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# In place of strife: A policy for industrial relations

The immediate setting up of an independent Commission on Industrial Relations and a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill are among the major actions and policies which the Government proposes to strengthen and improve industrial relations and which were outlined in a White Paper published recently (IN PLACE OF STRIFE: A POLICY FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: Cmnd 3888: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net).

The White Paper follows the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under the chairmanship of Lord Donovan, whose report, published in June last year (see this GAZETTE, June, 1968, page 460) it says "contains the essential material to enable both the Government and the country to decide what changes are needed for the 1970's".

#### Joint effort

The proposals are intended to retain the best aspects of the traditional industrial relations system, its freedom, flexibility and general good sense of reasonable compromise, while "at the same time enabling us to grapple with what is wrong. They are designed to build on the initiatives already being taken by management and unions to reinforce, not weaken their responsibility. They are an opportunity and a challenge. The Government proposes a joint effort with all those involved to remake and improve the relationship of people at work."

There are, says the White Paper, necessarily conflicts of interest in industry. The objective of our industrial relations system should be to direct the forces which produce conflict towards constructive ends. The present system fails to prevent injustice, disruption of work and inefficient use of manpower, and until action is taken to remedy the defects conflict in British industry will often be damaging and anti-social.

#### Active Government support

The Government is convinced that its proposals in the White Paper are justified on two main grounds. First, they will help to contain the destructive expression of industrial conflict, and to encourage a more equitable, ordered and efficient system of industrial relations which will benefit both those involved and the community at large. Second, they are based on the belief that the efforts of employers, unions and employees to reform collective bargaining need the active support and intervention of the Government.

The State has always been involved in the process of industrial relations, and the need for such intervention and involvement, in association with both sides of industry, is now admitted by almost everyone, and the answer to the form it should take is to be found in an analysis of the present state of industrial relations in Britain. The report of the royal commission shows that at its best the system works well, and that many criticisms which have been made of it are largely unjustified.

Nevertheless, the present system has serious deficiencies. First, imperfect competition in many industries and the market power exercised by many firms enable unions and employers to combine to exploit their market power at the expense of the other members of the community. Second, the growing interdependence of modern industry means that the use of the strike weapon in certain circumstances can inflict disproportionate harm on the rest of society. Finally, our organised system of collective bargaining has not got to grips with a number of economic and social problems. As the royal commission indicated, it has often failed to provide for effective and acceptable collective bargaining arrangements covering matters of common concern to employees and employers. Little has been done to reform outdated and generally condemned procedural agreements.

#### Four objectives

To remedy the defects in the existing system requires policies to secure four objectives—the reform of collective bargaining: the extension of the role and rights of trade unions: new aids to those who are involved in collective bargaining: new safeguards for the community and the individual.

Collective bargaining, if conducted efficiently between management and trade unions, represents the best method so far devised of advancing industrial democracy in the interests of both employers and employees, but even where it is well developed it has many defects. Often there is a marked difference between the formal collective bargaining system and what actually happens. The increasing concentration on "informality" and the network of shop floor arrangements which arise from it, create serious problems.

In too many cases procedural machinery is still seriously inadequate, and the lack of comprehensive, mutually agreed procedures encourages arbitrary behaviour by managements. Indeed, many "wildcat" strikes which cause so much concern today are the result of management's mistaken belief that it has the right to impose changes on its workpeople without full and adequate consultation, and then invite them to go through "procedure" afterwards. This is to show a complete misunderstanding of what good procedures JANUARY 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 5

should be designed to do, namely to secure co-operation of employees through their representatives in the changes that affect their working lives. Until this approach is adopted there can be no fundamental solution to the problem of unofficial strikes.

There is, therefore, need for the reform of collective bargaining, both where industry-wide bargaining has become remote from the major issues, and where it still determines actual pay and conditions. The major responsibility for solving the problem lies with management. The intiative must lie with employers, for they are best placed to set in train the detailed study of existing systems and their defects and to make the right kind of positive approaches to trade unions. The best way forward will often be the negotiation of formal, comprehensive and authoritative company or factory agreements.

#### **Essential re-appraisals**

The Government welcomes the readiness expressed by the CBI and TUC to ask employers' associations and trade unions to examine the situation industry by industry, and to ask management in consultation with the unions to review industrial relations in their undertakings. Such re-appraisals are essential if the defects of collective bargaining are to be remedied, and the Government will follow closely the progress of these reviews.

The views of the royal commission about the principles which should inform a satisfactory set of agreements are broadly accepted by the Government. So far as possible, agreements should be clear and precise, should assist the negotiation of pay structures that are comprehensive, fair and conducive to efficiency, and should also provide a link between pay and the improvement of performance or results within the individual plant or company. Their introduction will often provide a suitable opportunity for negotiations over restrictive practices. Employers should also develop and discuss with representatives of employees clear policies on such matters as recruitment, promotion and training.

#### **Commission on Industrial Relations**

The Government, too, through the work of the Department of Employment and Productivity, shares the responsibility of bringing about the necessary changes in our system of industrial relations. This has caused it to expand and extend its existing arrangements for conciliation and to create a Manpower and Productivity Service. But, as the Donovan report pointed out, and as the CBI and TUC both recognise, there remains a major gap in the public apparatus for change. There is no institution primarily concerned with the reform of collective bargaining, and that is why the Government proposes to establish a Commission on Industrial Relations.

The relationship between the DEP and the CIR will be close and continuous. The commission will, however, be independent, and free to form its own views on the questions with which it deals. It will work on references from the Secretary of State to whom it will report, and its recommendations will be followed up by the department's Manpower and Productivity Service. In these respects, its relationship with the department will be similar to that of the National Board for Prices and Incomes. But it is needed to do a different job, and its method of operation, and, therefore, its relationships with both sides of industry, will be different from those of the board.

The CIR will be concerned with ways of improving and extending procedural arrangements, and will also be required to tackle other problems that are not the responsibility of any public agency, so that its work will represent a novel extension of public involvement in industrial relations in this country. It will be authorised to obtain such information as is necessary for its work, but unlike the NBPI will not have the responsibility for applying prices and incomes criteria to particular disputes or settlements, nor will it be directly concerned to secure improvements in productivity.

#### Tasks for new body

Among the tasks it will tackle will include investigation of trade union demands for recognition, encouragement of reforms in trade union structure and services, examination of cases where companies or trade unions report failure to negotiate satisfactory agreements, and reporting on other questions relating to its responsibilities. It will also be asked to advise the Secretary of State from time to time on the reform of the industrial relations system.

The Government does not propose to give the CIR any legal sanctions, apart from the authority to obtain information. It will look on the commission as a disseminator of good practice and a focus for reform by example. It expects that the work of the commission will help to bring about a general move towards the reform and re-structuring of collective bargaining arrangements. The commission will have a full-time chairman and several full-time or part-time members with relevant experience. It will initially be established as a royal commission to enable it to begin its work without delay. Provision to put it on a statutory basis will be included in an Industrial Relations Bill which the Government intends to present to Parliament as soon as possible.

#### **Registration of agreements**

The Government will also set up a register of collective agreements which will be kept by the Department of Employment and Productivity, and which will enable the department and the CIR to obtain information they need to carry out the policies set out in the White Paper. Registration will at first be voluntary, and consultations about its scope are in progress with the CBI, TUC and nationalised industries. Later it will become statutory. Voluntary registration will include procedures for the determination of terms and conditions of employment: procedures for the settlement of grievances and disputes: arrangements for consultation about matters not covered by negotiation.

All companies and other undertakings employing more than 5,000 employees will be invited by the Government shortly to register their procedures agreements and arrangements with the Department of

Employment and Productivity, or to inform the department of the absence of such agreements or arrangements. In appropriate cases the department will also ask smaller firms to give information about procedure agreements and arrangements. The scope of the eventual statuory requirement to register, and within it the subjects for registration, will be decided in consultation with industry in the light of experience of the voluntary system. The department's Manpower and Productivity Service will use the registered agreements to ascertain where improvements are most needed, and where advice will be most helpful and will take appropriate follow-up action.

#### Collective agreements and the law

At present an individual employer and trade union can, if they so decide, make a collective agreement between them legally binding. However, as many employers' associations fall within the legal definition of a trade union, collective agreements between them and trade unions are subject to section 4(4) of the Trade Union Act 1871, which—for other reasons—precludes the direct legal inforcement of agreements between trade unions. Agreements between trade unions and employers' associations, therefore, cannot be made directly legally enforceable, even if the parties should want this.

It has been suggested that the Government should make all collective agreements legally binding whatever the wishes of the parties. The Government rejects this view. It believes that such a step could hinder, not help, the development of a more ordered system of collective bargaining. Moreover, to attempt to give legal force to agreements that were never designed for that purpose is not realistic, for most of them are not in an enforceable form, and, even if they were, employers would not enforce them.

It had also been proposed that not only should collective agreements be made legally enforceable against the wishes of the parties, but that the Government or a public agency should assume responsibility for initiating proceedings in the courts against those striking in breach of agreement. This, says the White Paper, is equally unacceptable.

#### **Modification** proposed

To ensure that there is no legal impediment to the observance of collective agreements negotiated between employers' associations and trade unions freely decided on by the two parties, the Government will propose in the Industrial Relations Bill to modify section 4(4) of the 1871 Act so that agreements between trade unions and employers' associations will be put in the same position as those between trade unions and individual employers, and that agreements could be made legally binding only by an express written provision in the agreement.

The Government proposes to go beyond the recommendations of the royal commission by including in its Bill a provision to enable trade unions to have from employers certain sorts of information that are needed for negotiations. It will have detailed discussions on this proposal, and will give full consideration to the safeguards needed to protect firms' commercial interests. It will also discuss experiments on how workers' representatives can be appointed to boards of undertakings, and any changes in the law these consultations show to be desirable will be included in the Bill.

#### Wider negotiation

The abolition of customs and practices which restrict the effective use of resources requires negotiations initiated by employers. This is often best achieved in the context of wider negotiations aimed at producing a comprehensive agreement, since such an agreement can include alternative provisions for such matters as minimum earnings and job security, which are equally acceptable to the employees and more compatible with increasing efficiency. The overhaul of the collective bargaining system will facilitate such agreements, and will thus help to raise productivity. The Government agrees with the majority of the royal commission that penal powers would be of no value here.

On the question of increasing the supply of many kinds of skilled employees which is essential to the development of the economy, the White Paper states that the Government attaches great importance to the review of dilution agreements to ensure that they do not impede the acceptance of adults trained to the skilled level, including government training centre trainees. It has welcomed the recent statement by the Central Training Council on the urgent need to develop new attitudes to training for skilled work (see this GAZETTE, October 1968, page 835), and is discussing with the TUC and CBI the best way of making progress on the problem of adult trainees. It will be open to the Secretary of State in consultation with the CTC to seek the advice of the CIR on the industrial relations aspects of training problems, including dilution agreements.

#### Extension of collective bargaining

Noting that the proportion of the total labour force belonging to trade unions has declined in recent years, the White Paper says that the Government will encourage and help the extension of collective bargaining, and intends to take steps to remove unjustifiable obstacles to the growth of collective bargaining based on strong and independent trade unions. The Industrial Relations Bill will lay down the principle that no employer has the right to prevent an employee from belonging to a trade union. This principle will become a part of all contracts of employment, and the Bill will provide that any stipulation to the contrary should be void in law. The Bill will further provide that no Friendly Society should have a rule debarring trade unionists from membership. Employees will also be given a remedy if they are dismissed because of trade union membership.

#### **Recognition disputes**

Dealing with disputes about recognition of trade unions by employers, the White Paper says these are of two kinds—(a) where an employer refuses to recognise any union and (b) where he bargains with some unions but excludes others. They may also arise where an employer recognises but will not negotiate with a union. In all these cases the CIR will be empowered to investigate, and if thought desirable to hold a secret ballot. The Government expects that in cases of refusal to recognise any union, employers will agree to accept an independent and unbiased recommendation by the CIR in favour of recognition. It proposes to include in the Bill, however, that where, despite such a recommendation, an employer refuses recognition, the Secretary of State should be empowered by Order to require him to recognise and negotiate with the union. If he does not, the union will be able unilaterally to take him to arbitration before the Industrial Court, whose award will be legally binding. The Bill will also propose that where, because of an employer's refusal to negotiate, the unions cannot get substantive claims properly considered, the Secretary of State should be able to make an Order by which the union could unilaterally take the employer to legally binding arbitration before the Industrial Court.

#### **Inter-union conflicts**

Inter-union conflicts which stem from multi-unionism are primarily for the TUC to try to resolve, and the Government looks to it to strengthen its procedures for this purpose. Only if it is unable to persuade the parties within a reasonable time to agree on a solution will the matter be referred to the CIR, which will often only be able to produce a durable solution if its recommendations exclude one or more unions from recognition. If in the last resort such a recommendation is not accepted, the Bill will propose a power for the Secretary of State, where necessary, to give effect by Order to the CIR's recommendation. The employer will be liable to financial penalty if he refuses to recognise the union or unions which the commission has recommended should be recognised, or recognises one against which it has recommended. A union using coercive action to obstruct the implementation of the commission's recommendation would also be liable to a financial penalty.

The proposal for examination of inter-union disputes by the TUC and CIR and a reserve power in the last resort, is far more realistic than the suggestion that interunion disputes should be tackled by amending the legal definition of a "trade dispute" to exclude disputes between "workmen and workmen".

#### **Industrial Board**

A new Industrial Board will be responsible for dealing with these cases, as well as those arising from the "conciliation pause", ballots, registration and complaints against trade unions by individuals, which are mentioned later. The board will sit in panels, the members being drawn from the employees' and employers' panels of the Industrial Court, under the chairmanship of the president of the court, or one of its legal members. The panel's precise composition will depend on the nature of the case. The board will have power to impose financial penalties which will be recoverable only in the appropriate county court by attachment of earnings and other civil remedies for collection of debts, and procedures with similar effect will apply in Scotland. There will be no liability to imprisonment in default of payment or for failure to obey an Order.

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The reforms proposed in the White Paper will, it says, increase the needs for further bargaining aids, particularly in trade union development and industrial relations training. Many employers' associations will in future find that their main work lies in assisting members to develop collective bargaining machinery and to improve industrial relations, and associations should review the adequacy of their service to meet such needs. The Government will consider these questions with the CBI, and, when making general references to the CIR about an industry or part of it, will ask the CIR to consider any changes needed in employers' associations.

#### Trade union role

To take their full part in a reformed and extended system of collective bargaining, trade unions themselves need to be reformed and extended. The initiation and encouragement of trade union reform are in the first place, as the royal commission said, the responsibility of individual trade unions. The Government looks to their executives to take urgent action. A major role could be played by the TUC, which should take primary responsibility for resolving disputes between member unions, and urging on them some of the royal commission's proposals.

But the Donovan report does not go far enough in its recommendations for modernising the trade union movement. The Industrial Relations Bill will, therefore, provide for grants and loans to be made available to trade unions by the CIR on the advice of a committee of independent and trade union members of the commission. The Bill will define the purposes for which assistance can be provided. The Government will have further consultations with the TUC on the details of this radical scheme, and hopes that unions generally will share its belief that such help will contribute to greater trade union effectiveness without compromising trade union independence.

#### Help for training

A reform of the collective bargaining system will make it even more necessary than it is now that trade union officers at all levels should be well trained. A Trade Union Development Scheme will be able to help with the cost of new courses provided by the TUC and the unions, and the Government will consider whether additional help should be given from public funds for courses provided by other bodies, and will discuss with industrial training boards how best their help can be developed. On the management side there is an equally urgent need for training in the techniques of industrial and human relations, and the Government is considering urgently ways of improving the situation, including the possibility of grants to encourage more training in industrial relations.

#### New safeguards

Strikes, the White Paper states, are inevitable in a system of free collective bargaining. But many strikes in contemporary Britain are avoidable. No Government

concerned with the advancement and prosperity of the country can afford to neglect any reasonable and practical proposal for reducing their incidence and effect. The fundamental solution lies in re-structuring of the present disordered and defective system of collective bargaining, the reform of which will remove many of the causes of strikes. The need to reduce the number of strikes through improved procedures will be an important element in the approach of the CIR, and other proposals in the White Paper will provide alternative remedies for matters which at present give rise to a large number of strikes.

In addition, the Government proposes new developments which will enable it to deploy its services more effectively and ensure that conciliation is given every chance to work before there is resort to harmful conflict. But the reforms it intends to initiate and encourage will inevitably take some time. Effective procedures cannot be introduced everywhere overnight, nor attitudes be changed quickly. Moreover, as the Donovan report recognised, even where procedures have been reformed there will still be cases of strikes in breach of them. As action of this kind can cause serious damage, not only to workers in the same firm and elsewhere, but to the country's economic development, the question whether measures can and should be taken to deal with it has to be faced.

#### **Reducing unofficial strikes**

A majority of the royal commission recommended that to reduce the number of unofficial strikes the protection given by section 3 of the Trades Disputes Act 1906 and the Trades Disputes Act 1965 in relation to the inducement of breach of a contract of employment should be limited to registered trade unions, and those acting on their behalf. The implementation of this recommendation would mean that unofficial strike leaders could be sued by employers for inducing strikers to break their contracts. The Government does not believe that this would lead to an improvement.

First, the great majority of employers would probably not be prepared to sue unofficial strike leaders. Second. unions could declare strikes by their members to be official unless they decided otherwise, thus bringing the leaders of such strikes once more under the protection of section 3 as amended. Third, if any employers did take legal action, the strike leaders would have no defence, even if their unofficial strike was justified. Far from helping to establish greater order in collective bargaining, the recommendation would have a seriously harmful effect. The Government does not propose to implement it. It also rejects the suggestion that it or an independent authority, such as the CIR, with statutory powers should take from employers the responsibility for negotiating good procedure agreements by imposing them if necessary and then ensuring they are enforced.

#### **Community rights**

Strikes may be official, unofficial, "constitutional" or "unconstitutional". Where a strike, whether official or unofficial, takes place after the exhaustion of an agreed disputes procedure, it would be intolerable to deny the right to withdraw labour, since employees might have no other way of remedying a legitimate grievance. It is, however, a different matter for the community to ask, through the Government, that groups of employees shall not take strike action that may seriously damage the economy and their fellow employees before they have used the machinery of discussion to which they themselves have agreed, or which may be made available by the Government.

#### "Conciliation pause"

For this reason the Government will seek to reinforce, through the Industrial Relations Bill, the machinery of conciliation which already exists by giving the Secretary of State a discretionary reserve power to secure a " conciliation pause" in the case of unconstitutional strikes, and strikes where, because there is no agreed procedure, or, for other reasons, adequate joint discussions have not taken place. The power would be used only when, if the strike (or lock-out) continued, the effects were likely to be serious and only when the Department of Employment and Productivity's normal conciliation machinery had first been tried. The "conciliation pause" would enable every opportunity for negotiation to be explored, and would allow time for any suitable disputes procedure to be used. Under a good procedure it should be possible for an urgent matter to be fully considered within 28 days. Cases involving breaches of an Order introducing a "conciliation pause" would be heard by the Industrial Board.

Some of those who gave evidence to the royal commission wished to place a statutory duty on trade unions to use their "best endeavours" to prevent their members from taking unconstitutional action, and to use disciplinary action, including expulsion, where necessary, against their members under threat of de-registration with accompanying loss of immunity from tort liability where they failed to exercise these powers. In the Government's view the imposition of this legal duty would not help to create a healthy relationship between a trade union and its members. Nonetheless, the trade union movement must show its ability to discharge the obligation referred to in its statement if it rejects every other means of dealing with the problem it has itself recognised.

#### Use of ballots

The White Paper points out that the results of strike ballots under the American legislation illustrated one reason for rejecting, as the royal commission did, the suggestion that ballots should be made obligatory before official strikes. However it is a matter for concern that at present it is possible for a major official strike to be called when the support of those concerned may be in doubt. The Industrial Relations Bill, therefore, will give the Secretary of State discretionary powers to require the union involved to hold a ballot on the question of strike action.

The power will only be used where the Secretary of State believes that the proposed strike would involve a serious threat to the economy or public interest, and

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there is doubt whether it commands the support of those concerned. The union would conduct the ballot in accordance with its own rules approved by the proposed Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. The union will consult the Secretary of State, who will have the final word on the form of the question to be put to the vote.

The White Paper sets out in an appendix 25 proposals which it is intended the Government will introduce in the Industrial Relations Bill including, in addition to those already mentioned, provisions to:

amend the law relating to Wages Councils and section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959: to introduce safeguards against unfair dismissal: to amend the Contracts of Employment Act: to extend the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals: to require trade unions and employers' associations to have rules on certain subjects, and to register: to create a new Registrar of Trade Union and Employers' Associations, the post for the present to be combined with that of the Registrar of Friendly Societies: to provide new legal definition of "trade union" and "employers' association": to require all but the smallest unions to have professional auditors: to enable a union to be sued in tort, except in the circumstances of a trade dispute: to make any necessary amendment to the definition of a trade dispute and to enable the Industrial Board to hear complaints by individuals of unfair or arbitrary action by trade unions.

The Queen's approval of the establishment of the Commission on Industrial Relations and the appointment of Mr. George Woodcock, general secretary of the TUC, to be its chairman was announced simultaneously with the publication of the White Paper.

The terms of reference of the new commission are:

To examine such matters as may be referred to it from time to time by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity concerning the functioning and development of institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations between employers and their representatives on the one hand, and employees and their representatives on the other hand:

To promote improvements in such institutions, procedures and relations; and to report.

# **Employment in food retailing**

About one in ten of all the people who work in Great Britain are engaged in retail distribution, one-fifth of them being working proprietors and unpaid family helpers. Almost all this labour force is located in about 500,000 shops, nearly half in the food trade, and of these more than half were in the grocery and provision trade. The latter sector accounts for about one-fifth of the total labour force in distribution.

But, according to a report prepared by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment and Productivity and published recently (Manpower Studies No. 8: FOOD RETAILING, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s. 0d. net), the number of shops giving self-service in all or part of the establishment has been increasing in the last ten years. For example, between 1957 and 1961 the number of shops which provided this service increased by 140 per cent, and their share of total sales in the grocery trade rose from between 9 and 10 per cent. to more than 20 per cent. It has also been estimated by authorities in the trade that the number of self-service outlets, about 23,000 at the end of 1967, may well increase to about 30,000, including about 7,500 supermarkets, by 1980.

#### Counter and self service shops

The report is the eighth in a series by the Manpower Research Unit designed to assist in the consideration of manpower policy as well as of economic planning more generally. It compares the composition and use of the labour force in counter-service and self-service grocery shops, and, within the self-service sector, distinguishes further differences resulting from the greater scale of operation in supermarkets. It is based on inquiries made at 903 counter-service and 895 self-service shops, nearly all of which provided useful information. These shops covered a large range of selling areas and turnover, with counter-service tending towards the lower limits and self-service towards the higher. Counter-service shops tended also to be independent, that is with less than five branches, while self-service most frequently were in large multiples-ten or more branches-or co-operatives.

The changeover from counter-service to self-service will, the report concludes, be accompanied by a continuing trend towards larger shops which provide conditions for higher turnover and productivity and are regarded as more profitable. This conversion is more likely among medium and larger shops and closures more possible among the smaller ones.

The effects of the changes on the labour force in food retailing are likely to be that more young people and more unskilled people will be employed; fewer workers will exercise traditional skills; and administration, management, office work and transport will occupy a smaller proportion of the labour force. Managers will require wider skills, more training and carry greater responsibility, while many shop workers will find themselves performing jobs with a lower skill-content and a less varied range of duties. The opportunities for part-time employment will probably increase, especially for students, and for Friday evening and Saturday work.

#### **Process of conversion**

The spread of self-service methods is not likely to create any large-scale problems of redundancy. Conversion is a gradual process and the normal wastage and turnover of staff in retail distribution is large. For employers in large organisations, one of the more urgent tasks will be to ensure the recruitment and training of managers, since the traditional source, the counter-service side of the industry, is likely to become less able to produce enough potential branch managers of the kind and calibre increasingly required.

Only a small minority of the shops in the survey provided training courses. Independent shops and small multiples, both counter and self-service, rarely provided training courses of any kind. There was little uniformity in the methods employed in the training of staff and in the duration of courses. Apprenticeships were rare, facilities to attend day-release or equivalent further education classes or encouragement to take correspondence courses or attend evening classes were provided by a minority of shops, and incentives were offered more by self-service than counter-service establishments. The establishment of the industrial training board for distribution (see this GAZETTE, July 1968, page 563) will provide a further stimulus to the growing attention now being paid to the training of staff in the industry. Much thought and effort will be needed to ensure a sufficient supply of workers with skills in the handling and preparation of foods and other essential services.

#### Part-time work

The average number of staff employed in counterservice shops was  $4\cdot 8$  full-time and  $2\cdot 0$  part-time, and in self-service  $13\cdot 6$  full-time and  $6\cdot 3$  part-time. Part-time workers were widely used in both kinds of shops, primarily for essential manning during peak periods, but also because sufficient full-time workers were not available. About one-third of all employees in retail grocery shops were part-time workers and of these about three-quarters were females. Of all employees, two-thirds approximately were females. Counter-service shops generally had fewer young workers than self-service and the proportion of young workers in self-service shops tended to increase with the size of shop. Although most establishments were reasonably satisfied with the proportions of older and younger workers and of males and females on their staffs, one in five self-service and one in ten counterservice shops thought more males and young people were needed.

#### **Occupational structure**

The occupational structure of the labour force varied between self-service and counter-service establishments. The latter had on the average a higher proportion of workers in administration and management, office work and transport, while in the former shops more were engaged in shop work. When shops with the same size of selling area were compared, the differences between the two kinds of service became even more marked. The smallest counter-service shops had 59 per cent. of staff on shop work (for example, sales staff, cashiers, shelffillers): self-service establishments of the same size had 73 per cent. In shops with over 1,000 square feet of selling area, counter-service shops had nearly 70 per cent. of the staff on shop work and this proportion did not change much as size increased. But in self-service, as size increased, so did the proportion of staff on shop work, rising to 83 per cent., among shops with 5,000 square feet and more.

Changes arising from the growth of self-service have been limited by the policy of many self-service shops, mainly the larger ones, to retain counters for the sale of bacon, cooked meat, fresh meat, fish and fruit, or to prepare and pre-pack these foods on their own premises. Also the sale of fresh meat, with its need for traditional skill, though common among the larger self-service shops was unusual among counter-service grocery shops.

#### **Traditional skill**

Nevertheless, in counter-service establishments over half of all staff had some kind of traditional skill, while in self-service the proportion was less than a quarter. On the whole, the total numbers having traditional skills were thought likely to decrease, although some self-service shops considered that new skills had been created in packaging and presentation of goods and in checking-out purchases.

In counter-service shops most workers carried out a wide range of duties which involved a fair degree of skill and experience. Managers tended, to a large extent, to perform duties similar to their staff and there were few unskilled workers. In self-service the disposition of skill requirements was much more polarized. Management called for higher skill and greater responsibility, yet the majority of shop workers required relatively little skill and this they exercised in a narrower range of duties. In the middle, the traditional skills were still practised by a much reduced number of workers who were less frequently involved in customer-relationships.

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Though the majority of establishments were reasonably satisfied with the present proportion of skilled and experienced staff, an appreciable body of opinion, more in self-service than in counter-service, would have preferred more skilled staff. More staff training was being undertaken by self-service employers than by counter-service, though the overall amount was by no means large.

Self-service methods enabled many more unskilled workers to be employed and the larger the shop the greater the proportion that could be used. Also, the larger the shop the narrower was the opportunity for interchange of duties. Interchange was much less widespread in self-service food shops than in counter-service.

The survey found that the increased responsibility of management, arising from the introduction of self-service methods, was mainly in merchandising, customerrelations, larger range of commodities, control of staff, security and general administration. In particular, the development of the right relationship with customers became more difficult because the day-to-day work brought the manager less into contact with customers under self-service methods.

#### **Productivity variations**

Productivity, in terms of the average amount of turnover per person employed, was greater in self-service than in counter-service except in the smaller establishments where there was little apparent difference. With both self-service and counter-service shops, productivity increased with the size of the establishment.

It was stated by authorities in some large retail organisations that the fundamental reason which lay behind decisions to convert from counter-service to self-service was a belief that the change in selling methods increased turnover and productivity. Self-service allowed more efficient use of selling space, improved presentation of goods and stimulated impulse buying; more customers could be handled and fixed costs were reduced as a proportion of turnover.

Conversion was often accompanied by enlargement of the selling area, higher turnover and increased staff. Duties became more specialised and a greater proportion of unskilled staff could be used to fill shelves and do packing. There was also a need to engage cashiers, and, where the range of goods was extended to include fresh meat, butchers were also required. On the whole however, wages took a smaller percentage of the increased turnover. The bigger the self-service store the greater were these effects.

#### Manpower savings

In shops which had converted to self-service without enlarging the selling area, the effect of conversion on the numbers employed was slight, but the proportion of skilled and experienced workers decreased.

It should however be emphasised that as conversion to self-service often coincided with enlargement of the shop, some, at least, of the increased productivity arose from economies of scale. Also, any manpower savings in self-service shops were off-set to some extent by increased work in pre-packing goods, in warehouses and factories, which were outside the range of the inquiry.

# Further guidance on management training in industry

Effective programmes of management training and development represent an investment in manpower as distinct from the physical assets of a business, the real worth of which is determined not solely by the value of its physical assets, but by the quality of its management, states a report by the Management Training and Development Committee of the Central Training Council, published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF MANA-GERS FURTHER PROPOSALS: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s, 0d, net).

This is the second report by the committee. The first (see this GAZETTE, October 1967, page 786) discussed in general terms the common features of effective schemes of management training and development. This one develops the theme and examines these common features in more detail. It recognises that whilst the training boards are only concerned with training, realistic recommendations for the training of managers must have reference to a firm's objectives, to its organisational structure and to its methods, particularly those concerned with people.

#### Knowledge of job technology

An effective manager will, it says, need to know the technology of his job, the organisation and practices of his firm and the background against which it is operating. He should be able to recognise objectives, put them in order of importance, design and construct the means by which these objectives are attained, and measure periodically the progress made.

In recruiting and selecting for management the aim should be to identify in the candidates the personal qualities and acquired skills, professional and managerial, which in the context of the particular job are most likely to lead to these basic operations in the work of the manager being well done. The qualities and skills to be looked for, and the emphasis to be placed on each, will vary from job to job.

Positive leadership, participation and example from those in the most senior positions is essential if the various techniques it discusses are to be effective and not allowed to degenerate into mere routine. The policy of the board of directors must be to see that the importance of management development is recognised throughout the company, and senior executives must keep under review the training policies of the organisation as a whole. Against the background of rapid technological and social change, management training and development should be regarded as a continuous process applying to all managers, both as individuals and members of a team. A successful management development programme calls for the integration of techniques. The techniques of analysis of managerial jobs, appraisal of performance and potential of managers, assessment of present and future needs at the management level and the maintenance of personal records, and how they can be applied in the process of determining the training needs of managers, are examined in one section of the report.

#### Application of techniques

This is concerned to show the inter-relationship of these techniques, and to state the principles which should underlie their application in all companies, irrespective of size or industry. The techniques themselves are not described in detail nor are model forms for use in applying them offered. Circumstances vary too widely for that, but industrial training boards may be able to give more detailed guidance to their industries, or to particular sections of them.

The report emphasizes that the use of any one of these techniques in isolation is not likely to be of much value. The integration of techniques when achieved will make a positive contribution to improved business results, among them, for example, more effective training, more efficient succession planning, more concentration by managers on the results they are trying to achieve than on their immediate activities, and opportunities for keeping organisational structure under review and introducing new ideas will be more apparent.

Firms that use these techniques have found they benefit from doing so, but the benefits cannot be won without much effort and investment, particularly at the launching stage.

#### Strong lead indispensable

A strong lead from the top is, therefore, indispensable, backed where necessary by a senior executive with special responsibility for the work. The first ingredient for success is for the board of directors to commit themselves to the introduction of a management development scheme, and to explain to senior managers its purpose and method of operation. Systems on these lines cannot be introduced in their entirety in one stage, and several stages may be necessary. It will be the senior executive's task to see that as the system develops it is fully integrated into the general running of the business. The report suggests that a pilot scheme throughout all levels in one section or department would be beneficial before attempting to introduce the scheme throughout the whole organisation, or apply it to a single level or grade. The report seeks to identify some of the more important factors that all firms will wish to consider when examining methods and practices of recruitment and selection best suited to their own circumstances. It deals with personal qualities most relevant to management competence, secondly, with possible sources of recruitment, thirdly with the various factors firms might take into account in formulating a recruitment policy, and, finally, with the techniques and processes of selection. It suggests that in management selection, mental ability, imagination, courage, self-confidence and balance are of particular significance.

#### Sources of recruitment

Potential managers may be recruited from employees on the shop floor or in technical and commercial posts, from well qualified school-leavers or from university graduates. For middle and higher management posts the main source of recruitment is usually the existing staff. The extent to which these sources of recruitment are used will depend on the organisation's recruitment policy, which must be devised not only to achieve a proper manning of existing posts, but also to maintain a range of potential ability at all levels of management to provide qualified successors for vacancies that may occur. In formulating its policy an organisation has to decide on the extent to which it wishes to give preference to promotion from within, or to depend on recruitment from outside.

In considering the advantages and disadvantages of internal promotion and external recruitment, the report points out that there may be exceptions to the general policy, but these should not be so numerous that they will undermine assurances about promotion prospects which were given on first recruitment. It also outlines the techniques and processes designed to achieve the best match between the needs of the firm and the talent and potential of the individuals available.

The section dealing with the practical construction and operation of training and development programmes states that there will obviously be differences in the content and emphasis of programmes designed for different stages or levels of management. There will also be differences in training methods used. Programmes are considered in relation to three broad categories—new entrants from educational establishments, existing managers with need for training to improve their performance and develop their versatility and potential, and those with more than ordinary potential who appear capable of reaching higher levels of responsibility.

#### Help for new entrants

Initial training for entrants direct from school will be designed to bridge the gap between the educational world and that of business, in which the trainee should be helped to familiarise himself with his environment and gain a broad grasp of the technology of the industry and of the company itself. Whatever system is adopted, the trainee should not be a passive recipient of instruction, but should be actively involved in finding out what he

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wants to know. The new entrant should never be deterred from studying for some suitable technological or professional qualification, which will not only enhance his value as a manager, but develop his intellectual powers and judgment.

Where improvement of performance of existing managers is concerned, the training needs of each individual may in principle be discovered by comparing the requirements of his job with an appraisal of his performance in the job, but this is not simple in practice. There may also be limitations from inadequate training facilities, or because a manager cannot be released from his work at a particular time. But the first step must be to establish with as much precision as possible what it is a manager needs to learn.

All training must be relevant to an individual's needs and the firm's requirements. The dividing line between training and working on the job in broadening the manager's experience becomes hard to distinguish, and examples of working assignments to broaden experience for junior managers and at more senior levels are quoted. In providing opportunities for managers to broaden their experience and increase their range the firm should take into account both the aspirations of the individual and its forward requirements as represented in its management succession plans.

#### **Developing potential**

Many of the measures suggested for the improvement of performance are also appropriate to developing potential where the need is for more than usual opportunities for widening experience by means of planned job movements, and for experience in as wide a range of tasks as possible.

Generally speaking, the report adds, programmes of development will consist at least as much in providing opportunities and real tests of ability as in formal training. Among the problems involved in providing for planned career development, however, the major one is to find or create the right opportunities, whether for potential top managers who require a change of experience, or for young trainees requiring a first posting, or to accommodate highly trained direct entrants such as business school graduates. The effectiveness of training at managerial levels is difficult to assess, and often impossible to measure. In attempting it, four questions need to be considered-whether the training needs were correctly identified, whether the programmes met those needs, whether the results were commensurate with the costs, and whether they could have been achieved more economically.

Regular appraisal of individual performance will often go a long way towards answering the first two: on the others, the assessment is unavoidably a matter of judgment. The cost of introducing and maintaining training programmes for managers can be substantial and the return at times difficult to evaluate. But the same can be said of other forms of business investment. The real worth of a business is determined not solely by the value of its physical assets, but also by the quality of its management.

# **Occupations of Employees in Manufacturing Industries:** Great Britain, May 1968

In May 1968 the Department of Employment and Productivity made its sixth 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 nearly 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 enquiries in earlier years were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; January 1967: and January 1968.

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 shiprepairing 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 9,000 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 92 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 on the next page) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees.

An estimate was made of the total number of employees in each size-range in each industry. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading), were then 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 413,864 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 579,601 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 3,802,899 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 15, 50 and 94 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 are given 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. It should also be noted that these occupational analyses have been calculated on the provisional estimates of employment for May 1968, which in turn were derived from the annual estimates of employment for June 1967. The latter incorporated an unusually large number of corrections to industrial classifications of establishments made between 1966 and 1967 as better information came to light following the introduction of selective employment tax and payments (see page 206 of the March 1968 issue of the GAZETTE).

#### 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).-Nearly 12 per cent. of the total of 727,000 employees were female part-time workers. the highest proportion identified. There were 129,000 skilled operatives and, of these, nearly one-third were employed on maintenance work. Bakers and confectioners were the largest skilled production group, numbering over 16,000. There were 42,000 road transport drivers and these represented 29 per cent. of all workers in this occupation in manufacturing industry.

Chemicals and allied industries (Table 2) .- Scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians accounted for 10 per cent. of the 467,000 employees, and the administrative, technical and clerical group as a whole for nearly 39 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 82,000.

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 559,000 workers and of these over 17 per cent. were in skilled craft occupations in both maintenance and production. Other production workers, except labourers, accounting for over 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". Nearly 588,000 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 62,000, 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-56 per cent. in shipbuilding and 44 per cent. in marine engineering.

Vehicles (Table 9).-Some 30 per cent. of the 786,000 employees were skilled operatives and 8 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 523,000 employees were in skilled occupations. There were 15,000 apprentices and 22,000 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 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  $5 \cdot 2$  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;  $1 \cdot 3$  per cent. were draughtsmen: 2.5 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 11.8 per cent. were clerical and office staff. There were 236,000 apprentices, representing  $2 \cdot 9$  per cent. of the total number of employees. Of these, all but 3,800 were males and the total male apprentices represented  $4 \cdot 2$  per cent. of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 210,000, which formed 2.6 per cent, of all employees: of the 127,000 male, and 83,000 female trainees, 72.4 per cent. and 47.8 per cent., respectively, were over 18 years of age.

Manufacturing Industries: Analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more workers, May 1968 (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Table 1 Food, Drink and Tobacco (Order III)

Males Females Full-time | Part-time (2) (3) (4) PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL | 109,020 | 62,780 9.350 Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians 140 2,290 250 2,730 1,280 4,090 26,430 38,060 10 1,610 53,400 5,230 30 7,930 Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial (116718)

Timber, furniture, etc. (Table 17).-Carpenters and joiners together with woodcutting machinists accounted for over onequarter 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., nearly a quarter of all employees were skilled operatives. In printing and publishing one-third of the 370,000 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 315,000 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.

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half in textiles, well over one-third in leather, more than fivesixths in clothing and more than one-half in footwear.

Bricks, glass, cement, etc., and Pottery (Tables 15 and 16) .--Just over 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.

#### Further analyses

Total males and females		in cols. 2-5)		trained being traine	ed	
	Males	Females	Males		Females	
(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
181,150	40	40	240	1,520	780	590
38,860 2,980 1,290 5,730 87,760 44,530			10 10 10 40 80 90	210 60 10 220 300 720	10  30 700 40	  120 430 40

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

	Males	Females		Total males and	(included i	in cols. 2–5)			n na sin nin heni	
	1.000 2.70	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti Males	ces   Females	Others t Males	being train	ed   Females	
			in an		Males	remaies	Aged	Aged	Aged	Aged
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	under 18 (8)	18 and over (9)	under 18 (10)	18 and over (11)
ART B.	<u> </u>			1.00203					Anther Con	NI-REPORT
	101,790	21,820	5,370	128,980	3,110	0	890	1,470	640	610
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by a	pprentices	ip or equiv	valent trai	ning					
Production workers										
Bakers and confectioners	11,660 520	3,630	1,200	16, <b>4</b> 90 540	900	50	320	170   10	290	160
Flour millers	100	-	=	100	- 1789g	=	<u> </u>	C 120 - 2008	_	-
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent).	2,740	620	20	3,380	150	60	10	70	1 -	1
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	21,680	1		21,680	1,130	I STATE TO	1 60	1 110	1	1000
Electricians	5,310	and the second	-	5,310	350			10		-
Bricklayers	740 2,850		_	740 2,850	120	_	20	-	_	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent).	7,450	70	_	7,520	440	=	30	120	-	-
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acqui	red by con	siderable ex	cperience,	or where n	ninimum o	f six mont	hs' trainin	g essential		
Rollermen	940	1 - 1		940	1 -	1	1 -	1 30	1 -	1 -
Screensmen, machinemen	1,250			1,250		-		50	-	-
Silksmen	300	40	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
operators	5,040	440	20	5,500	_	-	30	80	_	-
Ovenmen	3,420 1,600	120 290	180 50	3,720 1,940	_	-	10	40	-	
Pie-makers, pastrycooks	1,010	1,850	750	3,610	<u> </u>		10	40	20	10
Butchers, cutters, boners, curers	6,040	740	370	7,150			210	310	70	90
Cigarette-making machine operators	930 870	1,540	420 30	2,890 1,060	=		_10	10		
Cigarette makers (hand), cigar makers	100	550	10	660	-		-	-	10	10
Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably	1111114				Contraction of the second					and a start of the
proficient	15,910	8,750	1,770	26,430	-	-	170	330	250	320
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	11,330	3,000	550	14,880	- 1	-	-	80	-	10
art C. Production workers in occupations where degre months' experience and/or training before work	e of skill a	cquired by s reasonabl	experience y proficien	and/or sou	me training	g, including	g those req	uiring bet	ween one a	nd six
		44,700				1 40 - 000	290	580	680	1 940
	10,700	1 11/100	11,000		and shiden	anter Allere		1	1 000	1
ART D. Other employees TOTAL	170,780	82,930	49,280	302,990	-	1	260	380	210	160
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	36,380	20,020	10,370	66,770	1	1 Section	1 70	1 100	1 90	1 40
Road transport drivers	41,850	210	80	42,140	=	In the second	40	30	-	- 10
Canteen staff	660	6,060	2,490	9,210	-	-		30	30	50
Other employees	37,870 54,020	8,430 48,210	3,360 32,980	49,660 135,210	-	_	50	220	90	70
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	428,540	212,230	86,600	727,370	3,150	150	1,680	3,950	2,310	2,300
(IANIS A, D, C and D)	120,340	112,230	00,000	121,510	3,130	130	1,000	3,750	2,510	2,30

#### Table 2Chemicals and Allied Industries (Order IV)

	Males	Females		Total males and		ices and ot in cols. 2-5)		trained				
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprent	ices	Others b	thers being trained				
and the second state and an interior		1 Alla ida	anak 101kd	and the later	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)		
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff												
TOTAL	120,490	54,740	5,100	180,330	740	30	470	4,030	650	940		
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	30,500 16,380 2,410 22,630 21,260 27,310	880 860 30 4,340 44,540 4,090	40 	31,380 17,280 2,440 27,060 70,460 31,710	400 70 130 20 120	  	50 	260 840 30 2,110 380 410				
ART B.												
TOTAL	78,840	3,020	580	82,440	5,090	1 -	200	990	20	50		
I. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by a	pprentices	nip or equi	valent trai	ning							
Production workers Process workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) . Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and	6,050	780	280	7,110	370	-	20	30	20			
erectors . Electricians . Bricklayers . Carpenters and joiners . Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) .	1,190 140 30 130 1,000			I,190 I40 30 I30 I,010	60 10 — 30			50 		4111		

Maintenance Maintenance Electricians Instrument Other skill equivaler Bricklayers Carpenters Other skil equivaler

2. Producti

3. Foreme PART C. Pro

PART D. Ot

Warehouse v Road transpo Canteen staff Labourers Other emplo

PART A. A

Managers, wo Scientists and Draughtsmen Other technic Clerical and o Other adminis

## PART B.

## I. Skilled c

Blacksmiths Boilermake Bricklayers Carpenters Electricians Fitters Machinists Roll turner Other turn Moulders an Pattern mal Plumbers an Welders an All other sl Apprentice

#### 2. Productio

Blast furnac Melting sho Rolling mill Ancillary pr Bright bar n Forges and Tubes, pipe Foundries a Other prod Junior oper

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

	Males	Females		Total males and	(included	in cols. 2-5)	hers being	trained		
	a ripolity a	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing traine	d	
totation ( Photos )	sulater .				Males	Females	Males		Females	
And the state							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
workers										
ice fitters, millwrights and mechanics	20,420	1 -	1	20,420	2.320		1 30	1 140	interest where we	Constant and
	5,760	_		5,760	810		50	140	and There and	Plang Triping S
nt artificers	3.040	STERIO CONTRACTOR	100 - 00	3,040	760	a algerrant the states	1000	10		1 - C
lled engineering workers (apprentice trained or	1	and the second second	- And	0,010	100			1 10		
ent)	6,780	18 - 34 3 R	- X	6,780	640	- 1061	30	10	The second contract	his is a second
s	860		-	860	10.27 -			anna	a de la <u>ser</u> a de <sub>al</sub> t	house and
s and joiners .	1,800	- 11		1,800	50		Contraction of the other	10	andre - Dalla	1926 - 08
lled building workers (apprentice trained or		A THE SHALL	NA ALCON	Mar and Araba			Ne participa			a showed the
ent)	2,270		1 -	2,270	40	- ( s - ) ( s - )				-
tion workers in occupations where skill acq	uired by c	onsiderable	ovnoriona	o or whom					The shorten	
acquire acquire acquire acquire acq	uneu by c	onsiderable	experience	e, or where	: minimun	n or six mo	onthe train	ing essenti	al	
	21,520	1 1,010	1 290	22,820	1 -	1	1 110	700	1	1 40
	and the second second second	and a state of the	- Contraction of the second second second	Anno a sur a sur a sur	and a support of the second second	- Learning and the second	and the second second	1	a la presidente de la companya de la	1 10
n and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	7,850	1,220	10	9,080	-	1		30	1	10
oduction workers in occupations where deg c months' experience and/or training before	ree of skil worker b	l acquired ecomes rea	by experien sonably pro	nce and/or oficient	some train	ning, includ	ling those	requiring b	etween on	e and
TOTAL	59,650	17,450	4,980	82,080	-	1 -	190	900	240	1 580
the second s	and a second	and the second second	1	1	Sign Colding	1	1 170	1 500	1 210	1 500
ther employees		Sectore and	Silvery Street							
TOTAL	83,740	24,970	12,970	121,680		1	150	330	30	1 90
workers and despatch packers	1 16 570	1 2000	1 1 200						·	
ort drivers	16,570	3,960	1,390	21,920	-	-	110	90	10	20
f	11,360	50 4,930	2 200	11,410	-	-	-	20		-
teres and the state of teres	26,410	1,540	2,290	7,920 28,690	1 10 1	-		10	10	40
byees	28,700	14,490	8,550	51,740		-	10	110		
			0,550	51,740			30	100	10	30
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	342,720	100,180	23,630	466,530	5,830	30	1,010	6,250	940	1,660

## Table 3 Metal Manufacture (Order V)

	Males	Females Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprenti (included Apprenti	ices and otl in cols. 2–5)		trained being traine		
The second se	lighter that			Tomarco	Males	Females	Males	eing traine	Females	
							Aged	Aged 18 and	Aged	Aged
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	18 (8)	over (9)	18 (10)	over (11)
dministrative, technical and clerical staff	E sant			and the second			<u> </u>		()	<u>     ()</u>
TOTAL	92,450	31,360	2,040	125,850	2,360	170	720	3,880	1,290	1,26
orks superintendents, departmental managers . d technologists	27,760 5,520	220		27,980	-	1	(1 40 Linner)	530		1
icians	4,140	40	30	5,650 4,210	260 540	_	1 Trees	370 190	-10	
office staff (including works office)	13,580 27,950	540 28,270	30 1,930	14,150 58,150	940 330	40	240 410	1,120	30 1,240	1,16
istrative, technical and commercial staff	13,500	2,160	50	15,710	290	-	70	590	1,240	4
TOTAL	282,560	13,990	2,500	299,050	11,310	30	2,580	4.130	1 100	41
raftsmen employed on production or mainte	enance							Carl Manager	A CONTRACTOR	
ns	880	-		880	20	1 -	1 - 2	I to the second second	provide a service provide a service	1 -
s and masons	2,290 3,890			2,290 3,890	320 140		- beek	1992 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 - 1989 -	100 / 20 <u>-</u> 000 / 00	
s and joiners	1,810 9,730	-	-	1,810	110	-				
and the second	20,280	20	=	9,730 20,300	1,610 2,820		10	70	_	-
rs and roll grinders	7,430	600	260	8,290	510	10	60	60	10	3
ners	4,380	10	-	1,720 4,390	160 440	-		-10	-	-
and coremakers	18,540	1,430	260	20,230	1,170	20	160	500	10	_
and pipe fitters	3,490 2, <del>44</del> 0			3,490 2,440	460 120	_	50	10	-	-
nd burners	4,550	10	6.82 <u>-</u> 63	4,560	300	_	20	40		_
skilled craftsmen	10,880 2,170	70	_	10,950 2,170	960 2,170		80	210	and the second	-
on workers (occupations other than laboure	rs) employ	ed at:	1.9	S. 54- 1. 01	2,007				· · · · · ·	
ices, sinter plants and ore preparation	10,450	1 20		10,470		1		1 10	Series and the	
ops	18,720			18,720			40	140		_
processes associated with rolling mills	38,530 17,130	270 280	-10	38,800 17,420			400	530	-	-
manufacture	2,200	160		2,360			100	190	_	
ancillary processes es and fittings manufacture (including coating)	4,970	150	20	5,140	-	-	90	110		Contraction of the
and ancillary processes .	23,120 34,510	1,520 2,290	290 240	24,930 37,040	-	-	50	260		10
duction departments	29,770	7,080	1,420	38,270		the states	130 150	980 700	50	260
eratives not yet allocated	1,660	30	-	1,690			1,230	80	30	In

Table 3 Metal Manufacture (Order V)—continued

in the same of the second state of the second	Males	Females		Total males and		ces and otl in cols. 2–5)	hers being t	trained		
	and the second	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
	a dates				Males	Females	Males		Females	
baad brend b	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
(1)		50		7,070			1	60	1000	1 -
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere.	7,020	1 50		7,070		. 20	entres like		and the seal	1
ART C. Other employees TOTAL	119,520	8,320	6,290	134,130	10	1 -	1 110	420	I	-
Maintenance workers other than skilled craftsmen		60	50	34,380	150 -	-	_ <sub>10</sub>	20	1	1 =
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road and rail transport drivers and shunters	12,070	1,280	140	13,490	_	_			his - an	-
Canteen staff	620	3,830	1,050	5,500	10	1	1000 - 1). Q		1999 <u>—</u> 1998	
Labourers	42,500 18,480	780	480 4,570	43,760 25,360	184 <u>-</u> 10		50 50	220 120		
Other employees	10,100		and a state of the state	and the second states of the	a set the second second second		1	a president and the second second		al man

## Table 4 Engineering and Electrical Goods (Order VI)

Full-time         Furt-time         Francises         Others being trained           (1)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (5)         (6)         (7)         Image: Aged aged aged aged aged aged aged aged a		Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
(j)         (j) <th></th> <th></th> <th>Full-time</th> <th>Part-time</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>eing traine</th> <th>ed</th> <th></th>			Full-time	Part-time					eing traine	ed	
(1)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (5)         (7)         (8)         (1) <th></th> <th>1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Males</th> <th>  Females</th> <th>Males</th> <th></th> <th>Females</th> <th></th>		1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-				Males	Females	Males		Females	
PART A. Administerative, stechnical and clerical staff         TOTAL   495,220   195,160   18,110   768,490   20,320   410   1,540   13,200   4,390   4,120           Planagers, works superinsendents, departmental managers   109,110   2,460   80   114320   -550   20   300   2,260   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   10   12   12								under 18	18 and over	under 18	18 and over
TOTAL         1495.20         195,160         15,110         708,490         20.320         410         1.540         1.3200         4.380	(1)	(2)	1 (3)	(4)	1 (5)	(6)	<u> </u>	1 (8)	(9)	1 (10)	<u>  (ii)</u>
Hangers, works superinsendents, departmental managers         107.10         2.60         80         114330	PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
Sametrics and technologytes         11         41060         850         10         44920         450         20         40         1550         10         40           Draughtems         6570         2600         30         4500         2550         30         30         2350         30         300         2350         30         300         2350         30         300         2350         30         300         2350         30         300         2350         30         330         330           Other administrative, technical and commercial staff         177.420         17.000         1.650         95.07.63         96.50         50         3.420         6.300         50         220           Padd technologitation         10         -37.930         6.450         -50         3.420         6.300         50         220           Production workers	TOTAL	495,220	195,160	18,110	708,490	20,320	410	1,540	13,200	4,390	4,120
TOTAL         578,220         8,420         980         597,420         66,950         50         3,420         8,300         50         220           Production workers         37,420         10	Scientists and technologists	44,060 63,670 86,550 114,410	850 660 2,560 171,450	10 50 90 16,230	44,920 64,380 89,200 302,090	7,550 6,190 760	30 10 270	40 300 360 610	1,550 2,260 3,290 2,240	30 4,120	40 30 100 3,530 420
Production workers       7.40       4.50       7.40       4.50       200       700	PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal met	hod of entr	y by apprei	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training					
Tool makers, tool room fitters	TOTAL	578,220	8,420	980	587,620	86,950	50	3,420	8,300	50	220
Carpenters and joiners.       3,360       -       -       -       3,360       90       -	Tool makers, tool room fitters	39,830 42,850 54,930 21,480 94,600 6,890 15,340 4,430 28,810 18,640 5,110 9,570 430 10 29,930 6,390 1,940 2,880 2,110 590 29,520 36,450 39,850	80 70 600 560 330 20 20  180 70 10 350  2,160 100  - 30  1,830 1,770 20	40 260 50   40  40   350 20             	39,910 42,920 55,570 22,300 94,980 6,910 15,360 4,430 29,030 18,710 5,120 9,960 430 10 32,440 6,510 1,940 2,880 2,140 590 31,370 38,370 39,870	1,230         6,140         3,800         2,400         10,930         970         3,420         220         2,130         2,060         6,20         1,350         230            380         450         370         130         160         20         2,670         39,850         50         1,360         1,140	10 	200 180 530 330 400 40 240 240 260 10 150  60 20  10 20  300  50	770 490 1,040 720 1,100 120 160 10 740 500 20 250 250 		
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training         TOTAL 267,080 220,150 50,530 537,760 — I — I,2,540 9,140 1,900 11,000         Machinists       Image: Colspan="6">Image: Colspan="6" Image: Co	Carpenters and joiners	3,360	_	—	3,360	90		-	-		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				the second second	14			1 10	1 90		1 30
Machinists       .						ome traini	ng .	1 2 5 40	1 0.140	1 1 000	
Assemblers and viewers       . <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>and the second</td> <td></td> <td>• -</td> <td></td> <td>in a start</td> <td>1</td> <td>a station</td> <td>230226</td>				and the second		• -		in a start	1	a station	230226
PART D. Other employees         TOTAL 219,950 47,470 26,660 294,080 440 1,120 120 220         Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers 62,690 10,680 1,930 75,300 440 1,120 10 30         Road transport drivers	Assemblers and viewers	52,100	126,110	31,300	209,510	=		700	1,910	1,120	6,590
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		100,350	1 40,260	9,390	1 130,400	ina (mine	edes a sils s	1 700	, 2,700	1 700	2,750
Road transport drivers       . <td>TOTAL</td> <td>  219,950</td> <td>  47,470</td> <td>26,660</td> <td>  294,080</td> <td>  01</td> <td>  . <u>-</u>091/</td> <td>  440</td> <td>  1,120</td> <td>  120</td> <td>  220</td>	TOTAL	219,950	47,470	26,660	294,080	01	. <u>-</u> 091/	440	1,120	120	220
	Road transport drivers <th< td=""><td>17,260 1,630 77,530</td><td>70 13,260 1,510</td><td>80 6.820 1,380</td><td>17,410 21,710 80,420</td><td></td><td></td><td>10 40</td><td></td><td></td><td>30</td></th<>	17,260 1,630 77,530	70 13,260 1,510	80 6.820 1,380	17,410 21,710 80,420			10 40			30
	the state of the second s		471,200		2,127,950	107,270	460	7,940	31,760	6,460	15,560

PART A.

Managers, w Scientists an Draughtsme Other techn Clerical and Other admin

PART B.

Production Tool mak Machine Turners Other sk Electricia Other fit Electricia Platers (b Plumbers Welders Sheet me Pattern n Instrume Coach or Coach tri Inspector Moulders Smiths, fc Carpente Other wo Bricklayee Foremen Other ski Apprentio

Maintenanc Instrume Maintena Electricia Bricklaye Carpente Other ski

PART C.

Machinists Assemblers Other proc experien ficient.

PART D.

Stores, ware Road transp Canteen sta Labourers Other empl

PART A.

Managers, o Scientists a Draughtsm Other tech Clerical and Other admi

## Table 5Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331–352)

	Males	Females		Total males and	Apprenti (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	Apposite	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
	Males 1.F				Males	Females	Males		Females	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
		(3)	· (+)	1 (3)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
dministrative, technical and clerical stat				1440.44.6.0		oran Tucanya bara	120617200123	an bantine is		
	DTAL   288,890	112,300	10,770	411,960	10,510	300	920	7,760	3,130	2,610
works superintendents, departmental manage and technologists	. 15,460 . 44,920 . 36,640 . 71,590 . 45,840	1,720   130 270 590  101,220 8,370	80  10 9,890 750	76,240 15,590 45,230 37,240 182,700 54,960	1,310 5,830 2,050 600 720		10 170 60 540 140	1,160 660 1,630 1,240 1,710 1,360		
raftsmen in skilled occupations: normal	method of entry	by apprent	iceship or e	quivalent t	raining					
	DTAL   434,210	3,660	360	438,230	67,170	50	2,430	5,740	30	60
workers kers, tool room fitters tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) cilled machine tool operators l fitters, testers, etc	- 37,570 - 47,550 - 5,070 - 78,470 - 4,040 - 14,840 - 4,030 - 25,940 - 14,840 - 4,030 - 14,840 - 4,670 - 6,050 - 430 - 10 - 19,830 - 5,670 - 1,870 - 2,200 - 1,870 - 2,200 - 1,440 - 590 - 17,800	60 60 410 110 110 10 30 10 30 10 30 10 30 10 30 10 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 20	    	25,920 29,040 37,630 47,990 5,230 78,610 4,040 14,840 4,030 26,030 14,460 4,680 6,380 430 10 20,870 5,780 1,870 2,200 1,440 590 18,080 27,150 30,180	3,310 950 5,490 3,100 330 9,440 330 3,360 220 1,940 1,880 580 740 230  270 430 370 120 130 20  1,810 30,160		200 160 160 470 60 360 20 230 30 260 100 100 100 100 100 10 100 10	160         610         420         930         90         940         40         160         10         710         310         10         190            130         60         40         20         30         340		
ance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics ans ers ers and joiners illed workers (apprentice trained or equivaler	.   14,680 . 6,810 . 540 . 2.020	10 		14,690 6,810 540 2,020	970 760 10 50		40 20 —	90 30 		
roduction workers in occupations where		R. R	xperience	6,110	130		10	80	and the second of	30
	DTAL   170,370	68,710	10,650	249,730		1	1,430	6,220	280	1 2,460
and viewers Juction workers who need at least one mo	. 82,570 . 27,850	25,780 31,480	4,320 4,330	112,670 63,660			840 180	3, <del>14</del> 0 980	140   90	880
ce or training before becoming reasonably	pro- . 59,950	11,450	2,000	73,400		_	410	1,800	50	470
other employees		The second second	Andre Stand		Car and and			1 1,000	1 30	
тс	DTAL   149,610	21,870	15,850	187,330	-	-	350	850	20	110
ehouse, packers and despatch workers port drivers	. 39,470 . 11,740 . 890 . 57,450 . 40,060	5,660 60 7,800 700 7,650	1,020 60 4,310 750 9,710	46,150 11,860 13,000 58,900 57,420			140  40 170	310 	 	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C an		206,540	37,630	1,287,250	77,680		5,130			

## Table 6 Electrical Goods (Minimum List Headings 361–369)

	elens and others b t in entr. 2–3}	Males	Females		Total males and		ices and ot in cols. 2–5)		trained		
		nanggA an	Full-time	Part-time		Apprent	ices	Others b	eing train	ed	
		Palet	-			Males	Females	Males		Females	
	Aga bau II II O	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
Administrative, technical a	nd clerical staff						Owne Lines	la bala tauta	alart melles	and the second	1
	TOTA	L   206,330	82,860	7,340	296,530	9,810	110	620	5,440	1,260	1,510
, works superintendents, depar and technologists men chnicians nd office staff (including works of ministrative, technical and com	office)	. 34,670 . 28,600 . 18,750 . 49,910 . 42,820 . 31,580	920 720 390 1,970 70,230 8,630		35,590 29,330 19,150 51,960 119,390 41,110	3,240 1,720 4,140 160 550	20 20 - 30 40	10 30  30 300 70 80	380 890 630 2,050 530 960		40 30 100 1,050 290

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

averate and ballions being promotion to an gold 2001	Males	Females		Total males and	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2–5)						
	Again. I w	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	ad		
francia station					Males	Females	Males		Females		
trug to i to be the to be the to be the to be the to be to b							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal metho	d of entry	by apprent	iceship or e	auivalent t	raining					a the second	
		4,760			19,780		990	2,560			
Production workers	A.L.A										
Tool makers, tool room fitters	11,500	10		11,510 10,870	1,250 280		80	150		-	
Turners	5,280	10	-10.0	5,290	650	_	20	70	-		
Other skilled machine tool operators	7,380	190	10	7,580	700		60	110	1444 (	1 1 1 1	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc	16,410	450 220	210 20	17,070 16,370	2,070 1,490		270 40	630 160	10	ALCON THE PLAN	
Electricians	2,850	20		2,870	640	en lo-sore	20	80	and the second second	in the second	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	500	20		520	60	-	ĪŌ	-			
Plumbers, pipe fitters	400 2,870	90		400 3.000	190	CON-			and the second second second	a faa haa	
Sheet metal workers	4,210	90 40		4,250	190	<u> </u>	20 160	30 190	and the second of		
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	440	A.82		440	40	-		10	The long mes	In lo	
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics .	3,520	20	40	3,580	610	L Greenshiller	50	60	ing the most	The Carton	
Inspectors and markers-off	10,100 720	1,250	220	11,570 730	110 20		40	70	- Antonia - Marchine	-	
Smiths, forgemen	70			70				A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE			
Carpenters and joiners	680	1 a a to	<u> </u>	680	10	-	solo <del>res</del> bon	anti- anen	an content and	hand the	
Other woodworkers	670	30		700	30		10	20	100	and and and	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) .	11,720	1,550	20 50	13,290	20 860			160		30	
Apprentices taking general course	9,690			9,690	9,690		160	580	10	130	
	312 9		11-11-11-10						and the series	in stand	
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	320	1		320	10 1		Lange -	The start of the start in	d second		
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	7,610			7,610	390	_	10	60			
Electricians	4,200		14 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -	4,200	380			10	in the state	100	
Bricklayers	210	19,00 - 1 P		210	2.41-10		_		Pearson - da via	12000	
Carpenters and joiners	1,340 3,850	150	-10	1,340 4,010	40 60		lares		TOROCH BODY	and the second	
and the second	A CONTRACTOR	The second second		Anopel E. B.				1 10	The second s		
ART C. Production workers in occupations where degree				Any managements	training		in the second		and desired and	variation and	
TOTAL	96,710	151,440	39,880	288,030	- 1		1,110	2,920	1,620	8,540	
Machinists	31,860	22,000	5,320	59,180	(II.000		. 220	1,010	160	780	
Assemblers and viewers	24,250	94,630	26,970	145,850		-	520	930	1,030	5,480	
experience or training before becoming reasonably		20		and the second second				destates to be	A RESPONDENCE OF	A REAL PROPERTY.	
proficient	40,600	34,810	7,590	83,000	3.3.0	Terre and a	370	980	430	2,280	
ART D. Other employees	T ALL A	13.6					Presidentes Presid			A SA SAPARATA	
ART D. Other employees TOTAL	70,340	25,600	10,810	106,750			90	270	1 100	1 110	
IOTAL	10,340	23,000	10,810	100,750		male de la	90	270	100	110	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	23,220	5,020	910	29,150			30	120	10	1	
Road transport drivers	5,520	10	20	5,550	Ra Bring attant	Non <del>se</del> tte an	alda <del></del> abhai	Charge Anton	and a second part of		
Canteen staff	740 20,080	5,460 810	2,510	8,710 21,520	1.4		10	30	30		
Other employees	20,780	14,300	6,740	41,820	and the second second		50	30 90	60	110	
The second se			All and a second se							Contraction and	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	517,390	264,660	58,650	840,700	29,590	110	2,810	11,190	3,000	10,320	

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

	Males	Females		Total males		ices and oth in cols. 2–5)		trained		
	and the second	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing traine	ed	
	and the second		to server		Males	Females	Males		Females	
(1)	(2)						Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
	1 (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
and created start										
TOTAL	17,040	3,960	380	21,380	920	60	80	90	130	60
	17,040   4,920   870   3,530	3,960   <u>60</u>   10	380 	21,380 4,990 870 3,540	920 	60	80   —   10	90 	130	6

PART B. C

Production Platers Riveters, Holders Caulkers, Burners Welders Shipwrigh Riggers Joiners an Drillers Shipsmiths Coppersm Sheet iron Mechanics/ Turners Electricians Plumbers Painters an Foremen ar Other skille

Apprenti

Maintenance Instrumer Maintenar Electricia Bricklaye Maintena Other ski

PART C.

Redleaders Stagers . Crane and v Other semi one mon reasonabl

PART D. C

Stores, war Road and y Canteen sta Labourers Other emp

PART A.

