1966	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	70.3	2.9	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.4
1967	68.0	2.8	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
1967	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.5
1967	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
1967	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.7
1967	50.5	2.1	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
1967	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
1967	57.7	2.4	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	1.9
1967	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
1967	60.3	2.5	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
1967	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	1.9
1967	55.3	2.3	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6
Monthly averages								
1963	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
1963	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
1963	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
1963	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
1963	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
1963	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
1963	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
1964	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
1964	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
1964	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
1964	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
1964	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
1964	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
1964	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
1964	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
1964	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
1964	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
1964	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
1965	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
1965	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
1965	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
1965	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
1965	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
1965	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
1965	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
1965	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
1965	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
1965	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
1965	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
1966	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
1966	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
1966	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
1966	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
1966	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
1966	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
1966	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
1966	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
1966	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
1966	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
1966	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
1967	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
1967	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
1967	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
1967	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
1967	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
1967	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
1967	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
1967	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.8
1967	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
1967	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
1967	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	..
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	..
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	35.1	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7
	July 15	33.3	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3
	August 12	38.0	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5
	September 9	36.0	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3
	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0
	April 10	44.7	2.1	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5
	July 10	38.4	1.8	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0
	August 14	45.0	2.1	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0
	October 9	46.8	2.2	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8
	November 13	49.5	2.3	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9
	December 11	51.4	2.4	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2
	July 15	79.0	2.6	76.5	2.0	2.5	74.6	83.0
	August 12	91.4	3.0	88.7	13.6	2.7	75.1	81.9
	September 9	89.6	3.0	82.5	8.5	7.0	74.0	79.5
	October 14	80.4	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2
	November 11	78.1	2.6	76.7	1.1	1.4	73.9	73.9
	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.0	57.0	56.8
1967	January 9	73.7	2.4	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4
	February 13	76.8	2.5	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6
	March 13	76.9	2.5	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0
	September 11	77.3	2.5	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0
	November 13	76.4	2.5	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8
	December 11	73.7	2.4	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
Monthly averages								
1963 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	1.3	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	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964 January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
March 16	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 11	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
1965 January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	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 11	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
1966 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 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967 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	52.4	3.9	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
June 12	48.7	3.6	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
October 9	55.2	4.1	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
November 13	56.6	4.2	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	3.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.6
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	94.8	4.2	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
July 15	94.5	4.3	92.6	5.3	1.9	87.3	97.3	4.4
August 12	94.9	4.3	92.8	5.2	2.1	87.6	96.5	4.4
September 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	3.3	1.7	86.5	95.2	4.3
October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4.2
November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4.0
December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964 January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.1
December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965 January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
March 8	73.8	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
July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	59.6	58.9	2.7
December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966 January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
November 14	78.1							

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.8
Monthly averages								
1963	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
June 10								
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
1964	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
January 13								
February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	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
1965	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
January 11								
February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
January 10								
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 11	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
1967	42.7	4.2	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.5
January 9								
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
October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
November 13	41.7	4.1	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	3.9
December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	3.9

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
	All								
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1965	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20	87
October									
November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89
December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22	88
1966	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89
January									
February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87
March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76
June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
January									
February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
1965	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88
July									
August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88
September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88
October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85
November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84
December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84
1966	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
January									
February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77
June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81
July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
January									
February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
July	543	282	161	107	15	37			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

