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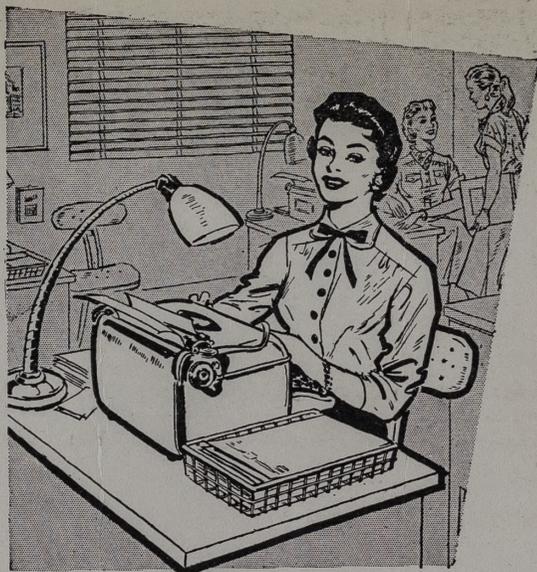
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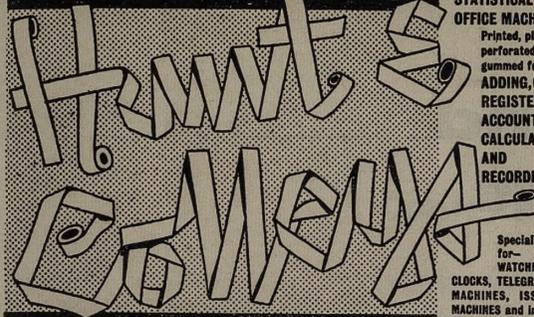
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Annual and Quarterly Employment Statistics: Great Britain, June 1966

It is estimated that there were 25,620,000 persons in the working population of Great Britain in June 1966, including 16,640,000 males and 8,980,000 females. Of the total, nearly 25 million were in civil employment, 420,000 in H.M. Forces and 250,000 registered as wholly unemployed.

The totals in the working population and in employment were higher than in previous years. The increase in the working population between June 1965 and June 1966 was however much less than in recent years. This is mainly due to the lower inflow of young persons, for demographic and educational reasons, and possibly to some extent to net losses from migration. The increase in the total working population of about 110,000 was the result of increases of less than 10,000 men and 210,000 women aged 18 and over offset by decreases of about 50,000 boys and 60,000 girls. These decreases reflect the fact that the post war "bulge" has now passed out of the under 18 age-group.

The June 1966 estimates and changes from June 1965 in the main categories of the working population are, in thousands:

	June 1966			Changes June 1965 to June 1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working Population: Total	16,637	8,983	25,621	-45	+152	+108
H.M. Forces	402	15	417	-5	-1	-6
Employers and Self Employed	1,346	327	1,673	assumed	no change	
Total employees: Total	14,889	8,641	23,531	-40	+153	+114
Adults 18 and over	14,195	7,920	22,115	+9	+214	+223
Young Persons	694	721	1,415	-49	-61	-110
Wholly Unemployed	199	54	253	-8	-9	-17
Total in civil employment	16,036	8,914	24,950			
Employees in employment:						
Total	14,690	8,587	23,277			
: Manufacturing Industries	6,031	2,832	8,863	+1	+15	+16
: Index of Production Industries	8,541	3,002	11,543	-17	+22	+5
: Other Industries	6,149	5,586	11,735	-15	+140	+126

Between June 1965 and June 1966, there were reductions of 6,000 in H.M. Forces and 17,000 in the wholly unemployed and an increase of about 130,000 in employment. There were decreases of 48,000 boys and 60,000 girls in employment and increases of 17,000 men and 222,000 women, probably as a result of a substantial increase of married women in employment.

The overall increase of 130,000 in employment was the result of an increase of 5,000 in Index of Production industries (SIC Orders II to XVIII), a decrease of 20,000 in agriculture, forestry and fishing and an increase of 145,000 (mainly females) in service industries (SIC Orders XIX to XXIV).

The total in manufacturing industries (SIC Orders III to XVI) increased by 16,000. There was an increase of 47,000 in engineering and the manufacture of electrical goods, a decrease of 13,000 in metal manufacture and a decrease of 12,000 in textiles. Employment fell by 48,000 in mining and quarrying and increased by 25,000 in construction and 13,000 in gas, electricity and water supply.

In the service industries, there were increases of 107,000 in professional and scientific services, 43,000 in public administration, 9,000 in the distributive trades and a decrease of 37,000 in transport and communication.

Employment increased by 51,000 in the South East Region, 18,000 in the West Midlands, 13,000 in each of the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and South Western Regions and 12,000 in the East Anglia Region. There were smaller increases in the Northern and North Western Regions, Scotland and Wales.