Managers, v Scientists an Draughtsmu Other tech Clerical and Other admi

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

(1)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (5)         (6)         (7)         16 and boxer         16 and ver         10 dever (9)	
(1)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (5)         (6)         (7)         Aged under (8)         Aged under (9)         Aged (9)	
(1)         (2)         (3)         (4)         (5)         (6)         (7)         16 and (8)         10 der (7)         16 and (8)         10 der (7)         10 der (8)         10 der (7)         10 der (8)         10 der (7)         10 der (8)         10 der (7)         10 der (8)         10 der (7)	
Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training           TOTAL 68,210         140         -         68,350         10,210         10         210         100         -           an workers         6,740         -         -         6,740         -         -         20         10         -	Aged 8 and over
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	(11)
n workers       6,740        -6,740       940        20       10          s, hand, pneumatic, etc.       1,000        1,000       40        20       10          s, hand, and machine       2,030        2,030       240  -	
s, hand, pneumatic, etc	-
s, hand, pneumatic, etc	lon <u>el</u>
rs, hand and machine	
is        7,970         7,970       1,110        30       30          ights, boatwrights (including loftsmen)        1,160         1,160       1,470        100       10          and other woodworkers         6,960         6,960         100           20       30	
and other woodworkers       1,160         1,160       50         20        30          ich or blacksmiths       930         930       30        -0	
a. b.	<u> </u>
smiths       . <td></td>	
ron/metal workers       1,840       -       -       1,840       310       -	
s	后三
instance       4,570         4,570       690        10           in and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       .       610         2,540       170	_
an and charge hands not allocated elsewhere .       610       -       -       610       -	
interest taking general course .       .	-
nent and control mechanics       .	
nance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics       700       -       -       700       70       -	
ians	
nance joiners and other woodworkers       70       -       70       -       70       -	
Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training         TOTAL   13,130   60     13,190       20             rs       .       .       .       1,790       1,790             . <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	D THANK
rs	
i     i <td>1</td>	1
mi-skilled production workers who need at least on the second secon	
onth's experience or training before becoming	-
Other employees	
TOTAL   18,570   860   770   20,200   -   -   40   20   -	Carl Carl Carl
arehouse workers	_
staff	
s	_
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)         116,950         5,020         1,150         123,120         11,130         70         330         230         130	

\* 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)\*

	Males	Females Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females		ices and ot in cols. 2–5)		trained	ed	
			1.00		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)
Administrative, technical and clerical staff		ANT ANT	and the second s			· · · · ·		arried a local of		
TOTAL	6,410	2,120	90	8,620	430	10	80	60	90	10
works superintendents, departmental managers . and technologists	1,470 590   1,300 950   1,490 610	30 30 60 90 1,690 220	 	1,500 620 1,360 1,040 3,270 830	60 280 60 30			   10 20 10	  	

22	JANUARY	1969	EMPLOYMENT	&	PRODUCTIVITY	GAZETTE

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

baninai paird sullas brind	Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included i	ces and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
and the second se	and the	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
transfer ( the test	min				Males	Females	Males		Females	
Aurol 1 Aged Pages							Aged under	Aged 18 and	Aged under	Aged 18 and
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	18 (8)	over (9)	18 (10)	over (11)
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	od of entr	y by apprei	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training					
	13,630	-	. –	13,630		-	60	80		I —
Production workers			- 1.16 M	a contrato an						
Tool makers, tool room fitters	320 200			320 200	40	· _ ·			=	
Turners	2,120	_		2,120	540 40	_	20	-10	- 100	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	10 4,480		_	10 4,480	1,250	_	-10	40		
Electricians	150 750	-	_	150	30 170			-10	initian and	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters	340	=	_	340	30	—	30	-	i mitro has	-
Welders	640 290	=	=	640 290	70 30	_	=	-	_	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	300 550	=	=	300 550	30 40	=	_	-		=
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	430 60			430 60	40	1 - 1	-	_	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Smiths, forgemen	130	_		130	10	-	-	-		
Other woodworkers . Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere .	70 120	=	=	70 120		· · · · ·		10	-	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) . Apprentices taking general course .	900 330	=	=	900 330	160 330	-	to berejak.	10		
Maintenance workers					a share	Care States in		HUDS REVENSES		Lis Very
Instrument and control mechanics	10 270		_	10 270	40		=	_	1000	an successive
Electricians	230 30	_	_	230 30	50	in the second	The state of the state	_	_	
Bricklayers	80	_	_	80			-	-	-	-
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent).	160		-	160	1 10	-	Lol marban		And the same	And a set
RT C. Production workers in occupations where degr			y experience		ome traini	ng	Total Conception of the		1 minutes	
TOTAL	2,770	140	-	2,910	-	101		1 70	-	
Machinists	1,840 40	120 10	_	I,960 50	=	_	_	40	_	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably		0	-				1. 1940	1. 195. 19		anvened.
proficient	890	10		900	1744 - 1 1988	Cin Trappel	Line Transie	20	1,	La terrar
RT D. Other employees TOTAL	5,440	380	340	6,160	19.00 _ 2.00		20	-	-	1
tores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	610	20		630		· -	1 10	1 same	1000 2000 C	. O TRA
load transport drivers	130	30 180		160 250	-	-	_	=	_	_
Canteen staff	3,040	80	40	3,160 1,960			10			
Other employees	1,660	70	230			The second se	A STATISTICS OF A STATISTICS	Contraction of the second s	A CALL STREET	The second second in the
			420		2 250	10	140	210	00	100
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	28,250	2,640	430	31,320	3,350	10	160	210	90	100
	28,250	2,640	430		3,350	10	160	210	90	100
See footnote * on page 21.	28,250	2,640	430		3,350	10	160	210	90	100
* See footnote * on page 21.	28,250	2,640	430		3,350	10	160	210	90	106
* See footnote * on page 21.	28,250 Males	2,640 Females	430	31,320 Total	Apprenti	ces and otl	hers being	JATOT O	90	106
* See footnote * on page 21.		Females		31,320 Total males and	Apprenti (included i	ces and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		100
* See footnote * on page 21.		And Constants		31,320 Total males	Apprenti (included i Apprenti	ces and oth in cols. 2-5) ces	hers being Others b	JATOT O	ed.	106
* See footnote * on page 21.		Females		31,320 Total males and	Apprenti (included i	ces and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being Others b Males	trained being traine	ed Females	To set i
See footnote * on page 21.		Females		31,320 Total males and	Apprenti (included i Apprenti	ces and oth in cols. 2-5) ces	hers being Others b Males Aged under	trained being trained	ed Females Aged under	Aged 18 and
See footnote * on page 21.		Females		31,320 Total males and	Apprenti (included i Apprenti	ces and oth in cols. 2-5) ces	hers being Others b Males Aged	trained being traine	ed Females Aged	Aged
See footnote * on page 21. ble 9 Vehicles (Order VIII)	Males	Females Full-time	Part-time	31,320 Total males and females	Apprenti (included Apprenti Males	ces and oth in cols. 2–5) ces   Females	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18	trained being traine Aged 18 and over	ed Females Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1)	Males (2)	Females Full-time	Part-time	31,320 Total males and females	Apprenti (included Apprenti Males	ces and oth in cols. 2–5) ces   Females	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18	trained being traine Aged 18 and over	ed Females Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
* See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	Males (2) 169,040 36,560	Females Full-time (3) 50,200   390	(4)	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6)   8,030	ces and oth in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) (7) 270	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8)	trained being trained   Aged   18 and over (9)   2,930   370	ed Females Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) IRT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	Males (2) 169,040	Females Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) [ 8,030 [ 8,030 [ 2,250 [ 1,670	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7)	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8)   280 	trained peing trained   Aged   18 and over (9)   2,930   370 400 540	ed Females Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11) 1 700
See footnote * on page 21. ble 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . cientists and technologists	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 390 120 110 690	(4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6)   8,030   8,030   2,250  ,670 2,630	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) 270 10 10 10	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 1 280 1 280 1 50 10	trained being trained Aged 18 and over (9) 2,930 370 400 540 710	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700
See footnote * on page 21. ble 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   lanagers, works superintendents, departmental managers . cientists and technologists	Males (2) 169,040 36,560 12,880 15,910	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 390 120 110	Part-time (4) 3,290	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) [ 8,030 [ 8,030 [ 2,250 [ 1,670	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) (7) 270 10 10	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8)   280 	trained peing trained   Aged   18 and over (9)   2,930   370 400 540	ed Females Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11) 1 700
See footnote * on page 21. ble 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . cientists and technologists	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 120 110 690 45,040 3,850	Part-time (4) (3,290 ( 10 30 3,050 200	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) (6) (8,030 (	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) 270 10 10 10	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 280 	trained being trained   Aged   18 and over (9)   2,930   370 400 540 710 550	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 — — — 30 620
* See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) IRT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 120 110 690 45,040 3,850	Part-time (4) (3,290 ( 10 30 3,050 200	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) (6) (8,030 (	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) 270 10 10 10	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 280 	trained being trained   Aged   18 and over (9)   2,930   370 400 540 710 550	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 — — — 30 620
See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL [ Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 100 100 45,040 3,850 y by appres	(4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020 r equivaler	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) (6) (8,030 2,250 1,670 2,630 550 930 nt training	ces and otl in cols. 2-5) ces Females (7) 270 270 10 10 10 240 	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 1 280 1 280 1 280 1 0 180 40	trained being trained   Aged   B and over (9)   2,930   370 400 540 710 550 360	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 
* See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (36,560 (15,910 (36,560) (15,910) (36,560) (16,500) (18,520) (18,520)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 100 100 45,040 3,850 y by appres	(4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020 r equivaler 235,960 18,520	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) 8,030 2,250 1,670 2,630 550 930 at training 25,200 1,770	ces and otl in cols. 2-5) ces Females (7) 270 270 10 10 10 240 	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 1 280 1 280 1 280 1 0 180 40	trained being trained   Aged   B and over (9)   2,930   370 400 540 710 550 360	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 
* See footnote * on page 21. able 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL [ Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (36,560 12,880 15,910 31,650 47,070 24,970 (2,970) (3,650)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 120 110 690 45,040 3,850 y by appres 900	Part-time (4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 (5) 222,530 (5) 222,530 (36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020 r equivaler 235,960 18,520 18,030 8,830	Apprenti (included Apprenti Males (6)   8,030   2,250 1,670 2,630 550 930 nt training   25,200   1,770 650 750	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) 270 0 10 240 	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 280 280 	trained peing trained Aged 18 and over (9) 2,930 2,930 370 400 540 710 550 360 1,910 110 270 20	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (5,50) (12,880) (15,910) (31,650) (47,070) (24,970) (24,970) (234,980) (18,520) (18,5	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 (3) 50,200 (3) (20) (10) 690 45,040 3,850 y by appres 900 (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10)	Part-time (4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020 r equivaler 235,960 18,520 18,030 8,830 17,380 3,330	Apprenti (included i Apprenti Males (6) [ 8,030 2,250 1,670 2,630 550 930 nt training [ 25,200 [ 1,770 650 750 670 130	ces and otl in cols. 2-5) ces Females (7) 270 270 10 10 10 240 	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 280 	trained peing trained Peing trained Aged 18 and over (9) 2,930 370 400 540 710 550 360 1,910 110 270 290 10	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 
(1) RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . icientists and technologists	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (36,560 12,880 15,910 31,650 47,070 24,970 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 120 110 690 45,040 3,850 y by appres 900	Part-time (4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020 r equivaler 235,960 18,520 18,030 8,830 17,380 3,330 42,460	Apprenti (included Apprenti Males (6) [ 8,030 2,250 1,670 2,630 550 930 nt training [ 25,200 [,770 650 750 670	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) 270 0 10 240 	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 280 280 	trained peing trained Aged 18 and over (9) 2,930 370 400 540 710 550 360 1,910 1,910 110 270 20 290	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 
See footnote * on page 21. ble 9 Vehicles (Order VIII) (1) RT A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL   lanagers, works superintendents, departmental managers . cientists and technologists	Males (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (5,50) (12,880) (15,910) (31,650) (47,070) (24,970) (24,970) (234,980) (18,520) (18,5	Females Full-time (3) 50,200 (3) 50,200 (3) (20) (10) 690 45,040 3,850 y by appres 900 (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10)	Part-time (4) (4) (3,290 (	31,320 Total males and females (5) 222,530 36,950 13,000 16,030 32,370 95,160 29,020 r equivaler 235,960 18,520 18,030 8,830 17,380 3,330	Apprenti (included Apprenti Males (6) (6) (8,030 2,250 1,670 2,630 550 930 ttraining (25,200 1,770 650 750 670 130 2,910	ces and otl in cols. 2–5) ces Females (7) 270 0 10 240 	hers being Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 280 	trained peing trained Aged 18 and over (9) 2,930 2,930 2,930 400 540 710 550 360 1,910 1,910 110 270 20 290 10 340	ed Females Aged under 18 (10) I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140 I,140	Aged 18 and over (11) 700 

Pattern r Instrume Coach or Inspector Moulders Smiths, f Carpento Other w Bricklaye Foremen Other sk Apprenti

Maintenand Instrume Maintena Electricia Bricklaye Carpente Other sk

PART C.

Machinists Assemblers Other pro-experien proficien

PART D.

Stores, war Road trans Canteen st Labourers Other emp

### JANUARY 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 23

## Table 9 Vehicles (Order VIII)—continued

and the and others bring proceed	Males	Females Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females		in cols. 2–5)		trained	d	
(Francisco Photos	eutalit -				Males	Females	Males		Females	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
makers (wood or metal)	1,650 380 10,990 3,550 22,890 850 1,480 2,190 2,260 2,260 70 7,250 13,270 11,530		60 	1,650 380 11,000 3,620 23,300 870 1,480 2,190 2,270 70 7,330 13,420 11,530	130 10 1,530 170 270 70 180 130 40 10 960 11,530					
ant and control mechanics	530 11,060 5,670 470 1,530 4,140			530 11,060 5,670 470 1,530 4,140	720 360 		   	 20   60		
roduction workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill	acquired by	y experienc	e and/or s	ome traini	ng				
TOTAL	170,760	26,050	2,890	199,700	1 -	-	820	3,080	200	4
and viewers Juction workers who need at least one month's	56,110 51,510	9,880 10,260	1,280 870	67,270 62,640	(asi) (a		320 230	1,140 870	120 50	2
ce or training before becoming reasonably t	63,140	5,910	740	69,790	-	-	. 270	1,070	30	1
ther employees TOTAL	109,420	12,880	5,320	127,620	10	-	70	290	20	1
ehouse, packers and despatch workers	32,000 10,060 540 29,230	2,760 80 4,140 910	320 1,150 450	35,080 10,140 5,830 30,590				100 		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	37,590 684,200	4,990 90,030	3,400 11,580	45,980 785,810	33,240	280	60 I,980	180 8,210	20 1,370	1,2

## Table 10 Manufacture of Metal Goods (Order IX)

1 1	Males	Females	(0)	Total males and	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others h	eing train	ed	
and the part of the part of the second of					Males	Females	Males		Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
	(2)	1 (3)	1 (4)	(3)	( (0)	1 (/)	1 (6)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	68,380	37,650	4,860	110,890	1,590	280	420	2,220	1,060	1,170
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	27,050 1,550 4,590 4,810 17,300 13,080	1,410 80 80 220 33,810 2,050	210 20 — 4,390 240	28,670 1,650 4,670 5,030 55,500 15,370	110 510 420 310 240	  	90 40 240 50	380 70 300 340 710 420		20 10 1,090 50
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	od of enti	y by appre	nticeship o	r equivale	nt training	water a sign of				
	115,570	3.920	1 580	120.070	President and	90	1,920	3,280	1 30	1 30
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Velders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	12,570 13,520 3,590 4,790 400 8,310 320 1,540 800 6,850 11,230 320 20 10 10 2,350 790 4,150 490 330 20 8,640 14,340 3,970	30 40 50             	 	12,570 13,550 3,590 4,830 400 8,380 320 1,540 800 7,530 11,390 320 20 10 10 3,150 820 4,150 4,90 330 20 9,160 16,120 4,050	1,650 560 440 360 50 1,060 50 360 150 470 1,420 10             		260 260 10 200 	220 910 10 120 420 		20

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

Another and the second s	Males	Females	- early	Total males and	Apprenti (included i	ces and oth n cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
Contract Contract of the subscreek		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
antana a france	and Parking				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)
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	490 7,920 2,960 390 800 3,650	    270		490 7,920 2,960 390 800 3,960	60 570 280  160		40 30 	60 20  		
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill	acquired b	y experien	ce and/or s	ome traini	ng				
TOTAL	91,210	69,280	19,370	179,860			1,770	5,080	1,070	3,220
Machinists Assemblers and viewers	30,490 9,340	27,500 16,720	7,700 4,450	65,690 30,510	=	Ξ	730	1,310 200	150 150	1,220 600
ficient	51,380	25,060	7,220	83,660	-		880	3,570	770	1,400
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	73,350	25,010	13,980	112,340	-		110	380	170	280
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers       .         Road transport drivers       .         Canteen staff       .         Labourers       .         Other employees       .	16,190 7,930 430 26,170 22,630	9,460 140 3,030 990 11,390	2,230 40 1,670 900 9,140	27,880 8,110 5,130 28,060 43,160			70  20 20	200 10 	100 	130 
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	348,510	135,860	38,790	523,160	14,860	370	4,220	10,960	2,330	4,700

Table 11Textiles (Order X)

	Males	Females		Total males and	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	- and an and a second	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others	being train	ed	
					Males	Females	Males		Females	
	-	and the second s		un alle	(NI 2000	interior (K)	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	58,540	36,560	3,150	98,250	330	100	170	580	430	240
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	26,480 2,630 560 5,050 14,470 9,350	I,480 I30 20 I,630 29,500 3,800	40 10 10 2,860 230	28,000 2,760 590 6,690 46,830 13,380	80 		20 — 80 60 10	140 40 	  400 20	     150 20
PART B.										
	107,740		12,820	196,150	3,390	530	1,180	1,830	1,700	1,090
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by a	pprentices	nip or equiv	alent train	ning					
Production workers Loom tenters, overlookers, tuners, etc	9,330 1,570 1,100 510 280 470 2,270 550 220 110 4,190	280 10 160 690 100 590 840 10  1,140	30  -  50 70  30 250  -   70	9,640 1,580 1,260 1,350 450 1,190 3,360 560 220 110 5,400	710 80 70 40 20 10 190 30 10 	      120	60 	90 10 10 230  150	 30 20  30  10	90 40 
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	13,820 2,990 350 1,830 <del>4</del> ,050	  		13,820 2,990 350 1,830 4,410	1,130 290  40 230		190 	190   10 		
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquire	ed by cons	iderable ex	perience, o	r where m	inimum of	six month	s' training	essential		
Mule spinners . Weavers . Loomers and twisters (hand and machine) Burlers, menders and darners . Tape sizers, yarn dressers, warp dressers . Dyers, operative dyers . Linkers . Knitters . Rope makers . Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably	2,740 10,120 2,840 180 1,470 6,260 30 10,260 400	950 19,100 1,730 11,460 540 160 4,980 3,350 200	170 2,820 530 1,910 130 70 330 650 90	3,860 32,040 5,100 13,550 2,140 6,490 5,340 14,260 690	20 10 50 — 60  20 	30 50  40 30 	60 190 30  20 50  120 	10 350  110 260 10	30 380 50 340  140 70 	200 2000 10 80 
proficient	14,690	25,600	5,180	45,470	60	260	260	340	590	500

3. Forem PART C.

PART D.

Warehouse Road trans Canteen st Labourers Other emp

PART A.

Managers, v Scientists a Other tech Clerical and Other admi

PART B.

I. Crafts

Production Preparers Saddlery Bench ha Machinist Other ski

Maintenanc Maintena Electricia Bricklaye Carpente Other sk

2. Produ

Hide spli Limeyard Curriers, Fellmong Machiniss Hand stit Other pr or at le ably pr

3. Foreme

PART C. P

PART D. C

Warehouse, Road transp Canteen sta Labourers Other empl

(116718)

## Table 11 Textiles (Order X)—continued

		Males	Females		Total males and	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
		ang de la co	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others b	being train	ed	
		subalt :				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)
on and shaves hands		15.110	1 2 100	1 1/0	10 (00				And the state of the		A Part and and and
nen and charge hands Production workers in occupatio	 ns where deg	15,110 gree of ski	3,420 Il acquired	160 by experi		80 r some tr	 aining, incl	30 uding thos	60 e requiring	—	— one and s
nen and charge hands Production workers in occupatio months' experience and/or trainin	ns where deg ng before wor TOTAL	gree of ski ker becon	II acquired	by experi	ence and/o		— aining, incl   —			 g between o   2,080	 one and s   1,860
Production workers in occupatio	ng before wor	gree of ski ker becon 86,030	Il acquired nes reasona	by experi bly proficio	ence and/o ent		 aining, incl   	uding thos	e requiring		
Production workers in occupatio months' experience and/or training	TOTAL   TOTAL	gree of ski ker becon 86,030	II acquired nes reasona   121,930	by experi bly proficio   26,790	ence and/o ent   234,750	r some tr	 aining, incl       	uding thos	e requiring	2,080	1,860

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

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(1)       (2)       (3)         Administrative, technical and clerical staff       TOTAL       5,140       3,360         works superintendents       departmental managers       2,960       160         and technologists        170       20         hinicians        170       20         office staff (including works office)        1,130       3,030         ninistrative, technical and commercial staff        150       30.03         TOTAL       13,490       6,890         smen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh         n workers        160       -0         rs and cutters         160       -0         vand harness makers         160       -0         vand harness makers         160       -0         vand harness makers             vand harness makers              name fitters, millwrights and mechanics              iance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	Part-time (4) 670 10 660 1,400 p or equiv 100 20 340 60	and females (5) 9,170 3,130 30 190 4,820 1,000 21,780 alent traini 2,440 40 250 2,300 970 500 170 40 120 210	Apprenti Males (6) 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	ces   Females (7)   	Others b Males Aged under 18 (8) 	eing trained Aged 18 and over (9)	d Females Aged under 18 (10) 80 	Aged 18 and over (11) 
Administrative, technical and clerical staff         TOTAL       5,140       3,360         works superintendents       departmental managers       2,960       160         and technologists        170       20         ind office staff (including works office)        1,130       3,030         ininistrative, technical and commercial staff        850       150         TOTAL       13,490       6,890         smen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh         n workers        160       70         rs and cutters        1,830       510         y and harness makers        160       70         sts and stichers.        160       70         sts and stichers.        170          killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       730       180         ce workers         170          and joiners              ers and joiners               idled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) <th>670 10  660  1,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100  20 340</th> <th>  9,170   3,130 30 190 4,820 1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120</th> <th>(6)   20   20    170 ng   90 50</th> <th>a industralia an analasi na a</th> <th>Aged under 18 (8)</th> <th>  18 and over (9)                 330    </th> <th>Aged under 18 (10) 80 — — — 70 10 10 — 90</th> <th>  18 and over (11)         130   130</th>	670 10  660  1,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100  20 340	9,170   3,130 30 190 4,820 1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120	(6)   20   20    170 ng   90 50	a industralia an analasi na a	Aged under 18 (8)	18 and over (9)                 330   	Aged under 18 (10) 80 — — — 70 10 10 — 90	18 and over (11)         130   130
Administrative, technical and clerical staff         TOTAL       5,140       3,360         works superintendents       departmental managers       2,960       160         and technologists        170       20         nd office staff (including works office)        1,130       3,030         ninistrative, technical and commercial staff        850       150         TOTAL       13,490       6,890         smen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh         n workers        160       70         rs and cutters         160       70         sts and stichers.         180          ce workers              ands (heavy leather goods)               killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)                  ers and joiners	670 10  660  1,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100  20 340	9,170   3,130 30 190 4,820 1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120	20   20    170 ng   90 50		under 18 (8)	18 and over (9)                 330   	under 18 (10) 80 — — — 10 10 — 10	18 and over (11)         130   130
Administrative, technical and clerical staff         TOTAL       5,140       3,360         works superintendents       departmental managers       2,960       160         and technologists        170       20         ind office staff (including works office)        1,130       3,030         ininistrative, technical and commercial staff        850       150         TOTAL       13,490       6,890         smen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh         n workers        160       70         rs and cutters        1,830       510         y and harness makers        160       70         sts and stichers.        160       70         sts and stichers.        170          killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       730       180         ce workers         170          and joiners              ers and joiners               idled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) <th>670 10  660  1,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100  20 340</th> <th>  9,170   3,130 30 190 4,820 1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120</th> <th>  20   20    170 ng   90 50</th> <th></th> <th>(8)</th> <th>(9)               330      </th> <th>(10)   80   - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -</th> <th>          20</th>	670 10  660  1,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100  20 340	9,170   3,130 30 190 4,820 1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120	20   20    170 ng   90 50		(8)	(9)               330   	(10)   80   - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	         20
TOTAL5,1403,360works superintendentsdepartmental managers2,960160hnicians17020hnicians17020of office staff (including works office)1,1303,030inistrative, technical and commercial staff1850150TOTAL13,4906,890Smen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeshn workers1830510rs and cutters1,830510y and harness makers4070sta and stitchers901,870killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)730180ce workersance fitters, millwrights and mechanics500-ans170ers40ers120cilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)210-ers1,3402,690-cilled workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable exlitters1,3402,690d machinerymen1,3402,690cton workers needing considerable experience660east six months' training before becoming reason- roficient300en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere1,02030Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired tomonths' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonableDrotal5,6603,400	10 	3,130         30         190         4,820         1,000         21,780         alent traini         2,440         40         250         2,300         970         500         170         40         120	 20    170 ng 90 50		     210 	70		
works superintendents departmental managers . 2,960   160 and technologists	10 	3,130         30         190         4,820         1,000         21,780         alent traini         2,440         40         250         2,300         970         500         170         40         120	 20    170 ng 90 50		     210   10 	70		<u> </u>
and technologists		30 190 4,820 1,000 21,780 alent traini 2,440 40 250 2,300 970 500 170 40 120	 ng 		   210   10 	70	10   90   <u>-</u> 10	<u> </u>
hnicians 170 20 d'office staff (including works office) 1,130 3,030 ninistrative, technical and commercial staff 850 150 TOTAL 13,490 6,890 smen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh n workers rs and cutters 1,1830 510 y and harness makers 1,1830 70 tets and stitchers 1,180 ce workers ance fitters, millwrights and mechanics 1,100	— I,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100 — 20 340	190 4,820 1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120	 ng 		   210   	70	10   90   <u>-</u> 10	<u> </u>
ministrative, technical and commercial staff       850       150         TOTAL   13,490   6,890         Somen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh         n workers       1,830       510         rs and cutters       40       70         yand harness makers       40       70         sts and stichers.       90       1,870         killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       730       180         ce workers         ance fitters, millwrights and mechanics       90       1,870         ians       170       -       -         ers       120       -       -         killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       210       -         ers       120       -       -         killed workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable ex       -         kitters       1,340       2,690         sts       1,340       2,690         gers, sorters, dyers       1,340       2,690         tcters and closers       -       -       660         roduction workers needing considerable experience       -       660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       - <td>— I,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100 — 20 340</td> <td>  1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120</td> <td>ng 90 50</td> <td></td> <td>    210   10  </td> <td>70</td> <td>  10   90   <u>-</u> 10</td> <td> </td>	— I,400 <b>p or equiv</b> 100 — 20 340	1,000   21,780 alent traini   2,440 40 250 2,300 970   500 170 40 120	ng 90 50		   210   10  	70	10   90   <u>-</u> 10	
smen in skilled occupations : normal method of entry by apprenticesh n workers rs and cutters	p or equiv 100 20 340	alent traini 2,440 40 250 2,300 970 500 170 40 120	ng 90 50		210	70	—  10	
n workers rs and cutters	100 	alent traini 2,440 40 250 2,300 970 500 170 40 120	90 50			70	—  10	
n workers rs and cutters	100 	2,440 40 250 2,300 970 500 170 40 120	90 50			70  		
y and harness makers       40          ands (heavy leather goods)       160       70         sts and stitchers       90       1,870         killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       730       180         ce workers       170       -         ans       170       -         ers       170       -         ers       120       -         cilled workers (apprentice trained or equilvalent)       210       -         ers and joiners       120       -         cilled workers (apprentice trained or equilvalent)       210       -         cilled workers (apprentice trained or equilvalent)       210       -         citton workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable ex       -         itters       790       50       -         s, shavers, whiteners       790       50       -         ord       -       1,340       2,690       -         tcts       -       -       660       -         roduction workers needing considerable experience       -       660       -         least six months' training before becoming reason-       -       4,100       630         en and charge hands not allocated		40 250 2,300 970 500 170 40 120	50			70 		
sts and stitchers.       90       1,870         killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)       730       180         ce workers       ance fitters, millwrights and mechanics       500          ans       170           ers       170           ers and joiners       120           cilled workers (apprentice trained or equilvalent)       210          cittion workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable ex         itters       320          d machinerymen       500          s, shavers, whiteners       790       50         gers, sorters, dyers       1,340       2,690         tchers and closers           roduction workers needing considerable experience       660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       4,100       830         en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I <t< td=""><td>340</td><td>2,300 970 500 170 40 120</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	340	2,300 970 500 170 40 120				10		
killed workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) . 730 180 Te workers ance fitters, millwrights and mechanics . 170 - ers		970 500 170 40 120	30				_10	-
ance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	=	170 40 120		_	1			
ans       170          ers       40          ers and joiners       120          cilled workers (apprentice trained or equilvalent)       120          action workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable ex         litters       320          d machinerymen       500          s, shavers, whiteners       790       50         gers, sorters, dyers       1,530          sts       1,340       2,690         tchers and closers       1,340       2,690         roduction workers needing considerable experience       660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       660         roficient       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Dther employees       100       100       100	=	170 40 120	(1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-			1 10 1	CALL STORE STORE	1
ers and joiners .       120          cilled workers (apprentice trained or equilvalent)       210          action workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable ex         itters       320          d machinerymen       500          s, shavers, whiteners       790       50         gers, sorters, dyers       1,530          of tchers and closers       1,340       2,690         coduction workers needing considerable experience       660       660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       4,100       630         en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       1020       30         Definition workers and/or training before worker becomes reasonable       1020       30	C.C. Stranger	120	CALL STREET, ST	The the second second	-			
action workers in occupations where skill acquired by considerable ex         litters       320          d machinerymen       500          s, shavers, whiteners       790       50         gers, sorters, dyers       1,530          sts       1,340       2,690         tchers and closers       1,340       2,690         roduction workers needing considerable experience        660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       4,100       630         en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonabl         TOTAL       5,660       3,400       100				_		_	100 T	_
itters       320          d machinerymen       500          s, shavers, whiteners       790       50         gers, sorters, dyers       1,530          sts       1,340       2,690         tchers and closers       1,340       2,690         roduction workers needing considerable experience        660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       4,100       830         en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I       months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonabl         TOTAL       5,660       3,400          Dther employees								-
d machinerymen		320		ix months		sential		
gers, sorters, dyers		500	=	—	20 20		—	_
itchers and closers       1,010       660         roduction workers needing considerable experience       660         least six months' training before becoming reason-       4,100       630         en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired I         months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonabl         TOTAL       5,660       3,400         Other employees	andre <u>star</u> order	840 1,530	-	_	50	10 120	_	_
least six months' training before becoming reason- roficient       4,100       630         en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere       1,020       30         Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired 1 months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonabl       TOTAL       5,660       3,400         Dther employees       TOTAL       5,660       3,400       1	680 150	4,710 810	_	_	-	_10	30	50
roficient 4,100   830 en and charge hands not allocated elsewhere   1,020   30 Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired 1 months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonabl TOTAL   5,660   3,400   Other employees					A State of the second second			
Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired   months' experience and/or training before worker becomes reasonabl TOTAL   5,660   3,400   Other employees	50	4,980			110	70	40	20
TOTAL   5,660   3,400   Dther employees		1,050	- 1	tala <u>le</u> stan	L on Table	30	A REPORT OF A REPORT OF A REPORT OF A	
TOTAL   5,660   3,400   Other employees	y experie proficien	nce and/or t	some train	ning, inclu	ding those	requiring b	between or	ne and si
Other employees	430	9,490			170	110	20	30
TOTAL   5.630   3.510		1.05					and the second second	
	1,210	10,350	-	Ware Is	40	10	80	10
, packers and despatch workers		2,420 440	_	_	_20		_	10
aff	210	110			_	_	_	-
bloyees	210	470	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PRO		10	A State of the sta	Contraction in the local division of the loc	The second se
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) 29,920 17,160			Antim Parts		10 10	-10	80	1994 <u>-</u> - 2

 Table 13
 Clothing (Minimum List Headings 441–449)

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included	i <b>ces and otl</b> in cols. 2–5)	ners being	trained		
	ngenin h	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprenti	ices	Others b	eing traine	ed	
	entates				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)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	20,140	26,560	2,220	48,920	la se te	1 10	40	130	260	40
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists . Draughtsmen . Other technicians . Clerical and other staff (including works office) . Other administrative, technical and commercial staff .	11,210 30 60 590 3,830 4,420	3,560 120 30 570 19,150 3,130	100 20 20 1,890 190	14,870 170 90 1,180 24,870 7,740		  	40 — — — —	40 — — 20 70	  	 
ART B TOTAL	25.040	1 167 200 1	22.460	224.000		1	1.100	1 100		
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e		167,390		224,890	ALL CLEAR COL	170	1,180	490	10,240	2,170
Production workers	entry by ap	prenticeshi	p or equiva	ient trainir	ıg					
Tailors and cutters (clothing)         Alteration hands (clothing)         Dyer-mixers (hat manufacture)         Formers (hat manufacture)         Journeymen finishers (hat manufacture)         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	16,270 310 20 110 240 30 540	5,960 730  20  I,400	840 190 — — — 60	23,070 1,230 20 130 240 30 2,000	840 10   10	170     	730 	430 	210 — — — — 50	20 — — — —
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,580 230 100 610	  		2,580 230 100 750	120 10 	Ξ				
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acqui	red by con	nsiderable e	xperience,	or where	minimum	of six mont	hs' trainin	g essential		
Garment pressers Finishers (clothing) Fitter-trimmers Machinists Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably	5,470 280 1,220 2,920	1,950  6,750 2,200  12,090	1,580 3,060 380 15,010	19,000 20,090 3,800 130,020	IIII		90 10 170 10		240 260 50 8,390	110 100 30 1,670
proficient	2,800	12,070	1,330	16,200	-		110	10	1,040	240
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1,310	4,080	10	5,400	-	I —	-	1 -	I —	I —
ART C. Production workers in occupations where degre experience and/or training before worker becom	e of skill ac	quired by e	xperience	and/or som	e training,	including t	hose requi	ring betwee	en one and	six month
TOTAL	1,730	42,290	5,040	49.040	No. Contraction	r		1 10	1 1 070	
ART D. Other employees	1,750	1 12,270	5,040	49,060			80	10	1,870	640
TOTAL	15,790	17,950	5,330	39,070	1.1 -		90		1 100	30
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	7,570 1,950 170 1,660 4,440	5,980 50 3,620 260 8,040	940 10 1,450 160 2,770	14,490 2,010 5,240 2,080 15,250			80 		50   50	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)				and the second second			and the second second			

# Table 14Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)

	Males	Females Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprenti (included Apprenti	in cols. 2–5)		trained being traine	ed	
		dia			Males	Females	Males	- marzon	Females	
		1947 - 19			- Level in the second	and the second s	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists . Draughtsmen . Other technicians . Clerical and office staff (including works office) . Other administrative, technical and commercial staff .	7,160 3,010 70 60 660 1,560 1,800	5,680   410   10   60   4,770   430	620   10  610 	<b>13,460</b>   3,430 70 70 720 6,940 2,230	50     20  20		10 	I40   I0    10  30  90	110     110	30 
PART B.										
TOTAL	23,410	28,270	2,240	53,920	60	-	520	230	1,210	440
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by a	pprentices	hip or equi	valent trai	ning					startinda.J
Production workers Clickers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	5,350 600	70   120	_100	5,520 720	— <sub>30</sub>	132 A	190 20	80 20	14680	=

Mainter Maint Electr Brick Carpe Other 2. Proc

Closin Perfo Closin Fitter Press Puller Sole a Heel t Other enc rea

3. Fore PART C. mont

PART D.

Wareho Road tra Canteen Laboure Other e

PART A.

-

Managers Scientists Draughts Other te Clerical a Other ad

PART B.

I. Craft Producti Furnac Crowr Gathe Glass I

Glass

Single I Glazier Silvere Mould Other Glass g Sanitar Bricklai Electric Carpen Other Tile fix Masons Other s (116718)

## Table 14 Footwear (Minimum List Heading 450)—continued

							and the second sec	and a second second se	and the second second	and the second	
s others being trained 3-51	ensions an ded in cole,	Males	Females	neti	Total males and		c <b>es and oth</b> n cols. 2–5)	iers being ti	rained		
	ensionar	ight est	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others be	ing trained	ł	
	s en al	telet .				Males	Females	Males	1	Females	
						Theres	Ternares				
A bega baga baga habino hasil babau o \$1 your \$1								Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
enance workers											
ntenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics		790	11 <u>-</u>	<u> </u>	790 150	30	- tolm	alber <del>s t</del> res a			
klayers		10	1 -	$\Box \rightarrow 1$	10	<u> </u>	_	_	=		=
penters and joiners		120	-		120 210	-	-	_		B) bitter	
in the lord size Tar a real restores on the bar of the	and and an other	Sento -					Constant and the	Constrained	in the second second		ana <u>n</u>
oduction workers in occupations where	skill acquire	ed by cons	iderable ex	cperience,	or where n	ninimum o	f six month	ns' training	essential		
sing operators, skivers, beaders, folders .	• • •	390	3,370	360	4,120	-	ante - trala		alt inter a	80	10
forators	· · · ·	50 230	510 14,560	50 1,160	610 15,950		_	_	-10	10 790	10 350
ers, bending over operators, eyeletters .	see	120	2,690	180	2,990	-		-		20	_
ssmen, planet rounders, heel builders .	entre entre entre	1,120	120		1,240		- (200			and the solar	10000
ers over, staple, consul, bed, side and toe la attachers pre-finished	sters .	3,790	50 40		3,840 1,250	10000	internet and a	20	30	a automber	5 7 8 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
l attachers, sluggers, passers		1,040	200	- 303	1,240				10		_
l trimmers, scourers, edge trimmers, edg	ge setters,	1.000	150	10	2.0/0			10	10	10	
takers off	ole experi-	1,900	150	10	2,060	Carlos - Carlos	designed the contract	10	10	10	100 5 . 2
nce or at least six months' training before	becoming	12,003.00	C. State					1 States	The second	BALLIN MINIMPL	
easonably proficient	dimining to	5,090	5,790	380	11,260	to a <del>su</del> als a	and the second	280	70	240	70
emen and charge hands not allocated e	Isewhere	1,240	600		1,840		or anomal a	-	and and and	60	17 11 a
C. Production workers in occupations v nths' experience and/or training before	where degre worker bec	e of skill a omes reas	cquired by onably pro	experience ficient	e and/or so	me trainin	g, including	g those requ	iring betw	een one an	d six
	TOTAL	7,140	8,310	520	15,970	TAU 200		200	70	300	100
D. Other employees		5.0.022	PI BROOM	260 1		01		In the second	Sugarsh bins.	and and the	
or other employees	TOTAL	4,490	3,950	740	9,180		-	10	-	10	10
nouse, packers and despatch workers.		1.740	1.500	120	3,360	1. 38	_	101	_ 1	- 1	- Standard
ransport drivers		370			370		-		- 72		
en staff	028	10 850	410 20	170 30	590 900	ACC + (0.)	and the state of	1. 27	ATOPAS	A AURTON I	
employees		1,520	2,020	420	3,960			and the second se	ineren Militaren	10	-10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B,	C and D)	42,200	46,210	4,120	92,530	110		740	440	1,630	580

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

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	ners being t	trained		
	Praint	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprenti	ices	Others b	eing traine	d	
			Contraction of the second		Males	Females	Males		Females	
	acA i boi) s	atoT alam bas	and a	ns7 sa	to M.	- Annahris	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	over (9)	(10)	over (11)
. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	39,400	16,100	1,200	56,700	440	1 -	150	1,310	310	210
rs, works superintendents, departmental managers . ts and technologists	14,460 1,680 1,980 3,260 11,650 6,370	370 90 20 190 14,600 830	10  I,150 40	14,840 1,770 2,000 3,450 27,400 7,240	30 120 130 150 10			230 180 100 300 260 240	  	
TOTAL	54,790	1,490	380	56,660	3,410		1.000	1.720	1 30	40
tsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by a	pprentices	nip or equiv	alent train	ning				amaininina.	in the state
ion workers	- Gat		1 052							
acemen, smelters (glass)	610 20 570 570 510 1,090 280 10 990 910 570 760 350 250 120 1,570	 	60 20 20 20 10 	610 20 570 670 1,140 340 10 990 1,030 570 760 480 250 120 120 1,570				50 30 20 30 40  30 50 20  20  30	                 	
r woodworkers	450	. +	20	470	20	-	-		(5 <u></u> 5)) 17 (5 <u></u> 5)	-
ixers, tile and fireplace slabbers (building materials nanufacture)	1,180	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE	1,180	410					

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

	Males	Females		Total males and		ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being ti	rained		
And Entry a subscription of the street		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others be	ing traine	d	
					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)
Maintenance workers	and the second				0.50			140		
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	10,900 2,400 1,200 1,390 3,390	 	 	10,900 2,400 1,200 1,390 3,530	950 310 10 70 230		60 20 	160 20 20 10		
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquin	red by con	siderable e	xperience,	or where	minimum	of six mont	hs' training	essential		
Tank operators, sheet rolled, float and plate glass makers Glass tube makers Glass pressers, moulding and automatic machine operators Turners (abrasive wheel manufacture) Mould makers (cast stone and pre-cast concrete) Other production workers needing considerable experience	800 470 2,140 270 700			800 470 2,310 370 700				10 60 220 10		
or at least six months' training before becoming reason- ably proficient .	8,430	570	20	9,020	_	_	200	780	10	2
3. Sectional foremen and supervisory workers not allocated elsewhere	5,750	140	-	5,890	I -	-	1 — 1	30	1 -	I —
ART C. Production workers in occupations where degr six months' experience and/or training before worker	ree of skill becomes	acquired b	oy experien	nce and/or	some train	ning, includ	ing those re	quiring b	etween on	and
TOTAL		5,360	1,360	58,670		I —	320	1,760	80	11
ART D. Other employees TOTAL	78,390	9,230	3,560	91,180		I —	270	460	70	12
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers.       .         Road transport drivers       .         Canteen staff       .         Labourers       .         Other employees       .	10,650 11,380 330 31,850 24,180	3,260 30 1,660 1,220 3,060	540 20 830 270 1,900	14,450 11,430 2,820 33,340 29,140			110 10 	130 50 110 170	60  	7 
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	224,530	32,180	6,500	263,210	3,850		1,740	5,250	490	48

## Table 16 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)

	Males	Females		Total males and	(included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing traine	ed	
					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	5,050	3,940	270	9,260	40	I -	50	250	210	70
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	2,540 140 140 330 1,070 830	260 10 10 60 3,080 520	70 — — — — 190 10	2,870 150 150 390 4,340 1,360	 		20 	110 20  40 60		
ART B. TOTAL	12,770	12,580	0.40	26.000	1 350	30	1 100	1 420	1 400	
I. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of en		· Alexandra	940	26,290		30	180	430	490	710
Production workers	try by app	renticeship	or equivale	enttraining	5					100 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11
Slip makers	150 1,780 500 730 2,150 70 220 630 390 80 200 60 80 200 560 760	1,080           380           110              320           100           140           830           130           50           570           3,820           170           1,180		150 2,930 910 840 730 2,270 70 560 740 550 980 340 110 670 4,340 740 1,990	60 10 30 10 10    10   20		30 10 30 10 20 10 10 10 10 10		40 	

Maintenance Maintenand Die fitters Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters Other skill

2. Product Dippers an Decorators Other pro ence or reasonat

3. Foreme PART C. Pr

Potters' assist Sliphouse wo Other produc one and six coming rea

PART D. Ot

Warehouse w Road transpor Canteen staff Labourers Other emplo



#### Table 16 Pottery (Minimum List Heading 462)—continued

	Males	Females		Total males and	Apprenti (included	ces and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being t	trained		
	er dig R ( and	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
	estate)				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)
e workers	States and States	San States	San Mangal		an anna an		Same Branne	+ mey all the p		
nce fitters, millwrights and mechanics. s	760 300 180 150 210 430	   90		760 300 180 150 210 520	40 20 20  10 30		  	 		
tion workers in occupations where skill acqu	ired by consi	iderable ex	perience, o	r where mi	nimum of s	ix months	training es	sential		
nd mottlers (tiles) . rs (other than lithographers, etc.)	170	270 2,220	20 130	550 2,520		Propaga State	-10	20	10 150	170
r at least six months' training before becoming ably proficient.	930	970	150	2,050		-	30	90	20	30
en not allocated elsewhere	90	40	-	130	-	-	-	10	-	10
oduction workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill ac	quired by e	xperience	and/or som	e training					
TOTAL	2,830	4,500	620	7,950	* <u>-</u> 48	100 -	10	40	40	110
stants orkers iction workers including those who need between		810	100	1,190 840			=		-10	_"
ix months' experience and/or training before be- asonably proficient	1 710	3,690	520	5,920	9	_	10	30	30	100
ther employees TOTAL	5,340	6,700	1,110	13,150		-	50	70	80	120
workers		4,770	630	6,760	(0) _ 2781	100 2 8 3	1 50	30	70	1 12
ort drivers	430	180	70	430 260	_					
oyees (including laundry workers)	1,880 1,660	20 1,730	20 390	1,920 3,780		_		20 20	-10	_
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	25,990	27,720	2,940	56,650	390	30	290	790	820	1,010

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

	and a start of the	And a Think of the	and the second second	and the second second	ata Set					
	Males	Females		Total males	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	Jula Harris	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing train	ed	
					Males	Females	Males		Females	
and a second sec							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	36,700	17,870	2,650	57,220	001		230	590	260	60
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	15,690 150 1,580 920 9,770 8,590	550 10 30 16,490 790	20 20 2,480 130	16,260 150 1,610 950 28,740 9,510	80 		   10   10   120   90	80 10 50 10 260 180	  	
PART B.		ALL AND A	083	A STREET						
TOTAL	119,450	13,410	1,660	134,520	10,060	60	2,610	2,010	420	360
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by ap	prenticeshi	p or equiva	lent trainir	Ig					
Production workers		120 6.	667							
Carpenters and joiners . Sawyers Shop and office fitters Woodcutting machinists (other than sawyers) Veneer workers—cutters, measurers, valuers Painters (hand and spray) Cabinet and chair makers Polishers (hand and spray) Cellulose sprayers. Upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters Metal polishers Kiln operators Sanding machinists Press operators (timber, furniture) Case and box makers Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Bricklayers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	18,530 7,890 3,630 19,440 1,380 2,340 12,280 5,010 1,390 8,200 90 490 2,150 1,110 3,940 2,180 510 60 6,240	100 		18,630 7,890 3,630 19,650 1,770 2,570 12,380 5,650 1,500 9,200 90 490 2,440 1,130 4,770 2,210 510 60 7,450	3,360 400 2,100 20 50 1,420 370 20 480   140 620 50 30  520		350 190 30 430 10 80 570 70 30 380   10 90 20  80	150 190 440 20 130 90 40 70 230 		
(116718)	6,240	1,180	30	7,450	520	10	80	40	and the second	A** 3

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

entites and all are being realed. and in place 2 (1)	Males	Females		Total males and	Apprenti (included i	ces and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
· mainers prince predit () · · · · ·		Full-time	Part-time		Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
colorest is a select in a selection of the					Males	Females	Males		Females	
Active State	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	10	(7)	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over (11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	1 (11)
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	2,890 670 70	=		2,890 670 70	110 20 		<u>100</u> 	10 10 —		
Carpenters and joiners	1,000 1,650	130	240	1,000 2,020	20 70	_	_	10	10	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acqu	ired by co	nsiderable	experience	or where	minimum	of six mor	ths' traini	ng essentia		
	2,150					per l'Ante en tes	10	1 40	270	1
Sewing, quilting, border, tape edging and tufting machinists Grane and winch drivers Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably	1,850	5,680		8,330 1,850	=	Ξ.		30		1000 <del>- 0</del> 1000 - 0 1000 - 0
proficient	8,070	2,840	310	11,220	- sai	Cars to sub	160	250	70	Instant !
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	4,240	210	-	4,450	-	1 -	-	60	-	
ART C. Production workers in occupations where degre experience and/or training before worker becom	e of skill ac nes reason	cquired by e ably profici	experience ent	and/or som	ie training,	including t	hose requi	ring betwee	en one and s	six mon
TOTAL	9,160	6,660	910	16,730	1.0 - 300	1 -	280	280	70	2
ART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	57,550	6,760	3,530	67,840	1 -	-	330	130	10	Increased.
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	6,410 9,870	1,080	310	7,800 9,870			50	30 10	-	1 10 0 00
Canteen staff	230 33,120 7,920	1,520 1,440 2,720	700 520 2,000	2,450 35,080 12,640			20 260		 10	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	222,860	44,700	8,750	276,310	10,160	60	3,450	3.010	760	70

 
 Table 18
 Papermaking and Boardmaking or Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibreboard Packing Cases, etc. (Minimum List Heading
 481-483)

- the second period and a second burner	Males	Females	L Dans in	Total males and	(included	in cols. 2–5)				
		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent		Others b	eing traine	ed	
estical print manager trained		Arrien Lancia	17369 Parri		Males	Females	Males		Females	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
	(2)	(3)	· (+)	(3)	(6)	<u>    (/)    </u>	(0)	(9)	(10)	1 (11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	28,170	14,640	1,950	44,760	150	10	130	410	260	12
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists . Draughtsmen .	10,150 680 480	570 20 10		10,720 700 490	20 10		10	50 30		
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	2,000 8,620 6,240	220 12,790 1,030	I,900 50	2,220 23,310 7,320	20 70 30	10	10 90 20	90 150 90	10 210 40	
ART B.	40 700		1 1 1 1 1 1		ta la	Turne L	crowmen a			in a reado C
TOTAL										
TOTAL	40,700	9,750	1,110	51,560	2,220	70	410	880	840	30
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e						70	410	880	840	30
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e Production workers				valent trai	ning	TOT <sub>1</sub> acture (an		lied scouts	As his cargon.	30
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e Production workers	entry by a	pprentices	nip or equi			70		880	840	30
<ul> <li>I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers</li> <li>Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians</li> </ul>	entry by a 7,330 6,020 1,970	pprentices	nip or equi	e,020	ning   1,010   760 260	TOT <sub>1</sub> acture (an		lied scouts	As his cargon.	
<ul> <li>I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers</li> <li>Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics</li> <li>Electricians</li> </ul>	entry by a 7,330 6,020	pprentices    1,060	nip or equi   120 	valent trai	ning   1,010   760	TOT <sub>1</sub> acture (an	40	210	As his cargon.	30     
Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of a Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	entry by a 7,330 6,020 1,970 340 900 2,210	pprentices    1,060   270	hip or equiv    20     	valent train   8,510   6,020   1,970   340   900 2,480	ning   1,010   760 260 	70 	40   10 	210   50   0  40	60   <u>-</u>   <u>-</u> 50	
<ul> <li>I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of a Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers</li></ul>	entry by a 7,330 6,020 1,970 340 900 2,210	pprentices    1,060   270	hip or equiv    20     	valent train   8,510   6,020   1,970   340   900 2,480	ning   1,010   760 260 	70 	40   10 	210   50   0  40	60   <u>-</u>   <u>-</u> 50	
<ul> <li>I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of a Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers</li> <li>Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians</li> <li>Bricklayers</li> <li>Garpenters and joiners</li> <li>Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)</li> <li>Production workers in occupations where skill acquit</li> <li>Class I workers</li> <li>Class I workers</li> <li>papermaking and boardmaking Unclassified workers paid according to these grades</li> <li>Minders, asst. minders, forme makers and analogous grades (cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases, etc.)</li> </ul>	entry by a 7,330 6,020 1,970 340 900 2,210 ired by co 4,730 7,600	pprentices   1,060    270 nsiderable   2,080 740	hip or equiv    20 	valent train 8,510 6,020 1,970 340 900 2,480 , or where 7,050 8,410	ning   1,010   760 260 	70 	40   10              	210   50 10  40 ng essentia   110 190	60     50 I + 60	
<ul> <li>I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of a Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers</li> <li>Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics</li> <li>Electricians</li> <li>Bricklayers</li> <li>Carpenters and joiners</li> <li>Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)</li> <li>Production workers in occupations where skill acquit</li> <li>Class I workers</li> <li>Class I workers</li> <li>Papermaking and boardmaking Unclassified workers paid according to these grades</li> <li>Minders, asst. minders, forme makers and analogous grades (cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases,</li> </ul>	entry by a 7,330 6,020 1,970 340 900 2,210 ired by co 4,730 7,600 2,050	pprentices   1,060     270 nsiderable 2,080 740 780	nip or equiv    20 	valent train 8,510 6,020 1,970 340 900 2,480 , or where 7,050 8,410 2,950	ning   1,010   760 260 	70 	40   10 	210   50 10  40 ng essentia   110 190 30	60      50 I           	+++

PART C. P

Class 2 work workers ( ing cases, Unclassified Other produ one and s becoming

PART D. O

Warehouse, Transport d loco driv Canteen staff Labourers Other emplo

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Table 18 Papermaking and Boardmaking or Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibreboard Packing Cases, etc. (Minimum List Headings 481-483)-continued

	Males	Females	erst affer the	Total males		ices and oth in cols. 2–5)		trained		
	Males	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing traine	d	
	Concession on a	The second second			Males	Females	Males		Females	
	(a)		8	(4)			Aged under	Aged 18 and	Aged under	Aged 18 and
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	over (9)	18 (10)	over (11)
roduction workers in occupations where deg	ree of skill	acquired b	y experienc	ce and/or s	ome train	ing				
TOTAL	31,120	26,860	6,490	64,470	-		630	630	710	64
kers (papermaking and boardmaking) and Class III (cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard pack- , etc.) workers paid according to these grades uction workers including those who need between six months' experience and/or training before	17,290 2,530	9,720 3,060	2,620 980	29,630 6,570			280	170 20	330 50	8
reasonably proficient	11,300	14,080	2,890	28,270	1	1 -	350	440	330	43
Other employees	1 20 150	1 10 0/0	1 4000	52.240	D li 25miles	here D . W	A THAN		CANA PAR	
TOTAL		10,960	4,230	53,340	_		. 140	210	130	9
	10,290	2,300	250	12,840	-	-	50	30	20	4
	The second second second			0.070	1 20 21 22 11	A NEW YORK AND AND	_	10		-
drivers (road transport—internal and external, rivers, etc.)	3,840		30	3,870			a had to set to the last		a contract of the second	
e, packers and despatch workers	3,840 240 11,210 12,570	1,380 370 6,910	30 510 260 3,180	3,870 2,130 11,840 22,660			 10 80	40 130	- - 110	

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

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	1 34-3	Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprent	ices	Others I	being train	ed	
			The R	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Males	Females	Males		Females	
							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	74,160	45,120	5,330	124,610	880	220	210	980	880	48
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers . Scientists and technologists	20,960 350 1,570 930	1,520 40 280 130	<u> </u>	22,580 390 1,850 1,060				60 10	<del> </del>	
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	22,610 27,740	37,090 6,060	4,500 730	64,200 34,530	130 720	30	130 80	390 520	820 60	260
PART B. TOTAL	144,480	40,240	3,920	188,640	14,710	1,020	1,190	1,600	3,340	470
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of	entry by a	pprentices	nip or equi	valent train	ning					
Production workers         Compositors         Monotype casters         Electrotypers and stereotypers         Letterpress machine minders         Bookbinders, binders, cutters and rulers.         Litho minders, transferers and printers down to metal         Litho artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, etc.         Gravure machine minders         Gravure artists, designers and craftsmen on plate and         cylinder production         Copperplate and steel engravers         Process engraving workers         Process telegraphists         Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter assemblers and         erectors         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent).	44,830 3,800 4,460 20,280 11,480 6,630 3,950 1,650 2,240 420 3,500 710 380 330 200 4,320 3,000 1,380 60 580	520 30 750 12,430 270 150  20  30  1,290  1,290	50  20 590 10 20  10  10  10  120	45,400 3,830 4,460 21,050 24,500 6,910 4,120 1,650 2,240 450 3,500 740 380 330 200 5,730 3,060 1,380 60 580	5,870 480 470 3,210 1,680 1,190 520 100 210 60 240 10   370 120 50 	40 	260 	340 10 210 240 40 20 20 30 	10 30 1,070 20 	50 
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) .			a star be	2,200			10		-	
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquir	ed by cons	iderable ex	sperience,	or where m	ninimum o	f six mont	hs' training	g essential		
Machine assistants Cutters, bindery and warehouse workers Envelope and tag machine workers Multilith, rotaprint operators Other production workers needing considerable experience or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably	16,030 6,260 200 1,110	1,110 18,480 230 310	120 2,180 40 10	17,260 26,920 470 1,430			80 120 210	240 160 20 170	30 1,860 10 10	20 190 20
proficient ,	4,090	3,730	750	8,570	REART OF	By Course	70	10	260	10
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere   (116718)	1,020	200		1,220						

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

		Males	Females		Total males and	Apprent (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	the substance of the second		Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	tices	Others I	being train	ed	
	and Spring		areand with	and the second		Males	Females	Males		Females	
	factoria -							Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
											1 /11)
(I) PART C. Production workers in occupations six months' experience and/or train	where degra	(2) ee of skill vorker be	(3) acquired b comes reas	(4) by experien onably pro	(5) ce and/or ficient	(6) some trai	(7) ning, includ	(8)			
PART C. Production workers in occupations six months' experience and/or train	where degr ning before v TOTAL	ee of skill	acquired b	y experien	ce and/or			NUN NUN DI			
ART C. Production workers in occupations six months' experience and/or train	ning before v	ee of skill vorker be	acquired b comes reas	y experien onably pro	ce and/or s ficient			ing those i	requiring b	etween on	e and
PART C. Production workers in occupations six months' experience and/or train PART D. Other employees Packers and despatch workers	ning before v TOTAL   TOTAL   	ee of skill vorker be 3,470 34,890 14,240	acquired b comes reas   5,090     6,620     2,050	y experien onably pro 1,300   5,790   510	ce and/or ficient 9,860 47,300 16,800			ling those i	requiring b	etween one	e and
PART C. Production workers in occupations six months' experience and/or train PART D. Other employees Packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers	ning before v TOTAL   TOTAL	ee of skill vorker be 3,470 34,890 14,240 5,960 330	acquired b comes reas   5,090     6,620	y experien onably pro 1,300   5,790   510   10 1,140	ce and/or ficient 9,860 47,300 16,800 6,020 2,880	some train		ling those 1   40   180	requiring b   40   110   70	etween ond   70   110	e and
PART C. Production workers in occupations six months' experience and/or train PART D. Other employees Packers and despatch workers	ning before v TOTAL   TOTAL   	ee of skill vorker be 3,470 34,890 14,240 5,960	acquired b comes reas   5,090     6,620   2,050   50	y experien onably pro 1,300   5,790   510   10	ce and/or ficient 9,860 47,300 16,800 6,020	some train	ning, includ	ling those 1   40   180	requiring b   40   110   70	etween ond   70   110	e and

#### Table 20 Other Manufacturing Industries (Order XVI)

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
		Full-time	Part-time	and females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing traine	d	
					Males	Females	Males		Females	
		an an ann an an Allanda	-4.234-202		ta selat e		Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	45,030	25,140	3,260	73,430	270	40	120	550	310	100
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers       .         Scientists and technologists       .         Draughtsmen       .         Other technicians       .         Clerical and office staff (including works office)       .         Other administrative, technical and commercial staff       .	16,120 1,810 1,430 3,330 10,370 11,970	850 80 10 600 21,740 1,860	20 	16,990 1,890 1,440 3,930 35,230 13,950	70 50 110 20 20	 	30 10 50 30	20 110 20 200 80 120	 	    10
PART B.	54 (00					Rass locities	to track table		avalation A	A TRA
TOTAL		5,120	800	60,610	2,210	1 di -	300	710	120	70
I. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of e	ntry by ap	prenticeshi	p or equiva	lent traini	ng					
Production workers Blockcutters, design cutters (linoleum) Tool makers, tool room fitters Other fitters (except electrical fitters), fitter assemblers	230 3,460	30		260 3,460	310		60	60		
and erectors Machine tool operators	870 1,520 120 550	30 10 	Ξ	900 1,530 120 590	30 10 	-	=	60	=	a <u>T</u> as
Other woodworkers, woodcutting machinists Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,040 2,560	290 340	n ram <u>an</u> dapata	2,330 2,900	160 130		10 50	20 40		
Maintenance workers         Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics         Electricians         Bricklayers         Carpenters and joiners         Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)         Apprentices taking general course	7,840 2,230 170 560 1,880 950			7,840 2,230 170 590 1,900 950	320  30  20 80 950		20 	30 10 — —		
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquir	ed by cons	siderable ex	perience. c	r where m	inimum of	f six month	s' training	essential	in statistic	The second second
Rubber mixers and compounders Tyre builders Calendar and extruding machine operators (rubber and	3,430 3,090	_10		3,440 3,090			_ <sup>10</sup>	40 70	=	
plastics) Crane and winch drivers Other production workers needing considerable experience	6,510 90	660		7,430 90	=			_40		
or at least six months' training before becoming reasonably proficient	10,220	2,810	490	13,520	- 10		150	320	110	70
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere.	6,370	870	30	7,270	1 -	1 -	1 -	20	10	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degr experience and/or training before worker becom	ee of skill nes reason:	acquired b ably proficio	y experien	ce and/or	training, in	ncluding th	ose requiri	ng betweei	n one and s	ix months
TOTAL	53,870	38,030	11,210	103,110	I —	I —	380	950	550	590
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	41,150	25,450	10,920	77,520	<u> </u>	1 -	70	60	10	70
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	9,890	5,100	1,440	16,430	- ·	1 -	20	. 10		1 10
Road transport drivers	3,710	2,070	750	3,720 3,040		_	=			
Labourers     .     .     .     .     .     .       Other employees     .     .     .     .     .     .	10,790 16,540	130 18,140	240 8,490	11,160 43,170	_		10 40	10 40	-10	60
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	194,740	93,740	26,190	314,670	2,480	40	870	2,270	990	830

ndustry gr of establish

Food, drink a 500 or more 250-499 em 11-249 em

Chemicals au 500 or more 250–499 em 11–249 em

Metal manuf 500 or more 250–499 em 11–249 em

Engineering a 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

Shipbuilding 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

Marine engin 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

Vehicles 500 or more 250– 499 em 11–249 emp

Manufacture 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

**Textiles** . 500 or more 250-499 emp 11-249 emp

Leather, leath Clothing . 500 or more 250-499 emp 11-249 emp

Footwear . 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

Bricks, glass, 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

Pottery§

**Timber, furni** 500 or more 250-499 emp 11-249 emp

Paper and boa cardboard b 500 or more 250-499 emp 11-249 emp

Printing and p 500 or more 250–499 emp 11–249 emp

Other manufa 500 or more 250–499 empl 11–249 empl

 Table 21
 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment: Males

roup and size		Total* male	Admini- strative,	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces	antita Ac	Test	Others b	eing train	ned	
		em- ployees	technical and clerical		skilled		Total male apprentice		Operat apprent percent	tices as	Aged unde	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
er Arean felicate consiste scal be scal be be be be be be be be be be be be be		Forman booksterve booksterve booksterve national horman booksterve	As percent employees				Number	As per- centage of total male em- ployees	Total male skilled opera- tives†	Male skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training <sup>+</sup>	Number	As per- centage of total male em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total male em- ployees
(1)	Total	(2)	(3) 25·4	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
c and tobacco re employees . mployees mployees	: :	198,390 79,730 150,420	23·4 29·1 22·9 22·0	23 · 8 21 · 3 25 · 2 26 · 2	·0  2·   0·  9·9	39·9 37·6 41·8 41·8	<b>3,150</b> 1,440 440 1,270	<b>0</b> · <b>7</b> 0 · 7 0 · 6 0 · 8	3·1 3·4 2·1 3·1	<b>5</b> ·9 6·3 3·9 6·5	<b>1,680</b> 450 370 860	0·4 0·2 0·5 0·6	3,950 1,810 440 1,700	0·9 0·9 0·6 1·1
and allied industries re employees . nployees nployees	Total  	342,720 202,500 50,200 90,020	35 · 2 35 · 7 36 · 6 33 · 2	<b>23</b> ·0 25·5 20·6 18·8	17·4 17·8 17·7 16·3	<b>24·4</b> 21·0 25·1 31·7	<b>5,830</b> 4,890 470 470	1 · 7 2 · 4 0 · 9 0 · 5	6·5 8·4 4·1 1·9	10·3 12·8 6·1 3·7	1,010 530 130 350	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4	<b>6,250</b> 3,420 1,040 1,790	· 8   · 7 2 ·   2 · 0
u <b>facture</b> re employees . nployees nployees	Total	<b>494,530</b> 335,550 64,230 94,750	18·7 19·9 17·4 15·2	<b>57</b> 54 60 63	8	24·2 25·3 22·6 21·3	<b>13,680</b> 9,450 1,610 2,620	2.8 2.8 2.5 2.8	 	  	3,410 2,230 350 830	0·7 0·7 0·5 0·9	<b>8,430</b> 4,680 1,430 2,320	1.7 1.4 2.2 2.4
<b>g and electrical goods</b> re employees . nployees nployees	Total  	<b>1,560,470</b> 885,710 200,390 474,370	31 · 7 35 · 4 32 · 4 24 · 6	37 · 1 31 · 0 36 · 0 48 · 9	17 · 1 19 · 1 17 · 6 13 · 3	14·1 14·6 14·0 13·2	<b>107,270</b> 54,640 12,010 40,620	6·9 6·2 6·0 8·6	<b>15 · 2</b> 14 · 6 13 · 5 16 · 1	<b>15 · 2</b> 14 · 6 13 · 5 16 · 1	<b>7,940</b> 2,240 850 4,850	0·5 0·3 0·4 1·0	<b>31,760</b> 14,550 4,410 12,800	2·0 1·6 2·2 2·7
g and ship repairing; e employees . nployees nployees	Total  	<b>116,950</b> 79,180 11,100 26,670	14·6 15·7 10·5 12·8	58·3 57·5 56·9 61·4	11 · 2 11 · 9 13 · 2 8 · 3	<b>15 · 9</b> 14 · 9 19 · 4 17 · 5	<b>11,130</b> 6,980 1,120 3,030	9·5 8·8 10·1 11·4	<b>15 · 0</b> 13 · 7 17 · 1 17 · 6	<b>15 · 0</b> 13 · 7 17 · 1 17 · 6	330 200 10 120	0·3 0·3 0·1 0·5	230 150 	0·2 0·2 
i <b>neering</b> ‡ e employees . 1ployees 1ployees	Total  	28,250 16,970 5,050 6,230	22.7 23.8 22.8 19.6	48 · 2 46 · 0 51 · 1 52 · 2	9.8 10.0 8.5 10.3	19·3 20·2 17·6 18·0	<b>3,350</b> 1,850 710 790	11 · 9 10 · 9 14 · 1 12 · 7	<b>21 · 4</b> 20·5 25·2 20·6	<b>21 · 4</b> 20 · 5 25 · 2 20 · 6	160 90 40 30	0·6 0·5 0·8 0·5	210 90 110 10	0·7 0·5 2·2 0·2
re employees . mployees . 	Total  	684,200 580,670 30,450 73,080	24·7 25·6 19·7 19·6	<b>34 · 3</b> 31 · 7 37 · 8 54 · 3	<b>25 · 0</b> 26 · 5 26 · 0 12 · 1	16·0 16·2 16·5 14·0	<b>33,240</b> 26,520 1,010 5,710	4·9 4·6 3·3 7·8	10·7 10·2 8·3 13·6	10·7 10·2 8·3 13·6	<b>1,980</b> 1,150 50 780	0·3 0·2 0·2 1·1	<b>8,210</b> 6,280 720 1,210	1·2 1·1 2·4 1·7
e <b>of metal goods</b> re employees . nployees nployees	Total	348,510 128,540 48,860 171,110	<b>19·6</b> 22·6 19·4 17·4	<b>33 · 2</b> 25 · 4 28 · 5 40 · 3	<b>26 · 2</b> 27 · 6 30 · 1 24 · 0	21 · 0 24 · 4 22 · 0 18 · 3	<b>14,860</b> 4,230 1,600 9,030	4·3 3·3 3·3 5·3	11.5 10.0 10.0 12.5	11.5 10.0 10.0 12.5	<b>4,220</b> 500 360 3,360	I · 2 0 · 4 0 · 7 2 · 0	<b>10,960</b> 2,670 1,270 7,020	3·1 2·1 2·6 4·1
e employees . ployees . ployees	Total	<b>332,220</b> 118,740 76,160 137,320	<b>17 · 6</b> 20 · 5 14 · 7 16 · 8	<b>32 · 4</b> 25 · 9 33 · 4 37 · 6	<b>25 · 9</b> 32 · 4 25 · 8 20 · 3	<b>24 · 1</b> 21 · 2 26 · 1 25 · 4	<b>3,730</b> 1,520 630 1,580	I · I I · 3 0 · 8 I · 2	3·1 4·7 2·3 2·7	7 · 1 9 · 1 5 · 1 6 · 6	<b>2,410</b> 630 520 1,260	<b>0</b> · <b>7</b> 0 · 5 0 · 7 0 · 9	<b>4,050</b> 1,770 920 1,360	1·2 1·5 1·2
	Total	29,920	17.2	45 · I	18.9	18.8	190	0.6	1.3	4.4	420	1.4	450	1.5
e employees	Total	72,700 12,820 10,950 48,930	27 · 7 21 · 3 29 · 8 28 · 9	<b>48 · 2</b> 50 · 1 43 · 1 48 · 8	2·4 3·0 3·4 2·0	21 · 7 25 · 7 23 · 7 20 · 2	<b>990</b> 260 200 530	I · 4 2 · 0 I · 8 I · I	2·8 4·0 4·2 2·2	4·7 6·2 6·2 4·0	1,390 100 170 1,120	1 · 9 0 · 8 1 · 6 2 · 3	630 70 110 450	0·9 0·5 1·0 0·9
e employees	.Total	<b>42,200</b> 14,300 9,080 18,820	17.0 20.7 15.7 14.7	55 · 5 45 · 9 60 · 8 60 · 2	16·9 20·8 15·3 14·8	10.6 12.7 8.1 10.3	110 50 30 30	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·5 0·4 0·1	0·8 1·4 1·1 0·3	740 240 180 320	1 · 8 1 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 7	<b>440</b> 230 80 130	<b>I · 0</b> I · 6 0 · 9 0 · 7
, <b>cement, etc.</b> . e employees ployees ployees	Total	224,530 78,150 37,670 108,710	17·5 22·0 18·6 14·0	24·4 22·1 22·8 26·6	23 · 1 25 · 3 26 · 6 20 · 4	<b>34 · 9</b> 30 · 6 32 · 0 39 · 0	<b>3,850</b> 1,440 470 1,940	1.7 1.8 1.2 1.8	6·2 7·1 5·4 5·9	<b>9·4</b> 10·8 7·6 9·1	1,740 400 150 1,190	0 · 8 0 · 5 0 · 4 1 · 1	<b>5,250</b> 2,410 640 2,200	2·3 3·1 1·7 2·0
	Total	25,990	19.4	49 · 1	10.9	20.5	390	1.5	2.7	3.1	290	1.1	790	3.0
niture, etc e employees ployees ployees	Total	222,860 24,030 28,690 170,140	16·5 18·9 16·6 16·1	53·6 48·4 51·2 54·7	4·1 3·9 4·1 4·1	25 · 8 28 · 8 28 · 0 25 · 0	<b>10,160</b> 800 1,280 8,080	4.6 3.3 4.5 4.8	8·4 6·7 8·4 8·6	9.8 7.8 9.5 10.2	<b>3,450</b> 120 220 3,110	1 · 5 0 · 5 0 · 8 1 · 8	<b>3,010</b> 360 340 2,310	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 2 1 · 4
b <b>ard making,</b> boxes, etc. e employees . ployees . ployees .	Total	<b>138,140</b> 68,390 28,620 41,130	<b>20 · 4</b> 20 · 4 23 · 9 18 · 0	<b>29 · 5</b> 27 · 5 28 · 6 33 · 2	<b>22</b> · <b>5</b> 23 · 6 22 · 0 21 · 1	<b>27 · 6</b> 28 · 4 25 · 5 27 · 7	<b>2,370</b> 1,160 480 730	1 · 7 1 · 7 1 · 7 1 · 8	5.5 5.9 5.1 5.0	11 · 8 12 · 5 11 · 1 11 · 2	1,310 650 280	1 · 0 1 · 0 1 · 0	<b>2,130</b> 1,170 310	1 · 5 1 · 7 1 · 1
publishing . e employees . ployees ployees	Total	<b>257,000</b> 96,910 35,480 124,610	28 · 9 29 · 9 28 · 5 28 · 2	56·2 48·4 56·4 62·3	I·4 2·9 I·2 0·2	<b>13.6</b> 18.9 13.9 9.4	<b>15,590</b> 2,050 1,820 11,720	6·1 2·1 5·1 9·4	10·2 4·1 8·6 14·3	11·2 12·7 5·9 11·2 16·3	380 <b>1,620</b> 190 200 1,230	0·9 0·6 1·0	650 <b>2,730</b> 700 480 1,550	1.6 1.1 0.7 1.4
facturing industries e employees ployees ployees	Total	<b>194,740</b> 102,380 26,770 65,590	23 · 1 23 · 6 21 · 2 23 · 1	28 · 1 27 · 5 28 · 7 28 · 7	27 · 7 30 · 9 23 · 1 24 · 4	21 · 1 17 · 9 27 · 1 23 · 8	<b>2,480</b> 1,470 240 770	I·3 I·4 0·9 I·2	4·0 4·4 3·0 4·0	8·8 10·3 6·9 7·8	870 210 110 550	0·4 0·2 0·4 0·8	<b>2,270</b> 1,550 250 470	I·2 I·5 0·9 0·7

\*Includes apprentices and others being trained. †Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used. 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 the analyses in the tables represent the greater part of the industry Order.