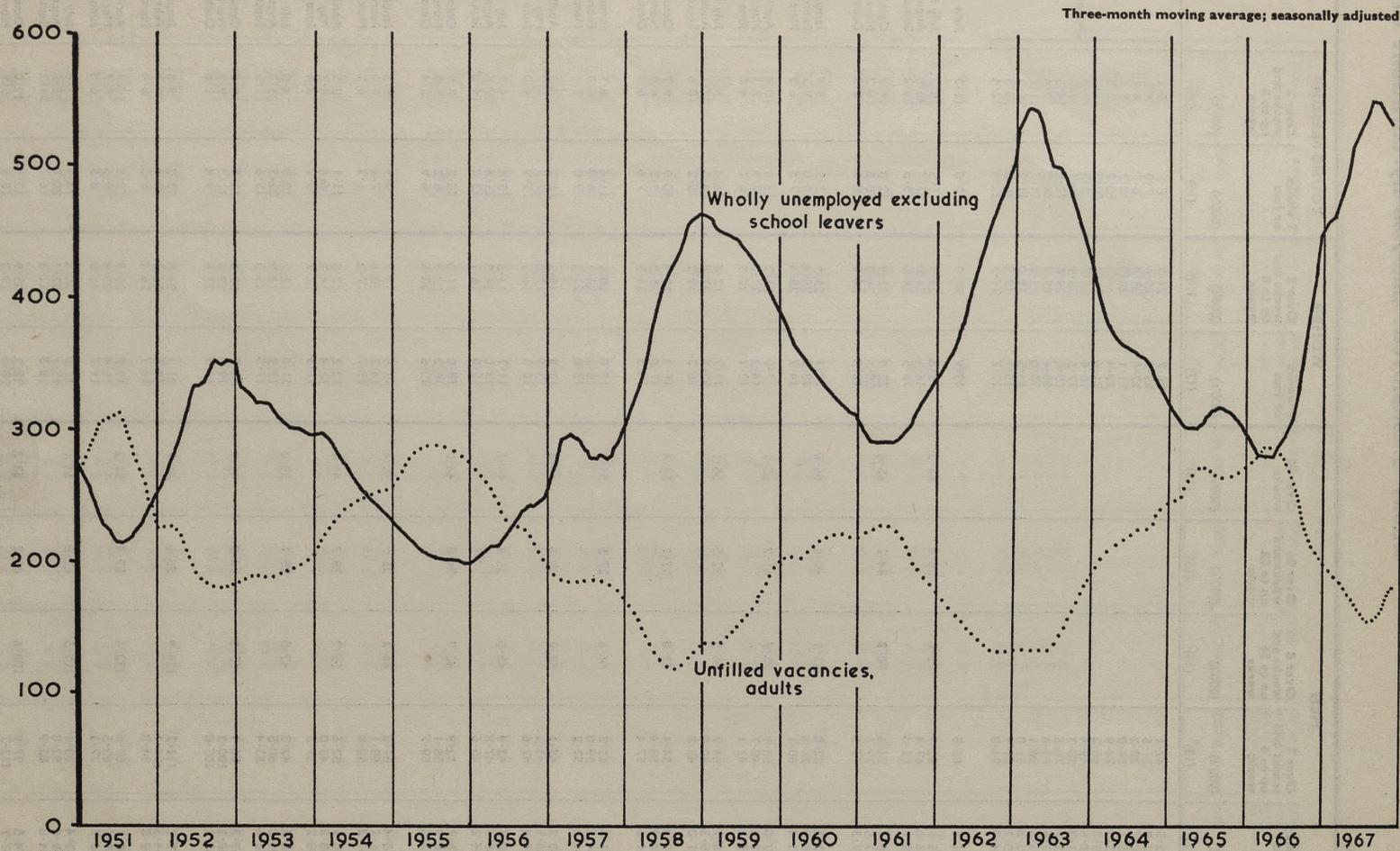
Year	MALES AND FEMALES									
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954	268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955	210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1963	June 10	454.4	63.9	14.1	42.5	9.4	62.3	13.7		
	July 15	430.2	76.4	17.8	44.7	10.4	51.6	12.0	112.2	72.2
	August 12	486.9	89.8	18.4	78.3	16.1	61.0	12.5		73.1
	September 9	462.0	86.7	18.8	48.9	10.6	71.7	15.5		
	October 14	453.8	91.9	20.2	54.6	12.0	66.2	14.6	105.6	58.4
	November 11	455.4	84.6	18.6	51.2	11.2	72.4	15.9		77.1
	December 9	444.1	72.0	16.2	47.5	10.7	66.9	15.1		
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8		76.9
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1		
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0		73.7
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3		
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4		65.2
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2		
	October 12	335.2	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5		63.2
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0		
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3		60.1
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0		
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1		56.7
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1		
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5
	August 9	314.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7		51.8
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9		
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8		51.1
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5		
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4		50.0
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6		
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3		47.3
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2		
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8		44.8
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3		
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6		48.0
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4		
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4		53.6
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8		
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3		58.8
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9		
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6		61.8
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2		
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2		72.3
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4		

Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
		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
		(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)
1954	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
1955	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
1963	June 10	320.7	41.3	65.6			13.9	27.9	8.8	11.3
	July 15	301.3	45.1	62.9	75.6	55.4	15.8	22.9	15.5	10.5
	August 12	306.0	46.0	67.4			16.1	24.0	27.7	48.0
	September 9	302.1	48.7	63.4			18.5	24.0	19.5	33.2
	October 14	310.5	56.1	74.3	70.3	44.2	22.9	31.9	12.8	14.7
	November 11	318.5	53.5	79.1			20.3	34.3	10.8	10.2
	December 9	317.2	47.3	75.5			16.0	30.2	8.6	8.7
1964	January 13	337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9
	February 10	321.3	48.8	74.8			18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1
	March 16	294.3	42.4	60.1			14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9
	April 13	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4
	May 11	254.0	39.6	48.7			14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3
	June 15	225.7	35.2	43.1			12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8
	July 13	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8
	August 10	225.1	39.3	50.0			13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1
	September 14	220.6	41.0	45.8			16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6
	October 12	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7
	November 9	238.1	44.9	58.4			17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8
	December 7	239.7	41.6	57.4			14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3
1965	January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7
	February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0			16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3
	March 8	244.8	41.2	52.2			13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4
	April 12	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5
	May 10	212.9	38.5	43.2			13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain

VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS			YOUNG PERSONS		
		Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted	Men Women			
1959	223	157		88 69	67		
1960	314	212		121 91	102		
1961	320	213		124 89	107		
1962	214	149		78 72	64		
1963	196	144		71 73	53		
1964	317	221		115 106	96		
1965	384	265		143 122	119		
1966	371	255		138 117	116		
1967	250	174		92 82	76		
Monthly averages							
1963	July 10	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	214	158	146	79	80	56
	October 9	215	160	160	81	79	55
	November 6	214	157	173	80	77	57
	December 4	213	155	181	79	76	58
1964	January 8	229	166	193	83	83	63
	February 5	250	178	198	90	88	73
	March 11	297	202	213	104	99	95
	April 8	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10	368	251	226	128	122	118
	July 8	380	250	222	128	123	130
	August 5	357	239	220	123	115	119
	September 9	335	239	226	125	114	96
	October 7	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2	311	222	248	120	102	89
1965	January 6	311	221	248	118	103	90
	February 3	326	229	250	124	105	96
	March 3	358	249	260	137	112	109
	April 7	408	274	271	149	125	133
	May 5	420	287	275	155	132	133
	June 9	449	302	277	162	140	147
	July 7	452	296	268	158	138	156
	August 4	422	282	263	153	129	139
	September 8	392	275	263	148	127	117
	October 6	373	265	265	144	122	107
	November 3	355	253	269	138	115	102
	December 1	347	246	273	135	111	100
1966	January 5	346	245	272	132	113	101
	February 9	373	260	281	141	120	113
	March 9	405	274	285	149	126	131
	April 13	432	289	286	155	134	143
	May 11	439	296	284	159	137	143
	June 8	450	300	275	161	139	150
	July 6	455	296	268	158	138	159
	August 3	410	273	255	148	126	137
	September 7	351	247	235	132	115	104
	October 5	301	217	217	117	100	84
	November 9	253	186	201	102	84	67
	December 7	234	173	200	97	76	61
1967	January 4	224	164	191	89	75	60
	February 8	236	168	188	91	76	68
	March 8	256	174	184	94	80	82
	April 5	258	178	174	96	82	81
	May 3	262	180	168	97	83	82
	June 7	281	187	162	98	89	95
	July 5	284	184	155	95	88	101
	August 9	256	174	155	91	83	82
	September 6	246	177	165	90	87	70
	October 4	241	176	176	91	85	66
	November 8	228	166	181	86	80	62
	December 6	224	163	190	85	78	60

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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME‡				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)			Average	Total (000's)	Average
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . . (a)	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . . (b)	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 . . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
September 17 . . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	69	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
November 19 . . .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
December 17 . . .	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	2.8	1,775	11
1967 January 14 . . .	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	2.7	1,807	11
February 18 . . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	2.7	1,738	11
March 13 . . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1.9	1,151	10½
April 18 . . .	1,899	32.8	15,731	8½	7	291	97	905	9½	104	1.8	1,196	11½
May 13 . . .	1,904	33.0	15,803	8½	5	214	100	929	9½	105	1.8	1,144	11
June 17 . . .	1,894	38.0	15,881	8½	6	257	86	761	9	92	1.6	1,017	11
July 15 . . .	1,840	32.0	15,823	8½	3	110	71	600	8½	73	1.3	710	9½
August 19 . . .	1,718	29.9	14,568	8½	5	190	72	651	9	77	1.3	841	11
September 16 . . .	1,866	32.5	15,800	8½	7	292	78	757	10	85	1.5	1,049	12½
October 14 . . .	1,939	33.7	16,412	8½	4	165	67	575	8½	71	1.2	740	10½
November 18 . . .	1,993	34.7	16,801	8½	2	83	61	529	8½	63	1.1	612	10

* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. From 1959 to 1961(a) they relate only to those establishments which rendered returns in the month concerned. From May 1961(b) onwards they are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns.

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

HOURS OF WORK
manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.7	103.5	104.5	102.7	103.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	103.6	102.5	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	101.4	99.9	101.2	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.2	100.3	98.8	99.0	100.4
1966	97.1	100.8	91.3	91.6	95.1	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6	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	80.6	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8
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		

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	Oct.	15 11	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	20 11	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	20 12	21 6	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	46.4	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	47.8	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.6
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 4.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 8.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	10 3.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	Oct.	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12	7 12
1963	April	8 1	8 5	8 13	8 18	9 15	8 2	8 0	8 7	8 2	8 0	8 0
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 16	8 18	9 19	8 10	8 13	8 13	8 11	8 9	8 9
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 7	10 15	8 12	8 17	8 17	8 14	8 11	8 11
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	10 10	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 13	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	10 3	9 17	11 3	9 5	9 3	9 7	9 7
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	3 10.5	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2	4 0.2
	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5

* Working full-time.

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

TABLE 122 (continued) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	Oct.	15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
1963	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 4	17 2	17 13	18 4	17 13	15 2	14 7	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	18 18
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1967	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	Oct.	46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
1963	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
1960	19 12 3	21 13 7	18 14 10	18 13 5	18 1 10	18 12 5	19 16 7	20 4 7	19 17 9	18 15 3	18 19 1
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3	20 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
Females											
1960	7 14 9	8 11 4	7 17 1	7 12 7	7 3 2	7 15 10	7 11 6	7 9 5	7 17 6	7 11 5	7 12 0
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered	No. covered	
											£ s. d.
Males											
1960	20 18 1	19 7 1	19 7 0	18 2 4	18 4 1	18 12 5	19 3 7	1,293,000	18 19 4	19 2 0	2,103,000
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1,331,000	19 17 3	20 0 9	2,165,000
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000
1965	26 18 10	26 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	24 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000
Females											
1960	8 12 2	7 14 10	7 16 7	9 0 3	7 10 4	10 6 9	7 19 5	618,000	11 15 4	10 3 0	1,452,000
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5	10 13 6	1,500,000
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11	11 6 11	1,529,000
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4	1,562,000
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	12 11 11	1,576,000
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	13 14 3	1,635,000
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11	1,705,000