\$Analysis by size of establishment is omitted where the number of employees in any size range (males and females separately and in total) is under 5,000.

 Table 22
 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment: Females

Industry group and size	Total* female	Admini- strative,	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces			Others b	eing trai	ned	
of establishment	em- ployees	technical and clerical		skilled		Total fema apprentice		Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	Preside Biotrans Biotrans Biotrans Destants Dest	As percent employees			40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 - 40 -	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Total female skilled opera- tives†	Female skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training <sup>+</sup>	49 1	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Food, drink and tobaccoTotal500 or more employees.250-499 employees.11-249 employees.	298,830 161,870 49,510 87,450	24 · 1 22 · 1 21 · 8 29 · 2	9·1 4·9 13·2 14·5	22 · 5 27 · 5 19 · 8 14 · 9	44·3 45·5 45·2 41·4	150 10 140	0·1  0·2	0·4 0·1 0·8	2.0 1.0 	<b>2,310</b> 830 450 1,030	0·8 0·5 0·9 1·2	<b>2,300</b> 1,230 240 830	0.8 0.8 0.5 0.9
Chemicals and allied industries       Total         500 or more employees       .         250–499 employees       .         11–249 employees       .	123,810 66,740 18,500 38,570	<b>48 · 3</b> 49 · 4 56 · 3 42 · 6	2·9 2·1 2·6 4·4	18 · 1 21 · 5 13 · 9 14 · 3	<b>30 · 6</b> 26 · 9 27 · 1 38 · 7	30 			111	<b>940</b> 650 160 130	0·8 1·0 0·9 0·3	<b>1,660</b> 1,190 160 310	1.3 1.8 0.9 0.8
Metal manufacture       Total         500 or more employees       .         250–499 employees       .         11–249 employees       .	<b>64,500</b> 37,640 10,420 16,440	<b>51 · 8</b> 55 · 8 44 · 9 46 · 9	25 19 33 34	2	22.7 25.0 21.2 18.2	200 60 40 100	0·3 0·2 0·4 0·6	····	··· 200	1,390 920 210 260	2·2 2·4 2·0 1·6	1,670 830 260 580	2.6 2.2 2.5 3.5
Engineering and electrical goods Total 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	567,480 356,040 72,880 138,560	<b>37 · 6</b> 35 · 0 42 · 7 41 · 4	1 · 7 1 · 1 1 · 5 3 · 3	<b>47 · 7</b> 51 · 0 44 · 3 41 · 1	<b>13 · 1</b> 12 · 9 11 · 5 14 · 2	460 190 80 190	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	0·5 0·3 0·9	0·5 0·3 0·9	<b>6,460</b> 3,670 1,090 1,700	·     · 0   · 5   · 2	<b>15,560</b> 9,450 1,760 4,350	2·7 2·7 2·4 3·1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡§ Total	6,170	70·4	2.3	1.0	26.4	70	1.1	7·1	7.1	130	2·1	60	1.0
Marine engineering‡§ Total Vehicles	3,070	72 · 0 52 · 6	1.0	4·6 28·5	23·4	10 280	0·3	I · 0		90 1,370	2·9	100	3.3
500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	80,450 7,390 13,770	54·0 41·8 50·3	0.6 0.9 3.0	26·8 45·2 29·3	18·5 12·0 17·4	190 10 80	0·2 0·1 0·6	14.3	14·3	1,070 100 200	1.3 1.4 1.5	970 120 140	1 · 2 1 · 2 1 · 6 1 · 0
Manufacture of metal goodsTotal500 or more employees.250-499 employees.11-249 employees.	<b>174,650</b> 66,730 24,120 83,800	24·3 24·2 23·4 24·7	2·6  ·  0·9 4·3	50·8 47·0 52·8 53·2	22 · 3 27 · 8 22 · 9 17 · 8	370 40 20 310	0 · 2 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 4	2.0  2.5	2·0 	<b>2,330</b> 680 310 1,340	1.3 1.0 1.3 1.6	<b>4,700</b> 1,280 690 2,730	2.7 1.9 2.9 3.3
Textiles        Total         500 or more employees           250-499 employees           11-249 employees	330,460 88,070 77,470 164,920	12·0 17·7 10·6 9·6	26·8 16·5 24·4 33·4	<b>45 · 0</b> 49 · 7 48 · 5 40 · 9	16·2 16·2 16·4 16·1	630 260 180 190	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·1	<b>0</b> · <b>6</b> 1 · 6 0 · 7 0 · 3	2·5 — 4·7 0·9	<b>4,500</b> 1,520 1,110 1,870	1 · 4 1 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 1	<b>3,470</b> 1,390 840 1,240	1.1 1.6 1.1 0.8
Leather, leather goods and fur§ Total	20,870	19.3	39.7	18.4	22.6	-	-	-	010.572	270	1.3	170	0.8
Clothing       Total         500 or more employees	289,240 44,070 45,380 199,790	10.0 10.1 10.8 9.7	65 · 6 61 · 6 57 · 8 68 · 3	16·4 21·3 23·7 13·6	8·0 7·1 7·7 8·3		0·1  0·1	0·I — 0·I	I ⋅ 8 — 	12,440 2,080 2,060 8.300	4·3 4·7 4·5 4·2	<b>2,870</b> 760 650 1,460	I · 0 I · 7 I · 4 0 · 7
FootwearTotal500 or more employees.250-499 employees.11-249 employees.	<b>50,330</b> 14,570 11,270 24,490	12·5 18·9 10·5 9·6	60 · 6 51 · 1 65 · 7 64 · 0	17·5 19·4 18·6 16·0	9·3 10·6 5·2 10·4			1111		<b>1,630</b> 400 510 720	3·2 2·7 4·5 2·9	580 310 90 180	1·2 2·1 0·8 0·7
Bricks, glass, cement, etcTotal500 or more employees.250-499 employees.11-249 employees.	38,680 17,430 5,250 15,950	<b>44 · 7</b> 41 · 0 53 · 1 45 · 0	4·8 1·5 2·7 9·2	17·4 19·9 16·8 14·9	33 · 1 37 · 6 27 · 4 29 · 9	1111				<b>490</b> 220 70 200	I·3 I·3 I·3 I·3	<b>480</b> 330 10 140	1.2 1.9 0.2 0.9
Pottery       Total         500 or more employees       .         250-499 employees       .         II-249 employees       .	<b>30,660</b> 13,230 9,610 7,820	<b>13·7</b> 15·0 13·2 12·1	44 · 1 43 · 1 39 · 4 51 · 5	16.7 15.0 22.9 11.9	25 · 5 26 · 8 24 · 5 24 · 4	- <sup>30</sup> 20 10	0·1 0·2 — 0·1	0·2 0·4 	0·3 0·5 	820 370 280 170	2.7 2.8 2.9 2.2	1,010 610 290 110	3·3 4·6 3·0 1·4
Timber, furniture, etcTotal500 or more employees.250-499 employees.11-249 employees.	<b>53,450</b> 6,100 7,590 39,760	38·4 40·0 35·8 38·6	<b>28 · 2</b> 21 · 5 32 · 1 28 · 5	14·2 9·7 13·3 15·0	19·3 28·9 18·7 17·9	<b>60</b> 	0·1 — — 0·2	0·4 — 0·5	1·1 — — 1·3	<b>760</b> 50 130 580	I · 4 0 · 8 I · 7 I · 5	700 100 90 510	1.3 1.6 1.2 1.3
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc.       Total         500 or more employees       .         250-499 employees       .         11-249 employees       .	<b>75,990</b> 26,880 16,240 32,870	<b>21 · 8</b> 28 · 6 23 · 5 15 · 5	14·3 5·5 14·3 21·4	<b>43 · 9</b> 42 · 2 39 · 7 47 · 4	20·0 23·7 22·6 15·7	<b>80</b> 10 70	0·1  0·2	0.6 — — 1.0	4·8 	<b>1,940</b> 660 530 750	2.6 2.5 3.3 2.3	<b>1,150</b> 400 180 570	1 · 5 ! · 5 ! · 1 ! · 7
Printing and publishing     Total       500 or more employees     .       250-499 employees     .       11-249 employees     .	113,410 33,200 17,600 62,610	<b>44 · 5</b> 49 · 8 43 · 4 42 · 0	38·9 21·5 37·3 48·7	5.6 14.9 2.8 1.5	10·9 13·8 16·6 7·8	<b>1,240</b> 120 170 950	I · I 0 · 4 I · 0 I · 5	2·3 1·1 2·3 2·6	6.0 3.5 7.7 6.2	<b>4,400</b> 1,350 690 <b>2</b> ,360	3·9 4·1 3·9 3·8	<b>1,080</b> 450 270 360	1.0 1.4 1.5 0.6
Other manufacturing industries Total           500 or more employees         .           250–499 employees         .           II–249 employees         .	119,930 50,800 18,590 50,540	23·7 24·8 21·6 23·3	4.9 3.2 3.8 7.1	41 · 1 48 · 5 42 · 6 33 · 0	<b>30 · 3</b> 23 · 5 32 · 1 36 · 5	<b>40</b> 30 10	0·1 0·1	L L L		<b>990</b> 250 150 590	0·8 0·5 0·8 1·2	<b>830</b> 410 240 180	0·7 0·8 1·3 0·4

\* † ‡ § 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* em-	Admini- strative,	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces			Others b	eing trai	ned	
Ages under 13 Ages/15 and num	ployees	technical and clerical		skilled		Total apprentice	:5	Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	(2)	As precent employees (3)		al (5)	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total em- ployees (8)	Total skilled opera- tives†	Total skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training† (10)	Number (11)	As per- centage of total em- ployees (12)	Number (13)	As per centag of tota em- ployee (14)
Food, drink and tobacco . Total	<b>727,370</b>	24·9	17.7	15 · 7	41 · 7	<b>3,300</b>	0·5	2·5	5·5	3,990	0·5	6,250	0·9
500 or more employees	360,260	25·9	13.9	19 · 0	41 · 1	1,450	0·4	2·9	6·0	1,280	0·4	3,040	0·8
250–499 employees	129,240	22·5	20.6	13 · 8	43 · 1	440	0·3	1·6	3·5	820	0·6	680	0·5
11–249 employees	237,870	24·7	21.9	11 · 8	41 · 7	1,410	0·6	2·6	6·0	1,890	0·8	2,530	1·1
Chemicals and allied industries Total500 or more employees.250–499 employees.11–249 employees.	<b>466,530</b>	38 · 7	<b>17 · 7</b>	<b>17 · 6</b>	<b>26 · 1</b>	<b>5,860</b>	I·3	6·2	10·1	<b>1,950</b>	0·4	<b>7,910</b>	1.7
	269,240	39 · 1	19 · 7	18 · 7	22 · 5	4,920	I·8	8·2	12·8	1,180	0·4	4,610	1.7
	68,700	41 · 9	15 · 7	16 · 7	25 · 7	470	0·7	3·9	6·0	290	0·4	1,200	1.7
	128,590	36 · 0	14 · 5	15 · 7	33 · 8	470	0·4	1·7	3·4	480	0·4	2,100	1.7
Metal manufacture       Total         500 or more employees       .         250-499 employees       .         11-249 employees       .	<b>559,030</b> 373,190 74,650 111,190	22.5 23.5 21.3 19.9	<b>53</b> 51 56 59	·2 ·3	24 · 0 25 · 2 22 · 4 20 · 8	<b>13,880</b> 9,510 1,650 2,720	2.5 2.5 2.2 2.5	  		<b>4,800</b> 3,150 560 1,090	0·9 0·8 0·8 1·0	<b>10,100</b> 5,510 1,690 2,900	1.8 1.5 2.3 2.6
Ingineering and electrical goods       Total         500 or more employees       .         250–499 employees       .         11–249 employees       .	<b>2,127,950</b>	<b>33 · 3</b>	27 · 6	25 · 3	<b>13</b> ·8	107,730	5·1	14·8	14·8	<b>14,400</b>	0·7	<b>47,320</b>	2·2
	1,241,750	35 · 3	22 · 4	28 · 2	14·1	54,830	4·4	14·4	14·4	5,910	0·5	24,000	1·9
	273,270	35 · 2	26 · 8	24 · 7	13·3	12,090	4·4	13·3	13·3	1,940	0·7	6,170	2·3
	612,930	28 · 4	38 · 6	19 · 6	13·5	40,810	6·7	15·8	15·8	6,550	1·1	17,150	2·8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing       Total         500 or more employees       .         250–499 employees       .         11–249 employees       .	<b>123,120</b> 83,200 11,510 28,410	17·4 18·3 12·8 16·6	55 · 5 54 · 8 55 · 0 57 · 9	10·7 11·4 12·8 7·8	16.4 15.5 19.5 17.7	<b>11 200</b> 7,040 1,120 3,040	9·1 8·5 9·7 10·7	<b>15 · 0</b> 13 · 7 17 · 1 17 · 5	<b>15 · 0</b> 13 · 7 17 · 1 17 · 5	<b>460</b> 280 10 170	0·4 0·3 0·1 0·6	290 200 	0·2 0·2 0·3
Marine engineering‡Total500 or more employees.250-499 employees.11-249 employees.	31 320	<b>27 · 5</b>	<b>43</b> · <b>5</b>	9 · 3	19.7	<b>3,360</b>	10·7	21 · 4	<b>21 · 4</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b> ⋅ <b>8</b>	<b>310</b>	1.0
	18,840	28 · 4	41 · 4	9 · 1	21.1	1,860	9·9	20 · 5	20 · 5	180	I ⋅ 0	180	1.0
	5,580	28 · 0	46 · 2	8 · 2	17.6	710	12·7	25 · 2	25 · 2	40	0 ⋅ 7	120	2.2
	6,900	24 · 8	47 · 1	10 · 6	17.5	790	11·4	20 · 6	20 · 6	30	0 ⋅ 4	10	0.1
Vehicles       .       .       Total         500 or more employees       .       .       .         250-499 employees       .       .       .         11-249 employees       .       .       .	785,810	28 · 3	<b>30</b> · <b>0</b>	25 · 4	16.2	<b>33,520</b>	4·3	10.7	10·7	<b>3,350</b>	0·4	<b>9,440</b>	1·2
	661,120	29 · 1	27 · 9	26 · 6	16.5	26,710	4·0	10.2	10·2	2,220	0·3	7,250	·
	37,840	24 · 0	30 · 6	29 · 8	15.6	1,020	2·7	8.3	8·3	150	0·4	840	2·2
	86,850	24 · 5	46 · 1	14 · 8	14.6	5,790	6·7	13.5	13·5	980	1·1	1,350	·6
Inufacture of metal goodsTotal500 or more employees.250–499 employees.11–249 employees.	523,160	<b>21 · 2</b>	<b>23</b> · <b>0</b>	34·4	21 · 5	<b>15,230</b>	2·9	11 · 1	11 · 1	<b>6,550</b>	1·3	<b>15,660</b>	3.0
	195,270	23 · 1	17 · 1	34·2	25 · 6	4,270	2·2	9 · 8	9 · 8	1,180	0·6	3,950	2.0
	72,980	20 · 7	19 · 4	37·6	22 · 3	1,620	2·2	9 · 8	9 · 8	670	0·9	1,960	2.7
	254,910	19 · 8	28 · 5	33·6	18 · 1	9,340	3·7	12 · 0	12 · 0	4,700	1·8	9,750	3.8
extiles     Total       500 or more employees        250–499 employees        11–249 employees	662,680	14·8	<b>29 · 6</b>	<b>35 · 4</b>	<b>20 · 1</b>	<b>4,360</b>	0·7	2.0	<b>6 · 6</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>I</b> · <b>0</b>	<b>7,520</b>	1.1
	206,810	19·3	21 · 9	39 · 8	19 · 1	1,780	0·9	3.7	8 · 8	2,150	I · 0	3,160	1.5
	153,630	12·6	28 · 9	37 · 3	21 · 2	810	0·5	1.6	5 · 0	1,630	I · 1	1,760	1.1
	302,240	12·9	35 · 3	31 · 5	20 · 3	1,770	0·6	1.4	5 · 9	3,130	I · 0	2,600	0.9
eather, leather goods and fur§ Total	50,790	18-1	42.9	18.7	20.4	190	0.4	0.8	2.4	690	1.4	620	1.2
Iothing     Total       500 or more employees        250–499 employees        11–249 employees	<b>361,940</b>	<b>13 · 5</b>	62 · 1	13.6	10.8	<b>1,170</b>	0·3	0·5	3·8	<b>13,830</b>	3.8	<b>3,500</b>	1.0
	56,890	12 · 6	59 · 0	17.1	11.3	260	0·5	0·8	5·2	2,180	3.8	830	1.5
	56,330	14 · 5	54 · 9	19.8	10.8	200	0·4	0·6	4·9	2,230	4.0	760	1.3
	248,720	13 · 5	64 · 5	11.3	10.7	710	0·3	0·4	3·3	9,420	3.8	1,910	0.8
ootwear     Total       500 or more employees	92,530 28,870 20,350 43,310	14·5 19·8 12·8 11·8	58·3 48·5 63·5 62·3	<b>17 · 3</b> 20 · 1 17 · 1 15 · 4	9.9 11.6 6.5 10.4	110 50 30 30	0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 1 0 · 1	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·8  ·3  ·  0·3	<b>2,370</b> 640 690 1,040	2.6 2.2 3.4 2.4	<b>1,020</b> 540 170 310	1·1 1·9 0·8 0·7
Fricks, glass, cement, etc.Total500 or more employees.250–499 employees.11–249 employees.	263,210	<b>21 · 5</b>	<b>21 · 5</b>	22 · 3	34·6	<b>3,850</b>	1 · 5	6.0	9·2	<b>2,230</b>	<b>0</b> ·8	<b>5,730</b>	2·2
	95,630	25 · 5	18 · 4	24 · 3	31·9	1,440	1 · 5	7.0	10·8	620	0·6	2,740	2·9
	42,920	22 · 9	20 · 3	25 · 4	31·5	470	1 · 1	5.3	7·5	220	0·5	650	1·5
	124,660	18 · 1	24 · 4	19 · 7	37·9	1,940	1 · 6	5.7	8·8	1,390	Ⅰ·1	2,340	1·9
Softery       Total         500 or more employees	56,650	16·3	<b>46 · 4</b>	14·0	<b>23 · 2</b>	<b>420</b>	0.7	1 · 4	1 · 8	<b>1,110</b>	2.0	<b>1,800</b>	3·2
	26,610	17·1	45 · 3	13·5	24 · 1	160	0.6	1 · 3	1 · 6	520	2.0	1,130	4·2
	17,380	16·2	44 · 4	17·1	22 · 3	100	0.6	1 · 0	1 · 4	380	2.2	510	2·9
	12,660	14·9	51 · 5	11·0	22 · 6	160	1.3	2 · 1	2 · 7	210	1.7	160	1·3
imber, furniture, etc.Total500 or more employees.250–499 employees.11–249 employees.	276,310	<b>20·7</b>	<b>48 · 7</b>	6 · 1	24 · 6	<b>10,220</b>	3·7	7 · 5	<b>9 · 3</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>I · 5</b>	<b>3,710</b>	·3
	30,130	23·2	42 · 9	5 · 1	28 · 8	800	2·7	6 · 0	7 · 6	170	0 · 6	460	·5
	36,280	20·6	47 · 2	6 · 1	26 · 1	1,280	3·5	7 · 2	9 · 1	350	I · 0	430	·2
	209,900	20·4	49 · 8	6 · 2	23 · 7	8,140	3·9	7 · 8	9 · 6	3,690	I · 8	2,820	·3
aper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc.Total500 or more employees250–499 employees11–249 employees	<b>214,130</b> 95,270 44,860 74,000	<b>20 · 9</b> 22 · 7 23 · 7 16 · 9	<b>24 · 1</b> 21 · 3 23 · 4 28 · 0	<b>30 · 1</b> 28 · 9 28 · 4 32 · 8	<b>24 · 9</b> 27 · 1 24 · 5 22 · 4	<b>2,450</b> 1,170 480 800	<b>Ⅰ · Ⅰ</b> Ⅰ · 2 Ⅰ · 1 Ⅰ · 1	4·4 5·5 4·0 3·6	11 · 3 12 · 5 10 · 7 10 · 2	<b>3,250</b> 1,310 810 1,130	1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 5	<b>3,280</b> 1,570 490 1,220	1·5 1·6 1·1
Printing and publishing     Total       500 or more employees	<b>370,410</b> 130,110 53,080 187,220	<b>33 · 6</b> 34 · 9 33 · 4 32 · 8	<b>50 · 9</b> 41 · 5 50 · 0 57 · 7	2·7 6·0 1·7 0·6	12 · 8 17 · 6 14 · 8 8 · 9	<b>16,830</b> 2,170 1,990 12,670	<b>4</b> ⋅ <b>5</b> 1⋅7 3⋅7 6⋅8	8·3 3·7 7·0 11·0	11.8 5.7 10.8 14.7	<b>6,020</b> 1,540 890 3,590	1.6 1.2 1.7	3,810 1,150 750 1,910	1.0 0.9 1.4
Other manufacturing industries Total           500 or more employees           250–499 employees           11–249 employees	<b>314,670</b>	<b>23 · 3</b>	<b>19·3</b>	32 · 8	24 · 6	<b>2,520</b>	0·8	3·6	8·6	<b>i,860</b>	0.6	3,100	1.0
	153,180	24 · 0	19·5	36 · 8	19 · 8	1,500	1·0	4·1	10·3	460	0.3	1,960	1.3
	45,360	21 · 3	18·5	31 · 1	29 · 1	250	0·6	2·7	6·9	260	0.6	490	1.1
	116,130	23 · 2	19·3	28 · 2	29 · 3	770	0·7	3·3	7·3	1,140	1.0	650	0.6

 Table 24
 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Males

School with provided	Total*	Admini- strative,	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces	alentida	Pictor Pictor	Others b	eing train	ned	
	male em- ployees	technical and	and the second se	skilled		Total male		Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	Landol MacCaller	clerical As percent employees		al male		Number	As per- centage of total male em- ployees	Total male skilled opera- tives†	Male skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent		As per- centage of total male em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total male em- ployees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training† (10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Grain milling	26,410 77,350 17,890 46,290 19,040 10,840 38,220 26,570 17,280 23,310 71,330 37,210 16,800	25.4 19.4 32.3 27.3 20.1 22.6 22.6 25.1 32.9 30.2 26.0 25.3 39.3	22 · 1 35 · 5 20 · 2 29 · 4 21 · 3 28 · 8 20 · 4 21 · 2 18 · 8 20 · 0 17 · 9 15 · 4 25 · 2	12.7 5.9 10.7 11.1 14.0 12.0 13.3 14.0 12.3 14.6 12.2 10.7 5.9	39.7 39.2 36.8 32.2 44.6 36.6 43.6 39.7 36.0 35.2 43.9 48.6 29.6	70 1,100 80 200 120 170 310 130 40 80 480 290 80	0·3 1·4 0·4 0·4 0·6 1·6 0·8 0·5 0·2 0·3 0·7 0·8 0·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	3.0 6.6 5.3 6.5 5.4 9.5 6.0 3.8 2.8 3.3 5.9 7.9 4.0	20 440 470 20 	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	170 380 150 1,620 210 40 370 90 150 180 380 140 70	0.6 0.5 0.8 3.5 1.1 0.4 1.0 0.3 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.5 0.4 0.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel . Ineral oil refining. Ubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes harmaceutical and toilet preparations ixplosives and fireworks. aint and printing ink	14,180 20,960 6,390 165,230 31,750 13,940 30,470	13.0 39.3 39.6 33.5 51.7 23.1 46.2	23 · 1 37 · 6 16 · 4 25 · 2 16 · 6 19 · 7 13 · 8	28·3 7·4 6·4 17·0 7·2 24·5 17·6	35.6 15.6 37.6 24.3 24.6 32.6 22.4	200 900 20 3,350 120 450 130	I ⋅ 4 4 ⋅ 3 0 ⋅ 3 2 ⋅ 0 0 ⋅ 4 3 ⋅ 2 0 ⋅ 4	5·2 6·6 7·6 2·1 16·0 0·7	7.7 11.8 	40 50 380 110 20 230	0·3 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·8	190 90 3,520 850 170 640	1.3 0.4 1.4 2.1 2.7 1.2 2.1
egetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents . ynthetic resins and plastics materials olishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	20,500 30,420 8,880	32·4 28·8 38·4	21·1 21·6 22·1	17·6 31·9 12·6	28·9 17·7 26·9	160 470 30	0·8 1·5 0·3	3·5 7·0 1·5	5·7 11·9 3·8	70 100 10	0·3 0·3 0·1	310 330 60	1 · 5 1 · 1 0 · 7
on and steel (general)	250,470 42,760 91,840 44,320 65,140	19·3 22·7 13·7 20·4 19·7	53 59 62 60 60	·8 ·2 ·4	27 · 3 17 · 5 24 · 0 19 · 1 20 · 2	6,830 1,380 2,480 1,200 1,790	2.7 3.2 2.7 2.7 2.7	··· ··· ··		2,210 160 520 130 390	0·9 0·4 0·6 0·3 0·6	2,920 550 2,020 1,260 1,680	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.8 2.6
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools	27,720 76,010 46,760 32,380 37,410 33,380 49,710 28,570 274,890 150,370 16,230 182,260 81,760 5,630 154,050 36,580 51,840 171,970 29,550 73,400	21.4 25.7 19.7 33.0 22.3 28.7 28.7 37.1 28.8 32.5 20.4 21.2 35.7 27.0 33.9 28.3 36.9 53.6 29.1 32.6	42.5 53.7 52.7 33.8 48.8 39.6 42.7 24.9 41.6 38.5 39.4 41.5 36.3 40.5 36.3 40.5 36.8 12.4 26.1 24.9 17.8 28.8	17.4 8.8 17.5 18.7 14.5 15.0 13.4 26.0 15.0 12.5 23.9 22.8 16.5 21.7 15.7 35.7 26.5 11.6 31.8 22.2	$18 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 $	2,230 6,670 4,290 2,450 2,380 1,970 4,470 830 22,960 11,920 960 11,800 4,470 280 14,900 600 2,360 8,760 690 2,280	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	18.0 15.1 16.5 16.1 11.8 13.3 18.1 6.9 17.3 15.5 14.1 14.2 13.8 11.8 18.1 9.5 10.5 12.2 11.6 8.7	18.0 15.1 16.5 16.1 11.8 13.3 18.1 6.9 17.3 15.5 14.1 14.2 13.8 11.8 18.1 9.5 10.5 12.2 11.6 8.7	330 270 420 50 160 150 40 980 730 20 1,140 650 90 880 60 230 910 130 600	1 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 9 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 3 0 · 1 0 · 4 0 · 5 0 · 1 0 · 6 0 · 8 1 · 6 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 1 0 · 4 0 · 5 0 · 1 0 · 4 0 · 5 0 · 1 0 · 6 0 · 7 0 · 7 0 0 · 7 0 · 7 0 · 7 0 · 7 0 · 7 0 · 7 0 · 7	630 740 1,370 410 320 500 940 1,200 4,280 2,910 100 5,770 1,360 40 2,520 580 1,120 4,550 650 1,770	2·3 1·0 2·9 1·3 0·9 1·5 1·9 4·2 1·6 3·2 1·7 0·7 0·7 0·7 1·6 2·2 2·6 2·2 4
ipbuilding and ship repairing‡ arine engineering‡	116,950 28,250	14·6 22·7	58·3 48·2	11·2 9·8	15·9 19·3	11,130 3,350	9·5 11·9	15·0 21·4	15·0 21·4	330 160	0.3	230 210	0·2 0·7
otor vehicle manufacturing otor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing rcraft manufacturing and repairing . .comotives and railway track equipment wilway carriages and wagons, etc .trambulators, hand-trucks, etc	409,260 17,380 202,020 24,870 28,080 2,590	19·5 17·3 38·6 17·4 12·0 21·2	30·6 20·1 39·8 51·3 44·3 29·7	31·9 46·1 10·6 11·5 25·2 27·4	18.0 16.5 10.9 19.8 18.5 21.6	16,200 370 13,400 1,750 1,400 120	4·0 2·1 6·6 7·0 5·0 4·6	10·7 6·9 10·5 13·2 11·0 14·3	10.7 6.9 10.5 13.2 11.0 14.3	1,330 170 340 — 140 —	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.3 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.2 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline \end{array} $	5,010 470 2,310 60 270 90	1·2 2·7 1·1 0·2 1·0 3·5
ols and implements	11,370 6,070 25,950 31,100 14,310	18·6 28·0 19·5 19·2 18·7	30·9 20·4 37·8 18·2 31·2	30·7 40·0 22·2 39·0 16·4	19·8 11·5 20·5 23·6 33·7	290 110 1,030 770 620	2·6 1·8 4·0 2·5 4·3	7·4 5·6 8·2 12·4 13·4	7·4 5·6 8·2 12·4 13·4	130 120 260 70 70	1 · 1 2 · 0 1 · 0 0 · 2 0 · 5	290 150 1,100 440 190	2.6 2.5 4.2 1.4 1.3
wellery, plate and precious metals refining ther metal industries	14,390 245,320	22·7 19·4	38·7 34·8	27·6 24·9	11·0 20·9	530 11,510	3·7 4·7	9·5 12·1	9·5 12·1	190 3,380	1·3 1·4	410 8,380	2·8 3·4
oduction of man-made fibres	34,570 38,190	24·4 12·6	14·3 25·6	46∙0 31∙4	15·2 30·5	500 330	I · 4 0 · 9	9·7 3·0	13·4 5·9	50 150	0·1 0·4	360 280	I.0 0.7
eaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	32,960 75,440 7,590 3,220 39,930 3,410 24,780 7,770 7,810 39,540 17,010	14.8 15.4 10.5 23.6 21.0 19.4 17.8 24.1 31.2 13.5 24.3	40.3 34.7 37.0 26.4 44.4 60.4 37.7 38.6 17.8 33.6 18.3	15-2 28-8 23-8 25-8 13-8 6-7 18-9 18-9 18-9 18-4 14-1 26-8 30-7	29.7 21.1 28.6 24.2 20.8 13.5 25.7 18.9 36.9 26.2 26.6	350 900 310 20 270 50 390 90 50 310 160	1 · 1 1 · 2 4 · 1 0 · 6 0 · 7 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 2 0 · 6 0 · 8 0 · 9	2.5 3.0 11.0 2.4 1.4 2.4 4.0 2.3 2.9 1.9 4.8	4.5 6.3 17.8 5.7 4.4 8.1 8.2 6.3 11.4 4.9 9.3	230 450 40 30 500 230 140 200 240 100	0.7 0.6 0.5 0.9 1.3 1.5 0.9 1.8 2.6 0.6 0.6	230 770 50 70 600 90 640 170 30 460 300	0.7 1.0 0.7 2.2 1.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.2 0.4 1.2 1.8
ather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery ather goods m	18,790 7,180 3,950	12·8 29·2 15·9	44·9 36·9 60·8	21·3 16·7 11·4	20·9 17·1 11·9	20 130 40	0·1 1·8 1·0	0·2 4·2 I·7	1.7 6.5 3.9	300 80 40	1.6 1.1 1.0	270 80 100	1·4 1·1 2·5

Weatherproof Men's and boys Women's and y Overalls and m Dresses, linger Hats, caps and Dress industrie Footwear

Bricks, fireclay Pottery . Glass . Cement. Abrasives and

Timber . . Furniture and Bedding, etc. . Shop and office Wooden conta Miscellaneous of

elsewhere s

Paper and boar Cardboard box packing cases Manufactures elsewhere sp Printing and p periodicals. Other printin

engraving, e Rubber . . . Linoleum, leath Brushe**s** and br Toys, games an Miscellaneous s

Plastics mouldi Miscellaneous

GRA

§ Includes some mainly semi-skilled production workers in metal manufacture who cannot be separately identified (combined percentages in cols. (4) and (5)). || Excludes metal manufacture for which returns do not provide figures of *total* skilled operatives (see § above). \*Includes apprentices and others being trained. †Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used. ‡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 the analyses in the tables represent the greater part of the industry Order.

Grain milling Bread and flour Biscuits Bacon curing, n Milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolat Fruit and veget Animal and pou Food industries Brewing and mi Other drink int Tobacco

Coke ovens and Mineral oil refi Lubricating oils

Table 24 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Males—continued

Deber Fairs trained	Total*	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprenti	ces		· Totalo T	Others b	eing train	ned	
	male em- ployees	strative, technical and clerical	opera- tives	semi- skilled		Total male apprentice		Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
(1)	(2)	As percent employees (3)		cal male	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total male em- ployees (8)	Total male skilled opera- tives†	Male skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training† (10)	Number (11)	As per- centage of total male em- ployees (12)	Number (13)	As per- centage of total male em- ployees (14)
	4 000	21.0	46.7	6.0	25.5	50	1.0	2.1	3.9	30	0.6	30	0.6
f outerwear s' tailored outerwear girls' tailored outerwear men's shirts, underwear, etc. rie, infants' wear, etc. I millinery . ies not elsewhere specified .	4,990 24,690 16,360 5,500 11,510 3,000 6,650 42,200	21 · 8 23 · 3 22 · 0 38 · 9 41 · 5 20 · 7 32 · 3 17 · 0	46.7 54.8 64.3 26.2 27.6 54.0 36.2 55.5	6.0 1.7 0.4 2.5 1.0 8.3 6.6 16.9	23·3 20·1 13·3 32·4 29·8 17·0 24·8 10·6	520 80 170 90 50 30 110	2·1 0·5 3·1 0·8 1·7 0·5 0·3	3.8 0.8 11.8 2.8 3.1 1.2 0.3	5.9 1.6 12.8 3.3 7.2 2.4 0.8	630 280 110 160 20 160 740	2.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 0.7 2.4 1.8	350 80 30 120  20 440	0.8 1.4 0.5 0.5 1.0 0.3 1.0
y and refractory goods	55,920 25,990 55,530 16,230	·   9·4 20·7  7·	19·6 49·1 33·4 15·9	29·0 10·9 19·4 21·3	40·3 20·5 26·5 45·7	370 390 1,380 160	0·7 1·5 2·5 1·0	3·3 2·7 6·5 6·2	5·3 3·1 9·6 7·5	550 290 540 20	· 0   ·     · 0 0 ·	900 790 2,550 100	1.6 3.0 4.6 0.6
building materials, etc., not pecified	96,850	19.6	23.4	22.2	34.8	1,940	2.0 -	7.3	11.5	630	0.7	1,700	1.8
upholstery	87,160 73,040 9,960 23,620 17,020 12,060	18.3 13.7 17.7 21.2 12.0 16.3	42.7 63.8 45.4 62.4 56.2 56.1	3.0 3.4 11.4 6.8 4.6 4.6	36·0 19·1 25·5 9·6 27·2 23·0	3,310 3,870 60 1,470 1,150 300	3.8 5.3 0.6 6.2 6.8 2.5	8·7 8·3 1·3 9·9 11·8 4·4	10·3 9·1 2·1 10·8 14·3 6·1	1,080 1,410 170 130 220 440	1 · 2 1 · 9 1 · 7 0 · 6 1 · 3 3 · 6	1,020 840 310 160 140 540	1.2 1.2 3.1 0.7 0.8 4.5
rd	71,210	18.0	28.3	26.2	27.5	1,140	1.6	5.2	14.7	760	1.1	980	1.4
ces, cartons and fibre-board	32,500	21.3	29.9	22.3	26.5	580	1.8	5.5	11.9	200	0.6	610	1.9
of paper and board not becified . ublishing of newspapers and	34,430	24.5	31.5	15.0	29.0	650	1.9	5.9	8.9	350	I · 0	540	1.6
	107,130	37 · 1	43.6	1.9	17.5	3,190	3.0	5.3	7.1	320	0.3	820	0.8
g, publishing, bookbinding, tc.	149,870	23.0	65.2	1.0	10.8	12,400	8.3	12.5	15.1	1,300	0.9	1,910	1.3
her cloth, etc	90,850 8,410 5,240 12,660 4,510 51,190 21,880	22.8 23.5 20.6 26.0 38.1 21.2 24.8	27.5 17.0 22.9 23.5 24.2 28.4 38.6	32.0 30.6 34.2 19.8 18.4 25.7 18.1	17 · 7 28 · 9 22 · 3 30 · 7 19 · 3 24 · 7 18 · 5	910 110 40 180 20 680 540	1.0 1.3 0.8 1.4 0.4 1.3 2.5	3.0 7.7 3.3 6.1 1.8 4.4 5.6	9 · 1 14 · 3 6 · 6 8 · 5 3 · 3 8 · 3 9 · 6	290 30 60 10 210 210	0·3 0·4 1·1 0·5 0·2 0·4 1·0	1,130 60 30 80 80 350 540	1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6 1.8 0.7 2.5
ND TOTAL	5,554,470	25.2	37.58	16.3	21.0	232,370	4.2	8.9	12.3	34,970	0.6	91,750	1.7

Table 25Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Females

	Total* female	Admini- strative.	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces		And an	Others b	eing train	ned	
	em- ployees	technical and clerical		skilled		Total fema apprentice		Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	A the share of the state of the	As percent employees	age of tot	al female		Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Total female skilled opera- tives†	Female skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Number	As per centag of total female em- ployee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training† (10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
meat and fish products meat and fish products ate and sugar confectionery etable products oultry foods es not elsewhere specified malting ndustries	6,620 47,840 29,820 41,110 10,630 3,360 47,310 29,910 4,340 19,410 16,630 21,460 20,390	59.2 21.3 13.4 21.3 33.6 26.2 18.3 15.4 62.7 26.1 53.0 28.1 23.9	0.5 19.3 3.9 17.3 5.8 0.3 5.0 3.2 4.8 10.5 1.7 6.8 8.3	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 50 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	38 · 4 41 · 3 52 · 4 40 · 1 49 · 6 55 · 7 52 · 2 52 · 6 25 · 6 48 · 5 40 · 7 43 · 9 17 · 1	0          40 	0·2 	·2          	2.2	40 530 140 460 80 210 70 90 250 100 230 110	$\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 1.1\\ 0.5\\ 1.1\\ 0.8\\ \hline \\ 0.4\\ 0.2\\ 2.1\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 1.1\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$	360 120 620 60 430 110 80 280 40 70 130	
nd manufactured fuel fining Is and greases	420 3,080 1,790	73·8 77·6 70·4	 0.6	0·3 2·2	26·2 22·1 26·8	20	<u>0.6</u>	=		10 20 20	2·4 0·6 1·1	<u> </u>	0.3

 Table 25
 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Females—continued

Fatility beautiful transfer	Total* female	Admini- strative,	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces			Others b	eing train	ned	
Ages desites and the second second	em- ployees	technical and clerical	tives	skilled		Total fema apprentice		Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	and over
An and An an and An an an and An an an and An		As percent employees	ci ci sotal star gioya			Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Total female skilled opera- tives†	Female skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training†		As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
hemicals and dyes harmaceutical and toilet preparations xplosives and fireworks. aint and printing ink egetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents. ynthetic resins and plastics materials	40,240 38,760 8,000 11,100 10,310 5,460	60.5 36.2 14.5 60.9 37.0 65.4	2·1 4·7 1·1 0·9 3·8 3·3	10.5 22.3 55.8 11.3 24.9 10.3	26.9 36.8 28.6 26.9 34.3 21.1				1111	280 290 80 100 20 100	0·7 0·7 1·0 0·9 0·2 1·8	690 540 130 170 70 50	1.7 1.4 1.6 1.5 0.7 0.9
colishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.       .         ron and steel (general)       .         teel tubes       .         ron castings, etc.       .         ight metals       .         Copper, brass and other base metals       .	4,650 21,850 7,680 11,330 9,510 14,130	47 · 1 63 · 6 55 · 2 45 · 5 41 · 3 43 · 7	26 33 37	14.6 .2 .3 .0 .4 5	34.8 27.2 18.5 21.4 21.2 19.7	40 10 100 20 30	0·2 0·1 0·9 0·2 0·2			20 720 130 240 110 190	0·4 3·3 1·3 2·1 1·2 1·3	480 100 280 150 660	2·2 1·3 2·5 1·6 4·7
gricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Aetal-working machine tools	4,170 11,930 15,200 5,360 6,640 4,170 10,740 54,770 17,810 4,760 50,530 44,100 6,980 50,200 16,140 39,670 133,320 19,940 64,040	70.0 70.2 39.9 66.2 48.8 84.9 74.8 44.5 60.9 77.8 27.9 37.7 38.1 13.8 39.0 33.3 18.8 28.8 29.4 21.1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.7\\ 2.2\\ 1.3\\ 3.2\\ \hline \\ 0.1\\ 3.6\\ 1.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.6\\ 0.9\\ 3.4\\ 1.0\\ 2.5\\ 1.0\\ 1.3\\ 1.8\\ 1.2\\ 1.4\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 79 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 73 \cdot 1 \\ 59 \cdot 6 \\ 55 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	22.8 19.9 19.5 17.5 14.6 14.9 15.0 14.1 15.0 19.1 15.5 13.2 15.7 5.7 13.9 16.6 6.9 9.9 13.8 12.7					70 150 200 60 130 180 30 930 560 20 700 320 50 790 130 340 1,090 120 530	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	10 110 420 40 100 50 160 240 1,200 420 60 1,430 930 70 1,840 280 1,980 4,160 600 1,460	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.9 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.4 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 5.0 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$
hipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Iarine engineering‡	6,170 3,070	70·4 72·0	2.3	1 ∙ 0 4 ∙ 6	26·4 23·4	70 10	1 · 1 0 · 3	7·1	7.1	130 90	2·1 2·9	60 100	1.0 3.3
lotor vehicle manufacturing lotor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing ircraft manufacturing and repairing . ocomotives and railway track equipment ailway carriages and wagons, etc erambulators, hand-trucks, etc	56,780 6,070 33,520 1,780 1,810 1,650	48.3 32.5 63.2 66.9 66.3 32.7	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 9 0 · 6 <u>−</u> 1 · 8	32 · 9 52 · 6 17 · 1 8 · 4 13 · 3 57 · 0	17.7 14.5 18.9 24.2 20.4 8.5	200 70 10	0·4 	1.6 	1·6	820 90 350 50 40 20	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 0 2 · 8 2 · 2 1 · 2	640 110 390 20 30 40	·   ·8  ·2  ·   ·7 2·4
ools and implements	6,460 5,700 14,280 8,390 18,110 10,560	26.2 17.4 23.5 42.6 11.2 26.2	2·2 0·5 0·8 2·5 1·7	42.6 52.1 53.2 37.3 47.3 41.5	29 · 1 30 · 0 22 · 5 17 · 6 39 · 8 20 · 8	50 10 —	0.9 0.1 	11111	11111	70 80 220 40 130 200	1.1 1.4 1.5 0.5 0.7	150 220 410 80 300	2·3 3·9 2·9 1·0 1·7
refining	6,700	25·3 43·6	2·2	53·3 29·0	19·2 26·1	310	0.3	3.6	3.6	1,590	1.4	3,490 10	3·1 0·1
pinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	46,720 38,180 70,600 6,350 4,600 83,420 3,380 16,540 11,790 17,240 17,800 7,140	6.8 8.9 10.4 4.9 12.2 10.1 14.5 22.3 11.2 11.8 20.2 33.8	13.0 33.7 32.4 46.6 22.6 32.9 25.1 21.6 26.0 19.1 18.4 13.4	63 · 1 36 · 1 46 · 0 28 · 5 55 · 7 44 · 1 42 · 0 44 · 0 46 · 1 32 · 3 32 · 1	17 · 1 21 · 3 11 · 1 20 · 0 9 · 6 12 · 9 18 · 3 11 · 9 18 · 7 23 · 0 29 · 1 20 · 7	10 10 80 10 490 10 10 10			- 1·2 - 11·5 - - -	300 370 1,060 150 1,620 320 210 160 260 50	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.4 \\ \hline 1.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.7 \\ \end{array} $	390 300 610 100 50 1,280 20 250 160 140 80 80	0.8 0.8 0.9 1.6 1.1 1.5 0.6 1.5 1.4 0.8 0.4 1.1
eather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery eather goods ur	5,150 13,020 2,700	32·0 15·3 14·4	12 · 6 45 · 9 61 · 9	24·5 18·0 8·1	30·9 20·8 15·6			=	=	140 120 10	2·7 0·9 0·4	20 120 30	0·4 0·9 1·1
Veatherproof outerwear en's and boys' tailored outerwear Vomen's and girls' tailored outerwear veralls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. resses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. ats, caps and millinery ress industries not elsewhere specified ootwear	18,050 77,010 39,160 31,370 88,540 6,500 28,610 50,330	7 · 4 8 · 3 12 · 4 9 · 8 10 · 1 10 · 8 12 · 1 12 · 5	76 · 1 69 · 1 77 · 3 65 · 3 63 · 3 55 · 2 43 · 7 60 · 6	10 · 1 15 · 5 3 · 5 17 · 3 18 · 4 21 · 2 31 · 8 17 · 5	6·4 7·0 6·8 7·7 8·2 12·8 12·5 9·3	40 80   60 	0·1 0·2 	0 · 1 0 · 3 	2·0 4·3 — 1·5 —	490 3,370 1,320 1,270 4,930 100 960 1,630	2.7 4.4 3.4 4.0 5.6 1.5 3.4 3.2	60 1,200 140 230 920 — 320 580	0·3 1·6 0·4 0·7 1·0 
ricks, fireclay and refractory goods ottery	5,310 30,660 17,570 1,140 14,660	49.0 13.7 32.6 73.7 55.5	1 · 1 44 · 1 6 · 9  4 · 0	12·1 16·7 19·0	37·9 25·5 41·5 26·3	 	0·1 —	 0·2 	0·3 	30 820 320	0·6 2·7 I·8	30 1,010 340 10	0.6 3.3 1.9 0.9
mber	12,850	52.6	10.8	18·8 9·6	21·8 26·9	6.0-0			224	140 80	1·0 0·6	100	0.7

Bedding, etc Shop and off Wooden cor Miscellaneou

Paper and be Cardboard b packing ca Manufacture elsewhere Printing and periodicals Other print engraving,

Rubber . Linoleum, le Brushes and Toys, games Miscellaneou Plastics mou Miscellaneou

GR

Grain milling Bread and flou Biscuits . Bacon curing, Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocol Fruit and vege Animal and po Food industrie Brewing and r Other drink i Tobacco

Coke ovens an Mineral oil re Lubricating oi Chemicals and Pharmaceutics Explosives and Paint and prin Vegetable and detergents Synthetic resi Polishes, gelat

Iron and steel Steel tubes Iron castings, Light metals Copper, brass

Agricultural m Metal-working Engineers' sm Industrial eng Textile machin Contractors' p Mechanical ha Office machin Other machin Industrial plan

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Table 25 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Females—continued

	Total* female	Admini- strative.	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces		-100 G	Others b	eing train	ned	
	em- ployees	technical and clerical		skilled		Total fema apprentice		Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	Torol Stiller Consective paratis paratis overed by secret by secret or equive then then then then then then then the	As percent employees	age of tot	al female		Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Total female skilled opera- tives†	Female skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees	Number	As per- centage of total female em- ployees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training† (10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
tc	7,470 3,190 5,240 4,690	21.7 64.3 26.0 26.4	45 · 5 10 · 7 33 · 6 17 · 9	25.0 7.5 17.0 22.8	7.8 17.6 23.5 32.8	10 10	0·3 0·2	2·9 0·6	4·5 0·7	140 50 30 70	1.9 1.6 0.6 1.5	90 80 50 120	1.2 2.5 1.0 2.6
board	17,600	31.6	7.0	29.3	32·I	10	0 · 1		01711 <u>01</u> 00	450	2.6	120	0.7
ases	27,890	15.3	18·0	50·3	16.5	20	0.1	0.4	3.0	560	2.0	420	1.5
e specified	30,500 30,670	22·1 79·2	7.1	46·5 0·4	16·2 13·3	50 320	0·2 1·0	·  5·5	6·3	930 480	3·0 1·6	610 460	2·0
ting, publishing, bookbinding, g, etc	82,740	31.6	50.7	7.6	10.1	920	1.1	2.1	5.6	3,920	4.7	620	0.7
eather, cloth etc	32,820 2,170 5,610 24,400 5,570 34,380 14,980	32.0 52.5 16.4 13.4 28.0 19.2 29.6	3.8 2.3 15.5 2.6 3.9 5.6 6.6	44 · 3 18 · 9 45 · 1 53 · 0 34 · 1 33 · 2 37 · 0	20.0 26.3 23.0 31.1 33.9 42.1 26.8	10   10 20				260 10 150 80 20 350 120	0.8 0.5 2.7 0.3 0.4 1.0 0.8	260 80 80 100 130 180	0.8 
RAND TOTAL	2,463,140	28.3	19.18	32.3	20.3	3,830	0.2	0.5	2.3	43,260	1.8	39,620	1.6

\* † ‡ § || See footnotes on page 37.

#### Table 26Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry at 18th May 1968: Total Males and Females

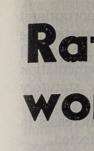
	Total* em-	Admini- strative,	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprenti	ces		019,68	Others b	eing train	ned	
	ployees	technical and clerical		skilled	1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45	Total apprentice	s	Operati apprent percent	ices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	(2)	As precent employees (3)		al (5)	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total em- ployees (8)	Total skilled opera- tives†	Total skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training <sup>+</sup> (10)	Number (11)	As per- centage of total em- ployees (12)	Number	As per- centage of total em- ployees (14)
g.81.	33,030	32.2	17.8	10.6	39.4	70	0.2	1.2	3.0	60	0.2		A STATE PARTY
g, meat and fish products cts colate and sugar confectionery getable products poultry foods tries not elsewhere specified d malting c industries	125,190 47,710 87,400 29,670 14,200 85,530 56,480 21,620 42,720 87,960 58,670 37,190	20 · 1 20 · 5 24 · 5 24 · 9 23 · 5 20 · 3 20 · 0 38 · 9 28 · 3 31 · 1 26 · 3 30 · 9	17.6 29.3 10.0 23.7 15.7 22.0 11.9 11.7 16.0 15.7 14.8 12.3 15.9	10.65 22.9 15.9 12.9 13.4 19.5 21.8 11.2 14.7 10.8 14.6 30.4	40.0 46.5 35.9 46.4 14.1 48.4 46.5 33.9 41.2 43.3 46.9 22.7	70 1,210 80 200 120 170 310 130 80 80 480 290 80	I ·0 0·2 0·4 I ·2 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·2	3.3 1.7 1.0 2.6 5.4 2.9 1.8 1.2 1.2 3.6 4.0 1.3	5.0 5.0 6.5 5.2 9.5 5.8 3.8 2.8 3.3 5.9 7.5 4.0	970 180 930 100 370 100 120 450 260 330 120	0.2 0.8 0.4 1.1 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.6 1.1 0.3 0.6 0.3	170 740 270 2,240 270 40 800 200 230 460 420 210 210 200	0.5 0.6 2.6 0.9 0.3 0.9 0.4 1.1 1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5
and manufactured fuel	14,600 24,040 8,180 205,470 70,510 21,940 41,570	14.8 44.2 46.3 38.8 43.2 20.0 50.2	22 · 4 32 · 8 13 · 0 20 · 7 10 · 0 12 · 9 10 · 3	27 · 5 6 · 5 5 · 5 15 · 8 15 · 5 35 · 9 15 · 9	35·3 16·5 35·2 24·8 31·3 31·2 23·6	200 920 20 3,350 130 450 130	1 · 4 3 · 8 0 · 2 1 · 6 0 · 2 2 · 1 0 · 3	5.2 6.6 7.5 1.6 15.5 0.7	7.7 11.8 11.0 3.3 18.3 2.1	50 70 20 660 400 100 330	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·6 0·5 0·8	190 100 90 4,210 1,390 300 810	1 · 3 0 · 4 1 · 1 2 · 0 2 · 0 1 · 4 1 · 9
nd animal oils, fats, soap and s. ssins and plastics materials latine, adhesives, etc.	30,810 35,880 13,530	33·9 34·4 41·4	15·3 18·8 15·7	20 · 1 28 · 6 13 · 3	30.7 18.2 29.6	160 470 30	0·5 1·3 0·2	3·2 6·8 1·4	5·6 11·9 3·4	90 200 30	0·3 0·6 0·2	380 380 60	1 · 2 1 · 1 0 · 4
eel (general)	272,320 50,440 103,170 53,830 79,270	22 · 8 27 · 6 17 · 2 24 · 1 24 · 0	49 54 59 56 55	·7 ·0 ·4	27 · 3 17 · 7 23 · 7 19 · 5 20 · 1	6,870 1,390 2,580 1,220 1,820	2.5 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.3	··· ···	0050356	2,930 290 760 240 580	1 · 1 0 · 6 0 · 7 0 · 4 0 · 7	3,400 650 2,300 1,410 2,340	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.6 3.0
I machinery (excluding tractors) ing machine tools	31,890 87,940 61,960 37,740 44,050 37,550 56,720 39,310 329,660 168,180	27 · 7 31 · 8 24 · 7 37 · 8 26 · 3 34 · 9 34 · 4 39 · 1 34 · 1 37 · 3	37.0 46.5 40.3 29.1 42.0 35.2 37.4 19.1 34.9 34.4	16.0 8.8 22.6 18.2 17.4 13.3 13.0 29.3 16.2 11.5	$19.3 \\ 12.9 \\ 12.4 \\ 14.9 \\ 14.4 \\ 16.5 \\ 15.3 \\ 12.5 \\ 14.7 \\ 16.8 \\$	2,230 6,670 4,330 2,470 2,390 1,970 4,480 840 23,100 11,990	$7 \cdot 0  7 \cdot 6  7 \cdot 0  6 \cdot 5  5 \cdot 4  5 \cdot 2  7 \cdot 9  2 \cdot 1  7 \cdot 0  7 \cdot 1 $	18.0 15.1 16.3 16.0 11.7 13.3 18.1 6.5 17.2 15.5	18.0 15.1 16.3 16.0 11.7 13.3 18.1 6.5 17.2 15.5	400 420 620 110 220 230 330 70 1,910 1,290	1.3 0.5 1.0 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.2 0.6 0.8	640 850 1,790 450 420 550 1,100 1,440 5,480 3,330	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $

	Total*	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprenti	ices	in echole a	Tablet	Others b	peing trai	ned	
	em- ployees	strative, technical and clerical	opera- tives	semi- skilled		Total apprentice	es	Operat apprent percent	tices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	and over
	(2)	As precen employees (3)		tal (5)	(6)	Number (7)	As per- centage of total em- ployees (8)	Total skilled opera- tives†	Total skilled operatives in occu- pations normally entered by appren- ticeship or equiva- lent training† (10)		As per- centage of total em- ployees (12)	Number	As per- centage of total em- ployees
Ordnance and small arms	20,990	22.1	30.6	31.2	16.2	960	4.6	14.0	14.0	40	0.2	160	0.8
Other mechanical engineering . Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments . Watches and clocks . Electrical machinery . Insulated wires and cables . Telegraph and telephone apparatus . Radio and other electronic apparatus . Domestic electric appliances . Other electrical goods .	232,790 125,860 12,610 204,250 52,720 91,510 305,290 49,490 137,440	24.8 36.6 19.7 35.2 29.8 29.1 42.7 29.2 27.2	32.7 24.8 18.6 28.4 8.9 15.3 14.8 11.1 16.0	28 · 3 25 · 7 53 · 7 22 · 8 39 · 8 46 · 7 32 · 6 41 · 4 42 · 0	14.2 13.0 8.0 13.6 21.5 8.9 9.9 18.3 14.7	11,810 4,510 280 14,950 600 2,360 8,800 690 2,300	5 · 1 3 · 6 2 · 2 7 · 3 1 · 1 2 · 6 2 · 9 1 · 4 1 · 7	14.1 13.2 11.5 17.7 9.1 10.1 11.5 11.1 8.4	14-1 13-2 11-5 17-7 9-1 10-1 11-5 11-1 8-4	1,840 970 140 1,670 190 570 2,000 250 1,130	0.8 0.8 1.1 0.8 0.4 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.8	7,200 2,290 110 4,360 860 3,100 8,710 1,250 3,230	3.1 1.8 0.9 2.1 1.6 3.4 2.9 2.5 2.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Marine engineering‡	123,120 31,320	17·4 27·5	55·5 43·5	10·7 9·3	16·4 19·7	11,200 3,360	9·1 10·7	15·0 21·4	15·0 21·4	460 250	0·4 0·8	290 310	0·2 1·0
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing . Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc	466,040 23,450 235,540 26,650 29,890 4,240	23.0 21.2 42.1 20.7 15.3 25.7	27 · 0 15 · 1 34 · 3 48 · 0 41 · 7 18 · 9	32.0 47.8 11.5 11.3 24.5 38.9	18.0 15.9 12.1 20.1 18.6 16.5	16,400 370 13,470 1,760 1,400 120	3.5 1.6 5.7 6.6 4.7 2.8	10.6 6.8 10.5 13.1 11.0 13.8	10.6 6.8 10.5 13.1 11.0 13.8	2,150 260 690 50 180 20	0.5 1.1 0.3 0.2 0.6 0.5	5,650 580 2,700 80 300 130	1.2 2.5 1.1 0.3 1.0 3.1
Tools and implements	17,830 11,770 40,230 39,490 32,420	21.4 22.9 20.9 24.2 14.5	20·5 10·8 24·7 14·9 14·7	35.0 45.9 33.2 38.6 33.7	23·2 20·5 21·2 22·3 37·1	290 160 1,040 770 620	1.6 1.4 2.6 2.0 1.9	7 · 1 5 · 5 8 · 1 11 · 9 12 · 6	7 · 1 5 · 5 8 · 1 11 · 9 12 · 6	200 200 480 110 200	1 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 2 0 · 3 0 · 6	440 370 1,510 520 490	2.5 3.1 3.8 1.3 1.5
refining	24,950 356,470	24·2 21·2	27·2 24·6	33·5 33·8	15·2 20·4	530 11,820	2·1 3·3	7·8 11·8	7·8 11·8	390 4,970	1.6 1.4	460 11,870	1.8 3.3
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres.	41,270 84,910	27·5 9·4	12·2 18·7	43·2 48·8	17.0	500	1.2	9.5	13.4	50	0.1	370	0.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	71,140	11.6	36.8	26.4	23·1 25·2	340 360	0·4 0·5	1·8 1·3	5·0 4·0	450 600	0·5 0·8	670 530	0·8 0·7
Jute	146,040 13,940 7,820 123,350 6,790 41,320 19,560 25,050 57,340 24,150	13.0 8.0 16.9 13.6 16.9 19.6 16.3 17.8 15.6 27.1	33.6 41.4 24.2 36.7 42.9 31.2 31.0 18.7 28.9 16.9	37 · 1 26 · 0 43 · 4 34 · 3 24 · 3 29 · 0 33 · 8 36 · 1 28 · 5 31 · 1	16.3 24.7 15.6 15.9 20.1 18.8 27.3 27.1 24.8	980 320 20 760 50 400 100 50 320 160	0.7 2.3 0.3 0.6 0.7 1.0 0.5 0.2 0.6 0.7	1.8 5.5 1.1 1.5 1.7 2.9 1.2 0.9 1.5 3.7	5.6 17.7 5.5 7.2 8.1 5.6 5.9 4.9 9.1	1,510 190 30 2,120 550 350 350 360 500 150	I·0 I·4 0·4 I·7 0·7 I·3 I·8 I·4 0·9 0·6	1,380 150 120 1,880 110 890 330 170 540 380	0.9 1.1 1.5 1.6 2.2 1.7 0.7 0.9 1.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery Leather goods Fur	23,940 20,200 6,650	17·0 20·2 15·3	38·0 42·7 61·2	22·0 17·6 10·1	23·1 19·5 13·4	20 130 40	0·1 0·6 0·6	0·2 1·3 1·0	1 · 5 3 · 0 2 · 0	440 200 50	∙8  ∙0 0∙8	290 200 130	·2   ·0 2 ·0
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	23,040 101,700 55,520 36,870 100,050 9,500 35,260 92,530	10.5 12.0 15.2 14.1 13.7 13.9 15.9 14.5	69.7 65.7 73.5 59.4 59.2 54.8 42.3 58.3	9·2 12·2 2·6 15·1 16·4 17·2 27·1 17·3	10.5 10.2 8.7 11.4 10.7 14.1 14.8 9.9	50 560 160 170 150 50 30 110	0·2 0·6 0·3 0·5 0·1 0·5 0·1 0·1	0·3 0·8 0·4 0·8 0·3 1·0 0·2 0·1	3·2 5·4 2·3 6·4 2·3 6·5 1·7 0·8	520 4,000 1,600 1,380 5,090 120 1,120 2,370	2·3 3·9 2·9 3·7 5·1 1·3 3·2 2·6	90 1,550 220 260 1,040 	0·4 1·5 0·4 0·7 1·0
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	61,230 56,650 73,100 17,370	14·4 16·3 23·5 20·8	18.0 46.4 27.1 14.9	27 · 5 14 · 0 19 · 3 19 · 9	40 · 1 23 · 2 30 · 1 44 · 4	370 420 1,380 160	0.6 0.7 1.9 0.9	3·3 1·4 6·3 6·2	5·3 1·8 9·1 7·5	580 1,110 860 20	0·9 2·0 1·2 0·1	930 1,800 2,890 110	1.5 3.2 4.0 0.6
elsewhere specified	111,510	24·3	20.9	21.7	33.1	1,940	1.7	7.1	11.4	770	0.7	1,800	1.6
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	93,050 17,430 26,810 22,260 16,750	22.7 18.8 19.4 26.3 15.3 19.2	38.6 58.0 45.4 56.2 50.9 45.4	3.9 5.1 17.3 6.9 7.5 9.7	34.8 18.1 17.9 10.6 26.3 25.7	3,310 3,910 60 1,480 1,160 300	3·3 4·2 0·3 5·5 5·2 I·8	8·4 7·2 0·8 9·7 10·1 3·9	10·2 8·7 1·9 10·7 12·3 5·3	1,160 1,800 310 180 250 510	1·2 1·9 1·8 0·7 1·1 3·0	1,130 1,090 400 240 190 660	1 · 1 1 · 2 2 · 3 0 · 9 0 · 9 3 · 9
Paper and board	88,810	20.7	24.1	26.8	28.4	1,150	1.3	4.9	14.7	1,210	1.4	1,100	1.2
packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	60,390 64,930	18·5 23·4	24·4 23·8	35·2 29·8	21·9 23·0	600 700	1.0	3·7 4·5	10·7 8·7	760	1·3 2·0	1,030	1·7 1·8
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals . Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	137,800	46.5	35.5	1.5	16.5	3,510	2.5	5.3	7.3	800	0.6	1,130	0.9
engraving, etc	232,610	26·1	60·1	3.3	10.5	13,320	5.7	9.4	13.5	5,220	2.2	2,530	
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	123,670 10,580 10,850 37,060 10,080 85,570 36,860	25·2 29·5 18·4 17·7 32·5 20·4 26·7	21·2 14·0 19·1 9·7 13·0 19·2 25·6	35·2 28·2 39·8 41·7 27·1 28·7 25·8	18·3 28·4 22·7 30·9 27·4 31·7 21·9	920 110 40 180 20 690 560	0.7 1.0 0.4 0.5 0.2 0.8 1.5	2·9 7·4 1·9 5·0 1·5 3·9 5·0	9·0 14·3 6·6 8·5 3·1 8·2 8·5	550 40 210 140 30 560 330	0·4 0·4 1·9 0·4 0·3 0·7 0·9	1,390 60 110 160 180 480 720	1 · 1 0 · 6 1 · 0 0 · 4 1 · 8 0 · 6 2 · 0

26·2 31·9§ 21·2 20·8 236,200 2·9 7·3|| 11·8|| 78,230 1·0 131,370 1·6

GRAND TOTAL \* † ‡ § ||See footnotes on page 37.

8,007,610



1967.\*

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 1967 and for each month in 1968, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1967 figures.

Date

1967 Decem 1968 January Februa March April May June July August Septem Octobe Novem Decem

(116718)

# Rates of wages and hours of work in 1968

As measured by calculations based on the official indices for 1968, there was an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the average level of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements in the principal industries and services, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) and a consequential increase of 7.1 per cent. in hourly rates. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were  $8 \cdot 8$ , 0.1 and 9.0 per cent., respectively.\*

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 11 million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime, affected about 575,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate net increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements amounted to £9.4 million, compared with about £9 million in 1967, and the aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) amounted to 645,000 hours compared with 850,000 hours in

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

#### Indices of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) and hourly rates of wages

#### Table 1—All industries and services

			ates of wag um entitlen		12.51 1.1.52		
		Weekl rates	у	Hourly	Y	Norm hours	al weekly
		Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1967	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1967	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1967
ber		163.7	1 1 <u>1 1 1</u> 1	180.3	eldet m	90.8	n od <u>r</u>
1.	-	167.2	2.1	184.3	2.2	90.7	0.1
ry	10	167·7 168·1	2·4 2·7	184.9	2.5	90.7	0.1
•		168.4	2.8	185·3 185·6	2·8 2·9	90·7 90·7	0.1
	9777	168.6	3.0	185.8	3.0	90.7	0.1
SVI HI	211	168.8	3.1	186.0	3.1	90.7	0.1
L.	1	169.7	3.6	187.0	3.7	90.7	0.1
		170.1	3.9	187.6	4.0	90.7	0.1
ber		170.7	4.3	188.2	4.4	90.7	0.1
r		171.0	4.4	188.5	4.5	90.7	0.1
ber		172.7	5.5	190.4	5.6	90.7	0.1
ber	•	175 · 1*	6.9*	193.1*	7.1*	90.7	0.1

\*NOTE.—The 1968 Engineering Agreement laid down new minimum earnings levels to come into force on 16th December 1968, but not to be consolidated as minimum time rates, until five weeks later, on 20th January 1969. The wage rates index is based on rates, until five weeks later, on 20th January 1969. The wage rates index is based on basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements, whichever are the higher. The new minimum earnings levels in engineering have, therefore, been included in the calculations of the December 1958 index figures as they were higher than the minimum rates then current. The inclusion of the December 1968 minimum earnings levels in the engineer-ing industry resulted in a movement of  $1 \cdot 6$  points, or  $1 \cdot 0$  per cent., in the full index of weekly rates in all industries and services. This represented about 14 per cent. of the total net change during 1968. The corresponding figures for manufacturing industries only are  $3 \cdot 1$  index points, or  $1 \cdot 9$  per cent., representing 22 per cent., of the movement during 1968 as a whole.

Similarly, the December 1968 change in minimum earnings levels in engineering was included in the calculation of the December aggregate changes in basic weekly rates or minimum entitlements. The total estimated aggregate net increase amounted to about  $\pounds 2 \cdot 6$  million in December 1968 and to  $\pounds 9 \cdot 4$  million during the year, of which the change in the minimum earnings levels in engineering in December 1968 accounted for about  $\pounds 1 \cdot 5$  million.

#### Table 2-Manufacturing industries only

			ates of wag um entitlen				
Date		Weekl rates	у	Hourly	<b>1</b> - 1947 - 007	Norm	al weekly
		Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1967	Index	Percentage increase over Dec 1967	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec 1967
1967 1968	December January . February March . April . May . June . July . August . September October November December	 159.2 165.8 165.9 166.1 166.5 166.9 167.5 167.5 167.5 167.8 167.9 168.3 173.3*	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.6 4.8 4.9 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.4 5.5 5.7 8.8*	175.5 182.9 183.1 183.3 183.7 184.1 184.2 184.8 184.8 184.8 184.8 184.8 185.2 185.3 185.8 191.3*	4·2 4·3 4·4 4·7 4·9 5·0 5·3 5·3 5·5 5·6 5·9 9·0*	90.7 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly tables on page 99 of this GAZETTE.

\* See footnote to table 1.

Table 3 gives a comparison of percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1968 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 (excluding overtime) and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked.

#### Table 3—Percentage change during the year

'ear ei	nding	Dece	embe	r 3lst	t	Basic rates o minimum en		1 de la constantina d
						Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Normal weekly hours
						Increase	Increase	Decrease
II ind	ustri	es and	d serv	vices		and the second		
956.						7.7	1 7.7	1 0.0
957.				121.		5.4	5.7	0.3
958.		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1.1.5	11. C.		3.7	3.8	0.1
959.						1.1	1.2	0.1
960.			No.	1.		4.0	6.6	2.4
961.			State in			3.4	5.2	1.8
962.						4.4	4.8	0.3
963.						4.3	4.5	0.2
964.				10.19		3.8	4.9	1.0
965.	No. C.	1		10.		4.7	6.9	2.1
966.	1.	Sec.		124.3		3.3	4.5	1.1
967.	1					5.9	6.2	0.2
968.		• 19			Cite.	6.9*	7.1*	0.1
1anufa	acturi	ing in	dusti	ries o	nly			
956.			-			7.3	7.3	0.0
957.						5.4	5.6	0.2
958.	·		24.	13 (. N.)		3.5	3.5	0.1
959.		an en				1.1	1.3	0.2
960.	State Ball	1.				4.6	7.9	3.1
961.	4	in the state	Loss - al		-	1.9	3.2	1.3
962.	a trained	1	100			4.0	4.2	0.2
963.	5 6 25					4.3	4.4	0.1
964.				Sur is 20)		3.0	4.3	1.2
965.			-	1.		4.2	6.4	2.1
966.	3 · 6	A Street		3		4.0	4.9	0.8
967.	1.	-	St. 15			5.1	5.6	0.5
968.						8.8*	9.0*	0.1

\* See footnote to table 1.

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

As already stated, during the year about 11 million workers received an aggregate increase of about  $\pm 9.4$  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 (excluding overtime) 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 week rates of wages or n entitlemen	ninimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries . Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods .	380,000 260,000 520,000 120,000	£ 265,000 185,000 270,000 90,000	40,000 	60,000 	
Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied	>2,910,000	4,190,000	i anti ta afia ang an <del>g </del> afian ang ang ang afian ang ang ang ang		
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	450,000 40,000 410,000 165,000	200,000 25,000 210,000 125,000	217,000 7,000 	197,000 7,000 23,000	
Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water	140,000 255,000 110,000 1,545,000 250,000	135,000 150,000 190,000 905,000 200,000	2,000 17,000 —	2,000	
Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and pro- fessional services	950,000 1,185,000 785,000 520,000	935,000 605,000 415,000 300,000	165,000 123,000	165,000 172,000	
Miscellaneous services	10,995,000*	9,395,000*	575,000	643,000	
Totals—January-December 1967	11,490,000	8,940,000	825,000	850,000	

\* See footnote to table 1.

#### Table 5—Month by month effect of the changes

		dy rates of ninimum ent	Normal weekly hours of work			
Month increase		Approximate number of workers affected by— increases decreases		Approxi- mate number of workers affected by	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	reductions (000's)	(000's)	
1968 January . February . March . April . June . July . July . September October November December	. 1,540 . 845 . 1,885 . 385 . 490 . 550 . 740 . 530 . 955 . 1,235 . 2,480 . 3,285		2,140 435 410 185 160 195 350 475 455 620 1,360 2,615*	150 145 20 50 80 	140 145 20 98 80 	

The figures for October and November have been revised to take account of changes reported belatedly. \* See footnote to table 1.

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) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in basic rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) 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 increases in 1968 according to the methods by which they were affected.

#### Table 6

Method	Increases in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			
t services, a decrease of b-1 per cent de work sexclading oversime) and a li per cent in housy rates. In manu	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total		
Direct negotiation	5,360	57		
Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement .	2,430	26		
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards. Arbitration	1,205 35	13		
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	365	4		
Total	9,395*	100		

\*See footnote to table 1.

T

Table 7 shows the approximate number of workers affected by changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1968.

able 7	inicia transferit	er to thispar	the ranks of	in bable we		
an mun es liticanum	Basic weekly rates of wage minimum ent		Normal weekly hours of work			
ear	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)		
956       .       .         957       .       .         958       .       .         959       .       .         960       .       .         961       .       .         962       .       .         963       .       .         964       .       .         965       .       .         966       .       .         966       .       .         967       .       .         968       .       .	12,673 12,338 11,232 4,708 11,124 7,850 12,696 10,324 9,250 10,837 8,595 11,490 10,995	6,633 5,340 3,461 1,252 4,303 4,116 5,232 5,097 5,018 6,057 4,535 8,940 9,395*	21 434 348 364 6,817 5,727 1,344 6,98 4,625 8,156 4,315 825 575	37 1,038 649 486 12,675 11,189 2,176 852 4,912 11,785 5,765 850 645		

\* See footnote to table 1.

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 an annual cycle of change.

#### **Technical Note**

The official statistics on rates of wages and normal hours of work relate to changes in basic weekly and hourly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime), 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.

In recent 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 basic 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.

At the end of 1968 there were some twenty national arrangements in operation which provided for minimum earnings entitlements in one form or another. The industries and services affected by these arrangements included engineering, furniture manufacture, shipbuilding, general stoneware manufacture and plastics moulding. With regard to the December 1968 long-term agreement for engineering workers the sole provision for minimum earnings levels was effective for a limited period of five weeks only, i.e. until 20th January, 1969. At this date the minimum earnings levels were consolidated into minimum time rates.

#### Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1968

Date of agree- ment, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
29th January	28th February	Road haulage contracting (Wages Council)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
17th February	4th March	Building industry	Increase in standard rates of 1d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
9th May	18th May	Wool textiles (Yorkshire)	Increase in weekly rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
June	8th July	Railway service (British Railways)	Increase of 10s. a week for occupational groups 1 to 5 and of 3 per cent. for occupational groups 6 to 10.
July	15th July	Food manufacture	Increases in minimum time rates of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women.
29th August*	12th August	Railway service (British Railways)	Introduction of new pay and grading structure giving increases of varying amounts according to occupation.
4th September	7th October	Retail drapery, etc. (Wages Council)	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 10s. 6d. for men and 9s. 6d for women.
5th September*	Ist July	Post Office engineers	Increase of approximately 6 per cent.
20th September	Ist November	Health services	Increases in standard weekly rates of pay of 11s. 8d. a week for men and 9s. 8d for women.
7th October	24th November	Licensed non-residential establishments (Wages Council)	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 18s. a week for men and 15s. for women.
7th October*	30th September	Local authorities services (England and Wales)	Increase of IIs. 8d. a week for men with proportional amounts for other workers.
l4th October	4th November	Building industry	Increases in standard rates of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for craftsmen and 3d. for labourers. This was an interim increase pending the outcome of a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes who issued a report (28th November) stating that the increases were not in accord with the incomes policy and should be modified.
5th November*	lst July	Government Industrial Establishments	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 11s. a week for craftsmen, 8s. for non- craftsmen and proportional amounts for women.
19th November (proposal)	3rd February 1969	Agriculture (England and Wales)	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 17s. a week for men and 12s. 6d. for women. This settlement has been referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.
l0th December	l6th December		General wage increases of 6s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. semi-skilled, 5s. unskilled and 4s. 6d. for women. Introduction of new national minimum earnings levels of 300s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi- skilled, 240s. for unskilled and 215s. for women.
	20th January 1969 Ist December 1969	Engineering industry	Minimum earnings levels converted into minimum time rates. General wage increases of 6s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. semi-skilled, 5s. unskilled and 4s. 6d. for women. Introduction of new minimum time rates of 325s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 258s. 6d. for women and 230s. for women and 230s.
	7th December 1970	- Angels next sites in the following posed	for unskilled and 230s, for women. Introduction of new minimum time rates of 350s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 277s, for unskilled and 245s. for women.
	6th December 1971		Introduction of new minimum time rates of 380s. a week for skilled men, various rates for semi-skilled, 300s. for unskilled and 260s. for women.
l7th December	30th December	Building industry	Decrease in standard rates of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers. This decrease was in effect a re-negotiation of the increase of 4th November. It followed the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes on 28th November which stated that the increase should be modified and the Standstill Order placed on the increase by the First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity on 13th December, was with- drawn on 17th December.

\* Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrosp (116718)

The remaining stages of the long-term agreement provide for one general increase in December 1969 and for increases in minimum time rates in December 1969, December 1970 and December 1971.

#### General

Industries in which reductions in normal hours became effective included cotton spinning and weaving, carpet manufacture, road haulage (Wages Council), British Road Services, retail pharmacy (England and Wales) and agriculture (Scotland).

In the past year there have been some limited extensions in holidays-with-pay arrangements. It is estimated that about 56 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 10 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 1968 are listed in table 8. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all settlements. Fuller information about wage rate changes as they occur, is given in the monthly publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

# Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1968<sup>\*</sup>

The number of stoppages of work<sup>†</sup> in progress in the United Kingdom in 1968 was 2,362 (including 12 which had continued from 1967), compared with 2,116 in 1967.

Stoppages in progress in 1968 resulted in the loss of about 4,692,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, compared with 2,787,000 working days lost during 1967 through stoppages in progress in that year. It must be borne in mind that about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million working days were lost in 1968 as a result of the one-day national stoppage in the engineering industry.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1968 was about 2,250,000, including 178,000 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 1967 was about 734,000 workers, including about 180,000 who were indirectly involved.

#### **Industrial analysis**

In the following table, stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1968 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1967. 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.

	1968			1967			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages	progress		No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry, fish-	1-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10	Constant states	C. C	CONTRACTOR OF	There are a series of the seri	-	
ing Coal mining All other mining and	5 219	900 28,600	3,000 53,000	5 394	800 40,700	1,000 105,000	
quarrying	6 64 46	400 18,700 11,300	3,000 53,000 42,000	5 63 34	900 19,300 12,700	3,000 51,000	
Metal manufacture	146 401	189,600 965,700	419,000	138 337	47,100	46,000 192,000 472,000	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering.	134	51,700	356,000	96	24,500	153,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles Aircraft Other vehicles	231 66 18	398,700 164,000 14,200	887,000 199,000 19,000	223 40	200,600 23,800	504,000 34,000	
Other metal goods	101	124,900	190,000	9 66 41	2,000 13,200 7,400	5,000 62,000 25,000	
Clothing and footwear . Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	15 39	3,500 13,800	8,000 99,000	19 34	3,200 3,700	6,000	
Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing . Remaining manufacturing	29 22	7,100 4,100	26,000 25,000	18 18	1,400 4,200	9,000 13,000	
industries	62 272	27,900 46,000	101,000 231,000	48 256	19,000 37,000	41,000	
Gas, electricity and water Port and inland water	14	3,000	7,000	13	3,700	9,000	
transport All other transport	179‡ 147	76,500 69,000	110,000 448,000	97 	78,300 34,600	606,000	
Distributive trades Administrative, profes-	31	3,400	9,000	26	1,400	7,000	
sional, etc., services . Miscellaneous services .	53 21	9,800 5,300	44,000 27,000	20 15	5,700 1,500	11,000	
Total	2,350 ±§	2,250,400	4,692,000	2,116§	733,700	2,787,000	

\* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1968 are scheduled to appear in the May 1969 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. ‡ Direct comparison of number of stoppages with earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages following decasualisation in the port transport industry. § Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries taken together.

The number of stoppages in the coal mining industry again declined significantly but there was an overall increase during 1968 in most other industry groups. The provisional figures show an increase of 234 stoppages compared with 1967, the largest increases being in the engineering (+64), shipbuilding (+38), aircraft (+26) and other metal goods (+35) sectors.

Considerably more workers were directly involved in stoppages in progress in 1968 than in 1967 and more working days were lost. These increases were mainly due to the one-day national stoppage, already mentioned, which affected the metal manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, motor vehicles, aircraft and other metal goods groups. Most industry groups showed an increase both in the numbers of workers involved and the number of working days lost, but these were to some extent offset by decreases in the coal mining and port transport industries. There was a decrease of about 500,000 working days lost in this latter industry where a large number of days were lost in 1967 due to the stoppages following the introduction of decasualisation in the docks.

#### Comparison with earlier years

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1958 are given in the following table. Although the number of stoppages again rose in 1968, the total was below the average for the preceding ten years. The number of working days lost, however, was the third highest recorded during this period, only being exceeded in 1959 and 1962. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relative high annual totals in those years. In 1959 about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about

#### Stoppages in years 1958-68

Year Number of winvolved in st stoppages beginning in year Beginning in y Directly Inc	of stoppages				Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages			
	in year			Beginning				
	Directly	Indirectly	progress in year	in year (a)	(b)	progress in year		
1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968¶	2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,350	000's 456 522 698† 673 4,297 455 700‡ 673 414§ 552   2,07	000's 67 123 116 98 123 135 172 195 116 180 177	000's 524 646 819† 779 4,423 593 883‡ 876 544§ 734   2,250	000's 3,461 5,257 3,001 2,998 5,757 1,731 2,011 2,906 2,372 2,765 4,674	000's 3,474 5,280 3,049 3,038 5,778 1,997 2,030 2,932 2,395 2,783 **	000's 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,692	

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began. (b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.
\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.
† This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages

of workers involved in stoppages in progress. \* 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. || This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1968 in stoppages which began in 1966. \* As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet available.

3,785,000 days were lost through two national one-day stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. As already stated the figure for 1968 includes 11 million days lost through the national engineering stoppage.

#### PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING 1968

#### National engineering stoppage

The most significant stoppage in 1968 both in terms of workers involved and working days lost was the one-day token stoppage of engineering, including maintenance, workers which occurred throughout the country on 15th May.

This dispute, which was in support of a claim for an all-round pay increase, involved about 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million workers, mainly in the engineering industries, and accounted for approximately onethird of the total working days lost during the year in all industries combined.

#### Metal manufacture

A ban on overtime and other working restrictions imposed by maintenance craftsmen at a steelworks on Deeside, Flintshire, led to about 1,700 craftsmen being suspended from duty from Sunday, 11th February. As a result, about 7,000 production workers were made idle. This dispute had arisen from a claim by the craftsmen for increased tonnage bonus for week-end working. Work was resumed on 3rd March, and it is estimated that 93,700 working days were lost.

A series of stoppages of work, mainly token, by about 2,000 clerical and technical staff in the iron and steel industry in various areas took place during June and July in support of a claim at national level for trade union recognition. Normal working was resumed following the reference of the dispute to a Court of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson. It is estimated that this dispute caused the loss of about 13,700 working days in the industry, and, in addition, about 530 clerical workers in two Birmingham car body factories came out in support for one day, causing 9,000 production workers to be made idle.

#### Engineering

On 5th February about 450 workers employed by a firm engaged on hydraulic pump manufacture stopped work in protest against alleged violation by management of an agreement to re-employ a convener of shop stewards who had previously been dismissed. About 11,600 working days were lost before work was resumed on 8th March, the shop steward being eventually re-engaged. Large-scale stoppages also occurred at other establishments of this firm engaged on the manufacture of motor vehicle electrical equipment, chiefly in the Birmingham area.

On 19th September, 1,200 tool room workers in several factories stopped work in support of a claim for increased pay. A further 1,200 workers were laid off as a result. This dispute ended on 1st October, partial agreement being reached, and approximately 15,300 working days were lost. From 22nd October until 1st November, about 150 auto-setters and maintenance men at two factories stopped work over a pay claim. About 3,000 production workers were made idle and an estimated 15,600 working days were lost. These disputes also had repercussions in the motor vehicle industry.

#### Shipbuilding and marine engineering

Three disputes occurred at a Barrow-in-Furness shipyard, one of which was still in progress at the end of the year. This continuing stoppage, which began on 3rd July, concerned a demarcation dispute between fitters and plumbers over pipe pressure testing. About 1,600 workers were directly affected, and a further (116718)

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450 laid off. It is estimated that about 150,000 working days had been lost by 31st December by this dispute. The other disputes at this shipyard related to pay claims. On 1st July, 921 workers in various trades stopped work in support of a claim for parity in repair allowances and additional claims for abnormal condition payments. About 9,000 working days were lost before work was resumed on 12th July. The introduction of a new pay structure led to a stoppage of work by 350 engineering apprentices on 5th June. This dispute, later declared official by the union, ended on 3rd December on acceptance of a modified pay structure pending arbitration. About 40,000 working days were lost by this dispute.

#### Motor vehicles

A feature of the year has been the increased number of working days lost in this industry, and four disputes were referred to Courts of Inquiry set up by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The first Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Jack Scamp, investigated the dispute over a proposed new wage structure which had led to some 200 electricians and patternmakers at an Oxford car body plant withdrawing their labour on 22nd April. About 6,000 production workers were laid-off as a result. Work was resumed by the electricians on the night shift of 29th April and by the pattern-makers on the night shift of 30th April. About 26,900 working days were lost as a result of this dispute. One hundred and thirty-five electricians again stopped work on 26th August in support of their refusal to accept the Court's recommendations; they resumed work on 29th August.

The second Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor D. J. Robertson, examined the dispute at a car factory at Linwood where about 200 press shop operators stopped work on 13th May, followed by 400 maintenance men the following day. The dispute arose over their refusal to accept the conditions applying to a new productivity agreement accepted by the other unions involved. About 4,000 other workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on 10th June and after further discussions, the new productivity agreement was accepted. The total working days lost was about 79,000.

A stoppage of work by 180 women workers employed as sewing machinists at a Dagenham factory was the subject of another Court of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Jack Scamp. This stoppage which began on 7th June was in support of a claim for regrading giving a pay increase of 5d. an hour. On 17th June about 200 sewing machinists at the firm's Halewood factory also joined the stoppage, and about 9,000 other workers at the two factories were laid-off as a result. Work was resumed on 1st July at both Dagenham and Halewood following acceptance of an offer by the firm to pay the women 92 per cent., instead of 85 per cent., of the men's rate. It is estimated that about 56,700 working days were lost as a result of this dispute.

The fourth Court of Inquiry, again under the chairmanship of Professor D. J. Robertson, was appointed to investigate the dispute at a car component factory at Bromborough where 27 setters stopped work on 11th November over a demarcation dispute. About 500 production workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on 9th December and as a result of the stoppage about 10,000 working days were lost. A previous stoppage, involving the loss of approximately 25,000 working days, occurred at this factory on 22nd August when 27 patrol inspectors withdrew their labour in protest over delay in the completion of a productivity agreement. This action resulted in 2,000 production workers being laid off. Work was resumed on 23rd September. The Cwmbran factory of this firm also suffered a major stoppage when 150 toolmakers stopped work over a pay dispute on 3rd October. About 2,300 production workers were made idle, and by the time work was resumed on 4th November, the dispute had resulted in the loss of about 17,000 working days.

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#### Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, abrasives, etc.

About 1,700 workers at factories in London engaged on the manufacture of graphite and carbon goods stopped work on 19th September in support of a pay claim. To enable new talks on pay and conditions to commence, normal working was resumed on 14th November. Approximately 65,600 working days were lost by this dispute.

#### Construction

Dissatisfaction with a pay and productivity agreement caused a stoppage of work affecting about 1,000 workers at a construction site at Ellesmere Port. This began on 9th September and continued until 25th October and caused the loss of about 33,000 working days. Work was resumed on the basis of the old agreement pending further negotiations. In addition, about 8,000 workers at nearby sites staged two one-day token stoppages in support.

#### Transport

About 185,000 working days were lost during the stoppage by 3.200 bus drivers and conductors at Liverpool which lasted for eleven weeks. This stoppage, which began on 11th March, was in protest against the non-implementation of a local agreement pending investigation by the National Board for Prices and Incomes. The report by the Board was published on 23rd May, and was followed by a resumption of work on 27th May.

On 16th June, 1.186 pilots employed at London Airport stopped work in support of a claim for an increase in salary based on the number of hours flown. About 2,300 engineer officers and cabin crew were laid off as a result. The dispute ended on 1st July following an agreement for a resumption of negotiations under an independent chairman appointed by the Department of Employment and Productivity. It is estimated that about 30,000 working days were lost.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

About 26 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in April this year were administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year-mid-April and mid-October-on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives: draughtsmen and tracers: and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of operatives. administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1968 exchange of insurance cards are available.

#### Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1968

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males	arrigen el f	(Thousands)	963 914 10 .	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied	364	109	473	23 · 1
industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	241 418	132 97	374 515	35·4 18·8
soods	1,144	536	1,680	31.9
engineering Vehicles	147 528	31 179	178 706	17·3 25·3
specified	302 288	73 66	375 355	19·5 18·7
fur	27 101	6 29	33 130	16·9 22·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	225 207	47 37	272 244	17·4 15·1
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	313	105	418	25.2
dustries	155	52	207	25 · 1
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,460	1,499	5,959	25.2

Notes.—Because of rounding of figures independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Estimates for April 1968 were published on page 557 of the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females	de le le torio	(Thousands)	anning an ann an	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	281	78	359	21.7
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	75 36	67 37	142 73	46·9 50·9
goods	401 4	229 8	630 12	36·3 68·4
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	53	58	IIĪ	52.1
specified Textiles	145 306	46 44	193 350	24·0 12·6
fur Clothing and footwear	19 327	4 33	24 359	17·8 9·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	54 38	23 22	78 60	29·8 36·6
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	144	72	216	33.5
dustries	105	32	138	23.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,991	753	2,744	27.4
Total males and females	iena mada	duraiti ada	Al diagts	toernoil on
Food, drink and tobacco   Chemicals and allied in-	645	187	833	22.5
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	317 454	199 134	516 587	38.6 22.8
goods	1,546	765	2,310	33 · 1
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	151 581	39 237	189 817	20·4 28·9
specified Textiles	448 594	119 110	567 705	21.0 15.7
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	46 428	10 61	56 489	17·3 12·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	279 246	70 59	350 305	20·1 19·4
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	457	178	634	28.0
Other manufacturing in- dustries	261	84	345	24.4
Total, all manufacturing industries .	6,451	2,252	8,703	25.9

#### FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY: YEAR ENDED **HINE. 1968**

Latest information from the Family Expenditure Survey, covering the twelve-month period ended June, 1968, is given in the table below. It has been obtained by combining the results of the survey for the last six months of 1967 and first six months of 1968; all averages in the table are unweighted averages of the two six-monthly periods. Being obtained from a sample of households, the figures are subject to sampling variations; for all households, these are unlikely to exceed twice the approximate standard errors shown in the table.

- The total of 7,215 co-operating households comprised: (a) 349, in which the weekly income of the head of the household was £45 or more;
- (b) 648 "Pensioner" households in which at least threequarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplementation, or instead, of such pensions; and (c) 6,218 others, described as "Index" households.

Separate analyses are given for all households co-operating in the group (a) above.

survey and for the "Index" and "Pensioner" groups, but not The Index households thus represent about 86 per cent. of all households which provided information during the twelve-month

Income and expenditure in the year ended June 1968 of households grouped by type of household

				"Pen- sioner" house- holds	"Index" house- holds	All house- holds in survey	Stan dard erro all hous hold
Total number of households	•10			648	6,218	7,215	Here
Total number of persons		•		902	19,165	21,263	A MARKEN
Total number of adults (16 a	nd o	ver)		897	13,733	15,458	1212 5
Average number of persons hold:	per	hou	se-	2/5			The second
All persons				1.39	3.08	2.95	In Josef
Males .		0		0.43	1.52	1.43	man
Females		1		0.96	1.56	1.51	12.5%
Children (under 16)				0.01	0.87	0.80	
Persons 16 and under 65				0.18	1.97	1.82	5 22
Persons 65 and over		1		1.20	0.24	0.32	el contra
Persons working*		ter		0.03	1.49	1.35	120 - 10
Persons classed as "retired"t	-		2.	0.67	0.12	0.17	11008
All other persons.	-	-	-	0.69	1.47	1.43	1500

\* From 1968 all persons who normally work, but in 1967 excluding those working 10 hours a week or less. † Persons both describing themselves as retired and above minimum age for receipt of national insurance pension.

Average weekly income, by sour	rce	1 400	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	5
Earnings from wages and salaries		1.4	0	7	453	9	435	7	4
Self-employment income .	10.2	1	0	100	25	7	36	2	-
Income from investments .	1	1 201	2	7	13	4	20	7	200
Income from non-State pensi	ons	and	1.1.1				1.000	Sec.	
annuities .	1	1 201	3	4	H	10	1 II	9	(
State retirement, old age and	wide	ow's	3.48		1299.00	2010	102 011	101520	EG S
pensions			124	3	24	10	33	2	(
Other State benefits	1240		18	7		5	16		1
Income from sub-letting and/o	r ov	vner	10	-		-	1.0	1	
occupation	Stores a	10000	4	9	15	1 100	15	10	(
Income from other sources .	(sill)	100 80	Ó	8	10	3	10	2	1
			a harten	1 month	The second	and Errore	-	an delle	1228
Total, income			154	9	570	10	579	3	Ren 6

Commodity or service											
Housing: Number of households Households renting unfurnished accommodation Households renting unfurnished local autho-	463	2,972	3,470	North Contraction							
rity accommodation	253	1,922	2,186								
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation	210	1,050	1,284								
Households renting furnished accom- modation Households living rent-free Households living in their own dwellings Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier Dwellings owned outright	9 17 159 12 147	199 171 2,876 1,658 1,218	214 193 3,338 1,871 1,467								

(116718)

period. The weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices is revised annually in January on the basis of the average expenditure of such households for the three years ended in the previous June. Details of the weights to be used in 1969 will be given in the March, 1969, issue of the GAZETTE.

Some changes have been made in the coverage of items of income and expenditure between 1967 and 1968. The most important is that from the beginning of 1968, the weekly equivalent of the rateable value, which is included in the expenditure of households in owner-occupied dwellings as a notional rental equivalent, has been adjusted to take account of increases in rents since the last valuation. Similarly, a notional rental equivalent has been included in the housing expenditure of households living rent-free. For both owner-occupied and rent-free households, the weekly equivalent of the rateable value is shown separately in the table.

Information provided by co-operating households has not been adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and confectionery that it known to occur in surveys of this type. Definitions of the terms used in the survey, and a more detailed description of it, are contained in the Report of the Family Expenditure Survey for 1967 (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 27s. 6d. net.). Preliminary results for the whole of the 1968 survey are likely to be published in mid-1969, when a more detailed account of the effect of changes introduced in 1968 will be given.

#### Average weekly household expenditure

Commodity or service	"Pen- sioner" house- holds	"Index" house- holds	All house- holds in survey	Stan- dard error, all house- holds
Housing	s. de	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Households renting unfurnished accom- modation :		and the second by a point of the second second second second		10/10/0 1.200/1
Payment by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting.	32 3	46 6	45 2	0 5
Households renting unfurnished local authority accommodation:	52 5	-10 0	15 2	
Payment, as defined above Households renting other unfurnished	37 2	49 2	47 10	0 5
accommodation: Payment as defined above	26 4	41 8	40 7	0 11
Households renting furnished accom- modation:		noise ora	ideat A Ju	
Payment by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	40 9	80 5	79 10	3 8
Households living rent-free:				19112
Payment by these households, for rates and water together with the weekly	1 1 1		Aller Cost	Courses
equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any)		10.0	10.2	107
from sub-letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in- cluded in preceding payment *	8 2	19 8	19 3 15 4	1 !
Households living in their own dwell-		15 10	13 1	as Pi
ings: Payment by these households, for rates,		a galaine.	1.09970	
water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these	C. Brand	- Charles Street Services	and date	
dwellings less receipts (if any) from letting	28 6	48 3	51 0	0
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in- cluded in preceding payment	18 7	30 8	32 5	0
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier: Payment as defined above .	27 7	51 5	55 3	0 1
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in- cluded in preceding payment Dwellings owned outright:	23 5	32 4	34 8	0
Payment as defined above Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in-	28 6	43 11	45 9	0
cluded in preceding payment .	18 2	28 5	29 7	0
All types of dwelling: Payment as already defined but averaged over all households	30 9	47 8	48 3	0
Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, averaged over all households	3 11	96	9 6	0
Total, Housing (Two preceding		57 2	57 8	0

\* Based on the rateable value for 101 households (including 6 "pensioner" and 3 "index" households) in the first six months of 1968.

d.

Average weekly household expenditure

Coll and manufactured fuels       9         Coke       1         Fuel oil, and other fuel and light       1         Total-Fuel, Light and Power       23         Food       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Flour       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Bread and ther cereals       1         Bread and then (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Pork       2         Margarine       2         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       3         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Fruit       3         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Coffee       0         Cooca, drinking chocolate, other food       0         Coffee       0       0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 7 1 11 11 7 8 2 7 1 2 30 5 7 1 0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2 1 5	s. d. 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 4 0 4
Gas, and hire of gas appliances       4         Electricity, and hire of electric appliances       6         Coke       1         Total-Fuel, Light and Power       23         Food       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Ifour       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Food       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Break rast and other cereals       1         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Pork       2         Margarine       2         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       5         Coffee       0         Corea, drinking chocolate, other food       0         Gray       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Coffee       0         Coffee       0         Coffee       0         Coffee       1	12       1         7       6         2       7         30       4         7       5         7       5         7       6         2       7         6       7         7       6         7       7         6       7         7       6         7       7         6       7         7       6         7       7         8       4         1       4         3       5         1       1         8       1         8       1         9       1         9       1         9       1         9       1         9       1         1       4         3       1         1       3         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1 <td< td=""><td>11 11 7 8 2 7 1 2 30 5 7 1 0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2</td><td>0 3 0 2 0 1 0 4</td></td<>	11 11 7 8 2 7 1 2 30 5 7 1 0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2	0 3 0 2 0 1 0 4
Cola and manufactured fuels       9         Coke       1         Total-Fuel, and other fuel and light       1         Total-Fuel, Light and Power       23         Food       3         Break, rolls, etc.       3         Flour       0         Biscuits, cakes, etc.       3         Breakfast and other cereals       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Pork       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Pork       2         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poutry; other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Margarine       2         Duter       2         Margarine       2         Cheese       1         Eggs       2         Pottoes       1         Sugar       1         Syrup, homey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Soft drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Coffee       2         O	7       6         2       7         1       2         30       4         7       5         7       5         7       5         7       6         2       0         7       6         2       0         7       7         6       2         0       7         4       2         4       2         4       4         1       6         1       6         1       6         1       1         3       1         3       1         10       7	7 8 2 7 1 2 30 5 7 1 0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2	0 3 0 2 0 1 0 4
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light       1         Total-Fuel, Light and Power       23         Food       31         Bread, rolls, etc.       31         Flour       31         Bread, rolls, etc.       31         Beef and veal       31         Mutton and lamb       21         Pork       11         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       22         Ham, cooked (including canned)       11         Poutner       22         Margarine       21         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       01         Milk, fresh       11         Milk, fresh       11         Sugar       22         Other and undefined vegetables       33         Struit       31         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       01         Sveets and chocolates       11         Tea       22	1     2       30     4       30     4       7     5       0     7       2     5       3     7       4     2       5     7       6     2       7     6       2     5       4     2       3     1       4     3       5     1       1     4       3     1       4     3       1     3       1     0       10     10	1 2 30 5 7 1 0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2	0 I 0 4
Total-Fuel, Light and Power       23         Food       Bread, rolls, etc.       3 1         Flour       3       3         Bread, rolls, etc.       3       3         Breakfast and other cereals       3       3         Beef and veal       3       3         Mutton and lamb       2       3         Pork       1       3         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2       4         Poultry; other and undefined meat       4         Fish and chips       2       6         Butter       2       7         Margarine       3       1         Bacokad, Groking fat and other fat       0       1         Milk, fresh       2       1         Other and undefined vegetables       3       3         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0       1         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0       1         Coffee       0       1       0         Cotoca, drinking chocolate, other food       0       2         Soft drinks       0       1       0         Ice crean       0       0       1         Other andu andefined       2       0	7 5 0 7 2 0 7 11 4 2 2 5 4 4 1 4 2 5 4 4 4 2 5 4 4 4 2 5 4 4 4 4 1 4 3 5 1 1 3 11 6 1 1 7 0 11 0 11 0 0 7	7   0 7 7 2 0 7 8 4   2 4 4 2	0_1
Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Flour       3         Flour       3         Biscuits, cakes, etc.       3         Breakfast and other cereals       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       1         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poultry: other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Fish and chips       0         Butter       2         Cheese       1         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.       0         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Fruit       3         Sygar       1         Sygar       1         Sygar       1         Coffee       0         Corda, drinking chocolates, other food       0         drinks       0         Sougar drinking chocolates, other food       0         drinks       1	0 7 7 6 2 7 1 4 2 5 4 4 1 4 3 5 1 1 3 1 5 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 7	0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2	
Bread, rolls, etc.       3         Flour       3         Flour       3         Biscuits, cakes, etc.       3         Breakfast and other cereals       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       1         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poultry: other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Fish and chips       0         Butter       2         Cheese       1         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.       0         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Fruit       3         Sygar       1         Sygar       1         Sygar       1         Coffee       0         Corda, drinking chocolates, other food       0         drinks       0         Sougar drinking chocolates, other food       0         drinks       1	0 7 7 6 2 7 1 4 2 5 4 4 1 4 3 5 1 1 3 1 5 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 7	0 7 7 2 2 0 7 8 4 1 2 4 4 2	
Flour       0         Biscuits, cakes, etc.       3         Breakfast and other cereals       1         Beef and veal       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       1         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poultry; other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Fish and chips       0         Butter       2         Margarine       0         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       1         Symap, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Coffee       1       0         Coffee       1       0         Cotoca, drinking chocolate, other food       0      <	7     6       2     0       3     7       4     2       5     4       4     2       5     4       4     1       6     1       6     3       7     1       6     1       7     6       7     1       6     1       7     6       7     1       6     1       6     1       7     6       7     1       7     6       7     1       8     1       8     1       9     1       10     1       10     7	4   2 4 4 2	0 1
Breakfast and other cereals       1         Beef and veal       3         Mutton and lamb       2         Pork       1         Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poultry; other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Fish       2         Margarine       0         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       5         Milk, fresh       1         Milk, fresh       3         Sugar       3         Sugar       3         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Coffee       0         Coffee       0         Coffee       0         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Soft drinks       0         Itee cream       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       5         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Beer, cider, etc.	4     2       5     4       4     5       4     4       5     1       4     3       5     1       6     1       7     0       10     7	4   2 4 4 2	
Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poultry; other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Fish and chips       0         Butter       2         Margarine       0         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       1         Milk, fresh       1         Eggs       2         Potatoes       1         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Coffee       0         Cooffee       0         Coffee       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       1         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigarettes       5         Other fobac	4     2       5     4       4     5       4     4       5     1       4     3       5     1       6     1       7     0       10     7	4   2 4 4 2	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)       2         Ham, cooked (including canned)       0         Poultry; other and undefined meat       4         Fish       2         Fish and chips       0         Butter       2         Margarine       0         Lard, cooking fat and other fat       0         Milk, fresh       1         Milk, fresh       1         Eggs       2         Potatoes       1         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Coffee       0         Cooffee       0         Coffee       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       1         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigarettes       5         Other fobac	4         4           1         6           1         4           3         5           1         1           3         5           1         1           4         3           5         1           6         0           10         7		0 1
Lard, cooking fat and other fat 0   Milk, fresh 5   Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. 0   Cheese 1   Eggs 2   Potatoes 1   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. 0   Sweets and chocolates 1   Tea 2   Coffee 0   Cocco, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Milk, fresh 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Coffee 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Milk, not defined 2   Corigarettes 5   Pipe tobacco 1   Cigares and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 6   Cigares and snuff 0   Cothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 2   Owmen's outer clothing and hosiery 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 0   Milk, fresh 0   Total, Clothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Cigars and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 1   Cigars' clothing 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 1   Morear's clothing 0   Morear	2     4 3 5 5     4 3    5 0    5 0    5 0    0    7	1 5	0 1
Lard, cooking fat and other fat 0   Milk, fresh 5   Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. 0   Cheese 1   Eggs 2   Potatoes 1   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. 0   Sweets and chocolates 1   Tea 2   Coffee 0   Cocco, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Milk, fresh 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Coffee 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Milk, not defined 2   Corigarettes 5   Pipe tobacco 1   Cigares and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 6   Cigares and snuff 0   Cothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 2   Owmen's outer clothing and hosiery 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 0   Milk, fresh 0   Total, Clothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Cigars and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 1   Cigars' clothing 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 1   Morear's clothing 0   Morear	3 3 5 1 1 3 11 0 11 0 11 0 10 7	10 10	0
Lard, cooking fat and other fat 0   Milk, fresh 5   Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. 0   Cheese 1   Eggs 2   Potatoes 1   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. 0   Sweets and chocolates 1   Tea 2   Coffee 0   Cocco, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Milk, fresh 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Coffee 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Milk, not defined 2   Corigarettes 5   Pipe tobacco 1   Cigares and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 6   Cigares and snuff 0   Cothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 2   Owmen's outer clothing and hosiery 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 0   Milk, fresh 0   Total, Clothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Cigars and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 1   Cigars' clothing 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 1   Morear's clothing 0   Morear	3    0    0    0    10 7	3 5	0 1
Lard, cooking fat and other fat 0   Milk, fresh 5   Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. 0   Cheese 1   Eggs 2   Potatoes 1   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. 0   Sweets and chocolates 1   Tea 2   Coffee 0   Cocco, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Milk, fresh 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Coffee 0   Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Milk, not defined 2   Corigarettes 5   Pipe tobacco 1   Cigares and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 6   Cigares and snuff 0   Cothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 2   Owmen's outer clothing and hosiery 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 0   Milk, fresh 0   Total, Clothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Cigars and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 1   Cigars' clothing 0   Morear's underclothing and hosiery 1   Morear's clothing 0   Morear	0 11 0 10 7	3 10	0 1
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.       0         Cheese       1         Eggs       2         Potatoes       1         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Struit       3         Sugar       1         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Sweets and chocolates       1         Tea       2         Coffee       1         Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food       0         drinks       0         Coffee       0         Cother foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       1         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Beer, cider, etc.       1         Orinks, not defined		0 11	
Cheese       1         Eggs       2         Potatoes       1         Other and undefined vegetables       3         Fruit       3         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Sweets and chocolates       1         Tea       2         Coffee       0         Coorda, drinking chocolate, other food       0         drinks       2         Coffee       0         Coorda, drinking chocolate, other food         drinks       0         Coffee       0         Coffee       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Beer, cider, etc.       2         Orinks, not defined		10 4 1 4	0 1
Potatoes 1   Other and undefined vegetables 3   Fruit 3   Sugar 1   Sugar 1   Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. 0   Sweets and chocolates 1   Tea 2   Coffee 0   Cocca, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   drinks 0   Coffee 0   Cocca, drinking chocolate, other food drinks 0   Cotar foods; food not defined 2   Cotal, Food 2   Total, Food 56   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Mines, spirits, etc. 1   Drinks, not defined 2   Cigarettes 5   Pipe tobacco 1   Cigars and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 6   Ciothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Momen's outer clothing 0   Moren's outer clothing 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Moren's outer clothing 0   M	23	2 2 4 0	0 1
Sugar       1         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Sweets and chocolates       1         Tea       1         Coffee       0         Cococa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Mines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined       2         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Beer, cider, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined       1         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Beer, cider, etc.       1         Orinks, not defined       2         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Gigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Ciothing and Footwear       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Girls' clothing       0	4 2 4 5	4 2	0 1
Sugar       1         Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.       0         Sweets and chocolates       1         Tea       2         Coffee       0         Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Mines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined       3         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Offobacco       1         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Men's outer clothing       0         Women's underclothing and hosiery       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Men's underclothing       0         Men's underclot	6 11	76	0 1
Sweets and chocolates       1         Tea       1         Tea       1         Coffee       1         Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food       0         drinks       1         Soft drinks       0         Soft drinks       1         Cecream       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Wines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined          Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Beer, cider, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined          Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Gigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Women's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Men's underclothing       0	3 2 2	2 1	i le certe de
Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       2         Alcoholic Drink       56         Beer, cider, etc.       2         Drinks, not defined       2         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigares and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Women's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Girls' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Infants' clothing and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Burable Household Goods <td>4 5</td> <td>4 2</td> <td>0 1</td>	4 5	4 2	0 1
Coccoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Soft drinks       0         Other foods; food not defined       2         Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       2         Alcoholic Drink       56         Beer, cider, etc.       2         Drinks, not defined       2         Total, Alcoholic Drink       3         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigares and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Women's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1       0         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Nats	3 0	2 11	
Soft drinks 0   Ice cream 0   Other foods; food not defined 2   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Total, Food 56   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Main and Foot 2   Orinks, not defined 2   Total, Alcoholic Drink 3   Beer, cider, etc. 2   Orinks, not defined			
Other foods; food not defined 2   Meals bought away from home 1   Total, Food 56   Total, Food 56   Alcoholic Drink 2   Beer, cider, etc. 2   Wines, spirits, etc. 1   Drinks, not defined   Total, Alcoholic Drink 3   Total, Alcoholic Drink 3   Total, Alcoholic Drink 3   Total, Alcoholic Drink 3   Cigarettes 5   Pipe tobacco 1   Cigars and snuff 0   Total, Tobacco 6   Ciothing and Footwear 0   Men's outer clothing 0   Women's outer clothing 2   Women's outer clothing 0   Monen's underclothing and hosiery 1   O 0   Monen's underclothing and hosiery 1   U 0   Monen's underclothing and hosiery 0   Infants' clothing 0   Infants' clothing 0   Infants' clothing 0   Infants' clothing 0   Footwear 1   I 1   Total, Clothing and Footwear 8   II 0   Dinfants' clothing and Footwear 8   II 0   Total, Clothing and Footwear 8	2 9	28	0 1
Meals bought away from home       1         Total, Food       56         Alcoholic Drink       56         Beer, cider, etc.       2         Wines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined		0 11	0 1
Alcoholic Drink       2         Beer, cider, etc.       1         Wines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined	15 6	15 6	0 3
Beer, cider, etc.       2         Wines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined	132 6	128 7	0 9
Wines, spirits, etc.       1         Drinks, not defined			
Drinks, not defined		13 2 6 1	03
Tobacco       5         Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Men's outer clothing       0         Women's outer clothing       0         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Boys' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Itats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Itats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Itats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Itats, clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Itats, Clothing and Footwear       8         Burable Household Goods       1         Furniture, including repairs       0	5 7 0 8	0 8	0 i
Cigarettes       5         Pipe tobacco       1         Cigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Men's outer clothing       0         Women's outer clothing       0         Women's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Boys' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods       9	20 8	19 11	0 5
Pipe tobacco       1         Cigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Men's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's outer clothing       1         Boys' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Pourable Household Goods       9		ulter free -	
Cigars and snuff       0         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Total, Tobacco       6         Clothing and Footwear       6         Men's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Boys' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Clothing materials and making-up charges;       0         clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods       9		23 6	04
Clothing and Footwear       0 10         Men's outer clothing 0 10         Women's outer clothing and hosiery 0 10         Women's underclothing and hosiery 0 10         Women's underclothing and hosiery 0 10         Women's underclothing and hosiery 0 10         Boys' clothing 0 10         Girls' clothing 0 10         Infants' clothing 0 10         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc 1 10         Clothing not fully defined 1 11         Total, Clothing and Footwear		0 6	o i
Men's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Boys' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing materials and making-up charges;       0         clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Purable Household Goods       0         Furniture, including repairs       0	27 3	25 5	04
Men's outer clothing       0         Men's underclothing and hosiery       0         Women's outer clothing       2         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Boys' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing materials and making-up charges;       0         clothing not fully defined       0         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Purable Household Goods       0         Furniture, including repairs       0			- ER
Women's outer clothing       2         Women's underclothing and hosiery       1         Boys' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing materials and making-up charges;       0         clothing not fully defined       0         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods       0         Furniture, including repairs       0		6 6 3 1	04
Boys' clothing       0         Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       1         Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs       0	10 2	10 3	0 5
Girls' clothing       0         Infants' clothing       0         Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       0         Clothing materials and making-up charges;       0         clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods       0         Furniture, including repairs       0		4 3 1 8	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.       I         Clothing materials and making-up charges;       0         clothing not fully defined       .         Footwear       I         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods       .         Furniture, including repairs       0	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF A	1 10	0 1
clothing not fully defined       0         Footwear       1         Total, Clothing and Footwear       8         Durable Household Goods       0         Furniture, including repairs       0		3 í	ŏi
Footwear       111         Total, Clothing and Footwear       811         Durable Household Goods       0         Furniture, including repairs       0		14	0 1
Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs 0 9		8 4	0 3
Furniture, including repairs 0 9	42 6	41 11	0 9
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	62	0 7
Floor coverings	6.4	5 1	0 7
Soft furnishings and household textiles . I I Radio, television and musical instruments,	6 4 5 I	3 1 1	0 3
including repairs 0 7 Gas and electric appliances, including	5   3	36	0 4
repairs	5 I 3 II	7 1	0 5
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances 0 8	5   3    3 8	0 8	0 1
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron- mongery, etc.	5   3    3 8 7 4	4 3	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture,	5   3    3 8 7 4 0 8	0 8	are and
Total, Durable Household Goods . 6 7	5   3    3 8 7 4 0 8 4 3	and the second se	

Average weekly household expenditure

Leather, travel and sports goods; jewel- lery; fancy goods, etc 0 7 4 4 4 6 ( Books, magazines and periodicals 3 5 7 4 7 4 (	rd	1
Leather, travel and sports goods; jewel- lery; fancy goods, etc 0 7 4 4 4 6 0 Books, magazines and periodicals 3 5 7 4 7 4 0	-	10000000
lery; fancy goods, etc 0 7 4 4 4 6 0 Books, magazines and periodicals 3 5 7 4 7 4 0		d.
Toys and stationery goods, etc.0042410Medicines and surgical goods142222Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc1550410Optical and photographic goods.0220230Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc304114100Seeds, plants, flowers0921220Animals and pets01029290		3-23
Total, Other Goods 12 3 34 9 34 10 0	)	6
Maintenance and running of motor		3 6
prams, etc.       . <td< td=""><td>))))</td><td>2 2 2 4</td></td<>	))))	2 2 2 4
Total, Transport and Vehicles . 4 3 61 9 60 3		5
Cinemas0II4I30Theatres, sporting events, and other en- tertainment (excluding betting)043I350Radio and television, licences and rental043I350Domestic help etc010I8240HairdressingI339390Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere0II6I60		
Educational and training expenses		33
		3
Miscellaneous Pocket money to children and other ex- penditure not assignable elsewhere . 0 1 1 7 1 7 0	)	1
Grand Total, All Above Expenditure		10
Other payments recorded Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds 0 4 55 3 63 7 National Insurance contributions		5 2
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings 0 5 32 10 37 8 12	2	2
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds	)	5
scriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies 0 1 0 9 0 9 ( Contributions to Christmas, savings or	)	I
holiday clubs 0 4 2 6 2 2 0 Purchase of savings certificates; sums	)	I
deposited in savings banks, etc.09817110Betting payments less winnings.052725	)	10

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.

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period ended 16th November 1968, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

### Industry

Food, drink a Grain milling Bread and flo Biscuits . Bacon curin products Milk product Sugar Cocoa, choco Fruit and veg Animal and p Other food i Brewing and Other drink Tobacco .

## Chemicals and

Coke ovens Mineral oil re Lubricating oi Chemicals an Pharmaceutic Explosives an Paint and prin Vegetable an etc. Synthetic

materials Polishes, gela

Metal manufa Iron and stee Steel tubes Iron castings, Light metals Copper, bra metals .

# Engineering an Agricultural n tractors)

Metal-worki Engineers' sm Industrial eng Textile mach

Contractors' machinery Mechanical ha Office machin Other machin Other machin Industrial plar Ordnance and Other mecha Scientific, su graphic inst Watches and Electrical mac Insulated wire Telegraph and

apparatus Radio and o apparatus Domestic elec Other electri

## Marine engine

Vehicles Motor vehicl Motor cycle, and pedal of Aircraft m repairing Locomotives equipment Railway carris Perambulator

#### LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 16th NOVEMBER 1968

And a second and a second s	A DE LES AL SECTION		and all a state of the	TONY PROPERTY	Seal Sine De Strikern	and a straight
La philippe part contract of a second contract of a	engag per 10 at beg period		f	discha other per 10 at beg perioo	per of rges and losses 0 employ inning of   Females	yed f
	Frares	Females	Totai	1 CONTRACTOR	149,000000.00.00	10 10 10 10
nd tobacco	3.9	5.5 3.6 5.2 5.8	4·3 2·7 4·4 5·2	3·2 3·3 4·1 4·4	4.5	4·1 3·5 4·3 6·4
g, meat and fish is	4.9	7.3	6 · 1 3 · 0 3 · 7 4 · 9 5 · 6 3 · 3 4 · 5	4·3 2·9 1·5 3·5 3·2 3·2 3·4	5.6 4.9 1.6 6.3 6.4 4.6 5.2	4·9 3·7 1·5 5·1 5·0 3·5 4·3
malting industries	1.8 4.2 1.8	4·0 7·2 1·8	2·2 5·3 1·8	1.9 3.3 2.0	2·7 5·2 2·6	2·1 4·0 2·3
d allied industries fining fils and greases d dyes al preparations, etc. d fireworks	2.0 2.0 0.8 2.0 1.9 2.8 1.3	4·0 1·7	2.6 2.0	2·1 1·7	3.6 1.8 1.3 5.3 2.5 4.7 3.0 3.6	2·5 1·7 0·8 3·1 2·0
nting ink nd animal oils, fats,		STREET, L. S. A.		2.6	3.6	2.8
esins and plastics		4.2	2.9	1.8	4.9	2.8
tine, adhesives, etc.	2·7 3·0	5.3	2·7 3·8	1.8 2.5	3·3 4·3	2·0 3·1
l (general) , etc			1.9 3.0 3.5	2·3 1·8 2·7 2·8 2·0	2·3 2·9 2·6	2.2
ss and other base	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	5.4	4.2
nd electrical goods	2.5	4.4	3.0	2.5	4.0	
machinery (excluding ng machine tools nall tools and gauges gines inery etc. plant and quarrying	2·2 2·0 2·5 1·8 2·7	3·5 3·2 3·3 2·2 4·1	2·4 2·2 2·7 1·9 2·9	2·2 2·2 2·6 1·6 1·9	3·4 3·6 3·3 2·5 3·2	2.1
andling equipment . nery nery nt and steelwork . d small arms . unical engineering . urgical and photo-	2·4 2·9 3·1 2·6 2·7 0·9 3·1	3.7 4.2 4.9 4.3 3.3 1.8 4.6	2.6 3.0 3.6 2.9 2.8 1.1 3.4	2·9 2·2 2·8 2·5 2·9 1·2 2·8	3.9 3.6 3.4 3.5 3.0 3.1 3.5	$3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 0$
truments, etc. clocks chinery es and cables d telephone	2·0 1·9 1·7 2·5	3·4 4·9 3·7 3·8	2·5 3·6 2·2 2·9	2·3 1·6 2·7 2·6	3.7 4.6 3.5 4.0	2·7 3·3 2·9 3·0
ther electronic	2.2	4.9	3 · 4	2.3	4.4	3.2
ctric appliances	2.6 3.3 3.2	4·9 6·0 4·5	3·6 4·4 3·8	2·2 3·2 2·8	4·5 5·2 4·3	3·1 4·0 3·5
eering	I · 2	3.6	I·4	1.8	2.4	1 · 8
e manufacturing three-wheel vehicle	1.8 2.1	3·2 3·3	2.0 2.2	1 · 7 1 · 7	3·1 3·0	1 · 8   · 8
cycle manufacturing and	3.7	5.5	4.2	2.5	5.4	3.2
and railway track	1.2	2.5	1 · 4	1.7	3.0	1.9
ages, etc.	0·8 1·1 3·6	2·1 2·7 5·4	0·9 1·2 4·3	1.0 1.2 2.9	2·1 2·5 3·9	1 · 1 1 · 3 3 · 3

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

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

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

Industry	engag per 10	per of ements 0 employ inning of 1		discha other per 10	per of losses 0 employ inning o	yed
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Metal goods not elsewhere				-		
specified	3·4 2·7	4.7	3·9 3·4	3·1 2·6	4·3 3·6	3·5 3·0
Tools and implements Cutlery	2.4	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3·1 2·6	3.8	3·3 3·0	2·5 2·3	3·3 4·0	2·8 2·7
Wire and wire manufacture . Cans and metal boxes	4.2	6.5	5.4	3.1	6.5	5.0
Jewellery and precious metals . Other metal industries	2·7 3·7	2·5 4·8	2.6 4.0	2·1 3·3	2·1 4·4	2·1 3·7
Textiles	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.7
Production of man-made fibres .	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	6.8	4.6	5.6	5.4	4.6	5.0
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4
Woollen and worsted	4·5 7·3	4·2 5·9	4·3 6·7	4·3 6·2	3.9	4.1
Rope, twine and net	7.0	6.2	6.6	7.1	5.5	6.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	3·9 5·7	4·7 4·2	4·4 5·0	2·7 3·2	3.7	3.4
Lace	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.9	3.0
Narrow fabrics	3.6 5.5	2·9 4·5	3·2 4·8	2·9 4·8	3·4 5·3	3·2 5·2
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	3.2
Other textile industries	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.1	CONTRACTOR STATES	2.9
Leather, leather goods and fur.	3·4 3·5	3.6	3·5 3·6	3·2 3·1	2·9 3·2	3.1
Leather and fellmongery Leather goods	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.8
Fur	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.8
Clothing and footwear	2.9	3.7	3.5	2·6 2·8	3·8 4·8	3.5
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring	5·7 2·4	4·2 3·4	4·5 3·2	2.8	3.4	4·3 3·2
Women's and girls' tailoring .	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.7
Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc.	2.6	4.0	3.8	2.3	4.5	4.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.7
etc	1.6	2.4	2.1	4.0	2.2	2.8
Other dress industries Footwear.	2·0 2·3	3·9 3·5	3·5 3·0	1.9	3.7	3.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	23					
etc	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1
Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery	3·0 3·1	3·7 3·8	3·1 3·5	3·2 2·5	3.0	3.2
Glass	3.2	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.6	2.9
Cement	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.4
materials	3.0	3.8	3 · 1	3.5	3.8	3.5
Timber, furniture, etc	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3·9 4·4	3.7
Timber	3·5 3·0	3·8 4·3	3·5 3·3	3·9 3·1	3.7	4·0 3·2
Bedding, etc	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.9
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets.	3·3 4·5	3·8 5·0	3·4 4·6	4·2 4·1	2.0	4·0 4·0
Miscellaneous wood and cork	4.1	2.7	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.3
manufactures	4.1				3.8	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	2·0 2·5	3·8 3·4	2·6 2·7	2·0 2·4	3.8	2·6 2·6
Cardboard boxes, etc	3.3	5.0	<b>4</b> ·1	3.0	5.4	4.2
Other manufactures of paper and board	3.0	4.5	3.7	2.8	4.5	3.6
Printing, publishing of news- papers and periodicals .	1.3	3.7	1.8	1.2	2.9	1.6
Other printing, etc	1.7	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.4
Other manufacturing industries	3.7	5.1	4.2	3.0	5.2	3.8
Rubber	3.2	4·2 7·1	3·5 4·9	2·4 3·2	3·9 5·0	2·8 3·6
Brushes and brooms	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.7	4.0	2.9
Toys, games and sports equip- ment	4.4	5.8	5.3	3.9	8.2	6.8
Miscellaneous stationers' goods .	4.2	6.9	5.7	4.0	4.5	4.2
Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing	4.8	5.7	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.6
industries	2.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	4.2	2.9
All the above industries	2.7	4.3	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.0

Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification, 1958.

#### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 12th November 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of

these variations is given in the last column of the following table

which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 200 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

#### Average prices (per lb. unless otherwise stated) of certain foods

Item	Number of quotations l2th November l968	Average price 12th November 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
10. 21. 22. 01.		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	864	69.2	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	867	92.8	80 -102
Silverside (without bone)*	919 767	87·3 60·5	78 - 96 52 - 72 52 - 72
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	800	59.8	52 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	791	39.0	30 - 54
Rump steak*	913	117.2	96 -138
Beef: Imported, chilled		1. Salaraka	Participation of the second
Chuck		-	-
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)*			
Back ribs (with bone)*		·	. obcog ==tona.t
Fore ribs (with bone)			e - chule
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	I III	Non Non Non Non	A Carbon Statistics
		The second second	Calcon Standy F
amb: Home-killed	847	69.6	60 - 78
Loin (with bone) Breast*	832	20.4	12 - 30
Best end of neck	805	53.7	36 - 66
Shoulder (with bone)	834	49.0	42 - 60 60 - 78
Leg (with bone)	845	67.5	60 - 78
amb: Imported		an a	the state of the state
Loin (with bone) Breast*	567	54·0 13·1	48 - 60
Best end of neck	541	43.4	8 - 18 34 - 52
Shoulder (with bone)	568	39.6	34 - 46
Leg (with bone)	570	59.4	54 - 66
ork: Home-killed			Cantons .
Leg (foot off)	884	61.2	52 - 72
Belly*	882 910	38·4 71·9	34 - 44 66 - 78
Eom (with bone).	S & D & C & C &	11.5	00 - 70
ork sausages	885	40.5	36 - 44
Beef sausages	814	33.2	28 - 38
loasting chicken (broiler) frozen		Spectra de	willy the good .
(3 lb.)	676 457	37·8 42·3	32 - 44 34 - 54
oasting chicken, fresh or chilled † .	457	42.3	34 - 54
resh fish	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and a second second	and the second s
Cod fillets	615 651	43·9 52·2	36 - 48
Haddock, smoked, whole	561	47.4	42 - 60 40 - 54
Plaice, whole	570	41.7	$\begin{array}{r} 42 - 60 \\ 40 - 54 \\ 30 - 48 \end{array}$
Halibut cuts	381 547	88.0	72 - 108
Herrings	680	23·7 32·6	72 - 108 18 - 30 28 - 36
	The state of the second	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Parallel and all
resh vegetables Potatoes, old, loose	1242 52 8	Property and the second	addition and the
White	697	3.7	3 - 4
Red	559	4.4	31-5
Potatoes, new, loose		200	anne - anne
Cabbage, greens	888	26·0 7·7	20 - 32 5 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	708	6.7	4 - 10
Cauliflower or broccoli	681	15.6	10 - 20

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

ltems	Numbers of quotations l2th November l968	Average price l2th November l968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell -
		d.	d.
Fresh vegetables (contd.) Brussels sprouts .	808	10.6	8 - 14
Peas	-	-	
Runner beans Carrots	878	6.4	5 - 8
Onions	878	8.2	6 - 10
Fresh fruit	1 21	TENE	Chamicals and
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	856 887	13·8 21·7	10 - 18
Pears, dessert	838	16.0	16 - 30 12 - 21
Oranges	881	16.0	12 - 20
Bananas	883	18.2	16 - 20
Bread	2 2 2 2 2		elicitertale
White, 1% Ib. wrapped and sliced loaf.	853	19.1	18 - 20
White, 13 lb. unwrapped loaf	728	18.5	18 - 20
White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	794 729	11.5	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
			a denoise on a cost
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb	904	23.0	18 - 27
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the second second	distant.
Bacon Collar*	729	49.1	42 - 56
Gammon*	799	73.2	66 - 80
Middle cut*, smoked Back, smoked	570 487	66·0 70·4	56 - 78 64 - 76
Back, unsmoked	489	67.8	60 - 74
Streaky, smoked	484	44.6	38 - 54
Ham (not shoulder)	841	116.5	104 -132
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	802	32.2	27 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	934	50.6	46 - 54
1ilk, ordinary, per pint		10.5	loola is new for
Butter, New Zealand	870	39.9	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	878	45.5	42 - 50
largarine, standard quality (withou		and a second	to hochester a
added butter) per ½ lb. Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	173	11.1	10 - 12
and the same billing of the same share		8.2	8 - 9
.ard	930	15.1	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	913	41.6	36 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz	780	51.9	48 - 54
ggs, standard, per doz	818	45·4 38·7	42 - 48 36 - 42
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb	928	17.1	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2 oz.	916	32.8	30 - 36
Tea, per ‡ lb.	2 2 3 2 4 3	all second parts of	Ra failing tanks
Higher priced Medium priced	376 1,977	23·7 18·6	23 - 24
Lower priced	746	17.3	$16\frac{1}{2}$ - 21 16 - 18

on either a dressed-weight basis or a clean-plucked basis.

# **News and Notes**

#### SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEMES

More than 12 million people in Britain, or about one-half of all the employees in the country, are currently members of occupational pension schemes according to the report of a survey, in which 3,000 firms were invited to take part, carried out by the Government Actuary in 1967.

The recently published report (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s. 6d. net) is the third by the Government Actuary on occupational pension schemes, the two previous versions appearing in 1958 and 1966. Together they provide the only source of comprehensive information on the subject in Britain.

This latest one shows that there were at the end of 1967 about 65,000 pension schemes in Britain, most of them operated for firms or groups of employers. The organisations on whose behalf these schemes operate employed about 22 million people in all, a high proportion of the total labour force of the United Kingdom. Nearly onehalf of these employees did not, however, qualify for admission to the schemes for a number of reasons: more than three million were too young or their length of service was too short; about 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million were ineligible because of the nature of their work; and more than two million were excluded for a miscellany of reasons.

Contributions from employers and members to the schemes amounted to more than £1,250 million a year, of which the major part was borne by employers. Expenditure on benefits was more than £900 million a year, of which about £600 million related to pensions in payment. The report gives separate figures for the public and private sectors of the economy.

There is a great diversity of schemes, and conditions for contributions, pensions and other benefits vary greatly from one to another. For example, nearly one-third of members do not pay any contributions, but among those who do so the amount expressed as a percentage of pay ranges from under one per cent up to about six per cent. Employers pay anything up to £200 a year per member. Pensions usually become payable at 65 for men and 60 for women, and may be calculated in a number of different ways. Some are at a fixed rate for each year of service, but more are related either to final salary or to average pay throughout service. A few are calculated in other ways. The proportion of schemes of each type is set out in the report, showing also the proportions of members affected.

There has recently been a marked increase in levels of prospective benefits and a growing proportion of pensions are being linked to final salary at the time of retirement. With this development there has also been an increase in the number of schemes in which there is a specific adaptation of benefits to the provisions of the national insurance pension scheme. Lump sum retirement benefits may also be provided, and in the private sector these usually arise from the commutation of part of the pension.

About five million active members are covered for widows' pensions, and the remainder are mostly eligible for lump sum death benefits. Three members in every four are in schemes in which some pensions at least are specially augmented from time to time. This augmentation arises mainly because of increases in the cost of living and is not normally systematic; by and large the aim is to maintain the purchasing power of the pensions of former employees and their widows.

The provisions of the scheme and the amounts of benefit involved are discussed in detail in the report, with illustrations. One section deals with the preservation of pension when a member leaves the service of the organisation. The rules of most schemes now include some provision for or reward. this, but it is usually optional to the employee, the alternative being a refund of contributions. If the member elects to receive a deferred pension instead of a refund he may be granted an enhanced benefit based on the employer's contributions as well, and where this happens his accrued rights will be preserved in full. Schemes covering something like one-half of all members permit the receipt or payment of transfer values, but this provision is not very widely used at present.

#### SCOPE OF ROAD HAULAGE WAGES COUNCIL TO BE VARIED

Notice of intention to make an Order under the Wages Councils Act 1959 to vary the scope of operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council has been published by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

the Transport Act 1968, which, by abolish-ing "A", "B" and "C" licences and introducing a new and entirely different system of carrier licensing, removes the existing legal basis for statutory wage regulation in the industry.

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The Order has been made necessary by

Hitherto, the scope of the wages council, covering about 200,000 workers, has been determined by the type of licence held. Holders of "A" and "B" licences were included but not the holders of "C" licences.

If the council's future work were linked to the carrier licensing system under the new Act, with its "quality licence" covering goods vehicles of more than 30 cwt. unladen weight, many vehicles previously registered under "C" licences would be brought within scope, and it is estimated that the number of workers involved would be increased threefold.

Moreover, most workers engaged in haulage on the employers' own account who are in the "C" licence category, are covered by voluntary agreements, or other wages councils, such as those in the retail distributive group, and there is no need for their inclusion in the scope of the Road Haulage Wages Council.

It is, therefore, intended to redefine the council's scope of operation not by reference to the weight of the vehicle, as under the new licensing system, but to the use to which it is put. The proposed order will with certain specific exceptions broadly cover workers engaged in the carriage or haulage of goods wholly or mainly for hire

#### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 15th April 1968 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 654,788 compared with 655,379 at 17th April 1967.

There were 68,279 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 9th December 1968, of whom 61,069 were males and 7,210 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 58,795 (52,671 males and 6,124 females), while there were 9,484 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 4th December, 1968, 5,597 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,586 men, 903 women and 108 young persons. In addition, 242 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

#### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

An article in the July issue of this GAZETTE summarised the 1965-68 report of the National Youth Employment Council, and described recommendations made by the council for the further development of the Youth Employment Service.

Since the report, some progress has been made in the direction suggested by the council. Despite the difficult financial situation about 70 more advisory staff have been appointed by local education authorities and the Department of Employment and Productivity; and more training courses have been planned in 1969, particularly for officers dealing with handicapped young people.

The council had been particularly concerned about the organisation of the service. Although it had been divided in its views, the majority favouring an education based service, it was unanimous in recommending more research into forms of organisation. The Central Youth Employment Executive is, therefore, initiating a number of projects for this purpose; one for example, will examine the work of YEOs in large comprehensive schools and another the possibility of greater cooperation between the service and DEP occupational guidance units.

As an additional vocational guidance technique the executive is sponsoring the development of a new interests guide by the Applied Psychology Unit at Edinburgh University; and a professionally staffed unit is being set up within the Department of Employment and Productivity to prepare a battery of aptitude tests for use in the vocational guidance of young people.

#### **REDUCTION OF FORM FILLING**

As an outcome of a continuing review of its statistical returns, with the aim of reducing the general burden of form filling, the Department of Employment and Productivity has decided to suspend three particular annual enquiries during 1969.

These are:

(a) the surveys of numbers employed, analysed by occupation, in some manufacturing industries, in other words, all except the engineering and the other metal-using industries (SIC Orders VI to IX) for which the returns will continue;

(b) the survey of numbers employed in retail establishments, analysed by occupation; and

(c) the corresponding survey of the earnings and hours of selling staff in these establishments.