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives 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

October	All employees	Males	Females	1959 = 100		
				1955	1956	1957
1955	79.2	..	..	
1956	85.0	..	..	
1957	90.9	..	..	
1958	93.9	..	..	
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1			
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6			
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5			
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9			
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5			
1965	141.3	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

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY†						ALL SALARIED EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	£ 11 13 4	94.4	311,000	£ 8 6 3	89.5	888,000	£ 16 4 10	91.3	808,000	£ 10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	£ 11 16 4	95.6	315,000	£ 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ 10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	£ 12 7 2	100.0	321,000	£ 9 5 8	100.0	913,000	£ 17 15 8	100.0	854,000	£ 11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	£ 13 2 3	106.1	333,000	£ 9 16 10	106.0	928,000	£ 18 18 2	106.3	876,000	£ 11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	£ 13 10 11	109.6	358,000	£ 10 7 2	111.6	953,000	£ 19 15 0	111.1	915,000	£ 12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	£ 14 2 5	114.3	370,000	£ 10 14 11	115.8	975,000	£ 21 1 1	118.4	943,000	£ 13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	£ 14 0 10	116.7	366,000	£ 11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	£ 22 6 5	125.5	972,000	£ 13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	£ 14 18 9	120.9	392,000	£ 11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	£ 23 6 7	131.2	992,000	£ 14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	£ 16 3 1	130.7	406,000	£ 12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	£ 25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	£ 15 13 11	141.7
1966	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. † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124, except manufacturing, construction, quarrying and water supply. Separate figures for 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.

Wage drift : percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year : United Kingdom

TABLE 126

		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	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955	April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
	October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 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: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

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

TABLE I27

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building 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.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	87.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	103.6	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November*	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	105.5	111.4	111.7	110.8	107.8	109.1	110.0	115.3

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

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

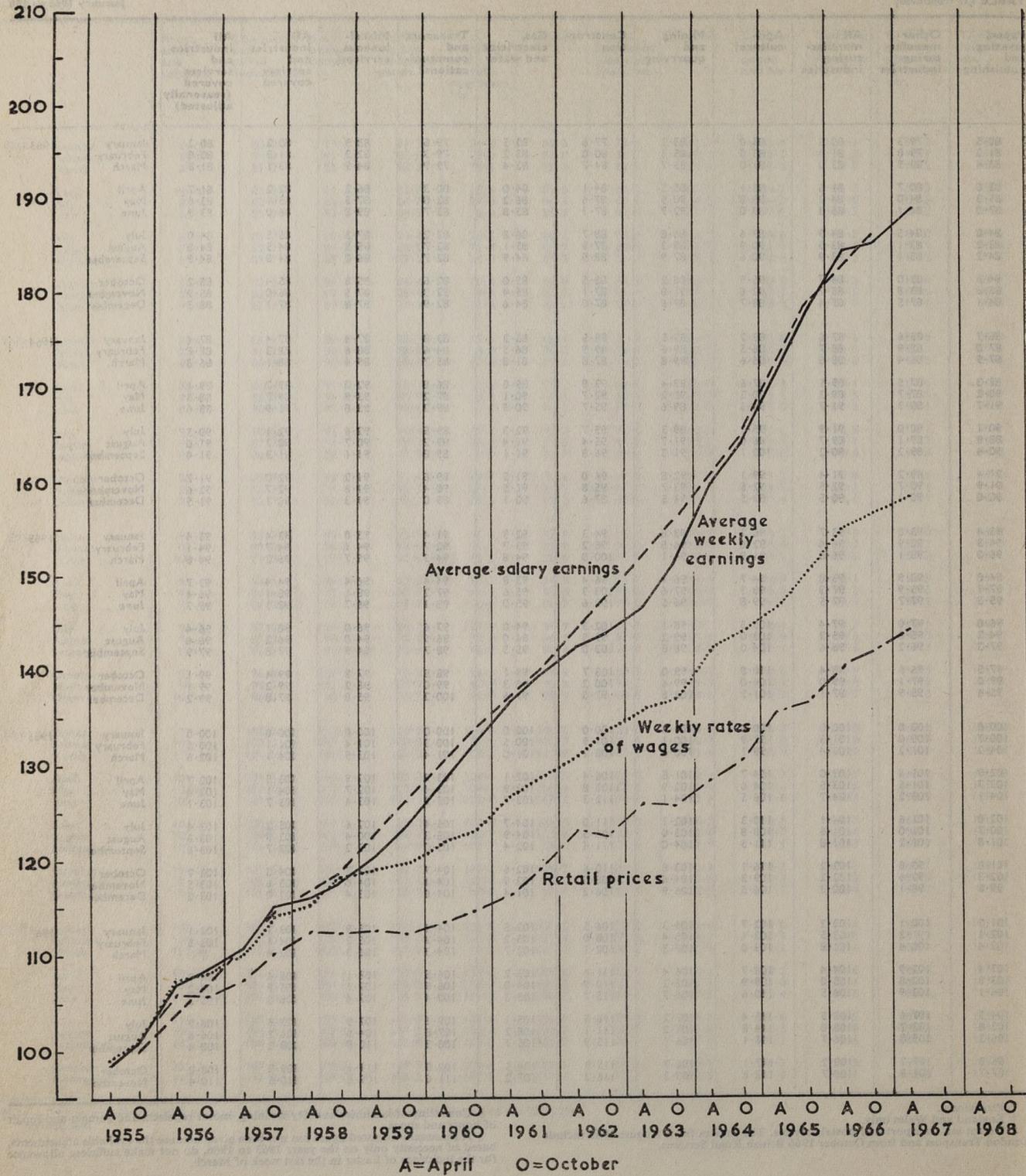
TABLE I27 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	81.3	81.3	80.8
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.8
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.7
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.6
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.9
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	84.0
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.8
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.9
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.2
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.9
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.3
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.8
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	86.8
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	89.1
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.5
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	91.0
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.4
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.7
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.6
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.5
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1						