Whether it will be necessary to resume these surveys in 1970 will depend on whether satisfactory equivalent information can be obtained from the new type of earnings survey (see the GAZETTE, July 1968 page 561), and the position will be reviewed later in 1969. If the new earnings survey is successful, it may also be possible to prune other regular surveys. Discussions to examine the possibilities have been initiated with the Confederation of British Industry. the Trades Union Congress and the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

An Order under the Industrial Training Act 1964, redefining the activities coming within the scope of the Carpet Industry Training Board has been made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. The Order (SI 1968, No. 1882, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s 3d net) came into operation on 18th December.

The principal amendments bring the manufacture of yarn or woven fabric from paper within scope of the board and exclude the manufacture of pressed or needle felt except when carried out by an employer engaged mainly in the manufacture of carpets or similar floor coverings. A number of other amendments clarifying the definition of the industry are included.

Mrs. Castle has also made an Order reconstituting the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a further period of three years from 9th December last. It is the board's second term of office.

#### SAFETY IN INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING

Although no more dangerous to building workers than conventional methods, industrialised or system building has special hazards peculiar to it which demand special safety measures, according to a survey carried out by HM Factory Inspectorate for the Joint Advisory Committee for Safety and Health in the Construction Industries.

The results of the survey were included in a booklet published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION WORK: SYSTEM BUILDING: Safety Health and Welfare New Series, No. 6F, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s net).

This booklet, addressed to those concerned in all stages of system building, from the designer and manufacturer of the concrete units to the workman on the site, aims to identify the main dangers to workers involved and describes some practical precautions that can be taken. Many are elementary, but may be overlooked by contractors working to a tight schedule, and by workmen who do not always appreciate the hazards.

Lessons to be drawn from actual accidents which are described include:

-the importance of the proper design of units, of the provision of adequate storage racks and special transport and lifting equipment, and, above all, of the adequate propping of units at all stages:

-the need to guard floor edges and floor openings, and to give proper access to working places;

-the need to prevent structural instability during the construction stage by the use of erection bracing or guying.

Methods of achieving these aims are suggested in the booklet, which includes a note on site electrical systems, gives warnings about health and fire hazards arising from the use of certain materials, and has a chapter on protective clothing. It concludes with a useful check list giving "guide lines for action" to the designer. manufacturer, contractor and site personnel (foremen and operatives), respectively.

#### **INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND** DISEASES

In December, 62 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 54 in November. This total included 43 arising from factory processes, 17 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 28th December, compared with 11 in the five weeks ended 30th November. These seven included four underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with eight and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in December and six in the previous month.

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

In December, 43 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 12 were of chrome ulceration, ten of lead poisoning, ten of phosphorus poisoning and 11 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

# **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 11,110,100 in November (8,195,000 males, 2,915,100 females). The total included 8,715,600 (5,966,000 males, 2,749,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,513,600 (1.428,700 males, 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 17,000 higher than that for October 1968 and 93,000 lower than in November 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 13,000 higher than in October 1968 and 6,000 higher than in November 1967. The number in construction was 8,000 higher than in October 1968 and 23,000 lower than in November 1967.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 9th December 1968 in Great Britain was 537,520. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 520,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 529,000 in November.

In addition, there were 2,495 unemployed school-leavers and 11,675 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 551,690, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 9,161 less than in November when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 218,498 (40.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 238,943 (44.2 per cent.) in November: 85,067 (15.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 96,503 (17.8 per cent.) in November.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped fell by 4.668 and the number of school-leavers unemployed by 1,151.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th December 1968, was 195,264; 2,346 more than on 6th November. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 224,500, compared

In the week ended 16th November 1968, 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 2,187,500. This is about 37.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 81 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 22,100 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

At 31st December 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956= 100) were 175.1 and 193.1, compared with 172.7 and 190.4 (revised figures) at 30th November 1968.

**Index of Retail Prices** At 10th December the official retail prices index was 128.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 126.7 at 12th November and 121.2 at 12th December 1967. The index for food

was 125.4 compared with 123.9 at 12th November.

with about 211,200 in November. Including 71,524 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th December was 266,788: 622 more than on 6th November.

#### **Overtime and short-time**

#### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

#### 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 Department of Employment and Productivity, was 89 involving approximately 14,700 workers. During the

month approximate 23,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 107,000 working days were lost, including 72,000 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 1968, and for the two preceding months and for November 1967.

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

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

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

These returns show numbers employed (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	Novem	ber 1967*		Septem	ber 1968*		October	1968*		Novemb	oer 1968*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries† .	. 8,299 · 2	2,903 · 8	11,203.0	8,201 · 4	2,889 . 8	11,091-2	8,184·1	2,909 · 5	11,093-6	8,195.0	2,915 · 1	11,110.1
Total, all manufacturing industries‡.	. 5,970 · 4	2,739 · 1	8,709 . 5	5,962 . 8	2,724 · I	8,686 · 9	5,958 · 6	2,743 . 9	8,702 · 5	5,966 · 0	2,749 . 6	8,715 .
Mining, etc	. 510·5 . 453·3	22·3 16·9	532·8 470·2	459·4 402·2	22·3 16·9	<b>481 · 7</b> 419 · 1	<b>455 · 4</b> 398 · 2	<b>22 · 3</b> 16 · 9	<b>477 · 7</b> 415 · 1	<b>452</b> · 6 395 · 4	<b>22 · 3</b> 16 · 9	474-9 412-3
Food, drink and tobacco	. 476.3 . 30.3 . 89.4 . 19.2 . 48.8 . 23.3 . 13.6 . 40.4 . 31.5 . 18.6 . 27.5 . 74.5 . 41.1 . 18.1	363.0 8.1 65.8 36.5 43.6 12.2 4.0 52.6 43.7 5.3 23.2 20.1 25.4 22.5	839 3 38 4 155 2 55 7 92 4 35 5 17 6 93 0 75 2 23 9 50 7 94 6 66 5 40 6	476.3 29.5 88.5 19.7 50.0 25.3 11.4 40.0 32.8 18.3 27.7 74.6 40.5 18.0	353 · 1 8 · 0 63 · 1 35 · 0 42 · 9 13 · 3 3 · 6 51 · 8 39 · 9 5 · 4 22 · 9 19 · 9 25 · 1 22 · 2	829 4 37 · 5 151 · 6 54 · 7 92 · 9 38 · 6 15 · 0 91 · 8 72 · 7 23 · 7 50 · 6 94 · 5 65 · 6 40 · 2	473 4 29.0 87.4 19.6 49.9 24.6 13.0 40.1 32.2 18.4 28.0 73.5 39.9 17.8	359.4 7.9 63.6 35.9 44.3 13.1 3.9 53.4 41.8 5.4 23.1 20.2 24.6 22.2	832 8 36.9 151.0 55.5 94.2 37.7 16.9 93.5 74.0 23.8 51.1 93.7 64.5 40.0	474 6 28.8 87.2 19.6 50.3 24.5 13.3 40.4 32.4 18.4 28.1 73.5 40.3 17.8	$\begin{array}{c} 360 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 52 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	834 8 36-7 151-2 54-9 95-3 37-5 93-3 74-1 23-8 51-2 93-9 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-4 93-1 7-5 93-1 7-5 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 93-1 7-7 93-1 7-7 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1 93-1
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	. 373 · 7 · 15 · 3 · 23 · 2 · 7 · 1 · 177 · 1 · 34 · 9 · 17 · 8 · 32 · 3 · 24 · 1 · 31 · 9 · 10 · 0	141.6 § 2.9 2.4 46.8 42.4 9.5 13.4 12.2 6.7 4.7	515 · 3 15 · 9 26 · 1 9 · 5 223 · 9 77 · 3 27 · 3 27 · 3 45 · 7 36 · 3 38 · 6 14 · 7	374 · 4 15 · 0 23 · 1 7 · 0 178 · 8 35 · 1 17 · 0 32 · 4 23 · 3 32 · 5 10 · 2	141 · 4 § 2·9 2·5 45·9 43·4 8·7 13·2 12·5 6·9 4·8	515.8 15.6 26.0 9.5 224.7 78.5 25.7 45.6 35.8 39.4 15.0	<b>373</b> •7 15•0 23•1 6•9 178•7 35•2 16•9 32•1 23•3 32•8 9•7	141 · 8 § 2 · 9 2 · 5 46 · 1 43 · 9 8 · 8 13 · 1 12 · 3 6 · 8 4 · 8	515.5 15.6 26.0 9.4 224.8 79.1 25.7 45.2 35.6 39.6 14.5	<b>373 · 7</b> 15 · 1 23 · 2 6 · 9 178 · 7 34 · 7 16 · 8 32 · 1 23 · 3 33 · 1 9 · 8	142 · 3 § 2·9 2·5 46·3 44·4 8·7 13·1 12·2 6·8 4·8	516.0 15.7 26.1 9.2 225.0 79.1 25.5 45.2 35.5 39.9 14.0
Metal manufacture	. 514·5 257·2 45·6 97·2 . 46·7 . 67·8	73 · 1 25 · 2 8 · 3 13 · 0 10 · 2 16 · 4	587 · 6 282 · 4 53 · 9 110 · 2 56 · 9 84 · 2	515 · 1 257 · 8 44 · 8 96 · 7 47 · 3 68 · 5	72.7 25.2 7.8 12.7 10.1 16.9	<b>587 · 8</b> 283 · 0 52 · 6 109 · 4 57 · 4 85 · 4	<b>514</b> .5 257.2 44.8 96.3 47.5 68.7	72 · 7 25 · 1 7 · 7 12 · 7 10 · 1 17 · 1	587 · 2 282 · 3 52 · 5 109 · 0 57 · 6 85 · 8	<b>515</b> · <b>4</b> 257 · 4 44 · 9 97 · 0 47 · 7 68 · 4	72.7 25.1 7.8 12.7 10.2 16.9	588- 282- 52- 109- 57- 85-
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,706.6         29.9         83.1         52.9         34.0         39.7         34.4         52.8         36.0         296.9         162.8         193.9         6.1         171.0         41.5         54.6         191.4         34.9         80.4	626 · 1 5 · 0 14 · 8 16 · 6 5 · 9 7 · 5 4 · 4 7 · 9 15 · 1 65 · 4 21 · 0 5 · 2 54 · 6 49 · 5 7 · 7 55 · 8 19 · 3 42 · 1 139 · 6 22 · 4 66 · 3	2,332.7 34.9 97.9 69.5 39.9 47.2 38.8 60.7 51.1 362.3 183.8 24.2 248.5 140.8 13.8 226.8 60.8 96.7 331.0 31.0 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6	1,682 · 3 29·8 80·8 51·8 32·9 39·0 35·3 52·7 37·6 293·5 155·5 17·0 194·7 90·4 6·2 157·4 39·3 54·5 198·2 35·4 80·3	625 · 7 5 · 0 14 · 6 16 · 4 5 · 6 7 · 4 4 · 4 7 · 3 15 · 5 64 · 0 20 · 0 4 · 7 54 · 7 49 · 7 52 · 1 19 · 0 37 · 2 146 · 8 22 · 9 70 · 5	2,308 · 0 34 · 8 95 · 4 68 · 2 38 · 5 46 · 4 39 · 7 60 · 0 53 · 1 357 · 5 175 · 5 21 · 7 249 · 4 140 · 1 14 · 1 209 · 5 58 · 3 91 · 7 345 · 0 58 · 3 150 · 8	1,680 · 1 29·7 80·6 51·6 32·5 39·3 35·2 52·9 38·1 293·0 154·2 154·2 155·3 90·9 6·2 155·3 39·3 54·6 198·6 198·6	630 · 2 4 · 9 14 · 6 16 · 4 5 · 5 7 · 5 4 · 4 7 · 3 15 · 7 64 · 3 20 · 0 4 · 7 55 · 4 50 · 3 8 · 0 52 · 1 19 · 1 37 · 2 147 · 9 23 · 6 71 · 3	2,310 · 3 34 · 6 95 · 2 68 · 0 38 · 0 46 · 8 39 · 6 60 · 2 53 · 8 357 · 3 174 · 2 21 · 6 250 · 7 141 · 2 14 · 2 58 · 4 91 · 8 346 · 5 59 · 3 151 · 5	1,680 · 5 29·7 80·5 51·5 32·6 39·6 35·0 53·2 38·2 293·2 293·2 154·0 16·9 195·8 90·7 6·2 153·8 39·3 54·5 199·5 8	632 · 5 4·9 14·6 16·4 5·5 7·6 4·4 7·3 15·9 64·8 20·0 4·6 56·0 50·1 8·0 55·2 2 19·1 37·4 148·5 23·8 71·4	2,313-0 34-0 95- 67-0 38- 47-5 39- 60-5 54- 358-0 174-0 21-5 251-0 140-1 140-1 140-5 8- 91-0 348-0 559-0 551-0

\*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards. †Industries included in the Index of Production *i.e.* Order II—Order XVIII of the

Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡Order III–XVI. §Under 1,000.

Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Industry

Shipbuildi Shipbuild Marine er

Vehicles Motor v Motor cy Aircraft Locomotiv Railway ca Perambula

Metal good Tools and Cutlery Bolts, nut Wire and Cans and Jewellery, Other me

Textiles Productic Spinning & Weaving & Woollen al Jute Rope, twi Hosiery a Lace Carpets Narrow fi Made-up t Textile fin Other tex

Leather, le Leather ( Leather g Fur

Other tex

Clothing a Weatherp Men's an Women' Overalls : Dresses, Hats, caps Other dre

Footwear

Bricks, pot Bricks, fire Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives

Timber, fu Timber Furniture Bedding, Shop an Wooden

Paper, prin Paper and Cardboard Other man Printing, Other pr

Miscellan

Other mai Rubber Linoleu Brushes a

Toys, gam Miscellane Plastics m Miscella

Constructi

Gas, electr Gas Electricit Water su

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

#### THOUSANDS

PERSONAL OF AN ARCHIGAN	Novemb	er 1967*		Septemb	er 1968*		October	1968*		Novemb	er 1968*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ing and marine engineering ding and ship repairing ngineering	<b>184 · 2</b> 144 · 7 39 · 5	11.7 8.4 3.3	<b>195 · 9</b> 153 · 1 42 · 8	<b>180 · 1</b> 141 · 5 38 · 6	11.7 8.3 3.4	<b>191 · 8</b> 149 · 8 42 · 0	177 · 7 139 · 3 38 · 4	11·7 8·4 3·3	<b>189 · 4</b> 147 · 7 41 · 7	<b>176 · 6</b> 138 · 5 38 · 1	11.6 8.3 3.3	<b>188 · 2</b> 146 · 8 41 · 4
chicle manufacturing rele, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing manufacturing and repairing ives and railway track equipment carriages and wagons, etc. lators, hand-trucks, etc.	29.3	109.7 61.3 6.5 36.3 2.1 2.0 1.5	809.0 465.0 23.6 248.7 31.4 36.2 4.1	<b>703 · 6</b> 414 · 3 18 · 3 206 · 6 28 · 1 33 · 6 2 · 7	110·2 63·5 6·7 34·4 2·0 2·0 1·6	813 · 8 477 · 8 25 · 0 241 · 0 30 · 1 35 · 6 4 · 3	706 · 2 417 · 2 18 · 4 206 · 7 27 · 9 33 · 3 2 · 7	111 · 1 64 · 2 6 · 7 34 · 6 2 · 0 2 · 0 1 · 6	817 · 3 481 · 4 25 · 1 241 · 3 29 · 9 35 · 3 4 · 3	707 · 1 419 · 0 18 · 6 205 · 6 27 · 9 33 · 3 2 · 7	111 · 1 64 · 4 6 · 7 34 · 4 2 · 0 2 · 0 1 · 6	818·2 483·4 25·3 240·0 29·9 35·3 4·3
ds not elsewhere specified d implements tts, screws, rivets, etc. d wire manufactures I metal boxes y, plate and precious metals refining etal industries	6.6 28.1 32.6 15.6 16.4	189.3 8.2 5.9 16.0 10.1 19.2 11.2 118.7	563 · 4 22 · 9 12 · 5 44 · 1 42 · 7 34 · 8 27 · 6 378 · 8	<b>373 · 9</b> 14 · 3 6 · 4 28 · 0 32 · 6 15 · 9 16 · 3 260 · 4	189 · 7 8 · 0 6 · 0 15 · 5 10 · 0 18 · 8 11 · 1 120 · 3	<b>563 · 6</b> 22 · 3 12 · 4 43 · 5 42 · 6 34 · 7 27 · 4 380 · 7	374 · 6 14 · 4 6 · 5 28 · 1 32 · 6 16 · 0 16 · 4 260 · 6	192.6 8.1 6.2 15.7 10.1 19.3 11.1 122.1	567 · 2 22 · 5 12 · 7 43 · 8 42 · 7 35 · 3 27 · 5 382 · 7	375 · 9 14 · 4 6 · 5 28 · 3 32 · 7 16 · 1 16 · 5 261 · 4	<b>193</b> .4 8.2 6.2 15.8 10.1 19.3 11.2 122.6	569 · 3 22 · 6 12 · 7 44 · 1 42 · 8 35 · 4 27 · 7 384 · 0
on of man-made fibres	34·2 36·1 35·5 77·3 8·0 4·1 41·6 3·3	350.9 7.6 47.5 40.5 77.3 5.4 85.9 4.2 17.4 12.4 18.7 19.5	<b>692</b> · 8 41 · 8 83 · 6 76 · 0 15 · 3 9 · 5 127 · 5 7 · 5 41 · 8 20 · 3 27 · 8 61 · 1	<b>353</b> · 9 35 · 8 39 · 5 35 · 9 78 · 9 7 · 7 3 · 7 42 · 9 3 · 3 26 · 6 8 · 3 9 · 4 42 · 3	349 · 5 7 · 8 47 · 8 39 · 0 74 · 5 6 · 9 4 · 9 89 · 2 4 · 0 18 · 2 12 · 5 17 · 8 19 · 7	<b>703 · 4</b> 43 · 6 87 · 3 74 · 9 153 · 4 14 · 6 8 · 6 132 · 1 7 · 3 44 · 8 20 · 8 27 · 2 62 · 0	354·7 36·2 40·0 35·9 78·4 7·6 3·7 43·4 3·3 26·9 8·3 9·1 42·3	<b>350 · 1</b> 7 · 9 47 · 4 39 · 0 74 · 2 6 · 9 4 · 9 89 · 9 4 · 1 18 · 4 12 · 5 18 · 0 19 · 7	<b>704 · 8</b> 44 · 1 87 · 4 74 · 9 152 · 6 14 · 5 8 · 6 133 · 3 7 · 4 45 · 3 20 · 8 27 · 1 62 · 0	<b>357</b> • 4 36 • 5 40 • 6 36 • 0 78 • 5 7 • 7 3 • 7 44 • 0 3 • 4 27 • 2 8 • 4 9 • 2 42 • 5	351 · 1 7·9 47·3 38·9 74·4 6·8 5·0 90·8 4·2 18·4 12·5 17·9 19·7	708 · 5 44 · 4 87 · 9 74 · 9 152 · 9 14 · 5 8 · 7 134 · 8 7 · 6 45 · 6 20 · 9 27 · 1 62 · 2
extile industries	32·0 19·8	7·2 24·0 5·9 14·6 3·5	26.0 56.0 25.7 23.0 7.3	19·6 32·4 20·0 8·4 4·0	7·2 23·8 6·1 14·4 3·3	26·8 56·2 26·1 22·8 7·3	19·6 32·5 20·1 8·4 4·0	7·2 23·6 6·1 14·2 3·3	26·8 56·1 26·2 22·6 7·3	19.7 32.6 20.2 8.4 4.0	7·3 23·8 6·2 14·3 3·3	27·0 56·4 26·4 22·7 7·3
and footwear	6·4 30·2 17·7 6·6 14·2 3·1	362 · 3 20 · 2 82 · 0 43 · 3 34 · 3 91 · 7 7 · 3 30 · 8 52 · 7	<b>493 · 1</b> 26 · 6 112 · 2 61 · 0 40 · 9 105 · 9 10 · 4 38 · 6 97 · 5	129.7 6.0 29.7 16.9 6.8 14.5 3.0 7.8 45.0	358 · 1 19 · 2 80 · 6 41 · 5 34 · 1 91 · 9 6 · 8 30 · 3 53 · 7	487 · 8 25 · 2 110 · 3 58 · 4 40 · 9 106 · 4 9 · 8 38 · 1 98 · 7	129.5 5.9 29.5 17.0 6.7 14.6 3.0 7.8 45.0	359 · 2 19 · 4 80 · 5 41 · 7 34 · 2 92 · 1 6 · 8 30 · 5 54 · 0	488.7 25.3 110.0 58.7 40.9 106.7 9.8 38.3 99.0	129.9 6.1 29.5 16.9 6.7 14.9 2.9 7.8 45.1	34·1 92·3 6·8	488 · 9 25 · 4 110 · 0 58 · 0 40 · 8 107 · 2 9 · 7 38 · 4 99 · 4
ettery, glass, cement, etc.	<b>271 · 7</b> 60 · 2 27 · 7 59 · 1 16 · 6 108 · 1	77 · 8 6 · 7 33 · 5 19 · 5 1 · 6 16 · 5	349 · 5 66 · 9 61 · 2 78 · 6 18 · 2 124 · 6	<b>272 · 1</b> 59 · 7 28 · 4 59 · 5 17 · 3 107 · 2	77 · 3 6 · 4 33 · 8 19 · 1 1 · 6 16 · 4	349 · 4 66 · 1 62 · 2 78 · 6 18 · 9 123 · 6	<b>272</b> · <b>0</b> 59 · 4 28 · 3 60 · 1 17 · 4 106 · 8	<b>77 · 5</b> 6 · 4 33 · 7 19 · 4 1 · 6 16 · 4	349 · 5 65 · 8 62 · 0 79 · 5 19 · 0 123 · 2	271 · 8 59 · 3 28 · 5 60 · 4 17 · 3 106 · 3	78 · 0 6 · 4 34 · 0 19 · 6 1 · 6 16 · 4	349 · 8 65 · 7 62 · 5 80 · 0 18 · 9 122 · 7
urniture, etc.	244-8 95-5 77-0 9-7 29-8 18-0 14-8	60 · 7 14 · 6 21 · 1 8 · 5 5 · 1 6 · 0 5 · 4	<b>305 · 5</b> 110 · 1 98 · 1 18 · 2 34 · 9 24 · 0 20 · 2	244·3 95·0 76·9 10·4 29·1 18·1 14·8	60 · 0 14·5 21·0 8·6 5·0 5·6 5·3	<b>304</b> · <b>3</b> 109·5 97·9 19·0 34·1 23·7 20·1	244·3 95·1 76·7 10·2 29·4 18·0 14·9	60.3 14.6 21.1 8.7 5.0 5.6 5.3	<b>304 · 6</b> 109 · 7 97 · 8 18 · 9 34 · 4 23 · 6 20 · 2	243-5 94-7 76-7 10-1 29-1 18-1 14-8	60·3 14·5 21·2 8·5 5·1 5·7 5·3	303 · 8 109 · 2 97 · 9 18 · 6 34 · 2 23 · 8 20 · 1
inting and publishing	418.5 74.8 32.9 37.6 109.3 163.9	215 · 7 20 · 4 29 · 0 35 · 7 34 · 9 95 · 7	634·2 95·2 61·9 73·3 144·2 259·6	<b>417 · 9</b> 74 · 1 34 · 1 38 · 7 108 · 6 162 · 4	215 · 6 19 · 8 29 · 5 35 · 2 36 · 0 95 · 1	633 · 5 93 · 9 63 · 6 73 · 9 144 · 6 257 · 5	<b>418.0</b> 74.1 33.9 38.8 108.6 162.6	<b>216 · 2</b> 19 · 6 29 · 9 35 · 1 36 · 1 95 · 5	634 · 2 93 · 7 63 · 8 73 · 9 144 · 7 258 · 1	<b>418 · 1</b> 74 · 2 34 · 0 38 · 9 108 · 7 162 · 3	<b>216 · 3</b> 19 · 5 29 · 8 35 · 1 36 · 4 95 · 5	634·4 93·7 63·8 74·0 145·1 257·8
n, leather cloth, etc	<b>202.0</b> 92.6 9.5 5.8 12.7 5.4 53.6 22.4	<b>133 · 2</b> 35 · 9 2 · 6 6 · 7 26 · 8 6 · 6 38 · 7 15 · 9	<b>335 · 2</b> 128 · 5 12 · 1 12 · 5 39 · 5 12 · 0 92 · 3 38 · 3	206-8 93-7 9-2 5-7 13-1 5-6 56-5 23-0	135.3 35.7 2.4 6.6 27.6 6.2 40.3 16.5	342 · 1 129 · 4 11 · 6 12 · 3 40 · 7 11 · 8 96 · 8 39 · 5	207 · 4 94 · 1 9 · 2 5 · 7 13 · 0 5 · 7 56 · 6 23 · 1	137.5 36.2 2.4 6.8 28.3 6.5 40.5 16.8	344-9 130-3 11-6 12-5 41-3 12-2 97-1 39-9	208 · 9 94 · 9 9 · 3 5 · 7 13 · 1 5 · 7 57 · 0 23 · 2	<b>137-3</b> 36-3 2-4 6-7 27-6 6-6 40-8 16-9	346-2 131-2 11-7 12-4 40-7 12-3 97-8 40-1
tion	1,451 · 7	84.9	1,536.6	1,428.7	84.9	1,513-6	1,420.7	84.9	1,505 · 6	1,428.7	84.9	1,513.6
tricity and water         .          .         .	<b>366 · 6</b> 105 · 4 218 · 3 42 · 9	<b>57 · 5</b> 19 · 8 33 · 6 4 · 1	424 · 1 125 · 2 251 · 9 47 · 0	350·5 102·7 206·1 41·7	58·5 20·9 33·7 3·9	<b>409 · 0</b> 123 · 6 239 · 8 45 · 6	<b>349 · 4</b> 102 · 4 205 · 6 41 · 4	58·4 20·8 33·6 4·0	<b>407</b> · 8 123 · 2 239 · 2 45 · 4	347 · 7 102 · 1 204 · 4 41 · 2	58·3 20·8 33·5 4·0	406 · 0 122 · 9 237 · 9 45 · 2

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.

#### **OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

In the week ended 16th November 1968, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,187,500 or about 37.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 22,100 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*-Great Britain: Week ended 16th November, 1968

	OP	ERATIVES	ING	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME									
	and anything		Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Total			
Industry	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Hours lo Total (000's)	st Average	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent.)	Total	ost   Average
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	202·7 36·0	36·0 33·9	<b>1,912</b> 330	9·4 9·2	_	0.4	0.5	4.3	9.5	0.5	0.1	4.7	10.2
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	83·7 36·9	<b>29</b> ·8 29·9	<b>838</b> 399	10·0 10·8	-				=	-	=	=	_
Metal manufacture       .       .         Iron and steel (general)       .       .         Iron castings, etc.       .       .         Light metals       .       .	134·4 38·3 37·0 14·9	31 · 1 18 · 6 43 · 8 34 · 0	<b>1,303</b> 393 340 138	9.7 10.3 9.2 9.3	0·8 0·1 0·7	32 · 3 0 · 1 3 · 0 29 · 1	3·0 1·6 0·9 0·4	<b>25 · 9</b> 13 · 4 7 · 3 4 · 6	8.6 8.6 7.7 10.3	3 · 8   · 6   · 0   ·	0·9 0·8 1·2 2·6	58 · 2 13 · 5 10 · 2 33 · 7	15.3 8.6 10.1 29.6
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	<b>694</b> .7 491.2 203.2	<b>47 · 1</b> 54 · 2 35 · 8	<b>5,772</b> 4,218 1,554	8·3 8·6 7·6		1·4 0·9	1.9 1.9	15·7 14·2	8·3 7·5	1.9 1.9	0·1 0·2	17·1 15·2	9·0 8·0
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	<b>243 · 9</b> 164 · 9 60 · 0	43 · 3 44 · 7 46 · 9	<b>1,785</b> 1,222 394	7·3 7·4 6·6	E	0·2 0·2	5·5 5·5	61 · 9 61 · 6	11·2 11·2	5·5 5·5	1.0 1.5	62.0 61.8	11·3 11·3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified.	166.4	40.2	1,415	8.5		0.3	0.7	5.2	7.9	0.7	0.2	5.6	8.4
Textiles	144.7 22.0 40.9 20.2	<b>25 · 3</b> 15 · 6 32 · 3 18 · 4	<b>1,213</b> 180 364 126	8·4 8·2 8·9 6·3	0·3 	11·8 3·4 7·2	3·3 	28·9 — 8·2 14·1	8·9  10·5 7·8	3.5 	0.6 	<b>40 · 6</b> 11 · 6 21 · 3	11.5 13.4 10.8
Leather, leather goods and fur .	12.3	31.7	103	8.4	-	1.7	-	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	27.8
Clothing and footwear	51.6	13.2	260	5.0	0.1	4.5	4.6	26.4	5.8	4.7	1.2	31.0	6.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	94.2	36.5	949	10.1	-	0.3	0.4	3.4	8.6	0.4	0.2	3.7	9.1
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	<b>97 · 4</b> 38 · 0	44 · 8 47 · 9	810 309	8·3 8·1	<u>0·1</u>	2·5	<u>0·9</u>	<u>9·2</u>	10.4	0.9	0.4	11.7	12.4
Paper, printing and publishing . Printing, publishing of newspapers and	171 · 5	42 · I	1,518	8.9		1	-	1.57.3		-	-		
periodicals	34·5 70·7	47·7 44·0	282 580	8·2 8·2					_	-			_
Other manufacturing industries . Rubber	<b>90 · 1</b> 34 · 7	36·7 35·9	<b>861</b> 341	<b>9.6</b> 9.8	0.1	2.4	_	0.6	12.5	<u>0 · I</u>	-	3·0	29.0
Total, all manufacturing industries*.	2,187.5	37.3	18,739	8.6	1.4	58 · 1	20.7	181.8	8.8	22.1	0.4	239.9	10.8

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT ON 9th December 1968**

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 9th December 1968 was 537,520; 455,158 males and 82,362 females and was 3,342 lower than on 11th November 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure was 520,100 or  $2 \cdot 2$  per cent. of employees, compared with  $2 \cdot 3$  per cent. in November and 2.3 per cent. in December 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 8,700 in the four weeks between the November and December counts and by about 18,100 per month on average between September and December. Between 11th November and 9th December, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,151 to 2,495 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 4,668 to 11,675. The total registered unemployed fell by 9,161 to 551,690, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees-the same as in November. The total registered included 32,426

married women and 2,975 casual workers.

Of the 537,040 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 85,067 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 54,144 from 2 to 4 weeks, 79,287 from 4 to 8 weeks and 318,542 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for  $25 \cdot 9$  per cent. of the total of 537,040, compared with 28.6 per cent. in

	South East	Greater London	st Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	st Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
State of State		ษั	East	Sol	Š	East	<u>۲</u>	ž	ž	Š	Sco	ĞĞ	re No	Ê5	Sou	Eas
egistered unemple Total	128,738	65,824	11,964	35,837	43,701	27,506	52,465	68,686	63,826	39,786	79,181	551,690	38.576	590,266 1	91,698	49,004
Men Boys Women Married Women Girls	108,993 2,604 15,855 5,210 1,286	56,876 1,134 7,284 2,182 530	9,985 295 1,536 577 148	28,292 698 6,292 2,268 555	36,669 870 5,654 2,412 508	23,409 562 3,251 1,253 284	44,777 1,302 5,680 2,547 706	57,587 1,581 8,766 4,124 752	53,443 1,967 7,500 3,345 916	31,082 1,296 6,459 2,487 949	60,561 1,714 15,710 8,203 1,196	454,798 12,889 76,703 32,426 7,300	28,897 1,113 8,216 5,179 350	483,695 14,002 84,919 37,605 7,650	78,062 1,734 11,034 3,450 868	40,910 1,165 6,357 2,337
ercentage rates*	1 .,	,,		555	500 1	2011	100 1	152	210 1	, ,,,	1,170	7,500	330 1	7,050 [	000	200
Total Males Females	1.6 2.3 0.6	1·4 2·1 0·4	1.9 2.5 0.8	2·7 3·4	1·9 2·5 0·7	1·9 2·6 0·7	2.5 3.5 0.9	2·3 3·2 0·8	4·8 6·3 1·9	4·0 4·9 2·3	3·6 4·6 2·1	2·4 3·2 1·0	7·5 9·4 4·4		1.6 2.2 0.5	1.2.
emporarily stopp	ed			4000											0.21	0.
Total Males Females	<b>4,559</b> 4,467 92	<b>3,508</b> 3,471 37	31 26 5	116 91 25	3,084 2,956 128	369 332 37	<b>876</b> 734 142	<b>878</b> 677- 201	<b>629</b> 556 73	125 105 20	<b>1,008</b> 945 63	11,675 10,889 786	<b>494</b> 420 74	<b>12,169</b> 11,309 860	<b>3,641</b> 3,597 44	949 896 53
Vholly unemploye	d															
Total Males Females	<b>124,179</b> 107,130 17,049	<b>62,316</b> 54,539 7,777	11,933 10,254 1,679	<b>35,721</b> 28,899 6,822	<b>40,617</b> 34,583 6,034	<b>27,137</b> 23,639 3,498	<b>51,589</b> 45,345 6,244	67,808 58,491 9,317	63,197 54,854 8,343	<b>39,661</b> 32,273 7,388	<b>78,173</b> 61,330 16,843	540,015 456,798 83,217	38,082 29,590 8,492	578,097 486,388 91,709	88,057 76,199 11,858	48,05 41,18 6,870
lales wholly unem		DAR.M.	.,		0,001.1	5,175	0,211	2,517	, 0,515	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10,015	[ 05,217 ]	0,472 1	21,702 1	11,050	0,070
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	104,538 2,592 1,330 20,379 12,066 17,140 56,215	53,405 1,134 768 11,059 6,508 8,879 27,325	9,960 294 109 1,639 995 1,526 5,985	28,203 696 343 4,083 2,692 4,395 17,386	33,741 842 6 5,441 3,396 4,711 21,029	23,078 561 86 3,556 2,232 3,227 14,538	44,054 1,291 117 6,363 4,229 6,222 28,414	56,919 1,572 471 9,004 5,622 8,523 34,871	52,904 1,950 67 6,305 4,540 6,852 37,090	30,981 1,292 36 3,773 2,886 4,246 21,332	59,662 1,668 217 8,192 5,511 7,744 39,666	444,040 12,758 2,782 68,735 44,169 64,586 276,526	28,477 1,113 431 2,816 2,518 4,793 19,032	472,517 13,871 3,213 71,551 46,687 69,379 295,558	74,475   1,724 917 14,556 8,735 12,282 39,709	40,02 1,16 52 7,46 4,32 6,38 22,49
emales wholly une	The state of the s		-,	,		1 1,000		51,071	57,070	11,002	57,000	270,520	17,052	275,550 1	57,707	12,77
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	15,763 1,286 78 4,659 2,399 3,172 6,741	7,247 530 40 2,476 1,135 1,459 2,667	1,532 147 4 359 268 311 737	6,269 553 24 1,162 824 1,439 3,373	5,530 504 1 1,149 740 1,086 3,058	3,215 283 13 596 380 599 1,910	5,546 698 13 1,156 799 1,105 3,171	8,573 744 14 2,431 1,212 1,649 4,011	7,431 912 1,279 956 1,501 4,605	6,441 947 3 984 725 1,161 4,515	15,653 1,190 41 2,557 1,672 2,678 9,895	75,953 7,264 193 16,332 9,975 14,701 42,016	8,149 343 34 820 836 1,440 5,362	84,102 7,607 227 17,152 10,811 16,141 47,378	10,990 868 60 3,409 1,687 2,184 4,518	6,30 56 22 1,60 980 1,299 2,960
chool-leavers uner	nployed												-, 1		.,	_,
Boys Girls	231	100	30	70 39	80 60	87 34	219	117	367	246	193 	1,640	293 99	1,933	74    09	87 43
Vholly unemploye	Performance and the second	Carda do Car	Carl Contraction of the		00	54	1 10/	1 11	1 121	1 100	111	1 822 1	99	754 J	109	4.
	123,810	62,139	11,889	35,612	40,477	27,016	51,263	67,620	62,709	39,255	77,869	537,520	37,690	575,210	87,774	47,92
holly unemploye	d excludin	g school-	leavers									AND AND A		ne valaettekettek	and the second	
(seasonally adjusted)	_		_	31,900	41,400	27,000	48,800	67,300	57,400	37,900	75,100	520,100	37,700	_	85,200	46,20

November, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.7 per cent, compared with 44.2 per cent. in November.

Prior to 13th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as unemployed for 1 week or less in Table 3; casual workers are now excluded from this analysis.

Table 3	Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis;
	9th December 1968

Duration in we		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	
One or less . Over I, up to 2		•	34,591 28,886	3,041 2,217	7,413 6,028	1,676 1,215	46,721 38,346
Up to 2	•	•	63,477	5,258	13,441	2,891	85,067
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	:	:	22,135 19,789	1,335 910	4,723 3,994	757 501	28,950 25,194
Over 2, up to 4			41,924	2,245	8,717	1,258	54,144
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	•	:	18,838 43,713	682 1,353	3,926 9,488	411 876	23,857 55,430
Over 4, up to 8			62,551	2,035	13,414	1,287	79,287
Over 8		10.0	273,316	3,210	40,191	1,825	318,542
Total			441,268	12,748	75,763	7,261	537,040
Up to 8-per cent.			38.1	74.8	47.0	74.9	40.7

 Table 2
 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th December, 1968

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment. Sta De		208	GR	EAT BRIT	TAIN	ndnoiasil	1 di9 1	UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	weel-loc	TOTAL	other t	persons other			
ants were factured in the ministry regulation as ma-	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Total, all industries and services <sup>*</sup>	456,798 250,834 119,125	83,217 23,322 22,211	10,889 8,911 8,753	786 604 604	467,687 259,745 127,878	84,003 23,926 22,815	551,690 283,671 150,693	497,697 276,773 133,737	92,569 27,259 26,038	590,266 304,032 159,775	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,778 9,558 380 2,840	1,223 1,193 19 11	1,238 69 1,169	27 27	14,016 9,627 380 4,009	1,250 1,220 19 11	15,266 10,847 399 4,020	17,110 12,386 529 4,195	1,340 1,309 19 12	18,450 13,695 548 4,207	
Mining and quarrying	24,541	<b>242</b> 194 16 11 21	33	CLASSE Da octu 181.4	<b>25,881</b> 24,544 514 279 544	<b>242</b> 194 16 11 21	<b>26,123</b> 24,738 530 290 565	<b>26,085</b> 24,548 677 302 558	<b>246</b> 194 19 12 21	26,331 24,742 696 314 579	
Grain milling	569 1,230 721 386 923 902 595 561 1,511	<b>3,527</b> 60 515 306 430 173 52 428 495 63 253 169	35 4 2 23 2 5	37 24 1 1 7	12,503 584 2,700 569 1,253 723 386 928 902 595 561 1,512	<b>3,564</b> 60 515 306 454 174 52 429 496 63 260 169	16,067 644 3,215 875 1,707 897 438 1,357 1,398 658 821 1,681	<b>13,382</b> 656 2,951 578 1,399 822 393 946 986 631 571 1,537	4,206 67 563 317 510 236 58 455 570 71 264 176	17,588 723 3,514 895 1,909 1,058 451 1,401 1,556 702 835 1,713	
Other drink industries	623 7,283 283 964 148 3,189 532 323 656 500 482	395 188 <b>1,042</b> 4 57 9 283 259 204 70 85 47 24	1 15 9 1 5	3	1,167 623 7,298 283 964 148 3,198 532 323 657 500 482 211	398 188 1,043 4 57 9 283 259 205 70 85 47 24	1,565 811 287 1,021 157 3,481 791 528 727 585 529 235	1,237 675 7,455 284 973 150 3,302 533 326 669 511 488 219	430 489 <b>1,062</b> 4 60 9 292 260 206 71 86 47 27	1,667 1,164 <b>8,517</b> 288 1,033 159 3,594 793 532 740 597 535 246	
<b>1etal manufacture</b> .       .	842	<b>590</b> 210 39 161 94 86	747 190 26 527 3 1	30 4 1 25	<b>11,788</b> 5,759 868 3,195 737 1,229	620 214 40 186 94 86	12,408 5,973 908 3,381 831 1,315	11,902 5,800 876 3,230 743 1,253	631 218 42 186 95 90	12,533 6,018 918 3,416 838 1,343	
ingineering and electrical goods	1,382 721 450 583 410 824 482 5,720 3,164 355 3,075 934 120 3,199 888 1,163	4,852 41 134 73 35 42 20 50 120 576 121 34 305 264 95 499 116 567 961 349 450	I,112 882 1 1 56 101 44 2 5 1 3 15	41 32 1 1 1 3 2 1	<b>30,023</b> 494 2,264 722 450 583 411 825 482 5,776 3,265 355 3,119 936 120 3,204 889 1,163 2,469 1,097 1,399	4,893 41 166 74 35 42 20 50 120 577 121 35 305 267 95 499 116 567 963 350 450	34,916 535 2,430 796 485 625 431 875 602 6,353 3,386 390 3,424 1,203 215 3,703 1,005 1,730 3,432 1,447 1,849	31,099 502 2,292 745 457 782 434 839 495 5,911 3,285 358 3,195 949 125 3,263 915 1,204 2,818 1,117 1,413	5,337 42 171 79 35 83 21 50 132 588 123 36 329 285 98 516 146 732 1,037 369 465	36,436 544 2,463 824 492 865 455 889 627 6,499 3,408 394 3,524 1,234 223 3,779 1,061 1,936 3,855 1,486 1,878	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering         .           .	8,168	171 148 23	<b>519</b> 417 102	<b>3</b> 3	9,451 8,585 866	174 148 26	<b>9,625</b> 8,733 892	10,563 9,554 1,009	183 157 26	10,746 9,711 1,035	
ehicles	4,876 355 2,233 645 506	719 376 48 234 23 16 22	4,980 4,844 6 129 1	<b>34</b> 34	<b>13,763</b> 9,720 361 2,362 646 506 168	<b>753</b> 410 48 234 23 16 22	<b>14,516</b> 10,130 409 2,596 669 522 190	<b>14,073</b> 9,844 366 2,527 648 515 173	<b>792</b> 415 50 263 25 16 23	14,865 10,259 416 2,790 673 531 196	
1etal goods not elsewhere specified       .	562 204 420 591 352 264	1,691 85 73 86 101 186 70 1,090	107 6 3 8 90	22 1 21	<b>9,837</b> 568 207 420 599 352 264 7,427	1,713 86 73 86 101 186 70 1,111	11,550 654 280 506 700 538 334 8,538	10,001 583 208 420 605 371 266 7,548	1,753 87 82 86 103 189 72 1,134	11,754 670 290 506 708 560 338 8,682	
extiles	1,054 702 1,795 415 187	2,717 67 356 289 602 94 94 526 18 143 90 214 185 39	275 17 9 98 2 10 59 59 80	204 10 105 1 1 66 1 1 5 4	7,683 408 1,071 711 1,893 417 197 702 55 395 187 296 997 354	<b>2,921</b> 67 366 299 707 95 95 592 18 144 91 219 189 39	10,604 475 1,437 1,010 2,600 512 292 1,294 73 539 278 515 1,186 393	8,850 467 1,364 927 1,944 417 231 765 64 663 201 337 1,112 358	3,923 84 623 454 773 98 114 696 51 208 102 412 265 43	12,773 551 1,987 1,381 2,717 515 345 1,461 115 871 303 749 1,377 401	

 Table 2 (continued)

Industry

# - TELLER Leather, lea Leather (ta Leather go Fur.

Clothing an Weatherpr Men's and Women's a Overalls ar Dresses, lin Hats, caps Dress indu Footwear

Bricks, pott Bricks, fire Pottery -Glass -Cement -Abrasives a

Timber, fur Timber Furniture Bedding, e Shop and c Wooden co Miscellanco

Paper, print Paper and Cardboard Manufactur Printing, p Other prin

Other man Rubber . Linoleum, Brushes an Toys, game Miscellanee Miscellanee

Constructio

Gas, electri Gas Electricity Water sup

Transport a Railways . Road passe Road haula Sea transpo Port and in Air transpo Postal servi Miscellaneou

Distributive Wholesale Retail dist Dealing ir (wholesa Dealing in

Insurance,

Professiona Accountar Education Legal serv Medical ar Religious Other pro

Miscellanec Cinemas, t Sport and Betting . Catering, Laundries Dry cleani Motor rep Repair of I Hairdressi Private do Ochen com

Public adm National g Local gove

Other ser

**Ex-service** Other pers Aged 18 au Aged unde

(continued)	and there		GR	EAT BRIT	AIN		Series St	UNIT	ED KING	DOM
	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	A PICKLY.	TOTAL	wing 3	9 ant	TOTAL	in de Calife
1968 issue of this GAZETTE) and the list of local a	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
eather goods and fur	827 524 207 96	189 63 101 25	50 47 3	12 9 3	877 571 207 99	<b>201</b> 72 104 25	<b>1,078</b> 643 311 124	925 606 218 101	<b>219</b> 78 115 26	<b>1,144</b> 68 <del>4</del> 333 127
and footwear	2,282 154 421 369 135 361 68 172 602	2,837 141 640 255 297 830 46 283 345	104 4 7 35 10 8 40	101 6 12 6 22 7 1 47	2,386 158 428 404 135 371 76 172 642	2,938 141 646 267 303 852 53 284 392	5,324 299 1,074 671 438 1,223 129 456 1,034	2,474 164 439 406 169 379 85 185 647	3,677 170 770 272 618 950 88 380 429	6,151 334 1,209 678 787 1,329 173 565 1,076
ettery, glass, cement, etc.	<b>6,376</b> 1,897 751 1,376 164 2,188	<b>594</b> 115 200 161 10 108	67 8 42 2 15	<b>39</b> 37 2	<b>6,443</b> 1,905 793 1,378 164 2,203	633 115 237 161 10 110	<b>7,076</b> 2,020 1,030 1,539 174 2,313	<b>6,684</b> 1,990 808 1,388 169 2,329	663 122 250 167 10 114	<b>7,347</b> 2,112 1,058 1,555 179 2,443
urniture, etc.       .	<b>5,265</b> 1,977 1,825 231 485 450 297	<b>529</b> 147 165 63 34 68 52	<b>421</b> 2 394 12 10 1 2	50 40 6 3 1	<b>5,686</b> 1,979 2,219 243 495 451 299	<b>579</b> 147 205 69 37 69 52	6,265 2,126 2,424 312 532 520 351	<b>5,894</b> 2,045 2,291 256 523 460 319	607 151 215 73 43 70 55	6,501 2,196 2,506 329 566 530 374
inting and publishing. d board rd boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases cures of paper and board not elsewhere specified publishing of newspapers and periodicals rinting, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	<b>5,009</b> 1,164 571 504 1,237 1,533	1,416 238 241 211 231 495	283 1 18 181 83	25    9  4	5,292 1,165 571 522 1,418 1,616	1,441 238 242 230 232 499	6,733 1,403 813 752 1,650 2,115	<b>5,423</b> 1,177 622 529 1,455 1,640	<b>1,566</b> 247 291 240 256 532	6,989 1,424 913 769 1,711 2,172
nufacturing industries	4,810 1,807 301 105 400 139 1,569 489	<b>1,337</b> 277 51 65 337 75 379 153	38 30 1 6 1	5 2 1 2	<b>4,848</b> 1,837 302 105 400 139 1,575 490	1,342 277 51 67 338 75 381 153	6,190 2,114 353 172 738 214 1,956 643	<b>5,012</b> 1,942 308 115 413 140 1,595 499	1,419 298 51 77 362 77 397 157	6,431 2,240 359 192 775 217 1,992 656
tion	100,757	621	151		100,908	621	101,529	111,531	705	112,236
cricity and water         .          .         .	<b>5,074</b> 2,379 2,229 466	248 100 137 11	4		5,078 2,379 2,232 467	248 100 137 11	<b>5,326</b> 2,479 2,369 <b>4</b> 78	<b>5,420</b> 2,536 2,370 514	270 109 150 11	<b>5,690</b> 2,645 2,520 525
t and communication	32,800 6,412 3,754 6,734 6,023 2,640 1,564 4,061 1,612	2,037 200 511 120 171 30 367 435 203	<b>396</b> 1 10 13 70 282 5 15	7	33,196 6,413 3,764 6,747 6,093 2,922 1,564 4,066 1,627	2,044 200 512 120 171 30 367 441 203	35,240 6,613 4,276 6,867 6,264 2,952 1,931 4,507 1,830	<b>35,375</b> 6,542 4,336 7,074 6,495 3,357 1,575 4,335 1,661	2,153 208 530 129 179 32 378 478 219	37,528 6,750 4,866 7,203 6,674 3,389 1,953 4,813 1,880
ive trades . Ile distribution . stribution . in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies esale or retail) . in other industrial materials and machinery .	<b>39,795</b> 11,492 20,462 3,516	<b>13,890</b> 2,025 11,416 220	<b>89</b> 29 43 6	<b>39</b> 6 29 2 2	<b>39,884</b> 11,521 20,505 3,522 4,336	<b>13,929</b> 2,031 11,445 222 231	<b>53,813</b> 13,552 31,950 3,744 4,567	<b>42,102</b> 12,226 21,499 3,823 4,554	<b>15,425</b> 2,304 12,610 254 257	57,527 14,530 34,109 4,077 4,811
banking and finance	4,325 9,044	229 1,240	4	1	9,048	1,241	10,289	9,251	1,382	10,633
nal and scientific services       .	8,417 415 3,353 309 2,955 194 1,191	6,304 134 1,781 284 3,669 188 248	13 5 2 6	11 5 6	8,430 415 3,358 309 2,957 194 1,197	6,315 134 1,786 284 3,675 188 248	<b>14,745</b> 549 5,144 593 6,632 382 1,445	8,768 428 3,478 318 3,102 218 1,224	<b>7,125</b> 147 1,980 329 4,193 201 275	15,893 575 5,458 647 7,295 419 1,499
eous services	43,635 3,808 3,265 1,785 18,238 1,044 397 6,936 266 996 996	18,736 1,080 474 355 10,119 910 250 1,015 20 840 2,002	189 9 9 16 43 6 2 15	91 2 20 12 33 33	43,824 3,817 3,274 1,801 18,281 1,044 397 6,942 268 1,011 930	18,827 1,082 494 367 10,152 910 250 1,015 20 845 2,015	62,651 4,899 3,768 2,168 28,433 1,954 647 7,957 288 1,856 2,945	<b>45,650</b> 3,920 3,371 1,978 18,970 1,095 423 7,305 290 1,040 994	20,337 1,101 505 376 10,759 989 276 1,075 21 936 2,489 2,489	65,987 5,021 3,876 2,354 29,729 2,084 699 8,380 311 1,976 3,483
ervices	5,974 <b>24,978</b> 9,592 15,386	1,671 3,340 1,713 1,627	85 49 15 34	6 6 4 2	6,059 <b>25,027</b> 9,607 15,420	1,677 3,346 1,717 1,629	7,736 28,373 11,324 17,049	6,264 26,371 10,207 16,164	1,810 3,684 1,933 1,751	8,074 30,055 12,140 17,915
e personnel not classified by industry	1,916 32,601 30,961	115 13,010 12,155 855			<b>1,916</b> <b>32,601</b> 30,961 1,640	115 13,010 12,155 855	<b>2,031</b> <b>45,611</b> 43,116 2,495	1,994 34,303 32,370 1,933	125 13,739 12,785 954	<b>2,119</b> <b>48,042</b> 45,155 2,887

\* The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,782 males and 193 females in Great Britain and 3,213 males and 227 females in the United Kingdom). Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

#### **AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in development areas and certain local areas and percentage rates of unemployment. The percentage rate of unemployment represents the total number of persons registered as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees (employed and unemployed). Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated have recently been reviewed (see the article on page 554 of the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE) and the list of local areas in the table has been revised to take account of the new and, in many cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As a result, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may either (a) be incorporated in another area designated by a different place name, or (b) be omitted entirely. Similarly, a local area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than that of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the percentage rates of unemployment now published for local areas may not be comparable with the previously published rates for principal towns with the same or similar description.

#### Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th December 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate		Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	•				4	ELANO	LOCAL AREAS (by Region	)—contir	nued	General Co.	14 - 4 (52) 48. 8 - 16 (52) 48.		acord be and
South Western Merseyside Northern Scottish Welsh Total all Development Areas	5,567 21,665 54,584 56,328 22,441 160,585	1,839 2,714 7,800 15,144 5,194 32,691	305 1,073 2,946 2,801 1,683 8,808	7,711 25,452 65,330 74,273 29,318 202,084	33 105 922 1,007 125 2,192	5.7 3.2 4.8 3.8 4.6 4.1	South Western Bath Bristol Cheitenham †Exeter Gloucester tPlymouth Salisbury Swindon Taunton †Yeovil West Midlands	519 5,004 953 1,363 1,055 2,544 411 1,053 618 2,408 468	120 665 193 191 228 595 134 136 105 538 115	22 130 38 62 73 137 68 43 18 93 17	661 5,799 1,184 1,616 1,356 3,276 613 1,232 741 3,039 600		1.9 2.1 2.3 2.9 2.3 3.4 1.9 1.7 2.3 5.0 1.8
Northern Ireland	56,876 275 226 180 549 3,171 400 312 3,453 1,311	8,216 7,284 40 43 55 72 490 99 39 39 740 321	1,463 1,664 23 24 15 37 86 6 17 6 105	38,576 65,824 338 293 250 658 3,747 516 357 4,298 1,751	494 3,508 	7.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.2 3.3 1.8 1.3 3.6 2.4	†Birmingham          Burton-on-Trent          Cannock          †Coventry          Dudley          Hereford          tKidderminster          Leamington          Nuneaton          Nuneaton          Nakengates          Rugby          Shrewsbury          *Stafford          *Stoke-on-Trent          *Walsall          *Warley          *Wolverhampton	11,584 458 521 4,031 903 634 494 997 755 189 525 568 416 3,407 730 1,681 732 1,195 2,420 860	1,574 57 869 138 100 83 84 82 372 20 97 47 130 467 74 216 49 77 371 66	356 18 226 17 43 10 30 72 61 7 40 41 9 102 75 31 18 4 34	13,514 533 606 5,126 1,058 777 443 608 1,151 1,188 216 662 656 3,976 811 1,952 812 1,290 2,855 960	I,872 420 6 - 4 4 33 - 2 33 - 1 138 84 66 118 44 15 214	2.0 1.6 2.3 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 1.2 1.5 3.7 0.8 2.3 1.7 2.1 6 0.9 2.0
tChelmsford	889 855 764 997 963 1,156 462 808 1,274 632 216 1,034 666 1,041 1,659 3,500 1,033	116 143 169 190 84 149 133 121 137 142 67 140 101 217 315 540 218	16 21 34 37 9 56 29 53 26 10 6 50 50 43 89 89 89 89 89 849	1,021 1,019 967 1,224 1,056 1,361 624 982 1,437 784 289 1,224 817 1,301 2,063 4,238 1,300		1.8 2.5 2.1 1.1 3.0 2.1 1.2 1.8 4.0 1.1 0.7 1.1 1.4 4.0 1.4 4.0 1.4 2.9 5.1	East Midlands †Chesterfield Coalville †Derby †Derby ticester Loughborough thansfield Northampton Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield Yorkshire and Humberside	1,954 318 476 1,522 344 2,124 1,192 252 1,215 775 5,365 1,069	339 45 69 138 34 344 274 58 197 85 539 57	90 8 37 31 5 43 77 71 23 168 37	2,383 371 582 1,691 383 2,511 1,543 317 1,543 883 6,072 1,163	2   55  2 20 11 30 75	3·0 1·2 2·1 1·4 1·4 1·4 2·9 0·8 2·5 1·2 2·9 3·7
TReading	1,235 614 899 3,010 4,528 257 835 1,024 625 1,131	203 104 127 489 460 55 129 114 127 140	16 16 25 146 138 18 33 51 59 15	1,484 734 1,051 3,645 5,126 330 997 1,189 811 1,286		0.8 1.0 2.4 3.3 1.1 1.5 1.1 1.0 2.9	+Barnsley          +Bradford          +Castleford          +Dowsbury          +Doncaster          +Doncaster          +Halifax          +Halifax          +Halifax          +Huldersfield          +Hull          Keighley	2,752 3,045 1,926 1,300 3,767 1,827 423 442 706 5,395 448	218 318 193 157 509 112 75 106 211 489 90	94 99 88 41 284 94 28 15 23 220 16	3,064 3,462 2,207 1,498 4,560 2,033 526 563 940 6,104 554	22 30 4 14 - 6 - 101 54 8	4·2 2·0 3·7 2·1 4·5 3·1 0·8 2·0 1·0 3·5 1·8
East Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth †lpswich Lowestoft †Norwich Peterborough	464 967 1,429 596 1,798 543	67 140 250 47 150 184	10 51 55 15 48 56	541 1,158 1,734 658 1,996 783	11111	0.8 3.5 2.1 2.5 1.9 1.5	†Leeds       .       .         †Mexborough       .       .         Rotherham       .       .         tScuthorpe       .       .         †Sheffield       .       .         Wakefield       .       .         York       .       .	5,632 1,442 2,008 729 5,668 1,042 1,002	506 259 276 245 840 56 167	153 104 72 69 139 27 36	6,291 1,805 2,356 1,043 6,647 1,125 1,205	130 3 71 2 236 4 3	2·1 5·7 4·1 1·9 2·4 2·2 1·8

#### LOCAL AREAS (by Region

#### North Western

+Barrow-in-Fi	Ines	A MARTIN
†Blackburn		•
Blackpool	•	•
+Bolton .	1. 13.00	States &
Burnley .	Step in	1.1.1.1
†Bury . Chester	· Sherry in	an angener
†Crewe .		2.00
tLancaster	15°	0.08
tLeigh .	all the s	-Birle
Liverpool	1. 1. 1. 1.	ALC: N
Manchester	and the	
tNelson .		
†Northwich		
tOldham	1	
†Preston .	1.	
†Rochdale	21.000	A
St. Helens		
Southport	aller of the	diseren a
†Warrington	1. · /	10
†Widnes .		
†Wigan .		

#### Northern

+Bishop Auckl	and		
†Carlisle .	a	1.1	
†Chester-le-St	reet		
†Consett			
†Darlington	1.20	1. · · · /	
Durham		. /	
†Hartlepool	2012220	19. 1911	
†Peterlee.			
†Sunderland			
†Teesside			
†Tyneside			
†Workington		1. C. L. C.	

#### SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

variations.

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#### Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 9th December, 1968 (continued)

Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	ENGLARMONS bad 118,682 while in remote 1993 of the	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temp- orarily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
n)—contin	nued				LakhT	LOCAL AREAS (by Regio Wales	n)—contir	nued	0021 1500 AU	The second	and and a second	
432 1,101 962 939 3,279 1,656 446 741 741 741 741 799 1,071 728 19,953	127 162 258 177 923 178 124 176 120 198 145 136 2,351	11 34 47 26 96 70 25 17 32 35 34 16 990	570 1,297 1,267 1,142 4,298 1,904 595 934 893 1,032 1,250 880 23,294		·9   ·6 3·8   ·7   ·8   ·2   ·6   ·9 2·4 2·9 2·0 3·5	+Bargoed.+Cardiff.+Ebbw Vale.+Llanelli.+Neath.+Newport.+Pontypool.+Pontypridd.+Pont Talbot.+Shotton.+Swansea.+Wrexham.	1,359 4,168 1,045 680 618 2,169 1,255 2,374 2,007 566 2,731 1,510	294 417 282 227 176 284 346 400 570 210 756 209	93 185 155 32 47 210 160 161 216 56 111 52	1,746 4,770 1,482 939 841 2,663 1,761 2,935 2,793 832 3,598 1,771		6.5 3.1 4.8 3.0 2.9 3.5 4.1 4.9 2.2 8 4.8 4.8
13,781 379 676 1,055 1,818 666 795 898 639 917 1,454	6527 105 107 163 409 88 198 98 189 165 261	474 14 35 24 12 34 14 51 49 21	15,782 498 818 1,242 2,300 766 1,027 1,010 879 1,131 1,736	136 57 7 7 6  7 1 1 10	2.2 1.9 2.5 1.4 1.7 1.5 3.4 1.1 2.6 2.6	Scotland †Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dundee †Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Edinburgh †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands . †Irvine †Kilmarnock	2,006 1,168 806 749 935 1,844 1,196 5,304 831 19,199 1,868 5,179 1,033 606	297 376 180 176 318 334 492 843 720 3,016 617 1,526 497 129	47 67 30 69 60 100 52 176 27 555 101 555 101 569 69	2,350 1,611 1,016 994 1,313 2,278 1,740 6,323 1,578 22,770 2,586 7,269 1,599 753	5     9 27 4 5 90 29 532 4 	2:3 4:0 3:1 3:6 4:6 2:6 4:0 2:4 2:5 4:0 6:0 8:8 5:2 2:22 2:5:4
2,929 947 1,925 1,679	175 187 272 257	143 32 115 57	3,247 1,166 2,312 1,993		7·6 2·7 6·1 6·2	+Kirkcaldy       .       .         +North Lanarkshire       .         +Paisley       .       .         +Perth       .       .         +Stirling       .       .	2,210 5,323 1,716 701 746	673 2,342 393 141 215	76 311 45 27 67	2,959 7,976 2,154 869 1,028	5 36 5 - 6	5·4 4·7 2·7 2·8 2·3
1,288 1,311 2,005 1,461 6,358 6,173 17,143 1,204	205 134 390 155 615 1,219 2,052 453	45 39 155 69 368 483 823 83	1,538 1,484 2,550 1,685 7,341 7,875 20,018 1,740	  4  -  4   49  66	3.0 5.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 3.9 4.9 6.2	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	406 10,062 885 2,947 1,850	124 2,700 221 395 589	11 279 34 229 125	541 13,041 1,140 3,571 2,564	 323 2 14 10	3·0 5·8 4·1 12·8 15·2

\* Detailed definitions of the development areas, which came into force on 19th August, 1966, are given on page 667 of the October, 1966, issue of this Gazette. The revision of travel-to-work areas referred to in the lead-in to this table, while altering the groupings of the employment exchanges there listed, does not affect the composition

of the development areas, which are still defined in terms of the same employment exchange areas. † Figures relate to a group of employment exchange areas details of which are given on page 648 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

	9th Dece 1968*	mber	Change Nov./De	c.*†		9th Dece 1968*	mber	Change Nov./De	c.*†
The Contract of the Contract o	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Salar and the second second second	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
GREAT BRITAIN‡ of which Males Females	538 455 82	520 441 77	3 4	- 9 - 9 - 2	Industry of previous employment S.I.C. Orders Industries covered by the		and the second s	antersterations Participations	
Standard Regions (January 1966 definitions) South East)	124	ARCINE (			index of production . II–XVIII Manufacturing Industries III–XVI Construction industry . XVII Agriculture, forestry and		271 143 97	+ I - 3 + 3	- 8 - 4 - 5
East Anglia)	12 88	85		Testa	fishing I Transport and communica-	14	12	+	-
Eastern and Southern South Western West Midlands	48 36 40	46 32 41	2		tion XIX Distributive trades XX Catering, hotels etc. MLH 884	35 54 28	33 55 23	-   - 2 -	-   _
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern	27 51 68 63	27 49 67 57	2		All other industries and services	132	126	- 1	- 1
Wales	39 78	38 75	+ I	- 3 - 2	Northern Ireland	38	38	+ 1	

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

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

#### PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 118,682 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 4th December 1968. At that date 195,264 vacancies remained unfilled, 2,346 more than at 6th November. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 224,500 in December, compared with 211,200 in November and 186,100 in September 1968. (See table 119 on page 87.)

Youth employment offices placed 19,788 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 4th December. At that date 71,524 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 1,724 less than at 6th November.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 7th December 1967.

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 to those offices by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

#### Table 1

				Four wee 6th Nove 1968	eks ended ember	Four wee 4th Dece 1968	Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 4th December	
		Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	1968 (52 weeks)		
Men . Women	:	•	(059 (3.0)	85,072 39,984	97,993 94,925	82,093 36,589	100,257 95,007	1,030,898 488,256
Total A	Adults		080	125,056	192,918	118,682	195,264	1,519,154
Boys . Girls .	136	•	782	15,123 9,504	31,504 41,744	12,291 7,497	30,779 40,745	215,797 160,278
Total Y	oung	Pers	sons	24,627	73,248	19,788	71,524	376,075
Total		1.1	100.5	149,683	266,166	138,470	266,788	1,895,229

#### Table 2

		s during fou ember 1968		ded		of vacanci ecember 19	es remaini 68	ng unfilled		
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	. 82,093	12,291	36,589	7,497	138,470	100,257	30,779	95,007	40,745	266,788
Total, Index of Production industries	. 57,015	6,928	15,104	2,914	81,961	56,542	15,464	41,955	18,495	132,450
Total, all manufacturing industries	. 38,425	5,398	14,601	2,793	61,217	44,548	12,117	41,176	17,720	115,56
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	. 765	285	945	32	2,027	1,031	1,214	424	271	2,94
Mining and quarrying	. 561 . 351	<b>72</b> 62	<b>32</b> 13	<b>8</b> 2	<b>673</b> 428	<b>2,896</b> 2,685	<b>680</b> 652	63 27	<b>39</b> 9	<b>3,67</b> 3,37
Food, drink and tobacco	. 2,915	577	2,682	374	6,548	1,562	641	3,946	1,207	7,35
Chemicals and allied industries	. 1,891	122	635	115	2,763	1,918	451	1,379	583	4,33
Metal manufacture	. 3,301	416	364	65	4,146	3,331	903	738	295	5,26
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc Electrical goods and machinery	. <b>10,074</b> . 7,221 . 2,853	<b>1,081</b> 745 336	<b>3,535</b> 1,439 2,096	<b>440</b> 197 243	<b>15,130</b> 9,602 5,528	17,401 12,323 5,078	<b>2,990</b> 2,216 774	<b>9,198</b> 3,229 5,969	<b>2,720</b> 1,257 1,463	<b>32,30</b> 19,02 13,28
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	. 2,959	105	83	8	3,155	1,288	144	72	39	1,54
/ehicles	. 3,631	190	460	62	4,343	5,259	617	1,390	284	7,55
1etal goods not elsewhere specified	. 3,745	808	1,289	184	6,026	3,963	1,544	2,890	1,075	9,47
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving Woollen and worsted	· 2,284 · 602 · 402	<b>382</b> 69 84	<b>1,407</b> 263 226	360 54 70	<b>4,433</b> 988 782	<b>2,545</b> 712 397	<b>987</b> 168 294	<b>5,748</b> 1,460 1,065	<b>3,022</b> 570 686	12,30 2,91 2,44
eather, leather goods and fur	. 277	88	136	36	537	215	230	459	378	1,28
Clothing and footwear	. 509	221	1,568	585	2,883	819	676	9,629	4,902	16,02
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. 1,688	264	329	64	2,345	1,638	533	1,358	574	4,10
imber, furniture, etc.	. 1,913	622	303	74	2,912	1,726	1,005	715	451	3,89
Paper, printing and publishing	. <b>1,398</b> . 919 . 479	275 145 130	<b>805</b> 485 320	246 105 141	<b>2,724</b> 1,654 1,070	<b>1,240</b> 698 542	<b>854</b> 275 579	<b>1,705</b> 1,038 667	<b>1,561</b> 609 952	<b>5,36</b> 2,62 2,74
Other manufacturing industries	. 1,840	247	1,005	180	3,272	1,643	542	1,949	629	4,76
Construction	. 17,239	1,414	322	89	19,064	8,253	2,499	481	576	11,80
as, electricity and water	. 790	44	149	24	1,007	845	168	235	160	1,40
Transport and communication	. 4,471	223	687	81	5,462	19,469	772	6,265	539	27,04
Distributive trades	. 7,657	3,240	6,659	2,827	20,383	6,078	6,981	12,178	10,896	36,13
nsurance, banking and finance	. 400	88	415	256	1,159	1,503	1,147	1,004	1,815	5,46
Professional and scientific services	. 1,139	138	2,252	305	3,834	5,274	1,557	15,743	2,128	24,70
fiscellaneous services	. <b>7,612</b> . 324 . 4,880 . 283	<b>1,158</b> 58 193 184	<b>8,924</b> 238 6,398 458	<b>757</b> 39 157 169	18,451 659 11,628 1,094	<b>6,176</b> 312 1,849 155	<b>2,895</b> 209 527 188	<b>14,810</b> 750 6,544 1,297	<b>5,767</b> 174 726 638	<b>29,64</b> 1,44 9,64 2,27
Public administration	. <b>3,034</b> . 1,294 . 1,740	<b>231</b> 121 110	<b>1,603</b> 1,121 482	<b>325</b> 214 111	<b>5,193</b> 2,750 2,443	<b>4,184</b> 2,552 1,632	749 317 432	<b>2,628</b> 1,532 1,096	<b>834</b> 456 378	<b>8,39</b> 4,85 3,53

# Table 3 Region South East . Greater London East Anglia South Western . Midland . Yorkshire and Humberside North Western . Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern .

## 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 Department, was 89. In addition, 47 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.

from the previous month.

#### Statistics for the year 1968

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1968 with comparative figures for 1967 is given in an article on pages 44 to 46 of this GAZETTE.

#### 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 Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, 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, 1968 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

and with details of the story of the second terms of a th Rates of Vilges and Hours of comparings Discrement of the system.							Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 4th December 1968					
	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		
	30,793 18,556 1,924 4,491 9,610 5,692 12,155 6,140 4,471 6,817	3,797 1,944 297 626 1,853 1,116 1,708 929 660 1,305	14,082 8,640 849 2,038 3,594 2,851 5,087 2,292 1,912 3,884	1,846 763 177 490 1,011 762 962 800 511 938	50,518 29,903 3,247 7,645 16,068 10,421 19,912 10,161 7,554 12,944	38,814 16,965 2,723 7,487 16,032 6,892 11,843 3,700 2,951 9,815	12,869 7,398 764 1,837 5,759 2,798 2,875 977 760 2,140	36,540 20,268 2,451 7,271 13,792 7,901 13,686 3,215 2,415 7,736	14,995 8,388 1,024 2,229 7,358 3,861 4,891 1,652 1,078 3,657	103,218 53,019 6,962 18,824 42,941 21,452 33,295 9,544 7,204 23,348		
And	82,093	12,291	36,589	7,497	138,470	100,257	30,779	95,007	40,745	266,788		
idalar soile idination it	22,806 9,911	2,592 1,502	11,269 3,662	1,205 818	37,872 15,893	23,515 18,022	9,876 3,757	25,913 13,078	11,311 4,708	70,615 39,565		

Note: Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 23,400. This total includes 8,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 14,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 13,800 were directly involved and 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 107,000 working days lost in December includes 72,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued

#### **Causes of stoppages**

	Beginning Decembe		Beginning in the year 1968			
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved		
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work	31 15 1	2,700 3,700 100	911 307 28	1,743,600 62,900 5,400		
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules	17	1,700	474	131,800		
and discipline	16 9 —	3,900 1,700	490 108 32	95,100 21,000 11,300		
Total	89	13,800	2,350	2,071,000		

#### Duration of stoppages-ending in December

and the state of the	an rear	Number of		
Duration of stoppage	B	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days .		· 28 · 17 · 17 · 20	5,500 2,300 2,300 3,100	4,000 4,000 5,000 11,000
Over 6 days .	:-	. 30	4,800	113,000
Total .		. 112	17,900	136,000

\* 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.

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† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work . Sunday work Miscellaneous	38,575 35,427 10,037 10,045 17,209 5,070 14,257 4,592	1,821 2,272 608 1,053 — 144 928 251	3,737 2,339 672 2 98 590 61	44,133 40,038 11,317 11,098 17,211 5,312 15,775 4,904
Total	135,212	7,077	7,499	149,788

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

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, i.e. excluding short-time or overtime.

#### Indices

At 31st December 1968 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:

3144 14 NILARY 1954 - 100

Date		All indu services	istries and		Manufacturing industries only				
	n Blinn An Stan Sail Stranger	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates		
1967	December .	163.7	90.8	180.3	159.2	90.7	175-5		
1968	November .	172.7	90.7	190.4	168.3	90.6	185-8		
1968	December*.	175 · 1	90.7	193 · 1	173.3	90.6	191.3		

The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
 The November figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective

\* See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on page 41 of this Gazette.

#### Principal changes reported in December

Some of the changes reported during December were effective from dates in earlier months. Brief details of the principal changes. with operative dates, are given below:

Engineering: General wage increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week for men and 4s. 6d, for women and introduction of section 2. 4s. 6d. for women and introduction of new national minimum earnings levels (16th December). This change is the first stage of a long term agreement which provides for the conversion of minimum earnings levels into minimum time rates from 20th January 1969, general wage increases from 1st December 1969 and increases in minimum time rates from 1st December 1969, 7th December 1970 and 6th December 1971.

- Coal mining: Increase of 2s. 6d. a shift in national standard shift rates for day-wage men (Ist November). Full details of this change will be published in the February issue of "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".
  Building, civil engineering: Decrease of Id. an hour (30th December). This decrease was in effect a re-negotiation of the increase of 4th November. It followed the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes on 28th November which stated that the increase should be modified and the Standstill Order (placed on the increase by the First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity on 13th December) withdrawn on 17th December.
  Agriculture—Scotland: Reduction in the current average working week of I hours except for shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock) and grieves who continue to work customary hours but receive an increase in pay of 7s. 6d. a week (9th December).
  Electricity supply: Increases in annual salaries of amounts ranging from £37 to £48 a year, according to occupation, and consolidation of the standard weekly productivity allowance of 10s. 6d. (2374 September).
  Hairdressing undertakings: Increases ranging from 7s. to 10s. 6d. a week for male and female operative hairdressers with proportional amounts for apprentices (9th December).

- male and temale operative hairdressers with proportional amounts for apprentices (9th December). Local authorities' services—Scotland: Increases for full-time manual workers 20 and over (with certain exceptions) of 13s. 4d. a week for men and 11s. 8d. for women (1st December).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments affected workers in wholesale newspaper distribution (London) and in mechanical cloth manufacture.

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 indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of 3,285,000 workers were increased by £2,810,000 and for 1,190,000 workers were decreased by £195,000 but, as stated earlier, these changes do not necessarily imply corresponding changes in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 40,000 workers had their normal working week reduced by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Of the total net increase of £2,615,000 about £2,370,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £140,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements and £105,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1968 appear in the article "RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1968" on pages 41 to 43 of this issue.

#### Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements]

Engineering industry-An extra day in 1968, an extra day in 1969 and an extra day in 1970 making a total of 21 days inclusive of public holidays. The above details of change also apply in other industries which normally have the same arrangements as the engineering industry. Similar holiday entitlements are provided for under the terms of the recent agreement for shipbuilding workers. Vehicle building-Increased to 3 weeks (1969): Toy manufacture-An extra day in 1968, and an extra day in 1969: Slaughtering (England and Wales)-Three extra days after five years' service, and five extra days after 10 years' service.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESEARCH

The Department of Employment and Productivity and industrial training boards will make grants for approved research projects of an applied nature into problems connected with industrial training. Grants for projects of more fundamental research into the nature and acquisition of skill are the responsibility of the Social Science Research Council.

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

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

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

Forms of application for a departmental grant and an explanatory memorandum may be obtained on request from the Department of Employment and Productivity (T.B.3), 168, Regent Street, London, W.1.

#### **RETAIL PRICES 10th December 1968**

At 10th December 1968 the official retail prices index was 128.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 126.7 at 12th November and 121.2 at 12th December 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco, alcoholic drink, petrol and eggs.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 125.7 and that for all other items of food was  $125 \cdot 6$ .

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of eggs, tomatoes, apples and bacon were mainly responsible for a rise of rather more than one per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $125 \cdot 7$ , compared with 119.0 in November. The index for the food group as a whole was 125.4, compared with 123.9 in November.

Alcoholic drink: Prices of beer, wines and spirits were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 22nd November 1968. The average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 132.7, compared with 127.2 in November.

Tobacco: Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 22nd November 1968. The group index figure rose by about 7 per cent. to 134.8, compared with 125.9 in November.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices for a number of items in this group. The group index figure rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 115.4, compared with 114.9 in November.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of petrol following an increase in the rate of duty were partly offset by a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. As a result of these and some smaller changes the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about one per cent. to 122.5, compared with 121.1 in November.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are: Group and sub-group Index figure

Food: Total	125.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	131
Meat and bacon	133
Fish	125
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	134
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	124
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	112
Other food	119

Indices for "old" sub-divisions of the food group

Indices for new sub-divisions of the food group for the period January 1962 to July 1968 were given on pages 644 and 645 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. These indices have been incorporated in table 132 in place of those for the sub-divisions previously used.

Publication of indices in the former series terminates at the end of 1968. The figures for 10th December 1968 were:

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)	126.6
Items whose prices are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).	124.7
Other items of food	125.0

III Tobacco

JANUARY 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 65 Group and sub-group Index figure

**II** Alcoholic drink 132.7 134.8

IV Housing: Total 143.6 149 Rent Rates and water charges 147 Charges for repairs and maintenance, and 121 materials for home repairs and decorations Fuel and light: Total (including oil) 138.2 Coal and coke 142 127 Gas 145 Electricity VI Durable household goods: Total 115.4 Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings 123 Radio, television and other household appliances 106 Pottery, glassware and hardware 117 VII Clothing and footwear: Total 114.7 Men's outer clothing 120 Men's underclothing 118 Women's outer clothing 111 Women's underclothing 115 113 Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, 110 hats and materials Footwear 118 **VIII Transport and vehicles: Total** 122.5 Motoring and cycling 114 Fares 139 IX Miscellaneous goods: Total 128.0 Books, newspapers and periodicals 160 Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet 115 requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other 113 household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. 123 X Services: Total 137.7 Postage and telephones 137 Entertainment 132 Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning 143 130.3\* XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home

128.4

\* The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satis-factory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 inplicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

**All Items** 

# **Statistical Series**

Tables 101-134 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the department 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 [see this 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 [see this GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this 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 this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked 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 those earnings in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all administrative, technical and clerical 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, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing industries and by industry group.

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.

Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component-wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries.

A full description is given in the GAZETTE, October 1968, pages 801-803.

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

not available ...

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

not elsewhere specified n.e.s.

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.

TABL	E 101								T	HOUSANDS
Quart	ter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employ- ment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which Males*	Females
Num	pers unadjusted for se	easonal variations		and the			Star 1			Anima-Mitta
1962	March June September December	22,482 22,572 22,601 22,486	1,663 1,660 1,656 1,653	24,145 24,232 24,258 24,139	411 372 439 524	24,556 24,604 24,697 24,664	446 442 436 433	25,002 25,046 25,133 25,097	16,480 16,507 16,542 16,554	8,522 8,539 8,591 8,543
1963	March June September December	22,343 22,603 22,670 22,759	1,651 1,647 1,644 1,641	23,993 24,250 24,315 24,400	636 461 468 451	24,629 24,711 24,783 24,852	431 427 424 423	25,060 25,138 25,207 25,275	16,492 16,548 16,538 16,606	8,568 8,590 8,669 8,668
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 24,973 25,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
Num	ers adjusted for seas	onal variations†								
1962	March June September December	22,527 22,563 22,554 22,496		24,189 24,221 24,212 24,212 24,149	9-1 828-0 6-3 828-0 7-4 929-7		14-6 8,943-8 19-5 8,963-7	25,012 25,084 25,104 25,078	16,504 16,523 16,546 16,511	8,508 8,561 8,558 8,568
1963	March June Septemb <mark>er</mark> Decemb <del>er</del>	22,405 22,591 22,619 22,758		24,055 24,239 24,263 24,399	8-8 006-3 4-5 006-3 0-0 799-0	No. 100	13-7 8,899-3 18-0 8,899-3 18-0 8,877-3	25,090 25,174 25,169 25,245	16,528 16,561 16,537 16,559	8,562 8,614 8,632 8,686
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067		24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695	4-651 9-9-9 9-9-9-1 9-9-9-1 9-9-9-1 9-1	2 - 2000	C. C	25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262		24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	4-2 - 032-1 0-6 - 630-4 8-3 - 630-4 0-2 - 644-6	1-454 a	17-5 8.993 T	25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995
1966	March June Septemb <del>or</del> Decemb <del>or</del>	23,309 23,285 23,247 22,994		24,922 24,897 24,876 24,641	4-3 4-3 2-3 2-3 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1	(addit cite	The second	25,615 25,618 25,626 25,500	16,602 16,563 16,566 16,497	9,013 9,055 9,060 9,003
1967	March June September December	22,846 22,813 22,821 22,714	and the second	24,510 24,495 24,502 24,395	1-0- 323-4 3-7 848-7 7-8 817-6	AN COMP	4-040 A 4-040-4 4-198.4 4-070-4 4-070-4	25,424 25,427 25,449 25,337	16,453 16,465 16,517 16,402	8,971 8,962 8,932 8,936
1968	March	22,681		24,362	816-0		6-4 87112-5	25,311	16,351	8,961

\* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date. \* A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure are published for the first time in this issue.

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Stand	lard Regions	(00-2) - 233	Q.124	2.2 2.25	S-4 1-112	R-818	902	0.010.0	0-110,11		in the second se	and the second second
1965	September December	7,911 8,010	609 619	1,328 1,311	2,356 2,346	1,422  ,418	2,085 2,092	3,018 3,014	1,310 1,314	991 988	2,167 2,154	23,209 23,280
966	March June September December	7,971 8,013 8,022 7,960	616 609 609 608	1,314 1,339 1,327 1,286	2,349 2,375 2,336 2,310	1,416 1,426 1,426 1,418	2,092 2,094 2,106 2,072	2,987 2,999 3,010 2,977	1,310 1,309 1,318 1,291	975 986 981 960	2,152 2,143 2,178 2,124	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016
967	March June	7,865 7,881	599 606	1,274 1,315	2,267 2,300	1,406 1,424	2,059 2,034	2,924 2,926	1,266 1,279	948 952	2,110 2,100	22,728 22,828
	*September *December	7,929 7,883	611 608	1,302 1,278	2,279 2,279	1,408 1,416	2,061 2,049	2,931 2,891	1,283 1,272	962 954	2,129 2,093	22,905 22,733
1968	*March	7,834	603	1,275	2,260	1,406	2,024	2,869	1,256	938	2,086	22,561

Regional estimates are provisional.

## EMPLOYMENT

working population: Great Britain

#### employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

## **EMPLOYMENT**

# Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

Mid-n	nonth	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June(a)	21,565 · 0 22,036 · 0 22,373 · 0 22,572 · 0 22,603 · 0	10,898.5 11,222.5 11,384.2 11,328.5 11,201.4 11,375.9	8,313 · 8 8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	642.2 620.8 590.7 566.5 553.7 526.5	830 · 8 766 · 0 733 · 4 711 · 0 682 · 4 655 · 2	782 · 5 788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	515.6 528.6 529.5 516.1 511.2 506.3	573.5 616.6 632.6 595.5 591.4 620.2	1,909 · 0 2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	266 · 5 253 · 3 243 · 1 235 · 1 211 · 2 203 · 3	860 · 2 911 · 8 890 · 8 875 · 8 865 · 9 869 · 5	505 · 4 544 · 7 558 · 0 549 · 2 545 · 8 566 · 2	840 · 9 840 · 9 835 · 6 796 · 9 776 · 4 776 · 6	63.0 62.9 62.6 62.4 61.6 62.2
965 966	(b)‡ June June(a)	22,892·0 23,147·0 23,301·0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621.8 631.9 618.8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3
967	(b) June	22,828.0	11,610·1 11,220·7	8,976 · 4 8,700 · 5	464 · 1 432 · 6	574·2 550·5	832 · 1 824 · 2	524·5 515·2	622 · 6 591 · 4	2,347·7 2,319·6	200 · 1 196 · 8	845·2 815·5	596·0 565·8	757·3 702·0	59·2 56·1
965	January February March	23,017.0	11,513·0 11,533·9 11,523·5	8,839 · 2 8,849 · 6 8,841 · 0	COLUMN COLUMN COLUMN	642.6 640.2 637.5	797 · 2 794 · 9 793 · 2	511·2 513·8 514·0	634·0 634·7 635·1	2,244-8 2,251-3 2,251-6	207·2 208·2 208·9	869·0 869·2 866·7	584·5 585·6 586·9	777 · 8 779 · 2 776 · 5	61 · 5 61 · 4 61 · 3
	April May June	23,147.0	11,513·9 11,548·3 11,537·8	8,827 · 9 8,852 · 7 8,846 · 7	486·1	633·8 630·2 624·5	795.3 802.6 810.1	513·8 514·4 514·9	633 · 7 633 · 6 631 · 9	2,249 · 5 2,258 · 1 2,260 · 1	208·9 205·2 204·5	866 · 0 865 · 0 861 · 8	587·0 589·3 588·1	771 · 8 771 · 2 767 · 4	61 · 1 60 · 9 60 · 4
	July August September	23,209 · 0	11,553·8 11,599·2 11,656·3	8,864 · 4 8,903 · 9 8,932 · 0		620·1 616·9 613·3	827·4 833·4 825·3	517·4 521·1 521·4	631 · 5 632 · 2 634 · 4	2,263·0 2,274·3 2,292·6	203·4 204·2 207·1	860.0 858.9 860.8	590·5 592·4 596·2	765 · 8 767 · 1 766 · 6	60 · 1 60 · 3 60 · 3
	October November December	23,280.0	11,654·6 11,659·5 11,633·5	8,943 · 8 8,957 · 7 8,961 · 9		609 · 1 605 · 3 602 · 4	828·0 829·7 826·0	521 · 9 522 · 8 523 · 4	634·0 634·6 635·4	2,298 · 1 2,304 · 5 2,311 · 7	207·4 207·2 209·0	860·9 861·2 861·1	598·7 601·0 602·3	765·7 766·6 767·3	60·3 60·4 60·3
<del>7</del> 66	January February March	23,194.0	11,553·7 11,548·0 11,532·8	8,899 · 2 8,893 · 5 8,872 · 2		598·8 594·5 590·0	806·3 802·4 799·0	521 · 2 522 · 9 523 · 3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305 · 9 2,311 · 9 2,308 · 2	208·2 203·2 202·1	858·7 858·8 857·4	598·4 597·2 595·4	762.7 763.2 760.5	59·5 59·6 59·6
	April May June(a)	23,301 · 0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	8,879 · 0 8,870 · 9 8,868 · 2	<del>4</del> 66 · 5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622 · 1 621 · 0 618 · 8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201 · 6 201 · 4 200 · 5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760 · 4 757 · 3 756 · 6	59·9 59·6 59·3
	(b)		11,610.1	8,976 • 4	464 · 1	574·2	832·1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59·2
	July August September	23,325.0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4	Time a	570·6 568·3 566·2	850·4 856·4 844·6	527·3 530·3 528·0	622.6 622.8 624.5	2,350 · 1 2,363 · 1 2,376 · 8	198·7 198·9 200·3	840·5 841·2 844·0	596·3 597·0 595·3	756·7 761·1 757·5	59·0 59·4 59·0
	October November December	23,016.0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6		564·9 564·2 562·7	847·5 846·9 841·3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374 · 1 2,369 · 9 2,367 · 3	201 · 2 202 · 2 203 · 5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752 · 8 747 · 3 741 · 4	57·9 57·7 57·1
67	January February March	22,728.0	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	8,840 · 9 8,801 · 4 8,770 · 1		561.0 559.7 557.8	825·4 818·9 817·8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607·3 603·7 600·3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	731.0 723.9 716.3	56·7 56·3 56·3
	April May June	22,828.0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	8,762 · 1 8,732 · 5 8,700 · 5	<del>4</del> 32.6	556·1 553·9 550·5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0	56·8 56·3 56·1
	July§ August§ September§	22,905 · 0	11,214·5 11,231·3 11,228·0	8,699 · 3 8,709 · 8 8,709 · 1		546·7 544·1 541·3	841 · 6 843 · 9 835 · 7	515·9 517·4 515·8	589·6 589·4 590·5	2,315·5 2,319·5 2,330·0	196·5 195·5 194·9	813·2 810·6 810·9	563·0 563·0 562·7	698·4 698·3 694·2	55·8 56·1 55·7
	October§ November§ December§	22,733.0	11,206·6 11,203·0 11,173·4	8,705 · 3 8,709 · 5 8,700 · 6	1740 I	537·2 532·8 529·5	838·4 839·3 834·4	514·2 515·3 514·9	588·2 587·6 587·5	2,331.7 2,332.7 2,329.0	194·8 195·9 195·6	810·2 809·0 810·9	562 · 2 563 · 4 563 · 7	692 · 4 692 · 8 695 · 0	55·4 56·0 55·4
68	January§ February§ March§	22,561.0	11,064·0 11,059·9 11,051·7	8,627 · 7 8,630 · 1 8,618 · 9		526·4 522·7 516·8	815·2 810·3 809·5	512·5 512·6 511·8	585·3 584·9 583·9	2,312·3 2,310·4 2,305·2	193.7 194.2 193.8	807·9 808·9 810·2	559·2 560·5 559·4	690 · 9 694 · 7 693 · 4	55 · 1 55 · 2 55 · 5
	April§ May§ June§		11,027·4 11,061·8 11,041·0	8,607 · 9 8,625 · 0 8,619 · 0		508·0 502·8 496·6	806·9 811·2 815·9	511·4 512·2 511·1	583.5 583.2 582.2	2,298·2 2,295·5 2,294·3	194-5 194-3 191-9	809·7 809·9 809·2	558·5 559·8 558·8	694·5 696·9 697·3	55 · 1 55 · 9 55 · 8
	July§ August§ September§		11,047·0 11,086·3 11,091·2	8,644 · 6 8,683 · 5 8,686 · 9		491.7 486.2 481.7	835·0 840·2 829·4	513·2 517·8 515·8	584 · I 586 · 3 587 · 8	2,296 · 1 2,301 · 9 2,308 · 0	191 · 8 191 · 6 191 · 8	808·6 808·4 813·8	560 · 1 562 · 2 563 · 6	697 · 4 702 · 0 703 · 4	55·8 56·2 56·2
	October§ November§		11,093·6 11,110·1	8,702 · 5 8,715 · 6		477·7 474·9	832·8 834·8	515·5 516·0	587·2 588·1	2,310·3 2,313·0	189·4 188·2	817·3 818·2	567·2 569·3	704·8 708·5	56·1 56·4

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.

THOUSANDS

(See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.) § Figures after June 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968. Notes: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

## EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

Mid-mont		Local government service	National government service	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	Catering, hotels, etc.	Financial, professional and scientific services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Clothing and footwear
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June(a)	737 · 0 739 · 2 752 · 6 771 · 5 802 · 0 751 · 6	505 · 4 503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2	1,388 · 8 1,397 · 7 1,418 · 1 1,463 · 8 1,489 · 8 1,542 · 4	570.6 567.4 560.4 587.9 574.4 608.3	2,444 · 8 2,511 · 1 2,608 · 7 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	2,696 · 6 2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	1,684 · 8 1,677 · 6 1,702 · 5 1,713 · 0 1,682 · 7 1,665 · 1	374·4 370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,379·5 1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	278 · 2 300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	569·0 597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	280 · 0 288 · 5 287 · 3 284 · 7 280 · 8 288 · 0	323 · 4 335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	546 · 6 565 · 3 569 · 2 561 · 1 542 · 8 536 · 4
1965 1966	(b)‡ June June(a)	753·6 758·0 789·3	532·1 544·9 556·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	611·1 611·6 608·8	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	321.0 332.3 338.2	623·4 633·2 641·0	288.6 296.4 290.8	351·3 354·1 348·3	539·3 531·5 524·8
1967	(b) June	788 · I 825 · 2	556·2 565·4	1,588·6 1,531·8	607·4 582·0	3,151·3 3,268·1	2,925·6 2,798·4	1,609·3 1,602·6	422 · 9 424 · 1	1,636·6 1,545·6	344·9 332·0	644 · 1 633 · 4	314·1 301·1	361·0 348·5	527·6 498·9
1965	January February March April					S. DI L.		34	409 · 9 409 · 8 409 · 8 409 · 8 410 · 1	1,621 · 3 1,634 · 3 1,635 · 2 1,642 · 1	331 · 3 332 · 5 333 · 3 331 · 3	633·9 633·2 632·2 631·0	295·2 295·0 294·7 294·0	354·5 355·0 353·9 353·8	537 · 1 535 · 6 532 · 7 530 · 7
	May June July August	758·0	544.9	1,573-9	611.6	3,044 · 7	2,961 · 9	I,628·4	410·4 410·6 410·6 411·0	1,655 · 0 1,656 · 0 1,658 · 7 1,667 · 4	332·5 332·3 333·0 334·6	633 · 4 633 · 2 634 · 1 640 · 0	296·6 296·4 295·7 297·5	354.6 354.1 353.6 355.1	530·7 535·3 531·5 528·9 532·8 535·5
	September October November December								414·0 416·1 419·3 420·4	1,697·0 1,685·6 1,677·2 1,648·8	335·5 336·6 338·4 338·6	642·8 643·8 643·6 642·9	298·5 299·1 298·9 297·7	355.0 354.8 354.3 353.8	535·5 534·5 534·4 532·4
1966	January February March					1.000 0.1555 0.1555			422 · 3 423 · 0 424 · 0	1,633 · 4 1,637 · 0 1,646 · 6	333-8 335-8 336-3	639·7 640·0 638·5	295·2 294·5 292·4	351 · 3 349 · 2 348 · 1	527·4 527·3 526·5
	April May June( <i>a</i> )	789.3	556.8	1,598-2	608.8	3,155-8	2,973.7	1,602.9	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	640·2 640·4 641·0	292.7 292.2 290.8	348 · 1 348 · 6 348 · 3	530·2 527·9 524·8
	(b)	788.1	556.2	1,588.6	607.4	3,151.3	2,925.6	1,609.3	422.9	1,636.6	344.9	644 · 1	314.1	361.0	527.6
	July August September								422 · 8 423 · 6 425 · 3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	345·9 347·3 346·3	645 · 9 650 · 5 650 · 2	313·4 314·9 314·1	361 · 4 361 · 8 360 · 1	525·5 528·7 528·7
	October November December		1.M			a state			426.5 428.5 429.5	1,588 · 1 1,575 · 0 1,566 · 9	345·7 344·0 340·6	649·7 647·8 644·8	311.7 310.2 307.6	358·4 356·1 354·3	525·2 521·0 517·4
1967	January February March								429·2 429·1 428·7	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	336·7 335·7 334·8	640·3 638·0 635·7	304·3 303·4 302·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	512·5 510·3 508·1
	April May June	825·2	565.4	1,531.8	582·0	3,268 · 1	2,798.4	1,602.6	426 · 5 425 · 4 424 · 1	1,531·6 1,544·6 1,545·6	334·2 333·7 332·0	636·2 634·8 633·4	302·3 301·7 301·1	348·8 349·0 348·5	510·5 505·8 498·9
	July§ August§ September§								422·9 423·8 424·0	1,545·6 1,553·6 1,553·6	332·2 331·3 331·1	634·0 637·3 636·9	300 · 1 302 · 7 303 · 9	349 · 9 350 · 3 350 · 1	493·6 494·5 496·7
	October§ November§ December§								424·5 424·1 423·7	1,539·6 1,536·6 1,519·6	333·0 335·2 335·7	635·2 634·2 632·8	304·9 305·5 304·4	350 · 4 349 · 5 349 · 4	494·3 493·1 491·9
1968	January§ February§ March§							and the second	422 · 3 421 · 5 420 · 4	1,487·6 1,485·6 1,495·6	332·6 333·4 335·3	629 · 1 629 · 4 629 · 0	301 · 3 301 · 9 301 · 4	346·0 345·8 345·4	486 · 6 486 · 9 485 · 1
	April§ May§ June§		The second						417·9 415·4 412·8	1,493·6 1,518·6 1,512·6	335·8 338·0 338·2	628·4 629·0 628·6	302·0 304·6 304·2	346·0 347·4 346·9	483 · 4 487 · 1 484 · 6
	July§ August§ September§		110					1	410·1 410·0 409·0	1,500·6 1,506·6 1,513·6	339·1 340·7 342·1	630·0 635·0 633·5	302·9 304·6 304·3	348·7 351·2 349·4	481 · 8 485 · 4 487 · 8
	October§ November§		1007			Stock			407 · 8 406 · 0	1,505 · 6 1,513 · 6	344·9 346·2	634·2 634·4	304·6 303·8	349·5 349·8	488·7 488·9

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		ΤΟΤΑΙ	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		HOLLY UNEMP	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	Illy adjusted As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 967 1968	Monthly averages	284.8           232.2           257.0           312.5           457.4           475.2           360.4           340.7           463.2           573.2           380.6           328.8           359.7           559.5           564.1	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 2.4 2.4	271 · 6 213 · 2 229 · 6 294 · 5 410 · 1 444 · 5 345 · 8 312 · 1 431 · 9 520 · 6 372 · 2 317 · 0 330 · 9 521 · 0 549 · 4	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1 8.6	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8 38.5 14.7	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4 511 · 8 540 · 9		1 · 2 1 · 0 1 · 0 1 · 3 1 · 9 2 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 2 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 4 2 · 2 2 · 3
1964	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 II	376·4	1.6	367 · 1	4·1	9·3	363 · 0	309·2	·3
	February 8	367·9	1.6	358 · 1	2·6	9·8	355 · 5	301·7	·3
	March 8	372·1	1.6	343 · 0	1·7	29·1	341 · 3	305·8	·3
	April 12	341 · 2	·5	326·0	13·3	15-2	312·7	298·8	·3
	May 10	306 · 9	·3	300·2	3·6	6-8	296·6	305·0	·3
	June 14	276 · 1	·2	269·9	1·4	6-2	268·5	308·6	·3
	July 12	280·6	1.2	275·0	10-7	5.6	264·2	318·4	+4
	August 9	339·1	1.4	317·9	38-9	21.2	278·9	323·7	+4
	September 13	315·3	1.3	303·6	16-9	11.7	286·7	320·5	+4
	October 11	317·0	·4	309·2	6·0	7·8	303·2	309·4	1·3
	November 8	321·2	·4	315·1	2·6	6·1	312·5	301·1	1·3
	December 6	332·0	·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	·2
	May 16	280·3	1.2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269·0	276 · 9	·2
	June 13	261·1	1.1	253·2	1·4	7·9	251·8	290 · 1	·2
	July II	264·2	·	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	·3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	·4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343·6	1.5
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7.6	61 · 6	367 · 1	377 · 1	1.6
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3.4	103 · 6	435 · 5	423 · 7	1.8
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2.4	97 · 0	464 · 8	448 · 8	1.9
1967	January 9	600·2	2.6	527 · 4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453 · 9	1.9
	February 13	602·8	2.6	537 · 7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453 · 9	1.9
	March 13	569·0	2.4	524 · 8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466 · 9	2.0
	April 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	2·2
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465 · 9	2·2	34 · 0	463·7	524·2	2·3
	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
968	January 8	630-9	2.7	600 · 4	4·4	30·5	596·0	519·6	2·2
	February 12	619-2	2.7	596 · 0	3·1	23·2	592·9	503·2	2·2
	March 11	589-9	2.5	572 · 0	2·3	17·9	569·7	508·5	2·2
	April 8	578·4	2·5	566·9	8·7	11.5	558·3	534·7	2·3
	May 13	548·9	2·4	535·6	4·0	13.3	531·6	544·5	2·3
	June 10	516·7	2·2	506·5	2·5	10.3	503·9	568·7	2·4
	July 8	514·6	2·2	504·9	7.7	9·7	497·2	580·4	2·5
	August 12	561·4	2·4	553·2	36.2	8·2	516·9	585·0	2·5
	September 9	547·4	2·3	534·6	20.8	12·8	513·8	574·5	2·5
	October 14	549·3	2·4	538·8	7·2	10·5	531 · 6	551 · 1	2·4
	November 11	560·9	2·4	544·5	3·6	16·3	540 · 9	528 · 8	2·3
	December 9	551·7	2·4	540·0	2·5	11·7	537 · 5	520 · 1	2·2

TABLE 10

## UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

Chil Hushing

105			a the second second	2	1	1		Contraction of the second s
LLY UNBMPLOYED	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLC luding school-lea	
Benefinality adjunct							Seasonall	y adjusted
Namber A pinn National A pinne	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
199 (F000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1onthly averages	184.4 146.7 168.8 216.6 321.4 343.8 259.8 249.6 344.9 440.1 286.2 250.3 285.1 451.2 473.7	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.5 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.7 2.3 3.0 1.9 1.7 1.9 3.0 3.2	176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 226.3 321.9 393.8 279.6 240.6 259.6 420.7 460.7	2.9 2.3 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.5 5.4 4.3 7.9 11.1 6.4 5.1 4.5 5.7 5.5	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 25.5 30.5 13.1	173.6 135.1 148.9 201.3 288.8 315.1 242.9 222.0 314.0 382.8 273.2 235.5 255.1 415.1 455.1	arga A	·2   ·0   ·     ·4 2·0 2·2   ·7   ·5 2·1 2·6   ·8   ·6   ·7 2·8 3·1
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	.7
November 9	261·0	1.8	254.6	2·2	6·4	252 · 4	248·2	.7
December 7	261·5	1.8	254.5	1·4	6·9	253 · 1	243·2	.6
January II	285·8	1.9	278 · 9	2·5	6·9	276·4	232·4	1.6
February 8	276·3	1.9	269 · 9	1·6	6·4	268·3	225·0	1.5
March 8	283·3	1.9	258 · 8	1·0	24·5	257·8	230·2	1.5
April 12	256·4	1.7	243·4	7.6	12·9	235·8	225.9	·5
May 10	231·5	1.6	226·5	2.3	5·1	224·1	233.6	·6
June 14	212·3	1.4	207·4	0.9	4·9	206·5	237.0	·6
July 12	215·7	· 4	211·3	6·2	4·4	205 · 1	243 · 4	·6
August 9	259·4	· 7	240·2	22·7	19·2	217 · 4	248 · 1	·7
September 13	240·3	· 6	230·7	10·2	9·5	220 · 5	248 · 2	·7
October 11	240·6	1.6	233·8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	·6
November 8	244·4	1.6	239·2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	·6
December 6	258·0	1.7	247·4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	·6
January 10	274-8	1.8	265·6	1.9	9·2	263 · 7	221·2	1.5
February 14	267-1	1.8	257·2	1.1	9·9	256 · 1	214·9	1.4
March 14	245-4	1.6	238·8	0.7	6·6	238 · 1	213·2	1.4
April 18	241·4	1.6	234-0	4·9	7·4	229·1	219·6	·5
May 16	219·9	1.5	212-0	1·4	8·0	210·5	219·3	·5
June 13	206·5	1.4	199-5	0·9	7·0	198·6	228·0	·5
July II	209 · 1	1.4	204 · 1	3·4	5·0	200·6	238·2	1.6
August 6	245 · 5	1.6	239 · 5	21·9	6·0	217·7	248·4	1.7
September 12	266 · 4	1.8	253 · 2	10·2	13·3	243·0	273·4	1.8
October 10	348·7	2·3	292-2	4·5	56·5	287·7	301 · 2	2·0
November 14	435·8	2·9	345-8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339 · 2	2·3
December 12	460·3	3·1	373-4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359 · 4	2·4
January 9	487 · 4	3·3	425·2	2.6	62·2	422 · 7	360·6	2·4
February I3	483 · 2	3·3	430·8	1.7	52·4	429 · 1	358·2	2·4
March I3	453 · 4	3·1	420·8	1.3	32·6	419 · 5	369·8	2·5
April 10	452.5	3·1	421 · 2	5·5	31 · 3	415·7	398 · 8	2·7
May 8	433.3	2·9	398 · 9	2·3	34 · 4	396·6	413 · 4	2·8
June 12	403.6	2·7	377 · 9	1·4	25 · 8	376·4	429 · 8	2·9
July 10	401 · 2	2.7	383·3	4·7	17·9	378·5	444·3	3·0
August 14	443 · 1	3.0	426·1	24·3	17·0	401·8	455·5	3·1
September 11	447 · 8	3.0	424·0	13·8	23·7	410·3	461·0	3·1
October 9	452 · 5	3·1	429·3	5·8	23·2	423.5	445·0	3·0
November 13	474 · 7	3·2	450·0	2·6	24·7	447.5	442·5	3·0
December 11	481 · 8	3·3	461·2	1·8	20·6	459.3	444·9	3·0
January 8	526·4	3.6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496 • 4	425·2	2·9
February 12	516·5	3.5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494 • 4	412·3	2·8
March 11	492·9	3.3	477·0	1·5	15·9	475 • 5	418·2	2·8
April 8	483 · 5	3·3	473·7	5·4	9·8	468·3	449·3	3·0
May I3	461 · 5	3·1	449·9	2·8	11·6	447·1	466·0	3·2
June 10	438 · 7	3·0	429·4	1·7	9·3	427·7	488·1	3·3
July 8	437 · 4	3·0	428 · 8	4·9	8·6	423 · 9	497.0	3·4
August 12	468 · 4	3·2	461 · 6	23·2	6·9	438 · 4	496.6	3·4
September 9	459 · 7	3·1	448 · 1	13·5	11·6	434 · 6	488.2	3·3
October 14	459·6	3·1	450 · 1	4·8	9·5	445·4	468 · 2	3·2
November 11	472·7	3·2	457 · 2	2·4	15·4	454·8	449 · 8	3·1
December 9	467·7	3·2	456 · 8	1·6	10·9	455·2	440 · 9	3·0

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

		TOTA	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number	Number	Ily adjusted As percentage of total employees
1954 1955		100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	(000's) 92·3	(000's)	l per cent.
1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	85.5 88.2 95.9 136.0 131.4 100.6 91.1 118.3 133.1 94.4 78.5 74.6 108.3 90.4	·     · 2   · 3   · 8   · 7   · 3   · 1   · 4   · 6   · 1   0 · 9   0 · 9   · 3   · 1	75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2 88.8	1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9 3.5 3.0	9.8 9.6 5.7 19.7 9.5 3.0 5.3 8.3 6.4 1.8 2.1 3.4 8.0 1.6	73.8 77.0 88.1 113.1 117.7 94.3 83.0 104.8 119.5 88.5 72.9 68.3 96.8 85.7		1.0 1.0 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.1 1.0
1964	July 13	77·3	0·9	75·8	3.9	1.5	71-9	90·6	· ·
	August 10	96·5	1·2	94·8	20.6	1.7	74-2	90·4	·
	September 14	88·0	1·1	86·5	8.3	1.4	78-2	86·3	· 0
	October 12	89·2	·	87·7	3·2	1.5	84·5	82·0	1.0
	November 9	89·1	·	87·5	1·4	1.6	86·0	79·1	0.9
	December 7	87·4	· 0	85·1	0·9	2.3	84·2	79·3	0.9
1965	January II	90·6	·	88·1	1.6	2·4	86·5	72·8	0-9
	February 8	91·6	·	88·2	1.0	3·4	87·3	72·7	0-9
	March 8	88·8	· 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	· 0	73·0	70·3	0·8
	November 8	76·9	0.9	75·9	·	· 0	74·8	68·2	0·8
	December 6	74·0	0.9	71·9	0·7	2 ·	71·2	65·8	0·8
966	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	·	62·4	58·2	0·7
	May 16	60 · 3	0·7	59·3	0·8	·	58·5	63·0	0·7
	June 13	54 · 6	0·6	53·7	0·5	0 · 9	53·2	66·5	0·8
	July 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	·0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76·8	0·9
	November 14	106·8	·2	93·1	1·4	3·7	91·7	84·7	1·0
	December 12	103·9	·2	93·8	0·9	0·1	92·9	88·4	1·0
967	January 9	112.7	·3	102·1	1.6	10·6	100·5	87·8	1·0
	February 13	119.7	·4	106·9	1.0	12·8	105·9	91·7	1·1
	March 13	115.6	·4	104·0	0.8	11·5	103·3	92·7	1·1
	April 10 May 8 June 12	114·9 108·1 96·2	·3  ·3  ·1	104·2 97·8 88·0	2·8 1·2 0·8	10·7 10·3 8·2	101·5 96·6 87·2	96·5 96·4 99·3	·   ·   ·1  ·1
	July 10	95·9	·	88·9	3·2	7·0	85 · 7	104·6	·2
	August 14	112·5	· 3	106·9	15·6	5·6	91 · 3	108·3	·3
	September 11	107·6	· 3	101·7	8·6	5·9	93 · 1	101·9	·2
	October 9 November 13 December 11	108·2 106·9 100·9	·3  ·2  ·2	102·4 102·3 97·7	3·6 1·5 1·1	5·9 4·6 3·2	98·8 100·8 96·6	96·6 93·6 92·2	
68	January 8	104·5	·2	101-2	1.6	3·3	99.6	86·8	1.0
	February 12	102·7	·2	99-6	1.1	3·1	98.5	84·2	1.0
	March 11	97·0	·1	95-0	0.8	2·0	94.2	83·8	1.0
	April 8	94·9	·	93·2	3·3	1.7	90·0	85·2	1.0
	May 13	87·4	· 0	85·7	1·2	1.7	84·5	85·8	1.0
	June 10	78·0	0 · 9	77·1	0·8	1.0	76·3	88·8	1.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	77·2 93·0 87·7	0·9  ·   ·0	76 · 1 91 · 6 86 · 5	2·8 13·0 7·3	·   ·4  ·2	73·2 78·6 79·2	91 · 9 95 · 0 87 · 3	
	October 14	89·7	1.0	88·7	2·4	1.Q	86·2	83·8	1.0
	November 11	88·2	1.0	87·3	1·2	0.9	85·0	79·1	0.9
	December 9	84·0	1.0	83·2	0·9	0.8	82·4	77·4	0.9

1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 July 13 August 10 September 14 1964 October 12 November 9 December 7 January II February 8 March 8 1965 April 12 May 10 June 14 July 12 August 9 September 13 October 11 November 8 December 6 January 10 February 14 March 14 1966 April 18 May 16 June 13 July 11 August 8 September 12 October 10 November 14 December 12 January 9 February 13 March 13 1967 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11 1968 January 8 February 12 March 11

TABLE 107

April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9

October 14 November 11 December 9

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: London and South Eastern Region

1 22	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
	Report Law		There waite			The state	Seasonall	y adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
ſ	52·1 38·4 43·8		50·3 35·8 40·2	0·9 0·6 0·5	1.7 2.6 3.6	49·4 35·3 39·7		·· 2000
	55.6 72.2 68.7 52.6		52.9 70.5 67.5 51.7	0·7 1·1 1·2 1·0	2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0	52·2 69·4 66·3 50·6		
{	54·3 72·7 85·7		52.6 71.8 81.1	1.0 1.7 1.8	1.7 0.9 4.7	51.6 70.0 79.2	anger a	
	57·4 50·5 54·9 93·3	0.9 0.9 1.6	57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7	1·1 1·0 0·9	0·4 0·7 0·9	55-8 48-9 53-1		0.8
ί	93.5	1.6	92.3	I • 0 I • 0	1.6 1.2	90.6 91.3		.6  .6
	45 · 2 54 · 2 49 · 7		44·8 54·0 49·5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44.7 46.4 47.2	57·0 56·9 55·8	Analysis and Analy
	52·2 53·2 51·7		52·0 52·9 51·3	0·8 0·3 0·2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51 · 2 52 · 6 51 · 2	50·7 48·7 48·6	
	57·4 56·2 54·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	57·0 55·8 53·9	0·4 0·2 0·1	0.4	56·7 55·6	45·6 45·5	0·8 0·8
	51 · 4 48 · 5	0.9 0.8	51·2 48·3	1.8 0.4	0·5 0·2 0·2	53·8 49·4 47·9	47·0 46·9 49·8	0·8 0·8 0·9
	43·2 42·1	0·7 0·7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42·7 41·7	51·3 53·6	0.9
	49·2 52·6 50·5	0.8 0.9 0.9	49·0 47·7 50·1	5·3 2·2 0·9	0·2 4·9 0·3	43.7 45.5 49.3	53·9 53·8 48·6	0.9 0.9
	51 · 1 50 · 0	0.9 0.9	50·9 49·8	0·3 0·2	0·2 0·2	50·6 49·6	46·7 47·0	0·8 0·8
	55 · 3 54 · 3 50 · 1	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43 · 7 44 · 0 43 · 3	0.7 0.7 0.7
	48 · 5 43 · 8 40 · 4	0·8 0·7 0·7	48 · 1 43 · 4 40 · 1	0·9 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47·2 43·1 39·9	44·8 45·1 48·3	0.8 0.8 0.8
	40·5 48·5 52·0	0.7 0.8 0.9	40 · 1 48 · 0 51 · 3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51 · 6 53 · 3 58 · 1	0·9 0·9 1·0
	63 · 7 77 · 9 83 · 4	·     · 3   · 4	62 · 1 75 · 4 81 · 1	1.0 0.4 0.2	1.6 2.5 2.3	61 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9	61 · 6 71 · 9 78 · 3	1.0 1.2 1.3
	98·5 100·0 95·4	1.7 1.7 1.6	94·1 97·6 94·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93·7 97·4 93·9	78 · 6 78 · 9 83 · 3	1.3 1.4 1.4
	96·2 91·1 84·6	1.7 1.6 1.5	94.9 89.6 83.2	0·9 0·4 0·2	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 4	94·0 89·3 83·0	89·5 90·7 94·8	1.5 1.5 1.6
	83 · 1 91 · 3 90 · 3	1.4 1.6 1.6	82.0 90.3 89.6	0·2 5·1 2·7	·     · 0 0 · 7	81 · 7 85 · 2 86 · 9	98·5 99·8 101·8	1.7 1.7 1.7
	92.8 97.3 98.5	1.6 1.7 1.7	92.0 95.8 96.8	1 · 1 0 · 4 0 · 3	0·9  ·4  ·7	90·8 95·4 96·5	94·5 92·9 93·9	1.·6 1.·6 1.·6
	105·8 106·6 101·4	1.8 1.8 1.7	104·3 105·4 100·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	· 5   · 2   · 0	103 · 9 105 · 1 100 · 0	87 · 7 85 · 1 88 · 8	1.5 1.4 1.5
	99 · 1 93 · 0 86 · 5	1.7 1.6 1.5	98 · 4 91 · 9 85 · 6	0.9 0.5 0.2	0·8 1·2 0·9	97·5 91·4 85·4	92.8 92.8 97.3	1.6 1.6 1.7
	84·0 89·4 86·5	1.4 1.5 1.5	83·3 88·8 85·8	0·4 4·8 2·7	0·8 0·7 0·6	82.9 83.9 83.1	99·9 98·4 97·4	1.7 1.7 1.7
	88·0 89·4 91·7	1.5 1.5 1.6	87·3 88·5 88·1	0·9 0·5 0·3	0.7 0.8 3.6	86 · 3 88 · 1 87 · 8	89·5 85·4 85·2	1.5 1.5 1.4

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	terrer.	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages -	23·3         18·2           21·4         28·4           37·0         35·8           28·6         28·6           28·1         35·5           45·7         28·5           26·8         34·0           51·4         49·3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2 48.5 48.4	0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.9 0.8 1.0 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8 2.9 0.9	22-3 17-4 19-5 27-1 35-2 34-3 26-7 25-4 38-6 27-6 25-4 29-6 47-9 47-8		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1964	July 13 August 10 September 14	21·4 26·1 25·3		21·3 25·9 25·0	0·1 3·9 1·5	0·1 0·2 0·4	21 · 2 22 · 0 23 · 5	29·2 28·8 28·5	1964 July 13
	October 12 November 9 December 7	26·9 27·4 28·0		26·7 27·2 27·5	0·5 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·4	27 · 1 26 · 0 25 · 5	Canadiana Canadi
965	January II February 8 March 8	31.7 31.3 30.5		31 · 3 30 · 8 29 · 5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·5 1·0	31 · 1 30 · 7 29 · 4	24·7 23·3 23·9	0·9 0·8 0·9
	April 12	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
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	∙ 0   ∙ 1   ∙ 0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 18	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	·3
	November 14	59 · 6	2.1	44·7	0.2	14·9	44·5	43·5	·6
	December 12	62 · 1	2.2	47·3	0.2	14·8	47·1	45·4	]·6
967	January 9	61 · 1	2·2	53·2	0·3	7·9	52·9	43·7	·6
	February 13	62 · 0	2·2	55·6	0·1	6·4	55·4	43·4	·5
	March 13	56 · <del>4</del>	2·0	52·5	0·1	3·8	52·4	43·3	·5
	April 10	51·8	·8	50 · 1	0.6	1.7	49·6	45·0	1.6
	May 8	50·8	·8	46 · 5	0.2	4.3	46·3	47·6	1.7
	June 12	43·6	·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	42·7	52·8	1.9
	September 11	46 · 7	1 · 7	45·5	1·6	·2	43·9	52·1	1.9
	October 9	49·3	.8	48 · 1	0·7	·	47 · 5	49·0	1.7
	November 13	53·7	.9	51 · 1	0·2	2 · 6	50 · 9	49·9	1.8
	December 11	53·2	.9	51 · 6	0·1	· 6	51 · 5	49·8	1.8
68	January 8	56·3	2·0	55 · 7	0·2	0·6	55 · 5	45 · 9	1.6
	February 12	55·9	2·0	55 · 3	0·2	0·6	55 · 1	43 · 2	1.5
	March 11	54·3	1·9	52 · 1	0·1	2·2	52 · 0	43 · 0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51·2	1.0	0·5	50·2	45.5	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47·2	0.3	0·5	46·9	48.2	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43·4	0.2	0·3	43·2	53.8	1.9
	July 8	42 · 5	1.5	41 · 9	0·2	0.6	41 · 8	53·7	1.9
	August 12	46 · 9	1.7	46 · 2	2·7	0.7	43 · 6	53·8	1.9
	September 9	47 · 9	1.7	44 · 7	1·5	3.2	43 · 2	51·3	1.8
	October 14	47 · 5	1.7	47·0	0.6	0·5	46 · 5	48·0	1.7
	November 11	48 · 8	1.7	48·2	0.2	0·5	48 · 0	47·0	1.7
	December 9	49 · 0	1.7	48·1	0.1	0·9	47 · 9	46·2	1.6

			TOTAL F	EGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total employees	
	2.8	(	(000's)	l per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954         1955         1956         1957         1958         1959         1958         1960         1961         1962         1963         1964         1965         1966         1967         1968	Monthly averages		13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 20.5 20.9 24.5 33.8 33.5	1 ·1 1 ·3 1 ·8 2 ·2 2 ·1 1 ·7 1 ·4 1 ·7 2 ·1 1 ·5 1 ·6 1 ·8 2 ·5 2 ·5	13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6 33.2 33.2	0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 3 0 · 4 0 · 5 0 · 3 0 · 3	0.2 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	13 · 1 14 · 5 20 · 6 26 · 0 25 · 2 20 · 0 17 · 2 21 · 8 24 · 8 20 · 1 20 · 3 23 · 4 32 · 9 32 · 9		1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 7 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 7 2 · 5 1 · 7 2 · 5 1 · 2	
1964	July 13 August 10 September 14		14·6 17·1 17·4	·     · 3   · 3	4·6  7·1  7·3	0·1 1·4 0·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	14.5 15.7 16.6	19·9 20·3 20·1	1.5 1.5 1.5	
	October 12 November 9 December 7		20·5 21·6 22·5	· 5   · 6   · 7	20·4 21·4 22·3	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1 0·2	20 · 1 21 · 3 22 · 2	19·8 19·0 19·5	1.5 1.4 1.5	
1965	January II February 8 March 8		24·3 24·3 23·4	·8  ·8  ·7	24·1 23·3 22·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·2 1·0 1·1	23 · 9 23 · 2 22 · 2	19·0 18·7 19·2	1.4 1.4 1.4	
	April 12 May 10 June 14		20·5 18·3 16·4	1.5 1.4 1.2	20·3 18·1 16·2	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	19·8 18·0 16·2	19·0 19·3 20·7	1.4 1.4 1.5	
	July 12 August 9 September 13		16·5 19·1 18·9	•2   •4   •4	16·4 18·3 18·8	0·1 1·2 0·6	0·1 0·8 0·1	16·3 17·1 18·2	22·2 21·9 21·9	1.7 1.6 1.6	
	October II November 8 December 6		21.7 24.1 23.7	· 6   · 8   · 8	21.6 24.0 23.5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·1	21 · 4 23 · 9 23 · 4	21 · 1 21 · 4 20 · 6	1.6 1.6 1.5	
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14		25 · 9 25 · 0 22 · 6	· 9   · 8   · 7	25.6 24.8 22.5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25 · 5 24 · 7 22 · 4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1.5 1.5 1.4	
	April 18 May 16 June 13		21 · 1 18 · 4 16 · 6	1.6 1.4 1.2	20·9 18·3 16·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	20·6 18·2 16·5	19·7 19·5 21·1	1.5 1.4 1.6	
	July 11 August 8 September 12		16·5 19·1 22·1	·2  ·4  ·6	16·4 18·9 21·9	0·1 1·2 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	16·3 17·7 21·2	22·2 22·6 25·2	1.6 1.7 1.9	
	October 10 November 14 December 12		31.7 36.6 38.1	2·3 2·7 2·8	28·4 33·8 35·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 2·3	28 · 1 33 · 6 35 · 7	27.7 30.5 32.0	2·0 2·3 2·4	
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13		41.0 39.5 36.8	3·1 2·9 2·7	38·8 38·3 36·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	2·2  ·  0·3	38.6 38.2 36.3	31.7 31.0 31.8	2·4 2·3 2·4	
	April 10 May 8 June 12		34·6 31·9 27·5	2.6 2.4 2.0	34·3 31·5 27·1	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·4 0·4	34·0 31·4 27·0	32.6 33.4 34.3	2·4 2·5 2·6	
	July 10 August 14 September 11		27 · I 29 · 7 30 · 3	2·0 2·2 2·3	26·8 29·5 30·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 0·2 0·3	26·6 28·3 29·2	35·3 34·7 34·2	2.6 2.6 2.5	
	October 9 November 13 December 11		33·1 36·7 37·0	2·5 2·7 2·8	32.8 36.4 36.6	0·4 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·4	32·5 36·2 36·4	32·1 32·9 32·6	2·4 2·5 2·4	
968	January 8 February 12 March 11		39·5 37·9 35·6	2·9 2·8 2·7	38·4 37·7 35·5	0·1 0·1 0·1	1·1 0·2 0·2	38·3 37·6 35·4	31 · 5 30 · 5 31 · 0	2·3 2·3 2·3	
	April 8 May I3 June 10		34·6 31·4 28·4	2.6 2.3 2.1	34·4 31·2 28·3	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	34·1 31·1 28·2	32.7 33.0 35.9	2·4 2·5 2·7	
	July 8 August 12 September 9		27·8 30·5 30·4	2·1 2·3 2·3	27.6 30.4 30.3	0·1 1·1 0·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	27·5 29·3 29·5	36·4 35·8 34·6	2.7 2.7 2.6	
	October 14 November 11 December 9		33-8 36-0 35-8	2·5 2·7 2·7	33.7 35.6 35.7	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·1	33·4 35·4 35·6	33.0 32.1 31.9	2·5 2·4 2·4	

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

TABLE 109

#### UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

## UNEMPLOYMENT

#### West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
	Ferratorial y mitmaterial replace for accelerate of accelerate encoderate resultances	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasona Number (000's)	Ily adjusted As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	- Monthly averages	12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 31.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7 57.8 51.8	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 1.3 2.5 2.2	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8 1.1 0.9	0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4 14.9 6.0	11.3 9.4 14.5 22.5 28.7 27.6 16.8 20.4 33.2 36.8 19.4 15.1 15.5 41.8 44.9		0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.8 1.9
1964	July 13	16·7	0.7	16-4	0·3	0·3	16·1	18·0	0·8
	August 10	23·7	1.0	23-1	5·6	0·6	17·5	18·4	0·8
	September 14	19·2	0.8	18-7	1·8	0·6	16·8	17·1	0·7
	October 12	19·5	0.8	17·5	0·5	2·0	17·0	17·1	0.7
	November 9	18·7	0.8	16·2	0·1	2·5	16·0	16·0	0.7
	December 7	18·1	0.8	15·9	0·1	2·2	15·8	16·4	0.7
1965	January II	17·8	0·8	16·8	0 · 1	1.0	16·7	15·2	0.6
	February 8	17·2	0·7	16·3	0 · 1	0.9	16·2	14·7	0.6
	March 8	32·9	1·4	15·8	0 · 1	17.0	15·8	15·0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0·9	17·2	2·9	4·4	14·3	14·2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0·7	14·5	0·3	0·9	14·2	14·3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0·6	13·7	0·1	1·4	13·6	14·6	0.6
	July 12	18·4	0·8	17·0	3·4	1.4	13-6	15·1	0.6
	August 9	33·9	1·4	20·5	5·7	13.4	14-9	15·6	0.7
	September 13	19·4	0·8	17·4	2·0	1.9	15-5	15·7	0.7
	October 11	19·7	0·8	16·2	0·5	3.5	15·7	15·7	0·7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	1.4	15·5	15·5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	1.5	14·8	15·4	0·7
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0.6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0.6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0.6
	July 11	14·8	0.6	13.6	0·2	1 · 1	13·5	15·0	0.6
	August 8	21·1	0.9	20.7	5·3	0 · 4	15·4	16·1	0.7
	September 12	25·0	1.0	19.9	2·0	5 · 0	17·9	18·3	0.8
	October 10	49·7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22 · 7	23·2	1.0
	November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30 · 4	30·9	1.3
	December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33 · 8	34·6	1.4
967	January 9	70·3	3.0	38 · 7	0·2	31 · 6	38·4	34·1	-5
	February 13	68·0	2.9	41 · 0	0·2	27 · 0	40·8	34·7	-5
	March 13	54·9	2.3	40 · 7	0·2	14 · 2	40·6	36·6	-6
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41+6	0.8	12·6	40.9	40·0	·7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39+8	0.3	14·7	39.5	41·0	·8
	June 12	50·5	2·2	39+1	0.2	11·4	38.9	43·0	·8
	July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0	44·2	1 · 9
	August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7	46·0	2 · 0
	September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	14·1	44·6	47·4	2 · 0
	October 9 November 13 December 11	60 · 3 57 · 3 55 · 3	2·6 2·4 2·4	46·3 45·9 46·2	1 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 3	14-0 11-4 9-1	45 · 2 45 · 5 45 · 9	47·3 46·4 46·8	2·0 2·0 2·0 2·0
8	January 8	64 · 3	2·7	48·9	0·3	15-4	48 · 6	42 · 9	I · 8
	February 12	61 · 8	2·6	50·3	0·2	11-4	50 · 1	42 · 3	I · 8
	March 11	55 · 4	2·4	48·4	0·2	7-0	48 · 2	43 · 2	I · 8
	April 8	52 · 0	2·2	48 · 3	1·4	3.7	46·9	45.9	2·0
	May 13	50 · 3	2·2	45 · 7	0·4	4.6	45·3	47.2	2·0
	June 10	46 · 6	2·0	44 · 1	0·2	2.5	43·9	48.6	2·1
	July 8	46 · 6	2·0	42.5	0·2	4·1	42·2	47.8	2·0
	August 12	52 · 3	2·2	49.1	4·5	3·2	44·5	47.9	2·0
	September 9	49 · 4	2·1	45.9	2·3	3·5	43·6	46.3	2·0
	October 14	47 · 5	2·0	43·3	0·5	4·2	42.8	44·8	1.9
	November 11	51 · 9	2·2	42·4	0·2	9·5	42.2	43·0	1.8
	December 9	43 · 7	1·9	40·6	0·1	3·1	40.5	41·4	1.8

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TABLE III

July 13 August 10 September 14 October 12 November 9 December 7

January II February 8 March 8 1965

April 12 May 10 June 14 July 12 August 9 September 13

October II November 8 December 6

January 10 February 14 March 14 1966

April 18 May 16 June 13

July 11 August 8 September 12

October 10 November 14 December 12

1967 January 9 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 8 June 12

July 10 August 14 September 11

October 9 November 13 December 11

24·8 26·5 26·8

29·5 29·0 27·6

27·2 26·3 24·7

24·2 26·8 26·4

26·8 27·6 27·5

January 8 February 12 March 11 1968 April 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 August 12 September 9

October 14 November 11 December 9

23·3 24·9 25·3

27·4 27·3 26·5

26 · 1 25 · 3 24 · 1

23.6 25.2 25.2

26·2 27·0 27·0

1.0 1.5 1.4

0.8 0.9 0.5

0·3 0·2 0·3

0·2 0·4 0·4

24·8 25·7 25·3

24·1 23·3 23·5

24·8 25·7 26·2

27·0 27·6 27·5

27·9 27·9 27·0

1.7 1.6 1.6

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# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

ΤΟΤΑΙ	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL	
				and the second s		Seasona	lly adjusted
mber	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
6 · 4 5 · 8 6 · 9 10 · 8 19 · 7 18 · 6 13 · 1 13 · 0 17 · 9 24 · 7 13 · 6 13 · 3 15 · 8 26 · 0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0.7 0.9 1.0 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2 23.3	100	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
10·8 14·0 12·4		10·5 14·0 12·2	0·1 2·7 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	10·5 11·3 11·2	2·   2·3  2·2	
2·0   ·8   ·9		11.6 11.5 11.6	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·3	·3   ·4   ·5	12·2 11·8 11·4	Constanting Consta
13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12.7 12.8 12.7	0 · I 0 · I	0.8 1.2 2.3	12.6 12.8 12.6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0.8 0.8 0.8
14·3 12·7 11·8	1.0 0.9 0.8	12·8 11·5 10·9	1 · 2 0 · 1 0 · 1	1.5 1.2 0.9	11.6 11.4 10.8	·    ·6   ·9	0.8 0.8 0.8
·3  3·9  3·3	0·8 1·0 0·9	10·8 13·3 12·7	0·1 1·8 0·8	0.5 0.5 0.6	10·8 11·5 11·8	12.5 12.5 12.9	0·9 0·9 0·9
3·   2·7  3·3	0·9 0·9 0·9	12.6 12.3 12.8	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·5	12·3 12·2 12·7	13·2 12·7 12·6	0.9 0.9 0.9
14·8 14·5 13·4	1 · 0 1 · 0 0 · 9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0 · 1 0 · 1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0.8 0.8 0.8
13·5 12·0 11·5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12·9 11·6 11·0	0·4 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.5	12·5 11·5 11·0	2·0  1·7  2·1	0.8 0.8 0.8
11-8 14-8 15-9	0·8 1·0 1·1	11+4 14+5 15+2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·8	·3  2·6  4·3	13·0 13·7 15·6	0·9 1·0 1·1
18·9 23·3 24·9	·3  ·6  ·7	17·4 19·6 21·3	0·4 0·1 0·1	1 · 5 3 · 7 3 · 6	17.0 19.5 21.2	18·2 20·2 21·2	1.3 1.4 1.5
28·0 28·3 27·8	1.9 2.0 1.9	23·7 24·4 23·8	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	4·3 3·9 4·0	23·6 24·3 23·7	20·7 20·7 21·0	1 · 4 1 · 4 1 · 5
27 · 4 25 · 1 23 · 2	• 9   • 7   • 6	24·1 22·3 21·4	0·4 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 1·9	23·7 22·2 21·3	22.5 22.5 23.2	.6  .6  .6
23 · 1 25 · 5 25 · 1	1.6 1.8 1.7	21 · 4 24 · 5 24 · 1	0·2 1·6 1·0	· 8   · 0   ·	21 · 2 22 · 9 23 · 1	24 · 3 25 · 1 25 · 2	·7   ·7   ·7

0·5 0·2 0·1

0·3 0·2 0·1

0·2 1·3 1·0

0·3 0·2 0·1

27.5 27.5 26.6

26·4 25·4 24·2

23·8 26·5 26·2

1.7 1.8 1.9

2·0 2·0 1·9

1.9 1.8 1.7

1.7 1.9 1.8

1.9 1.9 1.9

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

# Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-les	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	As percentage of total employees
	(1999)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	-Monthly averages	19·1 14·8 15·7 19·6 38·5 24·5 21·0 34·3 42·5 26·4 22·8 25·4 44·4 52·9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	17.2 13.1 13.9 18.5 30.6 34.0 23.7 19.7 30.4 37.2 25.8 22.2 23.4 39.9 51.5	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 1.6 1.6 1.6 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1	1 · 9 1 · 7 1 · 8 1 · 1 7 · 9 4 · 2 0 · 8 1 · 3 4 · 0 5 · 4 0 · 7 0 · 6 2 · 1 4 · 5 1 · 4	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 32.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6 39.0 50.4		··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
1964	July 13 August 10 September 14	21·3 26·9 24·5		20·8 26·7 23·9	0.6 5.5 2.4	0·5 0·2 0·6	20·3 21·2 21·5	24·0 24·1 23·5	1264 - 2209-12
	October 12 November 9 December 7	24·3 24·2 23·8		23·5 23·5 23·3	0·9 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·7 0·5	22.6 23.2 23.1	23·2 22·4 22·1	··· October ··· Navombe
965	January II	25.6	·2	24.9	0·2	0·7	24.6	21 · 3	1.0
	February 8	25.2	·2	24.2	0·2	1·0	24.0	20 · 7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	·2	23.5	0·1	0·9	23.3	21 · 2	1.0
	April 12	23 · 1	1 · 1	22.5	0·8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21 · 8	1 · 0	21.3	0·4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19 · 7	0 · 9	19.1	0·1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19·0	0·9	18·8	0·6	0·2	18·2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23·9	·	23·7	4·0	0·2	19·7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22·1	·	21·8	1·8	0·3	20·0	21.9	1.0
	October II November 8 December 6	22.5 22.3 23.9	li	22.0 21.8 22.8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 1·1	21 · 3 21 · 5 22 · 6	21.8 20.7 21.7	1.0 1.0 1.0
966	January 10	24.5	· 2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2	20·1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	· 1	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3	19·3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	· 0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8	19·0	0.9
	April 18	22·2	1 · 1	20·9	0·9	1.4	20·0	19·3	0.9
	May 16	19·8	0 · 9	18·8	0·2	1.0	18·5	18·8	0.9
	June 13	19·0	0 · 9	17·3	0·1	1.7	17·2	19·3	0.9
	July II	18·5	0·9	17.6	0·5	0·9	17·1	20·4	·0
	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	·2
	October 10	30·3	1 · 4	27 · 3	0.8	3·0	26.5	27·3	1.3
	November 14	36·3	1 · 7	31 · 5	0.3	4·8	31.2	30·3	1.4
	December 12	38·0	1 · 8	33 · 1	0.2	5·0	32.8	31·3	1.5
967	January 9	43·7	2·1	37 · I	0·3	6·7	36·8	32·0	1.5
	February I3	43·6	2·1	37 · 8	0·2	5·8	37·6	32·3	1.6
	March I3	41·9	2·0	37 · 7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·0	1.6
	April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0.8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1.8
	May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0.3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1.8
	June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0.2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1.9
	July 10	38·4	1.9	35 · 1	0·7	3·3	34·4	40·0	1.9
	August 14	45·0	2.2	42 · 5	4·2	2·5	38·3	42·5	2.1
	September 11	46·1	2.2	42 · 8	2·3	3·3	40·5	44·0	2.1
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1.0	3.6	42·2	43 · 8	2·1
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0.4	4.1	45·0	43 · 9	2·1
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0.3	3.7	47·4	45 · 1	2·2
968	January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6	45·0	2·2
	February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9	45·3	2·2
	March 11	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	1·9	51·4	46·6	2·3
	April 8	53 · 1	2.6	51·5	0·5	.6	51·0	50·4	2·4
	May 13	52 · 3	2.5	50·2	0·5	2.1	49·7	52·1	2·5
	June 10	49 · 1	2.4	48·3	0·3	0.8	47·9	54·1	2·6
	July 8	48·5	2·3	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9	54·2	2.6
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6	54·6	2.6
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5	53·6	2.6
	October 14	53·0	2.6	51.9	1 · 1	1 · 1	50·8	52·8	2.6
	November 11	53·0	2.6	52.0	0 · 5	1 · 0	51·5	50·3	2.4
	December 9	52·5	2.5	51.6	0 · 3	0 · 9	51·3	48·8	2.4

1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 July 13 August 10 September 14 1964 October 12 November 9 December 7 January II February 8 March 8 1965 April 12 May 10 June 14 July 12 August 9 September 13 October II November 8 December 6 January 10 February 14 March 14 1966 April 18 May 16 June 13 July II August 8 September 12 October 10 November 14 December 12 1967 January 9 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11 1968 January 8 February 12 March 11