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers) average salary earnings (1955-66); retail prices

Average 1955 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	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*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	109.4	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	458 1	110.0	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	114.7
Semi-skilled	109.8	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	389 11	108.4	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	96.7
Labourers	110.7	112.7	118.0	112.2	116.3	325 6	109.6	114.2	118.4	119.1	120.7	79.2
All timeworkers	109.7	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	415 6	109.2	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	103.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	110.7	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	476 6	110.8	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	128.2
Semi-skilled	109.7	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.1	424 5	110.3	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	114.6
Labourers	109.7	111.0	116.1	112.0	114.9	341 7	108.2	112.6	117.6	118.1	118.6	84.1
All payment-by-result workers	110.0	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	445 11	110.2	115.5	120.1	120.0	122.2	119.8
All skilled workers	110.0	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	466 8	110.4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	120.8
All semi-skilled workers	109.8	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	407 7	109.6	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	105.6
All labourers	110.6	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	329 4	109.4	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	80.4
All workers covered	109.9	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	429 9	110.1	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	110.8
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	120.9	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	445 9	112.7	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	104.8
Semi-skilled	119.6	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	363 10	111.2	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	82.0
Labourers	112.5	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	327 3	107.1	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	72.9
All timeworkers	119.4	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	396 8	112.1	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	91.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	120.2	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	481 2	113.7	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	120.6
Semi-skilled	116.1	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	373 6	111.6	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	88.1
Labourers	116.3	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	358 11	108.7	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	82.8
All payment-by-result workers	119.3	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	446 3	113.3	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	109.6
All skilled workers	120.3	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	474 5	113.3	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	117.5
All semi-skilled workers	117.0	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	371 2	111.7	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	86.6
All labourers	114.6	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	345 4	107.9	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	78.5
All workers covered	119.4	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	434 7	113.1	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	105.1
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	115.0	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	420 11	113.9	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	101.6
Craftsmen	115.9	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	468 1	114.1	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	112.5
All timeworkers	115.1	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	431 10	114.0	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	104.2
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	115.7	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	433 8	114.9	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	113.9
Craftsmen	112.5	120.7	120.4	114.2	122.0	487 8	111.7	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	123.7
All payment-by-result workers	114.8	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	444 4	113.9	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	115.8
All general workers	115.5	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	426 8	115.0	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	107.1
All craftsmen	114.5	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	475 11	113.3	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	117.0
All workers covered	115.1	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	437 4	114.4	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	109.2
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	109.7	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	403 8	109.8	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	98.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.9	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	470 11	112.3	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	110.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	114.6	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	406 1	108.4	116.0	115.4	112.8	113.3	89.5
Service workers	108.9	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	378 9	108.2	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	93.8
Labourers	109.7	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	340 7	109.6	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	81.3
All timeworkers	111.3	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	397 0	110.3	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	95.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	106.4	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	441 6	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	117.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.2	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	495 9	110.8	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	126.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.2	107.0	110.2	106.7	110.7	420 7	107.6	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	107.1
Service workers	107.6	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	413 1	104.8	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	105.3
Labourers	109.7	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	375 4	108.7	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	88.9
All payment-by-result workers	107.3	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	439 5	106.9	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	114.4
All process workers	107.1	108.2	112.1	109.2	111.3	437 7	107.0	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	115.6
All maintenance workers (skilled)	110.0	111.1	115.0	112.7	116.1	490 7	110.5	116.7	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.3
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	107.8	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	419 2	107.8	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	105.2
All service workers	108.3	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	401 0	106.3	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	101.2
All labourers	110.0	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	363 0	109.5	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	86.3
All workers covered	108.3	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	432 1	108.1	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	111.0

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	±100.0(44.6)	±100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	107.3	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	114.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	155.8	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	—	—	—	—
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1966 November	159.4	175.2	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 December	159.4	175.2	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 November	168.2	185.3	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.7	185.8	90.8	—	—	—	—

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.

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

TABLE 130 31st January 1956 = 100

	WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.4	170.2	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1966 November	153.2	158.7	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	174.2	181.7	169.9
1966 December	153.2	158.7	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	174.2	181.7	169.9
1967 January	154.2	159.7	166.3	155.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	169.5	175.4	182.8	171.0
1967 February	154.5	159.9	166.7	155.9	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.5	183.3	171.3
1967 March	155.1	160.2	167.3	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.9	183.9	171.9
1967 April	155.2	160.5	167.5	156.6	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	176.2	184.2	172.1
1967 May	156.0	161.8	168.6	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.1
1967 June	156.0	162.1	168.8	157.6	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	178.2	185.7	173.3
1967 July	159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
1967 August	159.3	165.6	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.1
1967 September	160.2	166.2	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	182.9	189.8	178.1
1967 October	161.1	166.5	173.3	162.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.4	183.2	190.9	178.9
1967 November	161.8	166.9	173.9	163.2	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.3	183.7	191.6	179.7
1967 December	162.3	167.1	174.7	163.6	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	183.9	192.5	180.2
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.3)	(44.2)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	136.0	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	95.0	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.5	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.7	184.6	171.6
1966 November	149.4	157.9	163.1	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1966 December	149.4	157.9	163.1	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1967 January	151.3	159.6	164.7	153.3	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.8	175.5	181.1	168.2
1967 February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.9	175.5	181.2	168.3
1967 March	151.5	159.7	165.1	153.5	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.2	175.7	181.5	168.5
1967 April	151.6	159.7	165.2	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
1967 May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
1967 June	151.7	160.0	165.4	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.8	91.0	166.4	176.4	182.1	168.9
1967 July	155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
1967 August	156.0	164.1	169.6	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
1967 September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
1967 October	156.7	164.6	170.3	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.5	181.9	187.9	174.9
1967 November	156.9	164.8	170.4	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.1	188.0	175.1
1967 December	157.3	164.9	170.7	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.1	182.2	188.4	175.4

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

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	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.
Weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1966 December	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	160	162
1967 January	159	154	158	150	152	146	148	160	162
February	163	155	158	150	152	146	148	160	162
March	163	155	158	150	152	146	148	161	164
April	163	155	158	150	152	146	148	161	165
May	163	155	158	150	152	147	148	161	165
June	163	155	158	150	152	147	148	161	165
July	163	155	161	150	158	149	150	161	166
August	163	155	161	151	158	149	150	161	166
September	164	155	164	151	158	149	150	162	166
October	164	161	164	156	158	149	154	162	166
November	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	168
December	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	168
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	94.5	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1966 December	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1967 January	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	90.6	92.7
February	93.4	93.9	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	90.5	92.1
March	93.4	93.9	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	90.5	92.1
April	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	90.5	91.7
May	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	91.6	92.1	90.5	91.7
June	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	91.4	92.1	90.5	91.7
July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
December	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
Hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	116	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	172	174	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1966 December	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	177	175
1967 January	170	164	178	163	166	159	161	177	175
February	174	165	178	163	166	159	161	177	178
March	174	165	178	163	167	159	161	178	178
April	174	165	178	163	167	159	161	178	180
May	174	165	178	163	167	160	161	178	180
June	174	165	178	163	167	161	161	178	180
July	174	165	181	164	174	164	167	178	182
August	174	165	184	164	174	164	167	178	183
September	176	165	184	165	174	164	167	178	183
October	176	172	184	170	174	164	171	178	183
November	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185
December	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185

* 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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	170	161
1966 December	158	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
1967 January	158	160	152	155	167	160	162	159
February	158	160	152	155	167	160	162	159
March	158	160	152	156	167	162	167	159
April	158	160	152	156	167	162	167	159
May	158	160	152	161	167	162	164	159
June	158	160	153	161	167	162	164	160
July	160	160	157	164	171	164	166	171
August	161	160	158	164	171	164	168	161
September	161	160	158	164	171	169	177	161
October	161	165	158	164	171	169	177	161
November	161	165	158	170	171	169	177	163
December	163	167	158	170	171	169	177	170
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4
1962	98.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	96.9	99.5	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0
1967	90.9	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9
1966 December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
1967 January	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.2	88.8
February	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.2	88.8
March	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.2	88.8
April	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.2	88.8
May	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
June	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
July	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
August	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
September	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
Hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	144	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	159	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	168	156
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
17th JANUARY 1956=100							
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956 } 1957 } 1958 } 1959 } 1960 } 1961 } Monthly averages	102.0 105.8 109.0 109.6 110.7 114.5	102.2 104.9 107.1 108.2 107.4 109.1	104.9 106.6 115.1 110.0 108.1 114.1	99.0 91.7 90.7 105.1 100.9 96.8	101.6 107.0 107.3 108.2 108.6 109.5	102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5	101.3 104.3 105.8 100.0 98.2 102.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2
16th JANUARY 1962=100							
Weights 1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	64
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194	689	65
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67
1967	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67
17th January 1956=100							
1962 } 1963 } 1964 } 1965 } 1966 } 1967 } Monthly averages	119.3 101.6 103.6 107.0 112.1 116.5 119.4	102.3 104.8 107.8 111.6 115.6 118.5	102.6 107.6 101.4 107.5 114.7 119.4	101.2 107.6 116.5 118.0 121.6 123.1	102.4 104.2 109.0 112.3 115.0 117.5	101.2 103.1 106.6 112.3 116.9 119.8	100.3 102.3 107.9 117.1 121.7 125.3
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.0
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	103.6	101.5	100.3
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	101.9	100.6
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9
April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0
July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0
October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2
April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5
July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2
October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9
February 16	109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3	111.8
March 16	109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6	111.3
April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7
May 18	112.4	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.0	112.6	119.0
June 15	112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	112.8	119.1
July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0
August 17	112.9	112.1	108.3	118.2	112.6	113.2	119.0
September 14	113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	112.6	113.6	119.0
October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1
November 16	113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	114.3	119.0
December 14	114.1	113.3	112.8	119.1	112.5	114.4	119.0
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0
February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0
March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0
May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0
June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.0
August 16	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1
September 20	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7
October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6
November 15	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5
December 13	118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	125.2
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4
February 21	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4
March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3
April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4
May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4
June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4
July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4
August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4
September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4
October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3
November 14	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2
December 12	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0

* 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).