TABLE 113

April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9

October 14 November 11 December 9

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

1	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLO	
110	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonally Number	As percentage
	(000'-)	rate	(000's)	school- leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	of total employees per cent.
	(000's) 44.2 40.8 40.0 47.3 80.8 82.1 57.8 49.3 76.8 93.6 62.5 48.4 45.5 74.9 72.7	per cent. 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.4	41 · 9 32 · 2 35 · 5 44 · 8 64 · 8 73 · 1 56 · 5 46 · 4 69 · 1 86 · 5 61 · 1 47 · 3 43 · 8 69 · 2 71 · 6	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.2 0.9	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7 1·1	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9 68.1 70.6		1 ·4 1 ·0 1 ·2 1 ·5 2 ·1 2 ·4 1 ·5 1 ·5 2 ·2 2 ·7 2 ·0 1 ·5 1 ·5 1 ·5 2 ·2 2 ·7 2 ·0 1 ·5 1 ·5
	55.5	1.8	53·8	1.7	1.7	52·1	58·7	1.9
	62.7	2.1	62·1	8.6	0.6	53·5	58·9	1.9
	57.5	1.9	56·3	4.0	1.3	52·3	56·0	1.8
	55.9 55.6 53.7	1.8 1.8 1.8	50 5 54·9 54·3 52·0	1.3 0.5 0.3	1.0 1.3 1.7	53 · 6 53 · 8 51 · 7	54·3 52·4 51·5	1 · 8 1 · 7 1 · 7
	56·9	· 9	55·5	0·3	1 · 4	55 · 2	50·2	1.7
	54·3	· 8	52·8	0·2	1 · 5	52 · 6	47·3	1.6
	53·3	· 8	51·3	0·1	2 · 0	51 · 2	47·3	1.6
	50 · 1	·7	48·9	1 · 1	1 · 2	47.8	45 · 7	1.5
	48 · 0	·6	46·8	0 · 5	1 · 2	46.3	46 · 1	1.5
	43 · 0	·4	42·3	0 · 1	0 · 7	42.2	45 · 8	1.5
-	42 · 9	1.4	42·3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46·5	1.5
	49 · 1	1.6	48·7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47·3	1.6
	48 · 0	1.6	46·0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46·2	1.5
-	45.0	· 5	44.6	0.7	0·4	43 · 9	44·3	1.5
	45.3	· 5	44.8	0.2	0·5	44 · 5	43·3	1.4
	44.8	· 5	43.3	0.1	1·5	43 · 2	43·0	1.4
	45 · 3	· 5	44 · 6	0·2	0.7	44·4	40 · 1	·3
	43 · 4	· 4	42 · 6	0·1	0.8	42·5	38 · 0	·3
	41 · 3	· 4	40 · 8	0·1	0.5	40·7	37 · 7	·2
	41 · 1	·4	40.6	0·9	0·5	39·7	37·8	1 · 2
	38 · 1	·3	37.7	0·2	0·4	37·5	37·4	1 · 2
	36 · 4	·2	35.8	0·1	0·7	35·7	39·0	1 · 3
	36·3	1 · 2	35·8	0.7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1.3
	42·1	1 · 4	41·9	4.8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1.4
	46·7	1 · 5	44·1	2.3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1.5
	52·7	1.7	49 · 4	0.8	3·3	48.6	49 · 2	1.6
	60·0	2.0	55 · 0	0.3	5·0	54.7	53 · 3	1.8
	62·6	2.1	57 · 2	0.2	5·5	57.0	56 · 8	1.9
	73 · 7	2·5	66 • 4	0·2	7·3	66 · 2	60 · 4	2·0
	76 · 8	2·6	68 • 4	0·2	8·4	68 · 2	61 · 6	2·1
	76 · 9	2·6	68 • 4	0·1	8·4	68 · 3	63 · 1	2·1
	79 · 1	2.6	69.7	1·1	9·4	68 · 6	66·0	2·2
	74 · 8	2.5	66.9	0·3	7·9	66 · 6	66·3	2·2
	68 · 9	2.3	63.5	0·2	5·5	63 · 3	68·2	2·3
	68·3	2·3	65·3	0.7	3·0	64 · 6	72·2	2·4
	77·5	2·6	73·1	5.5	4·4	67 · 6	74·0	2·5
	77·3	2·6	72·3	2.9	5·0	69 · 4	74·5	2·5
	74·8	2.5	71 · 8	1.0	3·0	70 · 8	72·0	2·4
	76·4	2.6	72 · 8	0.3	3·5	72 · 5	70·8	2·4
	73·7	2.5	71 · 7	0.2	2·0	71 · 5	71·2	2·4
	79·5	2·7	77 · 6	0·2	2·0	77·3	70·8	2·4
	79·4	2·7	77 · 5	0·2	1·9	77·3	70·0	2·3
	75·4	2·5	74 · 3	0·1	1·1	74·2	68·6	2·3
	75 · 8	2·5	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3	70 · 6	2·4
	71 · 8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1	69 · 8	2·3
	67 · 4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4	71 · 4	2·4
	67·2	2·2	66·7	1.1	0·5	65·6	73·2	2·4
	73·0	2·4	72·2	4.3	0·8	67·9	74·3	2·5
	71·8	2·4	70·8	2.4	1·0	68·4	73·4	2·5
	71 · 1	2·4	70 · I	0.7	0·9	69·4	70.6	2·4
	71 · 2	2·4	70 · 1	0.3	1·2	69·8	68.2	2·3
	68 · 7	2·3	67 · 8	0.2	0·9	67·6	67.3	2·3

# UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

		тота	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP cluding school-i		ADDALES EXECTION OF A DALE
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	Ally adjusted As percentage of total employees	Anality adjourned - An percentracy - An excentracy - An excentracy
-		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	A CONTRACT AND DESCRIPTION
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966	>Monthly averages -	$\left(\begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 53 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \end{array}\right)$	2·3 1·8 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 4·0 4·6	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 36 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 7 51 · 7 60 · 6	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4	1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 1.4 0.8	26.4 20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.3 59.3		2·1 1·6 1·4 1·6 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 3·8 4·5	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1968
1964	July 13	36·5	2.8	36·2	0·8	0·4	35·4	41 · 8	3·2	1964 July 13
	August 10	44·6	3.4	44·4	7·8	0·3	36·6	42 · 4	3·2	August 10
	September 14	40·4	3.1	40·1	3·5	0·3	36·6	40 · 8	3·1	September 14
	October 12	40 · 0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0·4	38 · 1	39·0	3.0	Occober 12
	November 9	40 · 1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0·3	39 · 0	37·1	2.8	November 9
	December 7	39 · 7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0·4	38 · 8	36·1	2.7	December 7
1965	January	41 · 4	3·1	40·3	0·5	·	39·9	34·6	2.6	1965 January I I
	February 8	39 · 9	3·0	38·8	0·3	·	38·5	33·5	2.5	February 8
	March 8	37 · 4	2·8	36·4	0·2	· 0	36·2	32·8	2.5	March 8
	April 12	34·7	2·6	34·3	1.5	0·4	32·8	31.6	2·4	April 12
	May 10	31·2	2·3	30·9	0.6	0·4	30·3	31.2	2·3	May 10
	June 14	28·3	2·1	28·0	0.3	0·3	27·7	31.3	2·3	June 14
	July 12	27 · 8	2·1	27 · 5	0·5	0·3	27·0	32 · 2	2·4	July 12
	August 9	35 · 1	2·6	34 · 9	6·0	0·2	28·9	33 · 5	2·5	August 9
	September 13	32 · 4	2·4	32 · 1	2·5	0·3	29·6	32 · 9	2·5	September 13
	October 11	32·3	2·4	32.0	0·9	0·3	31·1	31 · 8	2·4	October II
	November 8	32·9	2·5	32.0	0·4	0·9	31·6	30 · 1	2·3	November 8
	December 6	37·8	2·8	34.5	0·3	3·2	34·3	32 · 1	2·4	December 6
1966	January 10	36·6	2·7	34·9	0·3	1.7	34·6	29 · 9	2·2	1966 January 10
	February 14	36·6	2·7	34·4	0·2	2.1	34·2	29 · 7	2·2	February 14
	March 14	32·9	2·5	31·8	0·1	1.1	31·7	28 · 8	2·2	March 14
	April 18	32.0	2·4	30 · 9	0·9	·	30·0	28 · 8	2·2	April 18
	May 16	28.9	2·2	28 · 0	0·3	0 · 9	27·7	28 · 4	2·1	May 16
	June 13	26.6	2·0	26 · 1	0·2	0 · 5	25·9	29 · 1	2·2	June 13
	July 11	26.5	2·0	26·3	0·4	0·3	25 · 9	30·9	2·3	July 11
	August 8	34.7	2·6	34·5	5·5	0·3	29 · 0	33·7	2·5	August 8
	September 12	34.2	2·6	33·8	2·5	0·4	31 · 3	34·8	2·6	September 12
	October 10	38·2	2.9	36·9	1 · 1	1.3	35·8	36·6	2·7	October 10
	November 14	46·8	3.5	42·1	0 · 5	4.7	41·6	39·5	3·0	November 14
	December 12	47·5	3.6	45·2	0 · 4	2.3	44·8	41·4	3·1	December 12
1967	January 9	52·3	3.9	50 · 4	0·4	· 9	50·0	44·0	3.3	1967 January 9
	February 13	52·1	3.9	50 · 2	0·3	· 8	49·9	43·6	3.3	February 13
	March 13	50·7	3.8	49 · 1	0·2	· 6	48·8	44·0	3.3	March 13
	April 10	52·4	4·0	50·5	1 · 1	1.9	49·4	48 · 1	3.6	April 10
	May 8	49·5	3·7	48·2	0 · 5	1.3	47·7	49 · 7	3.7	May 8
	June 12	48·7	3·7	46·8	0 · 4	1.9	46·4	52 · 0	3.9	June 12
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47 · 0	0·7	2·0	46·3	54·4	4·1	July 10
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56 · 3	6·5	0·7	49·8	57·5	4·3	August 14
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54 · 5	3·7	1·1	50·9	56·8	4·3	September 11
	October 9	55·2	4·2	54·1	1.6	∙ 0	52 · 5	53-7	4-0	October 9
	November 13	56·6	4·3	55·7	0.8	0 ∙ 8	54 · 9	51-9	3-9	November 13
	December 11	58·7	4·4	57·6	0.5	∙	57 · 1	52-4	4-0	December 11
1968	January 8	62·3	4.7	61 · 1	0.6	· 2	60 · 5	53·6	4-0	1968 January 8
	February 12	60·8	4.6	59 · 6	0.4	· 2	59 · 2	51·8	3-9	February 12
	March 11	59·6	4.5	58 · 4	0.3	· 2	58 · 1	52·2	3-9	March 11
	April 8	60·0	4·5	59·3	1.3	0.7	58·0	56·7	4·3	April 8
	May 13	58·7	4·4	58·1	0.6	0.6	57·4	60·0	4·5	May 13
	June 10	56·4	4·3	55·9	0.5	0.5	55·4	62·1	4·7	June 10
	July 8	58·0	4·4	57·3	0.8	0·7	56·4	66+1	5.0	July 8
	August 12	65·6	4·9	65·1	6.0	0·5	59·1	68+1	5.1	August 12
	September 9	63·9	4·8	63·2	3.5	0·7	59·7	66+6	5.0	September 9
	October 14	63 · 6	4·8	62 · 6	1·3	1.0	61 · 4	62 · 8	4·7	October 14
	November 11	64 · 6	4·9	63 · 7	0·7	0.8	63 · 0	59 · 5	4·5	November 11
	December 9	63 · 8	4·8	63 · 2	0·5	0.6	62 · 7	57 · 4	4·3	December 9

TABLE 115

# UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
	Langer and the	The Second Street Street		The off the second	The second	Seasonall	y adjusted
Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2	2·4 1·8 2·0 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·9 4·1 4·0	22 · 1 16 · 9 18 · 2 23 · 4 33 · 3 34 · 2 25 · 0 21 · 9 29 · 4 33 · 2 24 · 6 25 · 6 28 · 4 39 · 5 39 · 1	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 0.9	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8 0.2	21.6 16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5 38.3 38.2		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7 3·9 3·9
21.0 24.2 23.5	2·1 2·4 2·4	20·8 24·0 23·3	1 · 3 3 · 0 1 · 7	0·2 0·2 0·2	19·5 21·0 21·7	23·0 23·6 23·9	2·3 2·4 2·4
25·3 25·9 26·1	2·5 2·6 2·6	25·1 15·6 25·9	0.8 0.5 0.3	0·2 0·2 0·2	24·3 25·2 25·6	24·3 24·1 24·4	2·4 2·4 2·4
28·0 27·6 27·1	2·8 2·8 2·7	27 · 6 27 · 4 26 · 6	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·4 0·2 0·5	27 · 3 27 · 1 26 · 4	23·7 23·7 24·3	2·4 2·4 2·4
25 · 1 23 · 5 21 · 5	2·5 2·3 2·1	24·9 23·3 21·4	0.8 0.5 0.5	0·3 0·2 0·1	24·1 22·9 21·2	23·2 23·6 24·2	2·3 2·4 2·4
22.7 26.1 25.8	2·3 2·6 2·6	22.6 25.7 25.6	1 · 2 2 · 7 1 · 6	0·1 0·4 0·2	21 · 4 23 · 0 24 · 0	25.0 25.7 26.4	2.5 2.6 2.6
26.8 27.7 28.4	2·7 2·8 2·8	26·6 27·5 27·8	0·7 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·6	25·9 27·1 27·5	26·0 26·2 26·3	2.6 2.6 2.6
30·4 29·4 27·8	3·0 2·9 2·8	29·7 29·1 26·8	0·3 0·2 0·2	0·7 0·3 1·0	29·4 28·9 26·6	25.6 25.2 24.5	2·5 2·5 2·4
27·6 23·8 21·7	2·7 2·4 2·2	26·4 23·6 21·5	0·9 0·4 0·2	1·2 0·1 0·2	25·5 23·3 21·3	24·6 24·1 24·3	2·4 2·4 2·4
22·4 26·5 28·4	2·2 2·6 2·8	22 · 2 26 · 4 28 · 2	0·8 2·9 1·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	21·4 23·4 26·3	25 · 1 26 · 1 29 · 0 31 · 6	2·5 2·6 2·9 3·1
35·5 39·4 39·5	3·5 3·9 3·9	32 · 4 36 · 2 38 · 1	1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 5	3 · 1 3 · 1 1 · 3	31·3 35·6 37·6	34·8 36·2	3·5 3·6
42.7 42.6 40.7	4·3 4·3 4·1	40·9 40·9 39·9	0·5 0·4 0·4	1.9 1.6 0.8	40·3 40·5 39·6	35.6 35.2 36.2	3.6 3.6 3.7
41 · 2 38 · 5 36 · 2	4·2 3·9 3·7	40·4 37·8 34·9	1.2 0.6 0.4	0·8 0·8 1·2	39·2 37·2 34·6	38 · 1 38 · 3 39 · 2 40 · 0	3·9 3·9 4·0 4·1
36·8 41·2 39·9	3.7 4.2 4.0	36·2 40·9 39·7	1.0 3.9 2.6	0·7 0·3 0·2	35·2 37·0 37·1 38·4	40.0 40.6 41.1 38.8	4·1 4·2
39·8 41·7 41·9	4·0 4·2 4·2	39·6 40·9 41·4	1.2 0.7 0.5	0·3 0·8 0·5	40·2 40·9	39·5 39·4	3·9 4·0 4·0
43·2 41·6 40·1	4·4 4·2 4·1	42·8 41·4 39·9	0.5 0.4 0.3	0·4 0·2 0·2	42 · 3 41 · 0 39 · 6	37·4 35·6 36·2	3.8 3.6 3.7
39·8 37·7 35·6	4.0 3.8 3.6	39·7 37·5 35·4	0·4 0·5 0·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	39·2 37·0 35·1	38 · 1 38 · 1 39 · 7	3·9 3·9 4·0 4·1
35.9 39.9 39.2	3.6 4.0 4.0	35 · 7 39 · 8 39 · 1	0.5 3.4 2.2		35·2 36·4 36·9	40.0 40.0 40.9 38.2	4·1 4·1
38·9 39·1 39·8	3·9 4·0 4·0	38.6 39.0 39.7	0·8 0·5 0·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	37·8 38·5 39·3	38·2 37·7 37·9	3.9 3.8 3.8

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

		24-3454	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	
		-	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage of total employees
	And the last		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 964 965 966 966 966 968	Monthly averages		59 · 5 51 · 1 52 · 2 56 · 3 81 · 1 94 · 9 78 · 7 68 · 4 83 · 1 104 · 8 80 · 3 65 · 5 63 · 5 84 · 6 82 · 9	2.8 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9 3.9 3.8	56.5 48.4 47.8 53.2 74.4 88.6 74.8 64.6 78.0 98.2 78.1 63.4 59.9 80.8 80.7	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.2	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.6 3.8 2.1	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8 79.5 79.6		2.6 2.2 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7 3.7 3.7
964	July 13 August 10 September 14	il the second	74·4 74·9 71·7	3·4 3·4 3·3	72·9 73·0 69·2	4·6 4·1 2·0	1.5 1.9 2.5	68·4 68·9 67·2	77 · 4 76 · 6 73 · 6	3·5 3·5 3·3
	October 12 November 9 December 7	NON.	71 · 2 71 · 5 73 · 2	3·2 3·2 3·3	68·9 69·6 70·4	1.0 0.6 0.5	2·4 1·9 2·9	67·9 69·0 69·9	71 · 9 68 · 4 67 · 0	3·3 3·1 3·0
65	January    February 8 March 8	setzes	79·7 77·9 73·8	3.6 3.5 3.3	76 · 9 75 · 8 70 · 9	1.8 1.1 0.6	2·8 2·0 2·8	75 · 1 74 · 8 70 · 3	64·6 64·4 63·6	2·9 2·9 2·9
	April 12 May 10 June 14	444	67 · 7 62 · 2 56 · 1	3·1 2·8 2·5	65·8 60·4 54·7	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1.9 1.8 1.4	64·7 59·9 54·3	62 · 2 62 · 1 61 · 3	2·8 2·8 2·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13		59·8 63·0 58·8	2.7 2.9 2.7	57·8 59·6 57·6	3·2 2·9 1·3	2·1 3·4 1·2	54·6 56·7 56·3	63 · 1 63 · 5 61 · 5	2.9 2.9 2.8
	October    November 8 December 6	CHAN I	59·6 61·5 66·5	2.7 2.8 3.0	58·3 60·0 62·8	0.7 0.4 0.4	· 2   · 5 3 · 7	57·7 50·6 62·5	60·9 58·9 59·6	2.8 2.7 2.7
	January 10 February 14 March 14	HORE	70·6 64·7 60·8	3·2 2·9 2·8	67·0 61·6 59·2	1 · 4 0 · 7 0 · 4	3.6 3.1 1.7	65 · 6 60 · 9 58 · 7	55 · 8 52 · 1 53 · 0	2.5 2.4 2.4
	April 18 May 16 June 13		58·5 55·0 52·4	2.7 2.5 2.4	56·2 52·5 50·3	0·8 0·4 0·3	2·2 2·5 2·2	55 • <del>4</del> 52 • 1 50 • 0	53·3 54·2 56·8	2·4 2·5 2·6
	July 11 August 8 September 12		54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·8	53·3 55·4 57·1	2·9 2·9 1·3	1.7 3.4 3.6	50·4 52·6 55·8	58·7 59·3 61·0	2·7 2·7 2·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12		67·3 78·1 80·2	3·1 3·6 3·7	61 · 8 69 · 9 74 · 2	0·7 0·5 0·4	5·5 8·2 6·0	61 · 1 69 · 4 73 · 8	64·6 68·8 71·0	2.9 3.1 3.2
,	January 9 February 13 March 13		88 · 9 90 · 1 87 · 7	4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1.6 0.8 0.5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82.7 82.6 81.6	71 · 8 71 · 5 73 · 8	3·3 3·3 3·4
	April 10 May 8 June 12		85.7 82.9 77.0	3.9 3.8 3.5	81 · 3 77 · 8 74 · 1	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 3	4·4 5·1 2·9	80·2 77·3 73·8	77 · 0 79 · 4 81 · 7	3.5 3.7 3.8
	July 10 August 14 September 11		81 · 0 84 · 1 82 · 1	3.7 3.9 3.8	78·6 81·7 79·4	3·9 3·2 1·7	2·4 2·5 2·7	74·8 78·5 77·8	84·2 86·9 85·4	3.9 4.0 3.9
	October 9 November 13 December 11		83·8 85·9 86·2	3·9 4·0 4·0	79·9 83·2 83·9	0·8 0·5 0·4	4·0 2·7 2·4	79·0 82·7 83·5	83 · 7 82 · 3 80 · 7	3·9 3·8 3·7
3	January 8 February 12 March 11		95·3 90·9 87·0	4·4 4·2 4·0	92 · 1 88 · 2 84 · 7	1.6 0.9 0.5	3·2 2·6 2·3	90·5 87·3 84·2	79 · 1 75 · 6 76 · 2	3.6 3.5 3.5
	April 8 May 13 June 10		85 · 1 79 · 8 78 · 4	3.9 3.7 3.6	83·2 77·9 74·6	1·2 0·4 0·3	1.9 1.9 3.8	82·0 77·4 74·2	78.7 79.5 82.2	3.6 3.7 3.8
	July 8 August 12 September 9		79·8 81·7 78·6	3.7 3.8 3.6	78·4 80·1 76·1	3·5 2·7 1·4	1·4 1·6 2·6	75·0 77·4 74·7	84·4 85·7 82·0	3.9 3.9 3.8
	October 14 November 11 December 9		79·2 79·4 79·2	3.6 3.7 3.6	77 · 6 77 · 8 78 · 2	0.7 0.4 0.3	1.6 1.6 1.0	76·9 77·4 77·9	81 · 5 76 · 9 75 · 1	3.7 3.5 3.5

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

E 117				and the second				тн	OUSANDS
Constant Constant	All industries	Index	of production i	ndustries	arcarian voltoren 1	niul soundation	Other industr	ies	
	And Andreas and An	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
Order	All	II–XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	h Lessaria	XIX	xx	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
l numbers unadjusted	for seasonal varia	tions							
Monthly averages	226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323	100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147	69 86 133 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 80 85	28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 10	17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34	24 30 42 49 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	19 22 28 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26	57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120
	512 541	262 280	152	102	13	35	57	26 25 15	130
September October	307	140 167	82 97	49 60	9	23 26 31	43		97
November December	436 465	206 228	119 128	76 88	13 15	31	49 51	23 29 30	110
January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
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
January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120
July	497	262	143	92		31	52	18	123
August	517	269	148	92	2	31	55	19	130
September	514	266	145	91		31	55	20	130
October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133
November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
ber adjusted for norm			Nes end			25	40	19	1 90
September October	344 377	157	89 102	60 69 79	12	ALL	44 49	21 23	95 102
November December	424 449	210 226	121 130	84	13 12	26 29 30	52	24	105
January	454	226	136	77	2	30	51	25	111
February	454	225	137	75		31	51	25	
March	467	233	139	81	2	32	53	25	
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	60	28	125
August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
july	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
October	551	293	153	LI0	15	33	57	25	131
November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127
December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

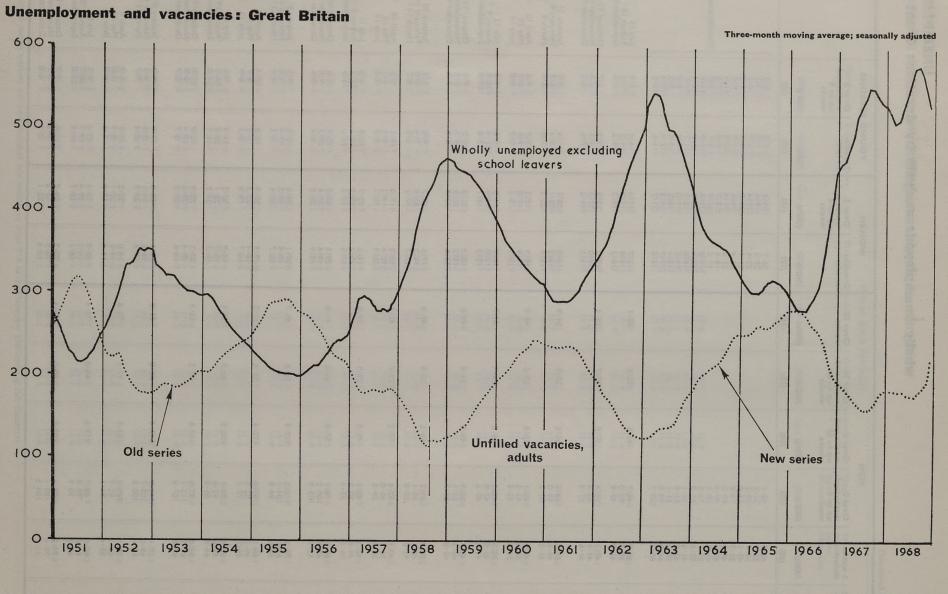
	a statester the				ALES AND	FEMALES					a construction devide	
Construct, 2018 and an bornfa, stat. 3010 and an	Total	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total	2 wee or les
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(2000) (a)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
547	(I) 268·I	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(1)
54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68	2100 - 3 226 - 7 291 - 4 404 - 0 436 - 7 339 - 2 306 - 4 425 - 6 513 - 1 366 - 8 313 - 0 327 - 4 516 - 8 545 - 8	66.2 67.9 74.5 87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3	29.0 31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4 17.1	53 · 4 57 · 2 39 · 9 34 · 8 38 · 7 54 · 2 56 · 1	12.6 11.2 10.9 11.1 11.8 10.5 10.3	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1 77 · 3 77 · 1	15-8 14-8 13-5 13-9 15-0 15-0 14-1		2003.05.007.0		165 · 4 128 · 3 141 · 9 192 · 4 273 · 4 296 · 9 228 · 8 209 · 6 295 · 3 358 · 5 257 · 2 223 · 1 242 · 3 397 · 3 439 · 2	42 39 38 39 39 39 50 50 49 44 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
64 July 13 August 10 September 14	308·4 360·5 331·8	65 · 7 77 · 6 72 · 5	21 · 3 21 · 5 21 · 9	30·3 60·2 36·7	9·8 16·7 11·0	37·6 44·8 47·0	12·2 12·4 14·2	67 · 4	42·1	65·2	218·5 225·1 220·6	33
October 12 November 9 December 7	33·5 337·8 335·2	77·6 71·1 63·4	23 · 1 21 · 1 18 · 9	40·8 38·3 37·7	12·2 11·3 11·3	47·3 52·3 50·2	14·1 15·5 15·0	70.2	36 · 1	63.2	231.7 238.1 239.7	4 4 4
5 January II February 8 March 8	361 · 9 353 · 5 338 · 0	81 · 7 69 · 2 62 · 0	22.6 19.6 18.4	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·1 10·7 9·8	53·6 50·5 47·2	14·8 14·3 14·0	94.7	35.3	60·1	260·7 254·3 244·8	5
April 12 May 10 June 14	321 · 2 296 · 2 266 · 4	72·9 59·9 50·5	22.7 20.2 19.0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·5 9·2 10·5	38·3 38·8 35·0	·9  3·   3·	82.9	39.8	56.7	223·6 312·9 196·5	
July 12 August 9 September 13	271+5 311+6 300+6	65·6 74·9 73·5	24·2 23·8 24·5	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·4 16·3 10·5	32·8 39·8 44·7	12·1 12·7 14·9	59.5	33.2	51.8	194·8 205·0 207·6	
October 11 November 8 December 6	305·7 310·8 315·6	77.0 70.7 65.3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·6 12·1 11·7	43 · 3 49 · 0 49 · 0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64.6	31.2	51 · 1	217-3 224-9 234-8	
January 10 February 14 March 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24·1 20·9 20·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50·0	250·5 242·7 227·3	
April 18 May 16 June 13	295 · 5 268 · 1 250 · 8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21 · 5 21 · 4 22 · 1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39∙5 33∙0 33∙2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47.3	218-7 200-8 189-9	
July 11 August 8 September 12	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27 · 5 50 · 2 35 · 2	10.7 16.3 10.9	31 · 5 39 · 3 49 · 2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44·8	191·4 206·0 228·4	
October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18· <del>4</del>	76.5	31.8	48·0	271 · 2 325 · 9 354 · 4	
January 9 February 13 March 13	522 · 7 533 · 3 521 · 1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21 · 5 17 · 5 16 · 3	51 · 6 60 · 1 52 · 6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44+1	53.6	402·7 410·3 402·9	
April 10 May 8 June 12	521 · 8 492 · 9 461 · 6	101 · 7 84 · 9 79 · 9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45 · 8 49 · 5 39 · 6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76 · 4 65 · 4 64 · 2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167·3	71.9	58.8	398·9 380·6 361·3	
July 10 August 14 September 11	468 · 5 529 · 5 521 · 8	93.0 96.1 99.8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48 · 6 73 · 2 49 · 1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	3·3  4·6  5·2	127.8	74.8	61.8	363·0 382·9 390·6	
October 9 November 13 December 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109 · 1 96 · 5 87 · 9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60 · 1 63 · 1 56 · 9	11+4 11+5 10+3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137.9	71.6	72.3	404·0 429·5 441·4	
January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182 · 4	76.2	80.8	476·4 476·3 458·9	
April 8 May 13 June 10	562.9 531.7 503.4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76 · 6 64 · 8 69 · 4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83.6	84.8	452·9 432·0 414·1	
July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93.7 95.5 92.1	18.7 17.3 17.3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7  3·2  0·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135-9	74-2	84-9	410·5 421·7 417·7	
October 14 November 11 December 9	535.7 541.2 537.0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63 · 6 58 · 3 54 · 1	11.9 10.8 10.1	75.6 84.2 79.3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133 · 1	69·2	88.4	429·4 439·5 441·3	

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)

ME	and the second	A Contraction of the		l wo	MEN	YOUNG	PERSONS	President and a lower and a set	an an line of
Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	N 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)		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1 94 · 8 100 · 7				26·7 23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5 15·1 17·7 15·5	24.3 19.6 23.4 28.0 34.6 31.4 25.7 23.9 29.6 29.8 22.3 19.0 18.2 24.3 21.7	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.5 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4 11.6	5.2 4.1 4.1 5.5 9.3 11.4 7.8 7.2 14.5 19.4 11.1 8.3 8.5 12.4 10.8	Monthly averages	1954           1955           1956           1957           1958           1959           1960           1961           1962           1963           1965           1965           1966           1967           1968
44·7 50·0 45·8	46.5	32.5	56 · 1	12·7 13·8 16·3	17·4 17·8 19·2	14·4 24·5 15·2	5·8 37·1 18·6	July 13 August 10 September 14	1964
54·4 58·4 57·4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19·3 17·0 14·3	23·9 25·3 24·2	10·9 9·3 7·6	9·7 6·8 6·3	October 12 November 9 December 7	
63·3 59·0 52·2	66.6	27.5	51.9	18·8 16·2 13·8	20 · 1 23 · 1 22 · 3	11·4 8·4 7·0	6·7 6·3 5·4	January II February 8 March 8	1965
45 · 1 43 · 2 42 · 6	58.8	30.6	48.8	13·9 13·9 10·3	19·2 17·0 16·3	18·7 7·5 5·9	4·5 5·7 4·0	April 12 May 10 June 14	
42·3 47·8 45·6	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7 13.0 15.5	14·5 14·9 16·1	15.6 21.4 13.8	4·2 28·5 14·8	July 12 August 9 September 13	
52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21·0 22·9 20·8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October 11 November 8 December 6	
61 · 5 58 · 1 50 · 8	66.2	25.9	43 • 4	17·5 14·2 13·7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966
52.6 43.0 39.5	55-2	29.7	41+1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17.0 14.2 12.7	11·1 6·4 5·9	5·5 4·3 3·4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
42·3 50·5 53·4	42.8	25 · 1	39.0	11.6 13.2 17.5	12·7 13·9 15·5	10·9 22·3 15·6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July 11 August 8 September 12	
76 · 1 100 · 2 105 · 0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5 19.6 15.9	23·5 29·6 27·8	12·8 11·3 9·4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
111·2 104·1 94·8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21 · 1 18 · 5 16 · 7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1967
87 · 8 82 · 5 77 · 1	132.4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13·8 9·5 8·5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
83 · 1 92 · 8 85 · 9	100.5	62.8	54.1	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7·6 35·5 21·2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
97·9 112·7 107·6	108.6	60.2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
114·9 109·7 100·6	147-4	65-0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22·8 24·3 23·9	11.9 9.9 8.4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	1968
101·2 92·7 91·1	133.9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
89·7 98·8 90·8	113.6	64.8	76.4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
105+4 109+1 104+5	109.8	60.6	79.4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11.6 9.6 8.1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	



<sup>98</sup> JANUARY 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

# VACANCIES

# vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

		A STATE OF A	ESHE HO		ADU				YOUNG
		TOTAL	Men	Actual Number	Total	Se Men	easonally Adjuste Women	d Total	PERSONS
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967	>Monthly averages	223 · 5           313 · 8           320 · 3           213 · 7           196 · 3           317 · 2           384 · 4           370 · 9           249 · 7           271 · 3	88·2  21·0  23·9 77·8 70·7  14·6  43·4  37·5 92·0 92·6	68.7 90.9 89.4 71.7 73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4	156.9 211.9 213.3 149.4 143.8 220.8 265.1 254.8 174.0 188.0				66.6 101.8 106.9 64.3 52.5 96.4 119.2 116.1 75.7 83.3
1968 _	January 8	228·8	83·3	82·8	166 · 0	97·0	94 · 1	191-0	62·8
	February 5	250·4	90·0	87·9	177 · 9	100·8	97 · 7	198-5	72·6
	Menter y	297·0	104·0	98·5	202 · 5	107·4	102 · 8	210-1	94·5
	March II April 8 May 6 June 10	307·5 326·6 368·4	108·3 116·3 128·4	104·1 110·8 122·5	212·4 227·1 250·8	104·6 107·3 113·3	101 · 1 102 · 8 105 · 8	205·8 210·3 219·1	95 · 1 99 · 6 117 · 5
	July 8	380·5	127·5	122·6	250 · 2	113·7	106·3	220·3	130·3
	August 5	357·3	123·2	115·4	238 · 6	115·2	107·9	223·2	118·7
	September 9	334·8	124·9	113·6	238 · 5	121·2	109·5	230·8	96·2
	October 7	324·8	123 · 9	109·5	233·4	126·9	113·1	240 · I	91-4
	November 4	319·1	125 · 2	105·0	230·2	135·6	116·7	252 · 4	88-9
	December 2	311·4	120 · 5	101·6	222·1	136·0	118·5	254 · 8	89-3
1965	Janu <mark>ary 6</mark>	311·3	118·1	103 · 1	221 · 1	136-2	17·6	253 · 6	90 · 1
	February 3	325·6	124·2	105 · 2	229 · 4	135-7	16·2	251 · 8	96 · 3
	March 3	358·2	137·0	112 · 1	249 · 2	139-9	17·1	256 · 9	109 · 1
	April 7	407 · 7	148 · 9	125·5	274·4	44∙0	121 · 1	264·9	133·3
	May 5	420 · 0	155 · 1	131·6	286·7	43∙0	120 · 9	263·7	133·3
	June 9	449 · 1	162 · 2	140·0	302·2	43∙2	120 · 7	263·7	146·9
	July 7	452·4	158·2	138·3	296.5	141 · 6	119·6	261·3	156·0
	August 4	421·7	152·9	129·4	282.2	143 · 9	121·2	265·2	139·4
	September 8	391·6	147·8	127·2	275.0	144 · 9	123·8	268·9	116·5
	October 6	372 · 5	143·5	121·7	265 · 2	147 · 8	126·5	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355 · 5	138·0	115·4	253 · 4	149 · 4	128·6	278·1	102·1
	December I	346 · 6	134·9	111·5	246 · 3	152 · 1	129·8	282·3	100·3
1966	January 5	346·3	132 · 1	113·1	245 · 2	152·0	129·2	281.0	101 · 1
	February 9	373·2	140 · 8	119·6	260 · 4	152·7	131·6	283.9	112 · 8
	March 9	405·4	148 · 6	125·8	274 · 4	151·3	131·4	282.2	131 · 0
	April 13	432·4	155·2	133·9	289 · 1	150·1	128·9	278·9	43·4
	May 11	438·6	158·7	136·9	295 · 5	146·4	125·5	271·6	43·1
	June 8	450·3	160·9	139·5	300 · 3	142·0	120·3	262·1	50·0
	July 6	455·0	158·3	137·9	296 · 2	141·7	119·3	261.0	158·8
	August 3	410·1	147·5	125·9	273 · 5	138·7	117·9	256.8	136·6
	September 7	351·0	132·5	114·7	247 · 1	129·1	110·6	239.8	103·9
	October 5	301·3	117·2	100·2	217·4	119·8	103+0	222.9	83·9
	November 9	253·1	101·5	84·1	185·6	110·1	92+8	203.1	67·5
	December 7	234·2	97·1	76·3	173·3	109·9	89+6	199.5	60·9
1967	january 4	223 · 8	88·7	75·4	164·1	103 · 1	85 · 5	188 · 8	59·8
	February 8	235 · 6	91·5	76·1	167·6	102 · 4	85 · 1	187 · 9	68·0
	March 8	256 · 0	94·2	79·7	173·8	97 · 8	83 · 1	181 · 3	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95·8	81.7	177 · 5	92.5	80 · 1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261·8	96·9	83.2	180 · 1	89.5	78 · 8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281·4	98·0	88.7	186 · 8	86.3	77 · 2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88 · 1	183·5	84.6	77·0	161·3	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82 · 9	173·7	83.9	77·0	160·6	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86 · 6	176·6	85.2	81·1	166·2	69·6
	October 4	241 · 1	90·8	84·7	175·6	91.8	86 · 1	177·9	65·5
	November 8	227 · 7	85·9	79·6	165·5	93.4	87 · 6	180·9	62·2
	December 6	223 · 9	85·3	78·1	163·4	96.8	91 · 7	188·3	60·5

#### THOUSANDS

TABLE 119

1968	January 3	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	93·2	90·0	183 · 4	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	92·3	92·4	184 · 8	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87·4	89·1	176·6	91·1	93·0	184 · 1	81·2
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	87·3	92·8	180 · 4	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	87·0	93·2	180 · 5	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	86·1	91·2	177 · 5	100·4
	July 3	312-8	98·2	106·7	204·9	87 · 1	92·8	180 · 3	107·8
	August 7	286-4	94·6	98·3	192·9	87 · 5	91·6	179 · 1	93·5
	September 4	276-9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90 · 5	95·7	186 · 1	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191 · 4	95 · 1	100 · 1	194·9	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192 · 9	106 · 4	105 · 1	211·2	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195 · 3	113 · 5	111 · 0	224·5	71·5

\* These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not take account of the modifications to the figures of vacancies for adults prior to May

1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May 1968 issue of the GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

# **OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME** Great Britain: manufacturing industries\*

TABLE 120

	•	v	VORKING	OVERTIME		PERATIVE	S (EXCLUE	DING MAIN		CE STAFF				
Week	Ended			Hours of a			for whole eek	Work	ing part of			Tota	al	
		Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st   Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st   Average
	May 27	(000's)	(per cent.) 29·3	(000's)	71	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
962 963	May 26 May 18	1,824 1,771	29.3 29.6 29.7	13,376 14,260 13,945	7½ 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32  18  85	293 1,160 746	9 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>    
964	April 18 May 16 June 20	2,050 1,952 2,064	33·8 32·2 34·0	16,912 15,556 17,204	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	   2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	812 812 812 812 812	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	11 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	July 18 August 15 September 19	1,946 1,739 2,046	32 · 1 28 · 5 33 · 4	16,670 14,258 17,039	81 8 81 81	1	57 42 71	15 12 34	117 101 265	8 8 8	16 13 36	0·3 0·2 0·6	174 142 336	101 101 91
	October 17 November 14 December 12	2,117 2,142 2,143	34·5 34·9 34·9	17,426 17,683 17,849	8 81 81 81 81		57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	91 10 91
965	January 16 February 13 March 13	2,027 2,083 2,095	33·2 34·2 34·4	16,785 17,391 17,549	81 81 81 81 21	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81/2 71/2 101/2	35 43 55	0.6 0.7 0.9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81 81 81 81 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 81/2 91/2	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 September 18	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 81 81	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	8 <del>1</del> 171 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	10 <u>1</u> 201 11
	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	   2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	71/2 9 71/2	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	8 <del>1</del> 10 10
966	January 15 February 19 March 19	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17 698 18,345 18,685	81 81 81 81 81		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 <del>1</del>	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	9 9 10 <del>1</del>
	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35.6 36.2 35.5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7 <del>1</del> 7 <u>1</u> 7 <u>1</u>	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81 8 81
	(b) July 16	2,199 2,105	35·5 34·0	18,732	81/2	1	39	28	210	7 <del>1</del>	29	0.2	249	8 <u>1</u>
	August 13 September 17	1,862 2,054	29·9 33·0	18,236 15,566 17,338	81 81 81 81 81	$\frac{1}{7}$	43 19 287	32 29 68	254 216 637	8 7 <del>1</del> 9 <u>1</u>	33 30 75	0·5 0·5 1·2	297 235 924	9 8 12 <del>1</del>
	October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32·9 32·2 31·9	17,054 16,571 16,470	8121-12 8121-12 8	5 12 4	211 494 180	6   79  64	1,546 2,062 1,628	9 <del>1</del> 11 <u>1</u> 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	101 131 11
67	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 <del>1</del> 2	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9 <u>1</u> 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	     0 <del>]</del>
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	812 812 812 812 812	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	9 <u>1</u> 9 <u>1</u> 9	106 108 94	I∙8 I∙8 I∙6	1,222 1,169 1,041	
	July 15‡ August 19‡ September 16‡	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	81 81 81 81 81 81	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	81/2 9 10	75 79 87	1.3 1.3 1.5	727 861 1,074	9 <del>1</del>     2 <del>1</del>
	October 14‡ November 18‡ December 16‡	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	72 64 43	· 2   ·   0 · 7	758 627 428	101 10 10
68	January 13‡ February 17‡ March 16‡	1,894 2,000 2,043	32 · 5 34 · 3 35 · 1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 8 <del>1</del> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u>	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	2  1  1
	April 6‡ May 18‡ June 15‡	2,075 20,73 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	2   2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 81/2 81/2	34 35 30	0.6 0.6 0.5	342 347 305	10 10 10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	   9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 81 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9 11 19
	October 19‡ November‡	2,125 2,188	36·3 37·3	18,489 18,739	8 <del>1</del> 81 82	1	48 58	20 21	158 182	8 9	21 22	0·4 0·4	206 240	10 11

\* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this Gazette). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. ‡ Figures after June 1967 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968.

#### HOURS OF WORK

# manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

1962 AVERAGE-100

adainstan ( Berdia	1	NDEX OF T	TOTAL WE	EEKLY HOU	JRS WOR	(ED	INC	DEX OF AV	ERAGE WI	EEKLY HO		KED
	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
	104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9 102.9 100.0 98.4 100.7 99.8 97.3 92.4	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 84.4	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 2 93 · 0	103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0 99 · 6 95 · 0	103 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4 101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4 97 · 1	103.7 103.5 102.4 102.8 101.7 101.3 100.0 99.6 100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7 95 · 7	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.0 98.1 98.0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6 98 · 1
January 16	101 · 5	103·6	99·0	98·8	94·4	104·5	99 · 4	99·0	98·7	100·3	98·2	100·3
February 13	101 · 9	104·0	99·8	98·9	94·3	104·9	99 · 8	99·4	99·3	100·7	98·5	100·7
March 13	101 · 5	103·9	97·3	98·3	94·8	105·1	99 · 9	99·3	99·3	100·5	99·0	100·8
April 10	102·4	104·7	99·8	98·3	96·2	105 · 8	100·0	99.6	100 · 4	100 · 1	99·3	100·8
May 15	102·3	104·3	100·4	98·2	96·4	105 · 7	99·9	99.7	100 · 2	100 · 3	98·9	100·7
June 19	102·2	104·2	100·3	97·8	97·5	105 · 1	99·8	99.5	100 · 1	100 · 5	99·2	100·4
July 17*	95.7	97·3	85.6	89·3	98·3	100·2	99.5	98·2	99·3	100·6	99-8	100 · 4
August 14*	83.4	84·0	81.9	77·6	90·0	86·0	99.2	98·2	95·7	100·3	100-5	100 · 6
September 18	101.8	103·3	97.2	97·7	99·8	105·1	98.8	97·8	96·5	100·2	98-8	100 · 0
October 16	101 · 8	103·8	97·3	97·4	99.7	104·8	98.9	98·2	96.8	100·0	98·4	99.9
November 13	101 · 9	104·8	97·4	97·5	99.4	104·5	99.8	98·2	97.2	100·1	98·5	99.9
December 11	101 · 7	104·7	98·1	96·9	98.9	103·9	99.0	98·3	98.0	100·2	99·3	99.8
January 15	99 · 2	102.7	96·8	94·6	93 · 5	101·3	97∙9	97·3	97·2	99.0	97·0	98.6
February 19†	99 · 3	103.1	96·6	94·8	93 · 1	101·4	97∙6	97·3	96·8	98.9	96·7	98.5
March 19	99 · 8	103.2	97·1	95·0	93 · 9	101·6	98∙2	97·8	97·5	99.2	97·5	98.9
April 23	100 · 4	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97 · 9	98·2	98-9	98.3	99 · 1
May 21	100 · 5	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98 · 3	98·1	99-1	98.5	99 · 3
June 18	100 · 3	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97 · 9	97·5	99-1	98.5	99 · 2
July 16*	94·3	98·2	82·2	86 · 1	97·3	97·9	98.6	98·1	97 · 7	98·9	99 · 1	99·2
August 13*	81·9	84·3	80·5	74 · 9	88·3	83·6	98.4	97·9	96 · 1	98·6	99 · 4	99·3
September 17	99·5	103·5	92·4	93 · 3	97·7	102·1	97.4	97·0	94 · 5	97·9	98 · 1	98·4
October 15	98·3	102-4	89 · 1	92·4	97·4	100 · 9	96·8	96·6	92.0	97·7	97·6	97·8
November 19	97·0	101-6	84 · 9	91·3	96·6	99 · 8	96·4	96·4	90.9	97·4	97·6	97·4
December 17	96·8	101-6	86 · 2	90·5	96·2	99 · 2	96·7	96·6	92.2	97·6	98·4	97·5
January 14	94·7	99.5	86 · 3	88·2	92·0	97·2	95·9	95·7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
February 18	94·3	99.3	86 · 7	87·2	91·0	97·2	96·4	96·6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
March 18	94·4	99.3	87 · 9	87·2	91·7	97·2	97·0	96·5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
April 15	94·6	99 · 1	89.0	87·7	92.0	97·4	97·1	96·6	96 · 1	97·3	97.7	98.0
May 13	94·4	98 · 9	88.4	87·0	92.8	97·3	97·2	96·6	95 · 9	97·2	97.7	98.2
June 17	94·3	98 · 4	88.5	86·7	93.5	96·9	97·3	96·7	95 · 9	97·5	98.1	98.5
July 15*‡	88.8	93·3	76·9	78.6	94·3	92 · 1	97·6	97·0	96-9	97 · 4	98·9	98·3
August 19*‡	77.5	80·5	75·5	67.8	85·8	79 · 3	98·0	97·4	95-8	97 · 2	99·6	99·1
September 16‡	94.2	98·4	87·1	85.5	95·4	97 · 1	97·0	96·3	94-8	97 · 1	98·4	98·3
October 14‡	93 · 7	98.5	88.6	85·2	96·2	94·7	97·2	96·3	96·2	97 · 4	98 · 1	98·3
November 18‡	94 · 3	98.4	88.9	85·6	95·9	96·7	97·4	96·4	96·5	97 · 8	98 · 0	98·5
December 16‡	94 · 1	98.0	89.8	85·6	95·3	96·4	97·6	96·5	97·4	98 · 2	98 · 8	98·4
January 13‡	91 · 5	95·3	87·4	83·3	90 · 7	94·2	96·0	94·9	95 · 1	96.7	96·7	97 · 1
February 17‡	92 · 3	96·0	88·7	84·6	91 · 0	95·2	97·0	96·0	96 · 1	97.7	97·2	98 · 2
March 16‡	92 · 3	95·7	89·4	84·5	90 · 1	95·4	97·3	96·2	96 · 4	97.9	97·2	98 · 5
April 6‡	92.7	96·0	89·5	84·7	89.6	96·1	97·9	96·8	97·3	98.5	97.7	99.0
May 18‡	93.0	95·9	90·4	85·2	91.0	96·3	97·7	96·6	96·9	98.6	98.0	98.9
June 15‡	92.9	95·9	89·3	85·4	91.3	96·2	97·7	96·7	96·7	98.5	98.1	98.9
July 13*‡	88.0	91·3	77 · 6	78·2	92 · 4	92·3	98·5	97·3	97 · 7	99.0	99·2	99 · 4
August 17*‡	76.9	79·0	76 · 1	68·3	84 · 1	79·5	98·7	97·8	96 · 1	99.0	99·5	99 · 9
September 14‡	93.5	96·5	87 · 7	86·3	93 · 8	97·2	97·9	96·8	96 · 0	98.6	98·7	99 · 1
October 19‡	94·1	97 · 1	89·3	86·5	93·7	97·3	98 · 1	97·2	96·4	98·6	98·2	99·2
November 16‡	94·1	97 · 1	89·4	86·6	94·0	97·2	98 · 1	97·2	96·4	98·6	98·3	99·2

\* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers, and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle in-stead of at the end of the month. In consequence, the indices for July and August 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 also relate to earlier weeks in the month, and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1965–68 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1965–68 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1965–68 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1965–68 would have been approximately six points lower, the indices for August 1965–66 approximately 13 points higher, the index for August 1967 approximately 12 points higher, and the index for August 1968 approximately 13 points higher.

TABLE 121

1965

1966

1967

1968

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

A Stimules for this month are less rehable because full details of sick absence are not available.
 Figures for dates after June 1967 may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1968. The figures from May 1968 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1968 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.
 Notes: A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of the GAZETTE.

GAZETTE. Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

# United Kingdom: manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
vera	age Wee	kly Earnings		And And								
963	Oct.	£ s. 15 18	£ s. 17 8	£ s. 17 19	£ s. 16 18	£ s. 16 4	£ s. 19 17	£ s. 16 18	£ s. 15 7	£ s. 15 7	£ s. 14 17	£ s.
964	April Oct.	16 8 17 3	18 0 18 19	19 1	17 18 18 7	17 10 17 17	21 5 21 1	17 19 18 5	16 I 16 7	15 8 16 4	15 9 15 16	18 0 18 12
65	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9 22 9	19 2 19 16	16 18 17 17	16 8 17 7	16 4 17 5	19 5 20 1
966	Oct. April	18 14	20 8 21 7	21 3 21 10	19 16 20 11	19 16 21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Óct.	19 15 20 0	21 5 21 10	21 9 21 12	20 12 20 15	21 6 21 14	21 19 23 7	20 6	18 11 18 13	17 13 18 4	17 16 18 6	20 17 21 9
967	April Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
68	April	21 5 ]	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
era	ige Hou	rs Worked										
63	Oct.	48.2	46·7 46·9	46.5	46·7 47·2	46.4	45 · 4 46 · 1	47.2	47·0 47·2	47.2	43·7 43·9	49.4
64	April Oct.	48·0 48·0	46.9	46.6	47.2	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
65	April	48·0 47·7	47·0 46·0	46·7 46·0	46-6 46-0	47·8 46·1	45 · 1 43 · 6	47·1 46·4	46·9 46·7	45·8 46·1	43·0 43·0	49·3 48·7
66	Oct. April	47.5	46 . 1	45.5	45.9	47 . 1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
67	Oct. April	47·3 47·1	45 · 1 45 · 5	44·9 44·7	45·2 45·1	45·9 45·9	41 · 3 43 · 3	45·4 45·3	45·7 45·4	44·1 44·9	41.5	47·8 48·2
(RA)	Öct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45 . 1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
68	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45 · 1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46 · 1	45.5	41.9	47.7
era	ge Hou	rly Earnings	s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.
63	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 7 0·3	6 11·6 7 3·1
64	April Oct.	6 10·0 7 1·6	7 8·2 8 0·8	8 1·5 8 4·5	7 7.1 7 9.5	7 4.7 7 6.5	9 2·7 9 4·2	7 6·3 7 8·6	6 9·5 6 11·8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
65	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2·4 8 7·3	8 1·0 8 7·0	9 11·4 10 3·4	8 1·4 8 6·3	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
56	Oct. April	7 10·0 8 2·7	8 10·3 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
57	Óct.	8 4·1 8 5·8	9 5·0 9 5·5	9 6·8 9 7·8	9 1·3 9 2·5	9 3·3 9 5·3	10 7·7 10 9·5	8 II·4 9 0·9	8 1·3 8 2·6	8 0·0 8 1·3	8 6·9 8 8·7	8 8·7 8 10·8
200	April Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7
8	April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4

				1	1 All All All All All All All All All Al	T DO ANODA				1		10000
		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
vera	ige Wee	kly Earnings										
963	Oct.	£ s. 8 5	£ s. 8 5 8 8 8 14 9 0	£ s. 8 6 8 18 9 0 9 5 9 11	£ s. 8 16	£ s. 8 4	£ s. 9 19	£ s. 8 2	£ s. 8 7	£ s. 8 2	£ s. 8 2	£ s. 8 0
964	April Oct.	8 9 8 14	8 8 8 14	8 18 9 0	9 6 9 7	8 18 8 13	10 15 10 10	8 10 8 12	8 13 8 17	8 2 8 7	8 11 8 14	8 9 8 II
965	April	90	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
966	Oct. April	9 8 9 15	9 7 9 13	9 11 9 18	9 18 10 7	10 0	11 4 12 0	9 5 9 12	9 9 9 15	9 3 9 7	9 7 9 14	9 5 9 14
700	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
967	April	10 0	10 0 10 7	9 19 10 6	10 13 11 2	10 3 10 3	12 0 12 6	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
968	Oct. April	10 9	10 14	1 10 15		10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
vera	ige Hou	rs Worked										
963	Oct.	40.4	40 · I	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
964	April Oct.	40·5 40·4	40·2 39·3	39·4 38·9	40·4 39·7	41.6	40·5 39·5	39·4 38·7	39·9 39·3	38·8 38·5	38·9 38·4	39·3 38·7
65	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
966	Oct. April	39·1 39·1	38·9 38·6	37·6 37·8	38·5 38·3	39·5 39·2	38·5 38·8	37·9 37·8	39·1 38·6	38·4 38·2	37·9 37·5	38·1 37·6
00	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
967	April	38.9	38·4 38·7	37·2 37·4	38·4 38·5	38.9 37.9	38 · 1 38 · 1	37·6 37·4	38·0 37·9	37·9 38·1	37·0 37·0	37·9 37·3
68	Oct. April	38·8 38·6	38.9	37.5	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
vera	ige Hou	rly Earnings						Same - and the second	and the second		Land and the second second	and the second second second
963	Oct.	s. d. 4 0.9	s. d. 4 1.2	s. d. 4 3.0	s. d. 4 4.5	s. d. 4 0.8	s. d. 4 11.8	s. d. 4 1.5	s. d. 4 2·3	s. d. 4 1.3	s. d. 4 2.5	s. d. 4 1.7
64	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
65	Oct. April	4 3·7 4 6·4	4 5·0 4 6·5	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3·9 5 7·8	4 5.4 4 7.5	4 5·9 4 7·1	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
	Óct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
66	April Oct.	4 11·9 5 0·7	5 0·1 5 1·0	5 2·7 5 3·6	5 4·9 5 5·7	5 4.6	6 2·3 6 1·3	5 0·9 5 2·0	5 0·6 5 2·1	4 10.7	5 2·1 5 4·1	5 1.8
67	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 5.0	5 3.5
68	Oct.	5 3·3 5 4·9	5 4·3 5 5·9	5 6·2 5 8·9	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5·3 6 8·8	5 5·9 5 7·6	5 5·5 5 7·2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 5·9 5 7·2	5 6.1
	April	5 77		5 0.5	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.0	5 12	5 4.5	5 12	5 0.

\* Working full-time.

TABLE 122 (con

Timber, furniture, etc.

# 

47 · 2 46 · 5 46 · 9 46 · 0 46 · 5 45 · 2 45 · 3 44 · 8 45 · 9 45 · 6 s. d. 7 0.0 7 3.4 7 6.5 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8 9 5.0

Timber, furniture, etc.

d. S. 4 7.8 4 9.8 5 0.1 5 1.5 5 4.8 5 6.5 5 8.3 5 10.0 6 0.5 6 3.8

# **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

# manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

ntinued)			(General	1 Augusta	·		and the state of the	MEN (21	YEARSAN	ID OVER)
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	n National (
and the first		Contraction of the second	area las la proje				Caretolias Concessor	Torran Market		ekly Earning
f s. 19 10 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2	£         s.           17         6           17         17           18         12           19         0           19         17           20         14           20         7           21         0           21         17           22         17	f s. 17 6 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16 21 3 21 18 22 17	f s. 16 8 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14	f s. 16 13 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14 22 6	f s. 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4	£ s. 16 12 17 5 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19	£ s. 14 5 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2	£ s. 12 18 13 19 14 7 15 1 15 14 15 13 16 3 16 15 17 7	£ s. 16 15 17 12 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5	Oct. 1963 April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1967
									Average H	lours Worke
46.4 46.5 46.8 46.4 46.5 46.3 45.5 45.5 45.5 45.8 45.0	47.8 47.9 47.7 47.0 46.5 45.1 45.7 45.9 46.5	46.8 47.1 46.9 46.7 46.1 46.0 45.0 45.2 45.3 45.6	51.4 51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 51.5 50.9 51.0	49.8 49.7 49.8 49.5 49.8 47.7 48.5 48.2 48.3 47.6	49·2 48·6 48·7 46·3 43·8 43·7 43·8 43·9 43·9 43·7 43·4	50.5 50.6 50.5 50.7 50.6 50.3 50.3 50.1 50.0 49.6	46.0 46.2 45.9 45.4 45.0 45.4 45.0 44.7 44.7 44.5 44.8	44-8 44-9 44-8 45-1 44-9 44-0 43-7 43-7 43-9 43-7 43-8	47.6 47.8 47.7 47.5 47.0 46.4 46.0 46.1 46.2 46.2	Oct.         196:           April         196:           Oct.         196:           Oct.         196:           April         196:           Oct.         196:           Oct.         196:           Oct.         196:           Oct.         196:           Oct.         196:           April         196:           Oct.         196:           April         196:
s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	ourly Earning
s. d. 8 4.9 8 8.7 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8 10 6.1 10 9.7 11 4.2	s. d. 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2 9 9.9	s. d. 7 4.7 7 8.8 7 11.5 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4 9 2.8 9 4.2 9 8.0 10 0.1	6 4.6 6 7.5 6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6 7 10.6 8 1.6 8 4.2 8 6.2	6         8·1           7         1·1           7         3·7           7         8·7           7         11·3           8         4·6           8         5·7           8         6·6           8         11·7           9         4·5	6 7.4 6 9.4 7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.6 8 8.7 8 9.4 9 1.2 9 3.6	6 6.9 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4 8 8.0 9 2.9	6 2·3 6 5·1 6 7·0 6 10·6 7 3·2 7 7·9 7 9·4 7 11·4 8 2·5 8 6·4	s. d. 5 9.0 6 0.3 6 2.6 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6 7 1.9 7 4.2 7 8.1 7 11.0	7 0.4 7 4.5 7 7.1 7 11.5 8 4.0 8 8.7 8 9.9 8 11.1 9 3.0 9 7.6	Oct. 196 April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196

a 61 01	2. 2 E L	000,953 *** 000,153 ***	Burkey Burger	a ci yan	Contract of the	Stand Street		WOMEN (I	8 YEARS AI	ND OVER)*
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
and buildening	ningi ovor card	etine biograficiji	the lines	us the state	· Secretaritero	in the second state	telephone over the second	Addining the state	Average We	ekly Earnings
£ s. 8 16 9 5 9 7 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11	£ s. 8 4 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12	£ s. 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19	£ s. 8 11 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 1 9 15 9 15 9 3 9 18 9 13	£ s. 7 16 7 18 8 1 8 8 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4	f s. 8 15 9 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 11	£       s.         11       11         12       4         12       9         12       14         13       7         14       0         13       18         14       11         14       11	f s. 7 4 7 11 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 3 9 7	f s. 8 16 9 2 9 7 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4	f         s.           8         8           8         16           8         19           9         4           9         12           9         19           10         1           10         11           10         19	Oct. 1963 April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968
									Average H	lours Worked
39 · 5 39 · 9 39 · 8 39 · 5 39 · 4 39 · 3 39 · 0 39 · 0 39 · 1 39 · 2	40.3 40.1 39.6 39.0 38.7 38.2 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.5	39.6 39.8 39.3 38.9 38.6 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.3	40.1 39.9 40.7 39.5 38.9 39.2 39.3 37.3 39.0 37.4	38.8 37.7 38.2 37.9 37.7 37.0 37.4 37.4 39.0 38.4	38 · 0 38 · 3 38 · 2 38 · 0 37 · 6 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 4 37 · 4 36 · 8	44.0 43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 43.0 42.4 42.7 42.7	39.8 40.3 39.8 40.0 39.2 39.3 39.1 38.9 39.1 39.0	40 · 8 40 · 9 40 · 8 41 · 5 40 · 3 40 · 2 39 · 8 40 · 0 40 · 1 39 · 8	39·7 39·9 39·4 38·7 38·5 38·1 38·2 38·2 38·4	Oct.         1963           April         1964           Oct.         1965           Oct.         1966           April         1966           Oct.         1967           Oct.         1967           Oct.         1968
1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Average Ho s. d.	ourly Earnings
4 5.6 4 7.6 4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.1 5 6.4 5 7.2 5 10.7	4 0.9 4 3.0 4 4.6 4 6.4 4 9.1 4 11.7 5 0.9 5 1.9 5 4.0 5 6.1	4 3.0 4 5.2 4 4.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6 5 4.5 5 8.7	4 3.0 4 2.5 4 5.5 4 4.3 4 7.7 4 11.6 4 11.5 4 11.0 5 1.0 5 2.0	4 0.4 4 2.1 4 2.6 4 5.6 4 5.6 4 9.5 4 9.4 4 8.9 5 0.7 5 3.9	4 7.2 4 8.3 5 0.7 5 3.2 5 9.3 6 0.3 6 1.5 6 2.1 6 3.2	s. d. 5 3·1 5 7·2 5 8·1 5 9·4 6 1·3 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 9·7 6 9·7	3 3 3 10·4 4 2·8 4 4·3 4 5·8 4 6·3 4 9·6	4 3.9 4 5.4 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 5 1.0 5 2.0 5 2.7 5 7.5	4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 5 8.4	Oct.         1963           April         1964           Oct.         1965           Oct.         1966           April         1966           Oct.         1967           April         1967           April         1968

\* See footnote on previous page.
† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

#### EARNINGS

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 manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males	and the second			**** 8. A.	-			and the		- Marrie	Fingel
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	£ s. d. 20 13 2 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5	£ s. d. 22 10 0 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0 31 9 2	f s. d. 19 11 6 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11 26 10 8	£ s. d.         19 14 4         20 13 1         21 11 11         23 2 9         25 1 9         25 18 9         27 5 5	£       s.       d.         18       18       8         19       14       7         20       5       8         21       11       4         24       0       4         25       6       3         26       17       4	f s. d. 19 16 1 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4 27 17 3	£ s. d. 20 14 4 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5 27 15 7	£ s. d. 21 0 0 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8 28 3 2	£ s. d. 20 13 4 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8 27 18 9	£       s. d.         19       13       2         20       13       4         21       11       4         21       15       2         24       6       3         25       12       8         27       4       7	£ s. d. 19 19 3 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9
Females	1.12 1.17 1				65 N					1	
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	8 3 10 8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2 11 7 10	8 18 0 9 8 6 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2 12 11 11	8 7 0 8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0 11 9 9	8   2 8 9 7 8  5  1 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8 11  3 3	7 10 9 7 13 2 7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11 10 14 1	8 5 2 8 12 3 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8 11 13 0	8 0 2 8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9 10 18 5	7 17 2 8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8 10 14 6	8 7 7 8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2 11 7 0	7 18 3 8 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11 11 3 7	7 18 7 8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8 10 16 10
	Paper,	Other	All	Mining	Construc-	Gas,	All product		Public	All industr	
October	printing and publishing	manu- facturing industries	manu- facturing industries	and quarrying	tion	electricity and water	industries of by enquiry	coverea	admini- stration and certain other services	services c	overea†
Males							51 g		10-01-0 1-0-0		and a star
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966	f s. d. 21 19 11 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2	£       s.       d.         20       13       0         21       10       2         22       12       4         23       15       11         25       10       8         27       0       3         27       14       11	£ s. d. 20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5	£ s. d. 19 0 2 20 0 0 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3	£       s.       d.         19       7       8         20       8       2         21       8       1         23       0       7         24       15       4         26       14       2         28       3       4	£ s. d. 18 18 6 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 5 22 4 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4	f s. d. 20 2 11 21 1 7 22 2 2 23 11 7 25 8 11 26 14 1 27 18 7	No. covered 1,331,000 1,345,000 1,375,000 1,373,000 1,424,000 1,486,000 1,504,000	É s. d. 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 6	£ s. d. 20 0 9 21 2 8 22 5 1 23 10 7 25 10 8 26 13 9 27 18 1	No. covered 2,165,000 2,200,000 2,267,000 2,283,000 2,341,000 2,433,000 2,501,000
Females											
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	9 2 5 9 10 2 9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2 12 12 2	8 5 7 8 9 8 8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5 11 6 3	8 5 4 8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 11 12 5	9 12 9 10 5 8 10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3 12 19 8	8 1 1 8 7 7 8 14 7 9 7 4 9 19 5 10 13 4 11 4 2	10 8 0 10 15 5 11 4 1 11 9 11 12 2 9 13 1 2 13 6 10	8 8 0 8 15 8 9 2 9 9 14 7 10 9 1 11 2 7 11 14 9	629,000 631,000 636,000 630,000 650,000 670,000 661,000	12 6 5  3 2     3 18 1  4 10 0  5 17 3  6 5 4  6 16 6	10 13 6 11 6 11 11 19 4 12 11 11 13 14 3 14 4 11 14 18 0	1,500,000 1,529,000 1,562,000 1,576,000 1,635,000 1,705,000 1,747,000

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. † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

# Administrative, technical and clerical employees: index of average earnings (all industries and services covered<sup>†</sup>)

October	All employees	Males	Females	
1956	85.0	1 200 ·· .		1 3 K
1957	90.9		1	
1958	93.9	23		
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	
1967	154-2	154.8	154-3	

<sup>†</sup> National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; British Transport docks; British Waterways; 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 London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

TABLE	125
Octob	er covi retu
	)
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3
1959 1960	
1961	
	3
	2
1964	
1966	2
1967	Station Contract Interest Date
Health	e industrie Service; e Waterways clude also
Wag	ge drif
TABLI	E 126
010	
1955	April October
1956	April October
1957	April October
1958	April October
1959	April October
1960	April October
1961	April October
1962	April October
1963	April October
1964	April October
1965	April October
1966	April October
1967	April October
1000	
1968	April

The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122). \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS

administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (certain industries and services) † :

CI	LERICAL AN			OYEES ON	-Y	And Pagesters	ALL	" SALARIE	D " EMPLO	(EES	
and descending	Males	anni fan		Females	terest spectrum BOD	for here in white the second sec	Males	telante societaria Referenciaria		Females	
umber of nployees overed by eturns	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
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
312,000	£ s. d. 11 13 4	94.4	311,000	£ s. d. 8 6 3	89.5	888,000	£ s. d. 16 4 10	91.3	808,000	£ s. d. 10 0 3	90.4
307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	897	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	958	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
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
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
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
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
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
278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 IO I	143 • 4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
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
276,000	17 6 1	140.0	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 4	155.9	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5

s and services covered are national and local government; National ducation (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport docks; ;; coal; gas; electricity; railways; and air transport. The figures from London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

# ft: percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom

		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))
	All 102-25 [7 1604-2]	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		+ 9·5 + 9·0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	$+ \frac{8 \cdot 2}{+ 8 \cdot 3}$	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
		+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
г. <sub>год</sub>		+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3·8 + 6·6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1.3 + 1.0
r (0)		+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5.9 + 3.4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1·1 - 0·3
r 100		+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	-0.0 + 1.5
- 101		+ 6.5 + 6.6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
r		+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	+ 6.2 + 6.4	+ 0.3 + 0.5
0-0-03 r - 001		+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5.2 + 4.4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1·1 + 0·2
		+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0.4 + 1.3
6-623 (* 1		+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
		+ 7.5 + 8.5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
0-212-1- - 210-1-		+ 7.4 + 4.2	+ 9.8 + 6.2	+ 9.7 + 6.5	+ 8.0 + 5.6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
. alian		+ 2.1 + 5.6	+ 2.8 + 5.3	$\begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	+ 2·7 + 5·3	$+ 0.3 \\ - 0.3$
		+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†

Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
 The negative wave deift wave mainly due to the work of the second second

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

† The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	its Constan Versega   bidear	Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
1963	January	81·8	80.6	79-2	81 · 3	74·6	81.0	79·9	81 · 4	83·4	81 · 1	77 · 2	78·9
	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
	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
	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
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
965	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	9 <b>4</b> ·6	98·2	94·7	95·3	94 · 7
966	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 · <del>1</del>	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	101-9	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 · 5	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
67	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
	J <del>a</del> ly	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	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109·0	110 · 0	115·2
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109·9	108 · 2	105·1
68	January	111.7	112·5	0·0	109·1	109·8	2·2	111.5	2·9	106·3	110·1	111-8	113·7
	February	111.5	119·6	·6	110·0	107·8	3·8	111.7	4·0	108·2	111·3	111-6	115·6
	March	121.7	113·5	3·	112·3	110·8	5·8	113.9	5·4	111·8	114·6	113-5	117·4
	April	114·3	112·2	3·	110·8	111+9	114·1	111-8	112·8	·2	109·9	113·7	116·4
	May	115·6	112·8	3·9	112·3	115+1	116·6	114-4	116·5	2·6	112·5	115·6	118·0
	June	120·4	115·8	5·8	114·3	114+7	117·0	115-6	118·0	3·	115·0	116· <b>4</b>	118·4
	July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118·0	117·6	115·2	18·7	114·2	115·6	115·0	119·0
	August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111·8	115·9	113·2	16·4	111·3	112·8	115·4	116·5
	September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115·7	115·0	114·0	17·0	114·5	114·3	117·0	118·8
	October	117·5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115·7	115·9	116·7	119·8
	November*	118·9	117·9	117·7	115·8	119·6	120·7	119·9	120·0	118·2	116·9	119·4	121·0

Note: This new series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is

divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between fulltime and part-time employees. \* Provisional.