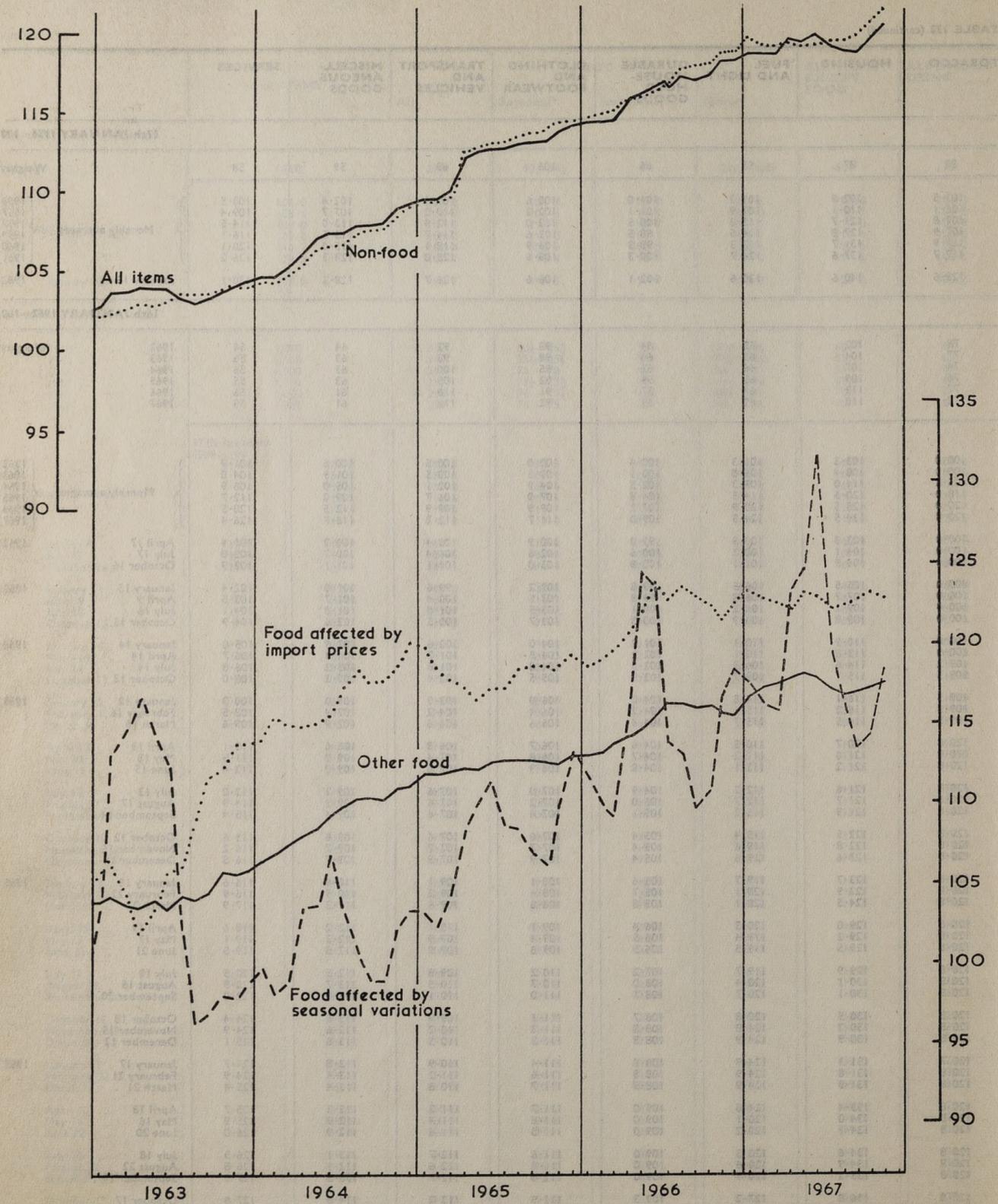
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

TOBACCO	HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSE-HOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	17th JANUARY 1956=100	
								Weights	
80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		
103.5 106.1 107.8 107.9 111.9 117.7	102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6	101.3 107.9 113.3 114.5 117.3 124.7	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	102.1 110.2 112.9 114.7 118.1 123.0	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3	103.5 109.4 114.5 116.1 120.1 126.2	Monthly averages	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	January 16	1962
16th JANUARY 1962=100									
79 77 74 76 77 72	102 104 107 109 113 118	62 63 66 65 64 62	64 64 62 59 57 59	98 98 95 92 91 92	92 93 100 105 116 118	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Weights
100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8 120.8	103.3 108.4 114.0 120.5 128.5 134.5	101.3 106.0 109.3 114.5 120.9 124.3	100.4 100.1 102.3 104.8 107.2 109.0	102.0 103.5 104.9 103.2 103.7	100.5 101.9 102.1 106.7 109.9 112.2	100.6 101.9 105.0 109.0 112.5 113.7	101.9 104.0 106.9 112.7 120.5 126.4	Monthly averages	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967
100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	103.3 104.1 104.9	100.8 100.2 101.1	99.8 100.6 100.8	100.9 102.6 103.0	100.4 101.4 101.1	100.2 100.7 101.1	101.4 102.0 102.9	April 17 July 17 October 16	1962
100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	105.5 107.7 109.1 109.8	106.5 106.8 104.2 104.9	99.8 99.8 100.1 100.3	103.2 103.5 103.5 103.7	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5	101.0 101.7 101.8 102.6	102.4 103.5 104.1 104.9	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	1963
100.0 100.0 109.5 109.5 109.5	110.9 113.8 114.6 115.7	110.1 110.1 106.5 109.7	101.2 102.2 102.5 102.9	104.0 104.5 104.8 105.5	100.6 101.7 101.8 102.4	102.9 104.4 105.2 105.3	105.0 106.7 106.8 108.0	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	1964
120.8 120.8 120.8	116.1 116.2 116.5	114.8 115.1 115.7	104.0 104.2 104.4	106.0 106.4 106.6	103.9 104.2 104.6	109.0 107.4 107.9	108.3 108.5 109.6	January 12 February 16 March 16	1965
120.8 120.8 120.8	120.7 121.0 121.2	110.5 111.2 112.1	104.6 104.7 104.8	106.7 106.8 106.9	106.8 107.4 107.6	108.6 109.0 109.0	110.1 111.9 112.4	April 13 May 18 June 15	
120.8 120.8 120.8	121.6 121.7 121.9	112.2 112.7 115.2	104.9 105.0 105.1	107.0 107.2 107.4	107.6 107.6 107.6	109.2 109.3 109.4	113.0 114.9 115.4	July 13 August 17 September 14	
120.8 120.8 120.8	122.5 122.8 123.6	115.4 119.6 119.6	105.4 105.4 105.4	107.6 107.7 107.9	107.6 107.7 107.8	109.6 109.7 109.7	115.6 116.2 116.5	October 12 November 16 December 14	
120.8 120.8 120.8	123.7 123.9 124.5	119.7 120.1 120.1	105.6 105.7 105.8	108.1 108.4 108.8	109.1 109.2 109.6	110.6 110.9 111.3	116.6 116.9 117.9	January 18 February 22 March 22	1966
120.8 120.8 120.8	129.0 129.2 129.5	120.3 119.4 119.5	106.4 106.5 106.5	109.1 109.4 109.6	110.1 109.9 109.9	112.2 112.3 112.3	118.6 119.1 119.5	April 19 May 17 June 21	
120.8 120.8 120.8	129.9 130.1 130.1	119.7 120.4 120.7	107.2 108.0 108.1	109.2 109.8 110.2	110.7 110.5 110.1	112.5 113.7 113.9	120.5 120.9 122.0	July 19 August 16 September 20	
120.8 120.8 120.8	130.5 130.7 130.9	120.8 124.8 124.9	108.7 108.8 108.8	111.1 111.3 111.3	109.9 110.2 110.5	113.6 113.6 113.6	124.4 124.9 125.1	October 18 November 15 December 13	
120.7 120.8 120.8	131.3 131.8 131.8	124.9 124.9 124.9	108.8 108.9 108.9	111.4 111.6 111.7	110.9 111.2 110.8	113.8 113.4 113.4	124.7 124.9 125.4	January 17 February 21 March 21	1967
120.8 120.8 120.8	133.4 134.0 134.1	124.8 120.1 120.2	109.0 109.0 109.0	111.7 111.6 111.5	111.2 111.4 111.4	113.3 112.9 112.9	125.7 125.9 126.0	April 18 May 16 June 20	
120.8 120.8 120.8	134.6 134.9 135.2	120.3 120.6 120.9	109.0 109.0 109.0	111.6 111.8 112.0	112.7 112.6 112.7	113.1 113.1 113.5	126.3 126.8 127.0	July 18 August 22 September 19	
120.8 120.8 120.8	136.8 137.6 138.2	127.2 130.0 132.4	109.3 109.3 109.4	111.9 112.0 112.0	113.2 113.9 114.4	114.6 114.9 115.1	127.6 127.9 128.0	October 17 November 14 December 12	

Index of Retail Prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	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, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	(000's) 659	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	1,112	669	23	71	(000's) 71	(000's) 219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	110	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,085	2,102	722	724	2,764	108	1,422	30	201	800	202
1963	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
November	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
January	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
February	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
March	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
April	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
May	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
June	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
July	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
August	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
September	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
October	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
November	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
December	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
1965	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
January	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
February	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
March	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
April	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
May	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
June	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
July	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
August	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
September	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
October	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
November	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
December	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
1966	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
January	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
February	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
March	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
April	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
May	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
June	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
July	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
August	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
September	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
October	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
November	199	233	47	52	171	8	131	1	12	7	12
December	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
1967	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
January	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
February	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
March	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
April	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
May	176	215	100	109	358	7	199	1	11	132	7
June	238	273	76	103	584	8	199	1	13	321	42
July	197	249	51	69	337	2	137	2	18	159	19
August	75	117	28	35	114	1	33	1	4	65	8
September											
October											
November											
December											

* 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.
 || 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

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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