#### EARNINGS

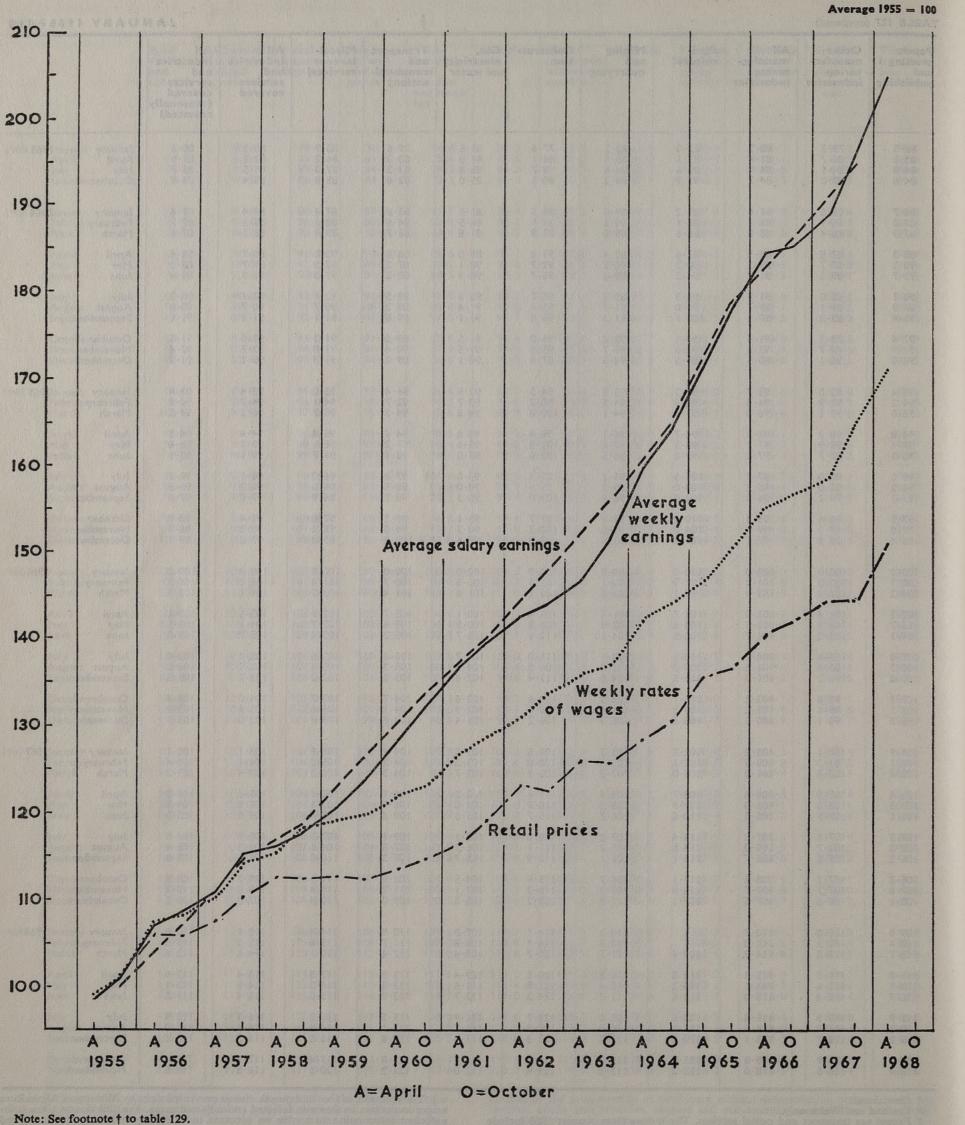
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

		All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered	Miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation‡	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying	Agri- culture†	All manufac- turing industries	Other manufac- turing industries	Paper, printing and publishing
1963	January	80·2	80·2	83·9	79.6	83 · 5	77 · 6	83·2	83 · 0	80·2	79·3	80·5
	April	81·9	82·2	86·2	80.3	84 · 0	84 · 1	85·5	83 · 1	81·6	80·7	83·0
	July	83·7	85·5	87·3	83.2	86 · 8	88 · 7	86·8	89 · 6	84·9	84·5	84·8
	October	84·9	85·4	85·8	82.6	85 · 0	88 · 5	88·2	95 · 9	84·7	83·0	84·6
1964	January	87 · 4	87 · 4	87·4	83 · 8	85·3	88 · 5	89·5	89·2	87·6	85 · 6	86 · 7
	February	87 · 7	88 · 3	88·6	84 · 6	86·5	89 · 9	89·6	86·5	88·7	85 · 9	87 · 0
	March	87 · 6	88 · 1	89·4	85 · 7	81·8	87 · 8	89·8	86·6	88·8	86 · 4	87 · 9
	April	88·4	89·7	92·0	86·8	89 · 0	93·8	89·4	87·6	89·5	87 · 5	88·3
	May	88·3	89·7	93·9	87·2	90 · 1	92·7	90·2	90·2	89·3	87 · 7	90·2
	June	89·6	91·9	93·8	89·2	90 · 9	95·7	89·6	94·3	91·7	89 · 3	91·7
	July	90·2	92 · 1	92·6	89·5	92·3	95·7	89·3	95 · 3	91 · 9	90·0	90 · 1
	August	90·8	90 · 7	90·7	89·2	91·4	95·4	91·7	96 · 0	89 · 7	89·1	88 · 9
	September	91·1	91 · 3	91·1	89·8	91·1	96·8	91·3	100 · 1	90 · 2	89·2	90 · 4
	October	91 · 5	92·0	91-2	89·6	91 · 5	96·0	92·8	99 · 1	91 · 4	89·2	91 · 4
	November	92 · 4	92·7	91-8	90·4	91 · 5	95·8	93·7	92 · 5	92 · 5	90·7	91 · 9
	December	91 · 3	90·1	91-3	89·0	90 · 1	87·6	94·5	89 · 5	90 · 5	90·1	90 · 0
1965	January	93 · 4	93·4	93·0	91 · 4	92·9	94·3	93·8	90·2	93·7	93 · 0	93 · <del>4</del>
	February	94 · 1	94·7	94·1	92 · 7	93·7	98·2	94·5	92·6	94·4	92 · 9	94 · 3
	March	94 · 5	96·2	95·7	94 · 3	94·8	100·8	94·1	91·9	96·0	93 · 1	96 · 0
	April	94·1	94 · 4	96 · 4	94·4	93·8	96·4	96 · 1	94·7	93·8	90·9	94·8
	May	96·6	98 · 1	98 · 1	97·2	95·6	103·3	97 · 6	98·3	97·3	95·9	97·1
	June	95·6	98 · 1	96 · 7	98·1	95·0	102·6	96 · 5	99·8	97·5	97·7	95·3
	July	96 · 1	98 · 1	96-0	97·6	94·0	102·3	98 · 1	105·5	97·4	97·0	96·0
	August	96 · 3	96 · 2	94-0	96·9	94·0	99·5	99 · 2	103·0	95·2	95·0	94·2
	September	97 · 6	97 · 8	94-9	98·7	95·3	103·0	98 · 8	104·0	96·6	96·2	97·3
	October	98 · 8	99 · 4	97·8	98·5	99 · 1	103·7	99·0	110·8	98 · 4	96 · 6	97 · 5
	November	98 · 9	99 · 2	98·2	99·0	98 · 3	100·2	99·6	104·0	99 · 0	97 · 1	99 · 0
	December	99 · 1	97 · 8	95·8	100·2	97 · 6	97·8	102·8	101·3	97 · 1	95 · 9	95 · 4
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·5	101·1	101·4	100·3	100·5	101·9	100·1	97·9	101·3	100·0	100·7
	March	102·3	104·1	103·5	101·4	101·0	108·2	100·6	99·1	103·4	101·2	104·2
	April	103 · 1	103·5	102·9	103·7	102 · 1	106·4	101·5	104·7	103·0	101 · 4	102 · 9
	May	102 · 5	104·1	102·7	103·4	103 · 9	108·8	102·9	104·6	103·5	101 · 5	103 · 7
	June	103 · 0	105·7	103·4	105·2	103 · 7	112·3	104·1	106·5	104·7	103 · 2	104 · 1
	July	103 · 0	105·2	102.6	106·4	104·7	111·0	102 · 1	110·3	104·1	101 · 6	102·0
	August	103 · 0	102·9	100.4	105·3	104·9	106·5	103 · 0	108·8	101·6	101 · 0	100·7
	September	103 · 5	103·7	102.2	105·0	102·4	111·4	104 · 0	111·5	101·8	101 · 2	101·8
	October	103 · 4	104·0	103·7	104·7	102·6	110·6	103·8	116·1	102·2	99 · 8	101 · 8
	November	103 · 3	103·6	104·6	104·1	102·9	108·6	104·6	109·3	102·2	99 · 6	102 · 3
	December	103 · 3	102·0	103·4	104·6	101·4	106·2	106·9	106·5	100·3	98 · 1	99 · 8
1967	January	103 · 1	103 · 1	105·9	104·1	103·5	106·5	105·3	102·7	102·2	100 · 1	101 · 9
	February	103 · 4	104 · 1	105·2	104·2	103·2	108·0	105·4	102·1	103·5	101 · 3	102 · 1
	March	103 · 3	102 · 4	106·3	104·3	102·7	102·1	107·3	103·0	101·8	100 · 4	102 · 4
	April	104·2	105·6	108 · 1	106·5	103·2	111·4	106·4	108·7	104·4	102·9	103 · 4
	May	104·3	105·9	107 · 1	106·9	104·0	110·9	105·2	109·9	105·0	102·8	103 · 8
	June	105·3	108·0	107 · 4	109·4	105·3	115·7	106·7	110·6	106·5	103·9	106 · 1
	July	106·5	108·8	107·9	109 · 1	105 · 1	116·5	107·2	5·4	107·5	107·6	104·5
	August	106·4	106·2	104·6	107 · 8	106 · 2	111·1	105·2	14·8	105·0	102·7	102·8
	September	108·0	108·2	110·8	108 · 3	105 · 7	115·9	106·1	18·1	106·7	105·8	106·2
	October	108·6	109·2	111·1	108·0	104·5	115·9	106·7	7 ·	108·2	107·2	106·8
	November	110·3	110·6	110·4	111·7	107·1	116·3	109·3	2 · 8	109·7	107·7	107·8
	December	109·2	107·8	110·4	109·0	105·5	108·2	111·9	07 ·	107·5	106·6	108·1
1968	January	110·9	110·9	4·4	110·9	107·8	114·1	110·3		110·7	110·0	109·9
	February	111·5	112·2	5·6	111·7	108·8	116·9	110·3		112·0	110·2	110·4
	March	112·6	114·6	20·	112·4	109·4	120·7	111·7	09·6	114·3	113·0	113·7
	April	112·9	113·4	117·5	112·9	109·4	120·5	110·6	115·2	112·3	111·5	111.9
	May	113·1	114·9	116·2	113·5	111·6	122·8	110·4	116·2	114·1	112·6	113.3
	June	113·5	116·4	115·8	113·9	112·7	124·2	111·3	114·6	116·0	113·4	116.7
	July	113·9	116·3	115·2	115·5	111·9	123·7	109·0	120·6	115·8	113·9	113·9
	August	115·0	114·9	114·6	117·1	112·7	120·9	110·8	119·9	113·8	111·8	112·7
	September	116·1	116·3	116·8	119·6	111·4	123·8	111·7	120·2	115·1	112·7	115·2
	October	116·6	117·3	117·4	121·8	111·2	124·8	112·0	125·8	115·8	113·9	115·8
	November*	118·5	118·8	120·5	123·2	112·0	124·4	113·3	120·2	118·0	114·8	117·9

\* Provisional.
\* England and Wales only.
\* Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.
§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

|| The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is in-sufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers), retail prices; average salary earnings (1955-68)



Industry Group

#### ENGINEERING

TABLE 128

Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers

Payment-by-result Skilled

Semi-skilled

Labourers All payment-by-All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers cover

#### SHIPBUILDING

Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers

Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result Skilled Labourers All payment-by-All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers cover

All workers cove

#### CHEMICAL MA

Time workers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-r All general workers All craftsmen All workers covere

#### IRON AND ST

Timeworkers Process worker Maintenance wo Maintenance wo Service worker Labourers All timeworker Payment-by-result Process worker Maintenance wo Maintenance v Service workers Labourers All payment-by All process worker All maintenance w All maintenance All service works All labourers All workérs cove

#### EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

12 5361	Average	weekly ea	rnings incl	uding over	time prem	ium	Average	hourly ear	nings exclu	iding overt	ime premi	um
DAUNC .	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968
G*	1 <u> </u>	and got and a strategy of		and the second second				T. Martin				
ITS	118·5 116·1 118·0 117·6	114·6 108·1 112·2 112·4	117·5 112·8 116·3 116·1	121 · 1 119 · 7 119 · 5 121 · 0	127 · 1 126 · 0 127 · 0 127 · 3	s. d. 495 7 435 7 355 7 455 3	120·3 117·3 118·4 119·0	121 · 2 117 · 2 119 · 1 120 · 1	122.8 118.1 120.7 121.2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	132 · 1 127 · 8 130 · 6 130 · 8	d. 123-4 104-5 85-5
It workers y-result workers ers workers ered	119·3 116·6 116·1 117·8 118·8 116·4 117·6 117·6	115.4 108.9 112.0 112.2 114.9 108.5 112.2 112.2	118-6 114-1 114-9 116-3 117-9 113-3 116-1 116-1	120-4 116-9 118-8 118-6 120-6 118-0 119-4 119-6	127.9 124.7 123.3 126.1 127.4 125.1 126.2 126.5	513 9 463 11 366 7 483 7 503 11 450 1 358 0 468 4	121.6 119.0 117.6 120.1 120.9 118.2 118.4 119.6	123.0 117.1 118.1 120.0 121.9 117.0 119.0 120.0	125.0 119.9 118.6 122.2 123.5 118.7 120.5 121.6	129·8 124·9 126·1 127·2 129·0 125·1 126·5 127·4	33.6  29.3  28.6  31.2  32.4  28.1  30.3  30.7	137- 123- 91- 128- 129- 114- 86- 119-
IG AND SHIP REPA	IRING†									1	1	ı d.
ers	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	124·5 131·3 119·3 126·2	131 · 3 130 · 5 122 · 9 130 · 8	127·5 137·2 122·8 129·8	130·2 141·3 129·0 133·4	s. d. 442 l 393 9 343 5 404 8	122.8 125.0 119.0 120.9	126·9 126·7 121·3 127·5	32·8  27·   23·4  31·4	134·7 133·5 131·3 135·6	138·5 133·6 135·2 138·2	109- 86- 79- 95-
lt workers y-result workers ers workers	130·9 127·4 119·4 129·6 131·0 128·3 120·2	128 · 5 125 · 7 116 · 2 126 · 8 127 · 9 127 · 1 118 · 8	131.0 127.2 114.2 128.9 130.9 128.0 118.2	130.9 128.0 118.0 129.6 130.2 130.3 120.8	140.8 138.9 131.9 140.1 139.4 139.5 132.7	517 4 407 10 414 6 485 3 505 2 404 4 387 8	125.5 123.6 117.6 125.2 125.6 124.2 117.7	128-9 123-7 118-7 127-1 128-7 124-7 121-0 128-0	130.9 126.6 120.2 129.7 131.0 126.8 121.9 130.2	135·7 130·5 124·8 134·6 135·2 130·9 128·3 134·8	140.9 140.8 129.2 140.6 141.0 139.1 133.1 141.0	29· 98· 89·  18·  26· 95· 85·  13·
ered	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	139-5	468 4	125.0	1 120-0	1 130 2	1 101 0	and area	
	123·7 128·3 124·7	121·2 124·0 121·7	124·2 124·5 124·3	30·7   32·7   31·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	s. d. 452 5 508 8 465 4	123·7 124·6 124·1	127·3 124·3 126·5	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	39·2  38·4  39·3	d. 110 125 114
ilt workers ers y-result workers ers ered	121 · 8 120 · 4 121 · 2 123 · 1 125 · 0 123 · 3	117·3 114·2 116·5 119·6 119·8 119·5	122.0 122.0 121.6 123.4 123.4 123.2	127.7 129.6 128.1 129.5 131.5 129.9	131.7 132.0 131.8 132.9 134.1 133.2	468   567 6 481 6 459 7 517 2 472 8	121.7 116.4 120.1 123.6 121.2 122.7	121.5 114.9 119.7 125.2 120.1 123.8	123·8 120·4 122·5 126·6 122·6 125·4	129.6 125.2 128.3 134.3 130.6 133.3	130·7 126·9 129·5 136·1 133·5 135·4	120 130 122 115 127 117
TEEL MANUFACTU												
ers vorkers (skilled) vorkers (semi-skilled) ers ers	121 · 1 117 · 7 111 · 8 113 · 2 115 · 3 118 · 3	114·3 115·8 116·0 110·8 113·8 115·5	114·5 118·0 119·1 113·3 115·2 116·9	119·4 120·9 126·2 116·8 120·6 121·6	124·8 133·1 134·5 125·2 126·3 130·6	s. d. 440 2 531 2 458 8 418 7 373 5 443 10	122.1 123.0 115.4 116.3 118.3 121.1	120·9 121·4 112·8 117·6 117·7 120·5	116-0 122-3 113-3 118-4 118-9 119-8	124·3 127·0 126·5 118·8 123·1 125·3	123.0 144.0 130.5 125.0 124.7 131.7	d. 104 130 103 99 85 105
ult workers ers workers (skilled) workers (semi-skilled) ers	110·9 114·7 110·2 111·8 114·0	408·4 112·0 106·7 110·7 112·6	110·7 115·6 110·7 114·9 118·4	115-9 118-5 113-9 119-5 121-6	23·3  24·2  19·3  26·7  26·1	491 7 532 9 453 3 455 9 399 10	114·0 119·8 114·4 113·3 116·5	115-0 118-4 113-0 116-6 118-0	115-8 119-6 115-0 118-4 118-5	122 · 3 123 · 3 118 · 6 122 · 6 123 · 1	126·9 127·3 121·5 127·7 128·7	129 134 113 113 96 124
oy-result workers kers workers (skilled) workers (semi-skilled) kers	111·7 112·1 115·0	109·4 109·2 112·7 108·6 111·0 113·8	112·4 111·3 116·1 112·6 114·5 118·2	7·0   6·4   8·9   6·2   8·4   22·	23·6  23·6  25·9  21·9  26·0  27·0	483 0 485 11 532 4 453 11 441 4 390 0	114·9 115·2 119·6 115·1 114·7 117·8	15-8   16-1   18-8   14-1   17-4   18-9   17-5	116·7 116·1 120·2 116·6 118·6 120·0 118·2	121·0 124·2	126·7 126·7 130·2 123·9 126·4 128·2 128·0	126 133 111 107 92

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 earnings: salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages

TABL	E 129	and a second second second	al descent and	- Action of the second s			1955	AVERAGE = I
	Tanary Lines [196	Basic weekly rates of wagest	Basic hourly   rates of wages†	ALL MANUAL Normal weekly hours†	WORKERS*   Average hours   worked‡	Average weekly	Average hourly earnings‡	AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS§
950 951 952 953 955 955 955 957 958 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968		73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 8 89 · 8 93 · 7 100 · 0 107 · 9 113 · 4 117 · 5 120 · 6 123 · 7 128 · 8 133 · 6 138 · 4 144 · 9 151 · 2 158 · 3 164 · 2 175 · 1	73.0 79.2 85.7 89.7 93.6 100.0 113.6 117.9 121.1 126.3 134.3 140.5 145.7 153.2 162.9 173.7 80.8 193.0¶	100·2 100·2 100·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 99·9 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9 90·7	97.7 98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3   100.0(47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 96.3 96.3 94.3 94.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 85 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 0 108 · 0 113 · 0 116 · 9 122 · 2 130 · 1 138 · 0 142 · 9 148 · 9 148 · 9 161 · 8 174 · 8 185 · 0 192 · 3	69·7 76·1 82·8 87·1 92·2 100·0 108·4 114·0 118·9 123·2 132·5 141·9 148·4 154·3 166·1 181·6 196·2 204·1	
961	January April July October	127·3 128·1 129·0 130·1	132·0 133·1 134·6 136·4	96·4 96·3 95·8 95·4	97·7 96·8	1 <u>36</u> .7 1 <u>39</u> .2	140 · 0 143 · 8	
62	January April July Ocotber	130·7 132·7 134·4 134·9	37·3  39·5  4 ·3  42·0	95 · 2 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	96.6 96.0	142·2 143·7	147·1 149·6	
63	January April July October	136+3 137+8 138+6 138+9	143 · 4 145 · 0 145 · 8 146 · 2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 0	96∙0 97∙0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	  155·8
64	January April July October	142.5 143.7 145.6 146.2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97·7 97·2	1 <u>59</u> ∙8 163∙8	1 <u>63</u> ∙7 1 <u>68</u> ∙5	
5	January April July October	48·4  49·4  52·2  53·1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93 · 8 93 · 3 92 · 5 92 · 2	96·8 95·7	171 · 8 177 · 8	177·5 185·7	
6	January April July October	155-9 157-6 159-3 159- <del>4</del>	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91 · 6 91 · 1 91 · 0 91 · 0	94·7 93·8	184·7 185·2	194·9 197·4	
7	January April July October November	160 · 4 161 · 4 165 · 4 167 · 5 168 · 3	176·3 177·5 182·2 184·5 185·4	91.0 91.0 90.8 90.8 90.8	94·0 — 94·3	188 · 5  196 · 0	200·4 207·9	
8	December January February March	168-8 172-3 172-9 173-3	185-9 190-0 190-6 191-1	90.8 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7			nete sero chares horra (Sko — 1) karst (Sau — Skotkat)	
	April May June	173·5 173·8 173·9	191-4 191-6 191-8	90·7 90·7 90·7	94·5 — —	205·0 	216.9	
	July August September October	174·9 175·4 175·9 176·3	192.9 193.4 194.0 194.4	90.7 90.7 90.7	Ξ	.940 1840 - 01 1890 -		
	November December	178-3 178-0 180-5¶	194·4 196·3 199·1¶	90·7 90·7 90•7		-	=	Ξ

These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100)

\* 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) and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† See footnotes to table 130.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or

half-daily engagements and (b) postmen. § 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. ¶ See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on page 41 of this GAZETTE.

TABLE 130 All industries 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968† J Monthly average 1967 Decem Januar Februa March 1968 April May June July August Septem Octob Noven Decen Manufacturin 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 Monthl average 1967 Decer

1968

Januar Februa March

April May June

July Augus Septer

Octobe Novem Decem

#### WAGES AND HOURS

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

31st JANUARY 1956=100

Y # A (J )	MAL SHE	6	. Standard Street Street Street						3	Ist JAN	UARYI	956 = 100
- Angela	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HOU	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
and servi	ces											
y IS	104.8 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2 157.9 168.5	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1	105.5 111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6 155.1 164.1 170.3 181.4	104.7 110.0 114.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5 159.3 169.8	100 · 0 (44 · 4) 99 · 9 99 · 6 97 · 9 96 · 0 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 6 92 · 8 91 · 1 90 · 9 90 · 7	100 · 0 (45 · 2) 99 · 9 99 · 6 99 · 5 98 · 3 95 · 8 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 8 93 · 1 91 · 2 91 · 0 90 · 7	100 · 0 (44 · 7) 99 · 9 99 · 8 98 · 1 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 94 · 5 92 · 7 91 · 1 90 · 9 90 · 7	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 0 \\     (44 \cdot 6) \\     99 \cdot 9 \\     99 \cdot 7 \\     99 \cdot 6 \\     98 \cdot 0 \\     95 \cdot 9 \\     95 \cdot 1 \\     95 \cdot 0 \\     94 \cdot 6 \\     92 \cdot 9 \\     91 \cdot 1 \\     90 \cdot 9 \\     90 \cdot 7 \\   \end{array} $	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3 129.8 135.7 140.6 147.8 156.9 167.0 173.8 185.8	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·7	105.5 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4 156.1 167.5 180.1 187.4 200.0	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3 148.6 157.9 168.5 175.3 187.2
n <b>b</b> er	162.4	167.3	174-9	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178-9	184·1	192.6	180.3
ry ary	166·0 166·5 166·9	170·3 170·8 171·0	177 · 7 178 · 7 179 · 1	167·2 167·7 168·1	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	182·9 183·6 184·1	187·7 188·3 188·5	195·9 196·9 197·4	184-3 184-9 185-3
	167·1 167·2 167·4	171 · 6 172 · 1 172 · 3	179 · 5 180 · 1 180 · 4	168·4 168·6 168·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	184·3 184·4 184·6	189·0 189·6 189·9	197-9 198-6 198-9	185·6 185·8 186·0
st mber	168·3 168·9 169·4	173·2 173·3 174·0	181 · 6 181 · 8 182 · 4	169 · 7 170 · 1 170 · 7	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	185.6 186.2 186.8	190·8 190·9 191·7	200 · 2 200 · 5 201 · 1	187.0 187.6 188.2
mber mber†	169·6 171·3 173·9	174·8 176·2 177·4	183 · 1 184 · 9 188 · 0	171 · 0 172 · 7 175 · 1	90·7 90·7 90·6	90·8 90·8 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	187.0 188.9 191.8	192.7 194.1 195.5	201 · 8 203 · 8 207 · 3	188+5 190+4 193+1
g industr										1 102 0	1 104.0	1 104.7
ly -	104·9           110·1           13·6           16·5           19·1           123·9           127·4           131·0           137·0           141·9           148·1           154·0           165·7	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·2	104.9 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 167.6 178.9	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·5	100.0 (44.1) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.0 90.8	100.0 (44.5) 100.0 99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 90.3	100 0 (44 · 3) 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 97 · 5 95 · 4 95 · 0 94 · 9 94 · 6 92 · 7 91 · 2 90 · 8 90 · 5	100·0 (44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·5	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·8	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·6	104-7 110-1 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-5 164-4 171-6 184-9
mber	157.3	165 · 1	170.8	159-2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173-2	182.4	188.5	175.5
ry Iary	164·1 164·3 164·4	170·6 170·7 171·0	176·4 176·5 176·9	165·8 165·9 166·1	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	180-8 181-0 181-1	188·9 189·0 189·4	194-8 194-9 195-4	182-9 183-1 183-3
and	164·7 164·9 165·0	171 · 9 172 · 8 172 · 8	177 · 7 178 · 1 178 · 2	166·5 166·9 166·9	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	181 · 4 181 · 7 181 · 8	190·3 191·4 191·4	196·2 196·7 196·8	183·7 184·1 184·2
st mber	165 · 5 165 · 5 165 · 5 165 · 7	172 0 173 · 7 173 · 8 174 · 5	178-8 178-8 178-8 179-4	167 · 5 167 · 5 167 · 8	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	182·3 182·3 182·6	192·4 192·5 193·2	197 · 4 197 · 5 198 · 1	184·8 184·8 185·2
mber mber mber†	165 · 9 166 · 2 171 · 7	174·6 175·0 177·0	179·5 179·9 186·2	167 · 9 168 · 3 173 · 3	90·8 90·7 90·7	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	182 · 8 183 · 2 189 · 3	193·4 193·8 196·1	198·3 198·7 205·7	185·3 185·8 191·3

\* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column. \* See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on

page 41 of this GAZETTE. Notes.—

taken as the minimum entitlement. 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. In general the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time,

Notes.— 1. These indices measure the movement in minimum weekly entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and minimum hourly entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. They are based on minimum entitlements (i.e. basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is

variations in output, etc. 3. The figures relate to the end of the month.

4. Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

5. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

# WAGES AND HOURS

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

NY ROTES OF WASES	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass,
Parameter and					- costanon		and fur	-	cement, etc.
asic weekly rates of wages	CI 117	18	. 119	2	1 117	112	1 118	1 118	1 115
960 961 962	120 127 132 138	119 126 129 135	123 128 132 138	115 118 124 131	119 125 127 130	116 121 124 128	121 122 126 131	123 124 132 135	120 126 131 138
964 Frontiny averages 965	143 152 158	139 145 152	144 150 156	139 144 149	136 140 147	133 139 145	135 142 148 150	144 151 157 161	146 155 161 165
67 68 January	163 173 164	156 163 161	161 169 165	152 158 157	155 170* 169	148 152 150	157 154	167 162	172
February March	174 174 174	161 161 161	166 166 169	157	169 169	150	154 154 154	162 163 167	169 169 170
April May June	174 174	161	169 169 169	158 158 158	169 169 169	150 153 153	154 154	167 167 167	170 170 170
July August September	174 174 174	162 162 162	171 171 171	158 158 158	169 169 169	154 154 154	158 158 158	167 167 170	173 173 174
October November December	174 174 174	162 169 169	171 171 172	158 160 160	169 169 178*	154 154 154	164 164 164	170 170 170	174 177 177
ormal weekly hours†					6422				
59 60 51	(47 · 5) 99 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 8	(39 · 1) 100 · 0 100 · 0 96 · 7	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9	(44·0) 99·6 96·4 95·6	(45·0) 100·0 99·7 94·8	(45 · 0) 100 · 0 100 · 0 96 · 3	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 98 · 7 95 · 8	(44·7) 99·9 98·7 95·5
Monthly averages	97·8 97·5 95·6	96·6 96·6 95·0	94·4 94·1 93·0	95·9 95·9 95·9	95·4 95·4 95·3	94·6 94·6 94·5	95.6 95.6 95.0	95·4 95·3 95·3	95·3 95·3 95·3
55 56 57 58	95·5 93·4 93·4 93·3	94 · 1 94 · 0 93 · 8 93 · 7	91 · 1 89 · 3 89 · 2 89 · 2	93 · 1 91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	92·4 91·3 91·1 90·9	93·8 92·2 91·4 90·1	93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9	93.6 91.2 90.5 90.5	94·7 92·9 91·5 91·0
8 January February March	93 · 4 93 · 4 93 · 4	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90 · 1 90 · 1 90 · 1	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91-0 91-0 91-0
April May June	93·4 93·4 93·4	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90 · 1 90 · 1 90 · 1	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91.0 91.0 91.0
July August September	93·4 93·4 93·4	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·0 90·0 90·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91.0 91.0 91.0
October November December	93·4 93·4 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91.8 91.8 91.8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·0 90·0 90·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91 · 0 90 · 6 90 · 6
ic hourly rates of wages									and Lange
9 0 1	117           122           130	118 119 130	120 126 135	112   118   123	8  124  130	112 116 127	118 121 127	118 125 130	115 121 132
62 63 64 65 65	135   142   150   159	134 140 147 155	140 147 155 165	130 137 145 154	133 136 142 151	131 135 141 148	132 137 142 152	138 142 152 161	137 145 154 163
56 57 58	170 174 186	161 166 174	165 174 181 190	163 165 172	161 170 187*	157 162 169	161 165 175	161 172 178 184	174 181 189
8 January February March	176 186 186	172 172 172	185 186 187	171 171 172	186 186 186	166 166 166	171 171 171	178 178 180	186 186 186
April May June	186 186 186	172 172 172	189 189 189	172 172 172	186 186 186	166 170 170	171 171 171	184 184 184	186 187 187
July August	186	172 172	191	172	186 186	171	176 176	184 184	190 190
September October	186 186 186 187	172 172 181	192 192 192	172 172 17 <del>4</del>	186 186 186 196*	171 171 171	176 182 182 182	188 188 188 188	191 191 196

\* See note relating to the effect of the December 1968 engineering agreement on page 41 of this GAZETTE. † 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.

TABLE ISI (co

Timber, furniture, etc.

170 170 170

170 170 170

171 171 171

171 171 171

(44.0) 100.0 98.0 96.1 95.5 95.5 94.5 92.8 91.4 90.9 90.9

90·9 90·9 90·9

90·9 90·9 90·9

90·9 90·9 90·9

186 186 187

188 188 188

189 189 189

#### WAGES AND HOURS

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

3 st JANUARY  956 =  0			1		- Lange Lange	Allen Barret	1	ontinued)
	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing
Basic weekly rates of wage			breater ter		alaria atariata	atain		
Monthly averages {   95   96   96   96   96   96   96   96   96	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161 172	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170 179	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177	2    5  20  25  32  4   56  64  69  75	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161 172	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 169
January 196	170	177	168	171	171	170	176	168
February	171	177	168	171	171	170	176	168
March	171	177	168	172	173	172	176	169
April	171	177	169	172	173	172	176	169
May	171	177	169	172	173	172	176	169
June	171	177	170	172	173	172	176	169
July	171	178	171	178	173	172	176	169
August	171	178	171	183	173	172	176	169
September	172	182	171	183	178	172	176	169
October	173	182	173	183	178	172	177	170
November	175	184	175	183	178	178	177	170
December	175	185	175	183	178	176	178	170
Normal weekly hour			(An office ways a start of the	1 105			and the second	
Monthly averages {	(45·9) 99·9 97·9 96·7 96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8 92·7 92·7	(45 · 1) 97 · 7 93 · 5 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 0 88 · 9 88 · 8 88 · 8	(45.6) 100.0 99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 91.2 91.1 91.1	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.1 89.1 88.9	(44 · 2) 100 · 0 96 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 93 · 2 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6	(45 · 1) 100 · 0 99 · 0 96 · 1 93 · 5 93 · 4 92 · 5 90 · 8 89 · 1 88 · 8 88 · 8	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5 89.1 88.9	(43 · 2) 99 · 1 96 · 9 95 · 8 94 · 2 93 · 2
January 19	92·7	88 · 8	91+1	89 · 1	90·6	88.8	88 · 9	91.7
February	92·7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 9	90·6	88.8	88 · 9	91.7
March	92·7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88.8	88 · 9	91.7
April	92·7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88 · 9	91.7
May	92·7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88 · 9	91.7
June	92·7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88 · 9	91.7
July	92·7	88·8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91.7
August	92·7	88·8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91.7
September	92·7	88·8	91 · 1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91.7
October	92.7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91 · 7
November	92.7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91 · 7
December	92.7	88 · 8	91+1	88 · 8	90·6	88 · 8	88.9	91 · 7
Basic hourly rates of wag								in line
Monthly averages {   9   9   9   9   9   9   9   9   9	18	122	117	116	112	120	114	9
	21	126	122	124	119	123	120	26
	27	138	132	131	126	130	127	31
	36	144	138	138	132	143	136	41
	41	151	145	145	139	147	144	47
	48	159	150	154	149	156	151	54
	56	168	162	166	168	163	159	63
	71	182	173	177	181	173	169	73
	74	192	180	184	187	182	174	76
	85	202	187	199	193	194	199	84
January 19	183	199	185	192	189	191	198	183
February	184	199	185	193	189	191	198	183
March	184	199	185	194	191	193	198	184
April	184	199	185	194	191	193	198	184
May	184	199	185	194	191	194	198	184
June	184	199	187	194	191	194	198	184
July	185	201	187	200	191	194	198	184
August	185	201	187	206	191	194	198	184
September	185	205	188	207	197	194	198	184
October November December	185 186 189 189	205 208 208	190 192 192	207	197 197 197	194 201	199	185 185 185

† See footnote on previous page.

# RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: index of retail prices

#### TABLE 132

625%	I THAU MAL	ALL					FO	OD*		aray his	(bewilt in	1363 (3.38)
		ITEMS		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food
17th J	JANUARY 19	56 = 100		0140	TATA	1 4112	<u></u>	1 98		12	<u> 114 - 1</u>	ET .
Weight	IS	1,00	00	350	8500 520	たた何で 見てい	OT EL				8	650
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages January 16		2:0 5:8 9:0 9:6 0:7 4:5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1			ALA AAT AAT AAT ATAT ITAT					102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5
	ANUARY 1962 =	1			6899 6999	- 60 63 	CT-	1			Cast	490
Weight	s 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000		319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253 · 7-256 · 0 255 · 2-257 · 0 256 · 3-258 · 2 257 · 2-258 · 9 243 · 5-244 · 8 238 · 1-239 · 1	45.0-46.3 45.8-46.9 45.3-46.5 47.3-48.4 45.3-46.1 43.0-43.6	81 · 4-82 · 4 84 · 0-84 · 7 82 · 4-83 · 1 78 · 2-78 · 8 74 · 3-74 · 8 75 · 7-76 · 1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76.6 75.0 76.9 76.5 70.0 67.5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711
	1968	1,000	)	263	46·4-47·8 (provisional)	215·2-216·6 (provisional)	39·8-40·7 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 (provisional)	104·2-105·6 (provisional)			737
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 967 1968	Monthly averages	17th January 1956 = 100 119.3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5 119 · 4 125 · 0 101 · 9 102 · 5	102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 8 111 · 6 115 · 6 118 · 5 123 · 2 104 · 1 104 · 6	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 119·3 112·3	102 · 1 104 · 4 110 · 0 113 · 1 116 · 0 118 · 4 123 · 8 100 · 3 102 · 6	102.0 103.0 106.5 109.3 112.0 114.6 118.9 100.4 102.9	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 101-1 106-1	103 · 4 106 · 3 110 · 2 113 · 0 115 · 1 118 · 3 123 · 5 100 · 8 104 · 9	101.0 101.7 110.1 115.2 119.4 121.2 130.2 99.5 100.1	100 · 5 103 · 2 109 · 3 111 · 7 114 · 7 116 · 5 119 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 5	101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 0 112 · 3 116 · 9 119 · 8 125 · 7 100 · 9 101 · 5
1963	October 16 January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	iĩ9-i	101·4 102·7 104·0 103·3 103·7	100·5 103·8 106·5 103·7 104·2	88.6 102.2 120.0 103.8 96.0	103·5 104·2 103·2 103·7 106·3	103·0 102·7 102·8 102·9 103·3	106·2 107·3 107·9 108·1 110·7	105.0 105.7 106.0 106.2 108.0	103 · 2 103 · 4 101 · 1 99 · 6 103 · 1	101 · 3 102 · 3 99 · 9 102 · 1 105 · 6	101-9 102-2 102-9 103-2 103-5
196 <del>4</del>	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13		104·7 106·1 107·4 107·9	105·4 107·4 108·9 108·0	98-4 100-9 101-1 95-4	107 · 1 109 · 1 110 · 8 111 · 2	105 · 0 105 · 8 107 · 0 107 · 4	111-2 111-6 112-3 112-7	108-9 109-5 110-4 110-8	103.6 109.8 112.5 112.7	106·5 107·8 110·1 110·7	104·3 105·3 106·7 107·7
1965	January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12		109·5 112·0 112·7 113·1	110·3 111·6 112·0 111·4	99.9 107.8 109.0 102.7	112.9 112.7 112.9 113.7	108·9 109·8 109·4 109·6	114·8 115·4 115·0 114·9	112.6 113.4 113.0 113.0	113·9 113·0 114·7 117·1	112.5 111.0 111.4 112.1	109·2 112·2 112·6 113·8
1966	January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18		114·3 116·0 116·6 117·4	113·0 115·2 116·2 115·4	109-7 115-5 113-8 109-9	113-9 115-3 116-9 116-9	109-8 111-0 113-1 113-7	115·3 116·4 116·9 117·8	113·3 114·5 115·6 116·4	117·3 119·1 121·5 119·7	112·3 113·8 115·7 115·5	114·8 116·3 116·8 118·2 119·0
1967	January 17 April 18 July 18 October 17		118·5 119·5 119·2 119·7	117·6 119·6 118·4 117·0	118-5 124-3 119-9 112-5	117-6 118-8 118-3 118-3	113-9 114-3 114-7 114-8	119·6 121·0 120·3 120·1	117-6 118-6 118-3 118-2 119-2	119·1 122·6 121·2 120·7	116·5 116·1 115·8 116·4	119.0 119.4 119.5 120.8 121.9
1900	January 16 February 20 March 19 April 23	anden anden anden	121.6 122.2 122.6 124.8	2 ·   2 ·8  22·	121.0 121.2 122.9 125.7	121 · 3 122 · 2 122 · 2 123 · 3	115.9 116.4 116.5 118.8	120.9 123.9 124.7 125.8	119·2 121·2 121·7 123·2	128.2 127.7 127.5	119·3 119·3 118·5	121.9 122.4 122.8 125.3
	May 21 June 18 July 16	nak Na tagi	124·9 125·4 125·5	123.6 124.1 123.8	126·0 127·4 122·5	123-4 123-7 124-4	119·2 119·2 119·3	126·1 126·5 126·8	123·6 123·8 124·1	129·0 129·3	118-0 118-6 118-7	125 · 5 125 · 9 126 · 1
	August 20 September 17 October 15 November 12 December 10		125·7 125·8 126·4 126·7 128·4	123·2 122·6 123·4 123·9 125·4	117·5 113·9 117·4 119·0 125·7	124-7 124-8 125-0 125-2 125-6	120·6 120·3 102·2 120·3 120·5	127 · 1 127 · 1 127 · 5 127 · 9 128 · 3	124-8 124-7 124-9 125-1 125-5	131 · 5 132 · 0 131 · 9 131 · 8 132 · 2	118·8 119·0 119·2 119·6 120·0	126.6 127.0 127.6 127.9 129.5

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\* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

TABLE 132 (con

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries

95

101-7 106-1 110-2 116-2 123-3 126-8 135-0 100-7 101-3 102-3 105-9 106-1 105-2 106-1 105-2 106-1 105-2 106-1 109-7 110-1 108-2 111-2 114-9 112-3 114-9 112-3 114-9 117-9 121-8 122-8 122-8 122-8 122-6 123-9 126-8 122-9 126-8 129-1 133-0 133-4 133-4

139·1 139·4 139·6

# RETAIL PRICES index of retail prices: United Kingdom

ontinued)	Sector Sector										
Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Transa	
				an hairman		Service States		clarge a			
	1	1.			1	<u>.</u>	1	deres en	l7th J/	ANUARY 195	6 = 100
71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	(iii		Weights
101 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 8 100 · 0 98 · 2 102 · 5	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
108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102 · 1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130 · 1		January 16	1962
		Len	1		21	1.2.3	and the second	-	lóth J	ANUARY 196	2 = 100
64 63 65 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 61 61 61	56 56 55 56 58 57	R. a	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weights
63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	
								1			
		102.2	101.2	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6			(1962
100 · 3 102 · 3 107 · 9 117 · 1 121 · 7 125 · 3 127 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 105 · 8 118 · 0 120 · 8 120 · 8 120 · 8	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 2 109 · 0 113 · 2	102.0 103.5 104.9 107.0 109.9 111.7 113.4	100 · 5 102 · 1 106 · 7 109 · 9 112 · 2 119 · 1	101 · 9 105 · 0 109 · 0 112 · 5 113 · 7 124 · 5	104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4	126.9‡	Monthly averages	1963   1964   1965   1966   1967   1968
100·0 100·3 100·6	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 · 9 101 · 0 103 · 0 103 · 2	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 19 July 16 October 15	1963
103·2 103·5 110·2 110·0	100·0 100·0 107·2 109·5	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	100.6 101.7 110.8 102.4	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
0·9   8·7   9·0   9·	109·5 120·8 120·8 120·8	116·1 120·7 121·6 122·5	114·8 110·5 112·2 115·4	104·0 104·6 104·9 105·4	106·0 106·7 107·0 107·6	103·9 106·8 107·6 107·6	109·0 108·6 109·2 109·6	108·3 110·1 113·0 115·6		January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12	1965
9·0   9·0   9·   25·6	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8	123.7 129.0 129.9 130.5	119·7 120·3 119·7 120·8	105.6 106.4 107.2 108.7	108 · 1 109 · 1 110 · 2 111 · 1	109 · 1 110 · 0 110 · 2 109 · 9	110.6 112.2 112.5 113.6	116·6 118·6 120·5 124·4		January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18	1966
125 · 4 125 · 4 125 · 4 125 · 3	120·7 120·8 120·8 120·8	131 · 3 133 · 4 134 · 6 136 · 8	124·9 124·8 120·3 127·2	108·8 109·0 109·0 109·3	·4    ·7    ·6    ·9	110·9 111·2 112·7 113·2	113·8 113·3 113·1 114·6	124·7 125·7 126·3 127·6		January 17 April 18 July 18 October 17	1967
Î25∙0 125∙1 125∙0	120·8 120·8 120·8	138·6 139·4 139·5	132.6 132.7 132.7	110·2 110·4 110·6	111.9 112.3 112.5	113·9 114·4 114·7	116·3 117·6 120·1	128·0 129·3 129·6	121·4‡ 121·9‡ 122·4‡	January 16 February 20 March 19	1968
27·0  27·   27·	125·4 125·4 125·4	140·6 140·9 141·3	133·3 130·8 113·6	113·0 113·3 113·6	113·0 113·2 113·4	119·4 120·1 120·4	124·2 124·8 126·7	30·4  3[·   3]·3	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	April 23 May 21 June 18	
127 · 1 127 · 2 127 · 2	125·4 127·8 127·8	141.6 142.0 142.2	132.0 132.6 133.2	113·9 114·0 114·1	113·4 113·7 114·1	120·3 120·6 121·0	127 · 1 127 · 2 127 · 3	131·8 132·3 133·7	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	July 16 August 20 September 17	
127·3 127·2 132·7	125·7 125·9 134·8	142·9 143·3 143·6	137·6 138·0 138·2	114·9 114·9 115·4	114·4 114·6 114·7	121 · 0 121 · 1 122 · 5	127·6 127·6 128·0	136·8 137·3 137·7	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	October 15 November 12 December 10	

<sup>‡</sup> The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was  $121 \cdot 4$ . Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

1964

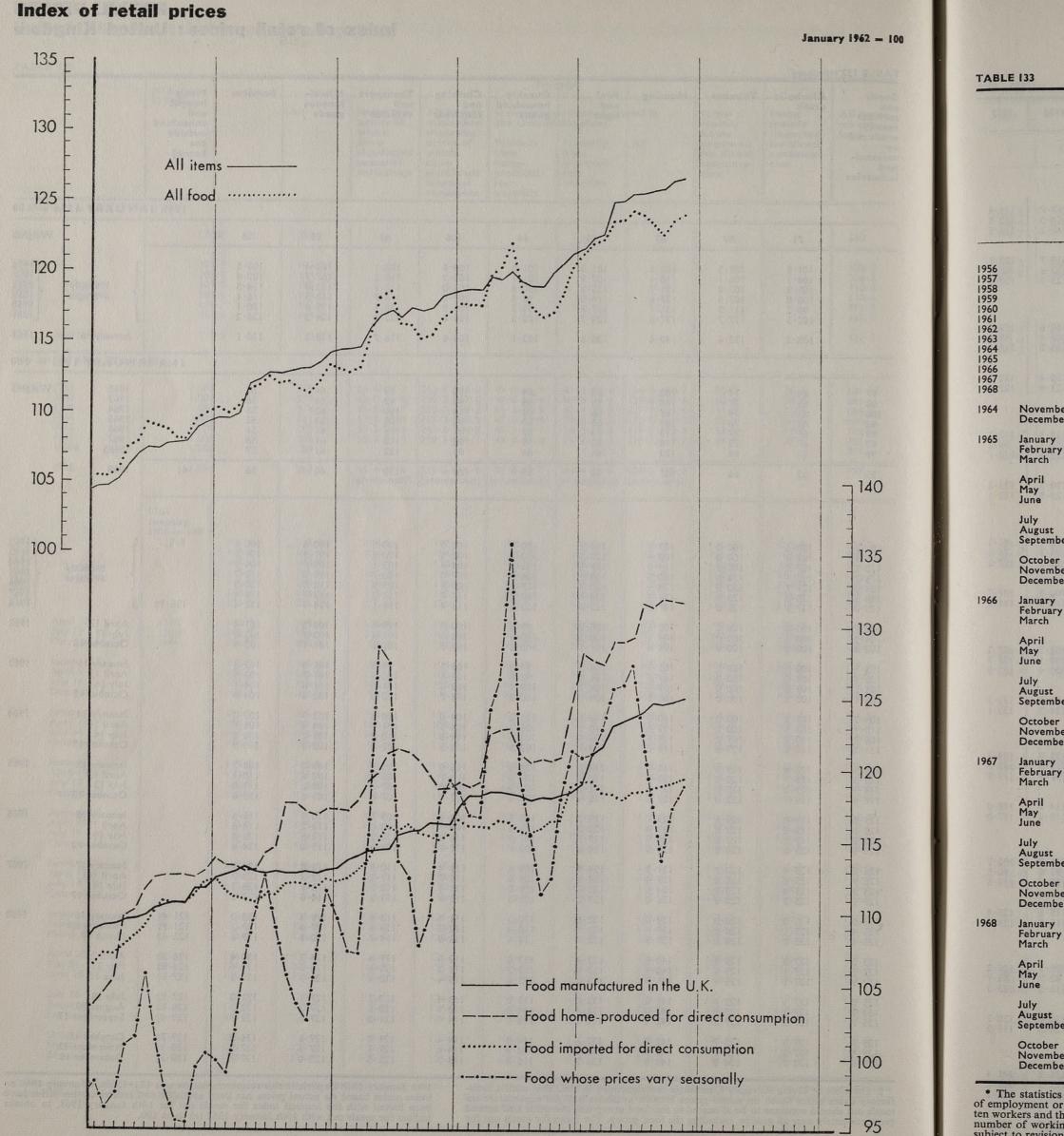
1965

1966

1967

1968

1969



# **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \*** stoppages of work: United Kingdom

	NUMBER STOPPAG				WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress In period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services			
3	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
	2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,350	2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,362	(000's) 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871   869 530¶ 732 2,249**	(000's) 508 1,359 524 646 8198 779 4,423 593 883   876 544¶ 734 2,250**	(000's) 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,692	(000's) 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 56	(000's) 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,371	(000's) 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40	(000's) 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 231	(000's) 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 558	(000's) 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 436			
ber ber	235 140	261 160	63 42	65 44	159 68	27 9	100 44	1	5	12 8	14 5			
y Y	201 246 264	212 280 300	76 134 87	83 155 110	123 371 421	17 32 17	62 217 324		9 20 14	27 94 40	8 8 22			
	208 265 187	257 301 229	52 124 74	67 130 122	263 503 328	19 209 64	150 198 210	25 7 8	9 12 15	14 46 8	47 32 23			
ber	138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	_I 	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19			
r ber ber	184 198 98	225 227 125	46 70 36	75 70 55	195 145 74	17 7 5	120 74 33		14 8 5	32 4 13	10 51 17			
ry.	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 141 100		2  3  3	16 16 15	12 9 11			
	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	1 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40			
ber	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18		7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11			
r ber ber	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32		18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11			
, 'Y	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 52 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12			
	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4 I	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9			
ber	141 179 179	168 207 18	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	171	14 12 11	21 17 153	18 21 7			
r ber ber	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2 1	198 137 33	  2 	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9			
у	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	   6 2	112 205 126	33	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31			
	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3    3	13 36 27	114 100 39	13 60 13			
ber	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	4 5 3	115 124 251	     3	8    4	21 29 36	30 47 68			
r Der Der	255 246 89	317 318 136	75 75 15	92 95 23	378 299 107	10 7 1	208 209 75	5 5 1	27  3  0	52 33 9	77 33 11			

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1968 are provisional and subject to revision

§ 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.
\*\*This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1968 in stoppages which began in 1967.

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

E		17 IL 11 TS			1					10/2	1	960=100)
			1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	WHOLE ECONOMY											
a b c	Output, employment and output per Gross domestic product <sup>†</sup> Employed labour force <sup>*†</sup> GDP per person employed <sup>*†</sup>	person employe	d 90.8 97.6 93.1	94·9 98·3 96·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	101 · 8 101 · 0 100 · 8	103 · 2 101 · 4 101 · 8	106 · 6 101 · 5 105 · 0	113·0 102·9 109·8	116·0 103·8 111·8	117·7 104·0 113·2	119·4 102·5 116·5
d e f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	: ::::	. 96.8 . 98.7 . 98.8	98·4 99·4 99·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	103·2 105·2 105·5	106-8 109-6 110-1	108·8 110·0 110·8	110·9 112·3 113·0	115·0 116·4 117·6	118·7 122·6 125·7	122 · 5 125 · 3 128 · 6
	ALL PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES											
a b c	Output, employment and output per Output	person employe			100·0 100·0 100·0	101 · 2 101 · 3 99 · 9	102·3 101·1 101·2	105 · 8 100 · 0 105 · 8	114·0 101·7 112·1	117·2 102·8 114·0	118·6 102·4 115·8	118·5 99·5 119·1
d le	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	: . :	. 100·6 . 100·7	99·3 99·4	100·0 100·0	105·2 105·6	107·8 108·5	107·7 108·8	109·4 110·5	115·4 116·9	120·4 123·9	22 ·    22 · 9
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	121										
abc	Output, employment and output per Output Employment Output per person employed	person employe		Ξ	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	100 · 2 101 · 3 98 · 9	100·6 100·7 99·9	104·7 99·5 105·2	3·0  00·8   2·	116·8 102·1 114·4	18·3  02·1  15·9	117·2 99·2 118·1
d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	: :::::	· 100·7 · 100·8	100·2 100·4	100·0 100·0	106·3 106·8	108·7 109·5	107·4 108·6	108·7 109·9	114·8 116·3	120·3 123·9	23·3  22·1
	MINING AND QUARRYING	194	44				12	100			a da	
a b c	Output, employment and output per Output	person employe	·	111	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	98.6 95.7 103.0	101·3 92·9 109·0	101 · 2 89 · 1 113 · 6	101 · 5 85 · 6 118 · 6	97 · 8 81 · 2 120 · 4	92 · 1 75 · 3 122 · 3	91 · 1 71 · 6 127 · 2
d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	: : :	: 103·8 : 103·0	100 · 1 99 · 6	100·0 100·0	102·4 102·7	100·0 100·8	99·7 100·9	99·6 100·8	102·4 104·4	106·9 110·3	107·7 111·6
	METAL MANUFACTURE	person employe	d I	1 121			12	1 100	153	1	2	
a b c	Output		: = =	T	100·0 100·0 100·0	94·1 101·8 92·4	88·9 97·1 91·6	93 · 1 96 · 3 96 · 7	105·5 100·6 104·9	110·2 102·3 107·7	103·5 100·1 103·4	97 · 2 95 · 3 102 · 0
id	Costs per unit of output         Wages and salaries       .         Labour costs       .	: : :	. 103·6 . 103·7	103·3 103·4	100·0 100·0	111.5 112.2	115·3 116·6	112·9 115·0	113·8 115·8	119·7 122·0	129·8 134·2	135·3 135·1
	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL G	The second s	ed i		N. C.		1	1 200			ny invite here'	
a b c	Output		: =		100·0 100·0 100·0	106·6 104·4 102·1	108·4 105·9 102·4	110·9 105·0 105·6	120.7 107.8 112.0	126·7 111·2 113·9	133-8 113-5 117-9	134·7 112·5 119·7
d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	: : :	· 98.6 98.7	98·1 98·3	100 · 0 100 · 0	102·9 103·3	105·1 106·0	104·5 105·8	106 · 1 107 · 4	112·6 114·2	114·9 118·6	18·0  17·0
	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per	person employe	d	1 191		1	1			1		100 7
a b c	Output Employment Output per person employed Costs per unit of output	· · · ·	: =		100·0 100·0 100·0	93 · 1 98 · 1 94 · 9	94·9 96·7 98·1	102·5 95·6 107·2	107 · 1 95 · 9 111 · 7	109·6 95·1 115·2	111.2 93.6 118.8	102.7 90.5 113.5
'd 'e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	: : :	: 101.7 : 101.8	99.6 99.5	100·0 100·0	110·8 111·2	109·7 110·5	106·0 106·9	110·9 111·8	115·1 116·4	115·3 118·6	125 · 4 124 · 3
	TEXTILES   Output, employment and output per		ed	ent.		1		SIT.		1		*
	Output		: =	Ξ	100·0 100·0 100·0	96·6 99·1 97·5	94·7 95·2 99·5	99·3 93·1 106·7	105·3 92·8 113·5	107·0 91· <b>4</b> 117·1	106·3 89·7 118·5	103 · 2 83 · 7 123 · 3
d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	: : :	: 102·3 102·5	97·9 98·0	100·0 100·0	109·1 109·2	110·0  111·0	108·1 109·1	108·6 109·9	2·8   4·6	120·0 124·2	120·3 119·2
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER ) Output, employment and output per	person employe	d .	- Real	1				240		Nucleon of	
abc	Output Employment Output per person employed	: : : : :	·	=	100·0 100·0 100·0	104·6 102·1 102·4	112·9 104·0 108·6	120·4 106·9 112·6	124·3 108·5 114·6	131.5 110.3 119.2	136·9 113·6 120·5	141 · 4 113 · 9 124 · 1
)d )e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs		· 99·1 · 98·9	100·1 100·4	100·0 100·0	102·7 103·4	103·0 103·5	103·9 104·9	109·0 109·8	115·9 116·9	116·7 118·7	116·6 119·1

†These indices have been revised in this issue to take account of improved estimates of GDP, of employers and the self-employed, and of seasonal adjustment factors [see notes \* and † at table 101 for the latter two improvements.]

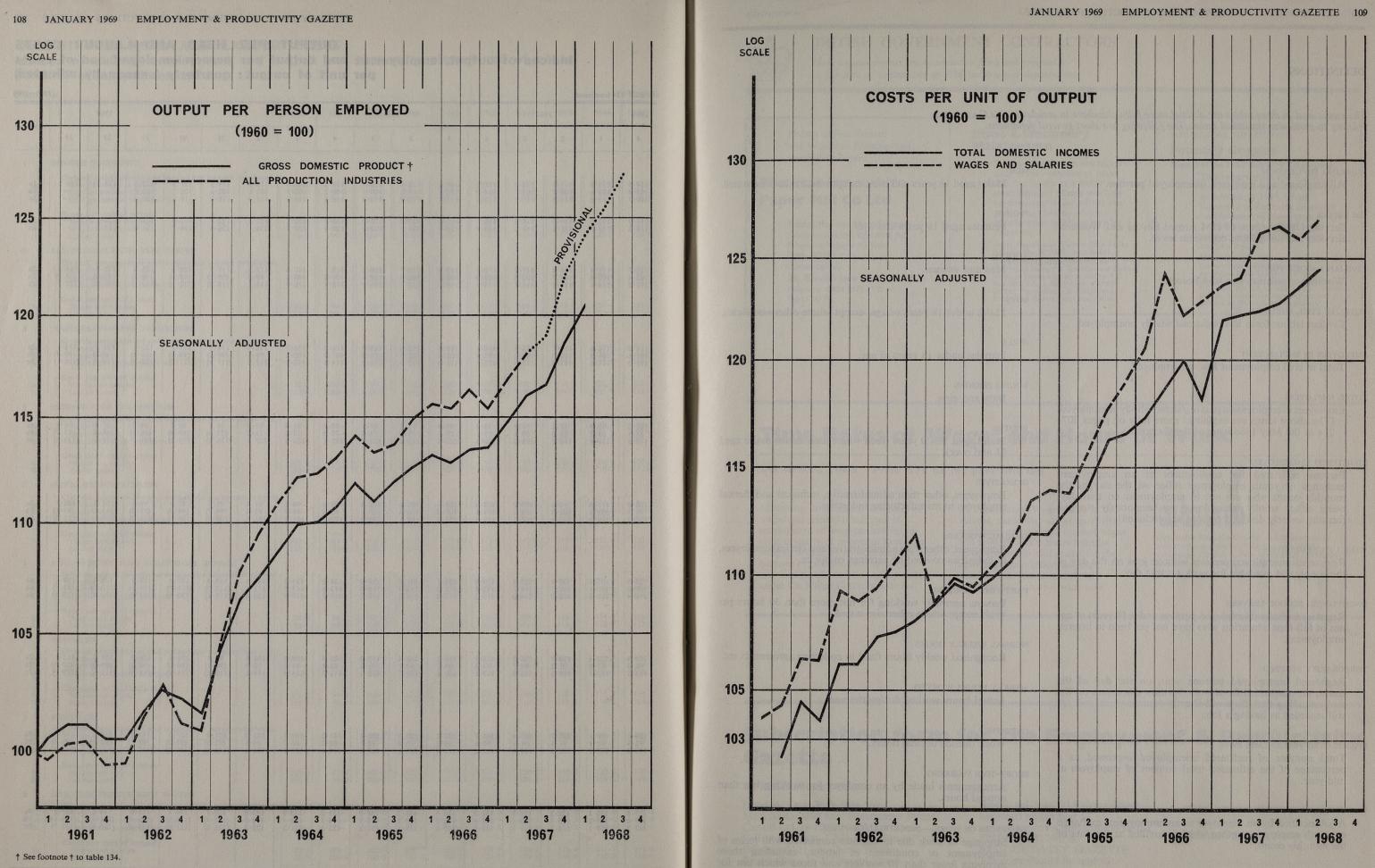
#### JANUARY 1969 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 107

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

	1968			1967				1966				1965				1964	
	3†	2†	1†	4†	3†	2		4	3	2	1	4	3	2		4	
	124·3	122·3	122 · 9 102 · 0 120 · 4	21 · 2  02 · 2  18 · 6	119·5 102·6 116·5	119·0 102·6 116·0	117·9 102·7 114·8	7·2  03·2    3·5	118·1 104·1 113·4	7·6  04·2    2·8	8 · 0   04 · 3     3 ·	7·2  04·2   2·5	6·0  03·7    ·9	5·   03·7    ·0	115·9 103·6 111·8	4·5  03·4   0·7	
	Ξ	124·7 127·2	123·7 126·0	22·8  26·7	22∙7  26∙4	22·3  24·1	22·   23·7	18·3  22·9	20·0  22·2	18·8  24·3	7·5  20·9	116·7 118·9	116·4 117·6	4·0   5·5	3·0   3·7	·8   3·8	
2:	124·4	122·8	122∙0	120 · 4	117·9	117-9	117-6	117·1	119·2	118·7	119·2	8·3	7·0	6·4	7·3	5 · 7	
	(97·9)	(98·0)	(98∙3)	(98 · 6)	(99·2)	99-8	100-6	101·5	102·5	102·9	103·1	03·0	02·9	02·7	02·8	02 · 4	
	(127·1)	(125·3)	(124∙1)	(122 · 1)	(118·9)	118-1	116-9	115·4	116·3	115·4	115·6	4·9	3·7	3·3	14·1	3 · 0	
3:	124•1	122·3	120 · 9	119 · 1	116·4	116·4	116·7	116·0	118·9	118·6	119·6	8·	116·4	116·1	116·6	14·8	
	(98•4)	(98·2)	(98 · 2)	(98 · 4)	(98·8)	99·5	100·2	101·3	102·3	102·3	102·4	02· <b>4</b>	102·2	102·0	101·9	01·6	
	(126•1)	(124·5)	(123 · 1)	(121 · 0)	(117·8)	117·0	116·5	114·5	116·2	115·9	116·8	5·3	113·9	113·8	114·4	13·0	
444	86 · 4	87 · 8	89·7	90 · 3	90 · 1	9  ·9	91 · 8	90·2	91 · 1	93 · 3	93 · 9	95 · 4	97 · 4	97 · 2	100 · 9	01 · 2	
	(63 · 8)	(65 · 7)	(68·1)	(69 · 9)	(71 · 4)	72·3	73 · 0	73·9	74 · 5	75 · 6	77 · 3	79 · 1	80 · 6	82 · 0	83 · 2	84 · 5	
	(135 · 4)	(133 · 6)	(131·7)	(129 · 2)	(126 · 2)	27·1	125 · 8	122·1	122 · 3	23 · 4	121 · 5	120 · 6	120 · 8	1 18 · 5	121 · 3	19 · 8	
555	105 · 7	102 · 8	99 · 6	97 · 9	95 • 2	97 • 4	98·2	98·8	102·4	105·6	107 · 1	108·8	109·9	110·6	111.6	08·9	
	(94 · 1)	(93 · 8)	(93 · 8)	(94 · 0)	(94 • 7)	95 • 6	96·9	98·6	100·1	100·5	101 · 4	102·1	102·2	102·5	102.5	01·9	
	(112 · 3)	(109 · 6)	(106 · 2)	(104 · 1)	(100 • 5)	101 • 9	101·3	100·2	102·3	105·1	105 · 6	106·6	107·5	107·9	108.9	06·9	
666	139·4	138·3	35·5	135·0	134·0	135·4	34·3	136·0	34·0	3 •8	33·	29∙8	127·3	125 · 1	125 · 1	23 • 8	
	(111·0)	(110·8)	( 11∙1)	(111·7)	(112·0)	112·6	2·9	113·6	14·0	3•3	3·0	12∙3	111·7	110 · 7	110 · 1	09 • 2	
	(125·6)	(124·8)	( 22·0)	(120·9)	(119·6)	120·2	9·0	119·7	17·5	6•3	7·8	15∙6	114·0	113 · 0	113 · 6	13 • <del>4</del>	
7777	113+1	107 · 5	106·9	104·5	99 · 3	103·6	104·2	103 • 4	112·8	113·4	114·2	2·9	106∙8	110·7	107·4	09·0	
	(90+0)	(89 · 9)	(90·0)	(90·0)	(90 · 1)	90·8	91·1	92 • 1	93·5	94·1	94·7	94·8	94∙7	95·2	95·8	96·0	
	(125+7)	(119 · 6)	(118·8)	(116·1)	(110 · 2)	114·1	114·4	112 • 3	120·6	120·5	120·6	9·	112∙8	116·3	112·1	13·5	
888	118·0	117·5	3·2	107·2	101 · 5	102·0	102 · 1	101 · 2	106 · 1	109·9	108·2	106∙7	107·4	106·7	107·1	06 · 1	
	(83·4)	(82·8)	(82·1)	(82·0)	(82 · 9)	84·1	85 · 7	88 · 3	90 · 1	90·2	90·3	90∙6	91·2	91·6	92·1	92 · 3	
	(141·5)	(141·9)	( 37·9)	(130·7)	(122 · 4)	121·3	119 · 1	114 · 6	117 · 8	121·8	119·8	117∙8	117·8	116·5	116·3	15 · 0	
9999	147·2	144·6	151 · 9	144·7	138·7	142·8	138·8	139·8	38·0	35·2	34·8	135·3	131-9	128·2	30·	27·8	
	(110·1)	(111·4)	(112 · 4)	(113·2)	(113·9)	114·0	114·4	114·3	3·9	13·5	12·7	111·6	110-6	109·9	09·2	09·0	
	(133·7)	(129·8)	(135 · 1)	(127·8)	(121·8)	125·3	121·3	122·3	2 ·2	19·1	19·6	121·2	119-3	116·7	19·	17·2	

†Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

Note.—This series was introduced in an article on pages 801–806 of October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.



#### 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 Womens' 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 employees 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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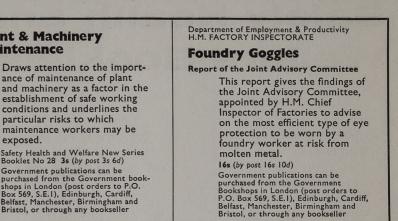
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