These June 1966 estimates form part of the new quarterly employment series which were introduced in May 1966. Between March and June 1966 there was an increase of about 30,000 in the working population; the number of registered wholly unemployed fell by 54,000 and the number in civil employment increased by about 83,000. This increase was largely seasonal. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the working population increased by about 39,000, entirely among females, and the number in employment by about 11,000. An increase of about 32,000 females was partly offset by a decrease of about 21,000 males.

These national estimates have been compiled by the methods described in the May 1966 issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 207-214) and the regional estimates by the methods described in the July 1966 issue (pages 389 to 391). They are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange in June 1966 and exchanged before the first Monday in December 1966. The analyses by industry also take account of voluntary returns (C.F.205) made by a large number of employers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June 1966.

The national and regional estimates of employers and self employed have been kept unchanged but are subject to revision when the results of the 1966 Census of Population become available.

More detailed June 1966 estimates are given elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE—

Total employees in Great Britain and the United Kingdom analysed by industry (SIC Minimum List Headings) in Table 1 on pages 102-103 and by Standard Regions within Great Britain in Table 2 on pages 104-106.

Employees in Employment in Great Britain analysed by industry in Table 36 on pages 132-135. Regional estimates will be published in a subsequent issue. The estimates for Index of Production industries replace the provisional estimates published in the August 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.

The United Kingdom estimates include estimates for Northern Ireland provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland. Although estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. The sampling errors of the estimates may become relatively important, particularly for estimates of under 10,000. Estimates of under 1,000 are subject to substantial margins of error and so, except for SIC Order totals, such estimates are omitted from the Tables.

The normal analyses of changes in the quarterly estimates, including the seasonally adjusted figures are given in Table 4.

Consequential additions and revisions have been made to the time series given in Tables 101, 102 and 103.

Regional estimates

The regional estimates relate to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes and have been compiled by the methods described on pages 389 to 391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE when the estimates for June 1965 were published. It was then explained that the method of compilation used hitherto and described on page 111 of the March 1966 issue of the GAZETTE had been modified to avoid pro-rata allocation between regions of some employees included in the Great Britain estimates.

The estimates for June 1966 are comparable with those for June 1965 and, subject to the qualification mentioned below, with those for September and December 1965 (also published in the July 1966 GAZETTE) and March 1966 (published in the October 1966 issue, pages 650-1).

To an increasing extent, national insurance cards of employees of larger firms are being exchanged centrally irrespective of the area in which they are actually employed. This does not affect the national estimates but reduces the reliability of the regional estimates for September, December and March. For June estimates, the preliminary estimates based on counts of exchanges of national insurance cards are adjusted, so far as possible, for those cards exchanged in a region different from that in which the employees are employed. For the three intervening quarters, the adjustments were applied unchanged. The June 1966 net adjustments for cards exchanged in a region other than that in which the employee was employed differed from those made in June 1965 by as much as 20,000.

For those regions for which the difference between the 1965 and 1966 adjustments was large in relation to the changes from quarter to quarter in the estimates, the estimates for the intervening quarters are thus less reliable than had been hoped when these series were introduced in July 1966. Although the June 1965 and June 1966 figures are comparable with each other, they are not completely comparable with those for the intervening quarters. Consequently quarterly changes are not given in Table 4.

Analyses by industry

As a consequence of the above-mentioned modification to the method of compiling regional estimates, the method of compilation of analyses by industry described in the March 1966 issue of the GAZETTE has been changed slightly. There are relatively small numbers of employees with cards included in the regional estimates whose industrial distributions are not known. Within each Region, these have been allocated between industries pro-rata on the assumption that they are distributed in precisely the same way as those employees with cards whose industrial distribution is known. (For the June 1965 estimates the corresponding pro-rata distribution was made at the national level, not region by region.) Consequently the estimates for industries are to a small extent not comparable, either nationally or regionally, with those for 1965.

Monthly estimates

For months other than June, monthly estimates are now published only for industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production (SIC Orders II to XVIII). Provisional estimates from July 1965 to November 1966 have been published in earlier issues of the GAZETTE. These are now being revised but the revisions are slight. The revision to the total in employment in manufacturing industry is a reduction of only 2,500 (i.e. 0.03 per cent); the revision to the total in all Index of Production Industries is a reduction of under 13,000 (i.e. 0.11 per cent.).

Revised estimated totals for SIC Orders are given in Table 103. Revised estimates for males females and totals analysed by industry (Minimum List Headings) are given in Table 36 for the months from June 1966 onwards, together with estimates on the revised basis for December 1966. Those for July 1966 onwards are subject to further revision in twelve months time when the results of the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in 1967 become available. Revised estimates by Minimum List Headings for the months July 1965 to May 1966 are available, on request, from the Director of Statistics, Stats C1, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Table 1 Estimated Numbers of Employees (Employed and Unemployed) in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at June 1966

Industry	THOUSANDS									
	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males Under 18	Total all ages	Females Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	Males Under 18	Total all ages	Females Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females
Total, all industries and services†	694.0	14,889.0	721.0	8,641.0	23,531.0	715.0	15,206.0	743.0	8,835.0	24,042.0
Total, Index of Production industries	387.9	8,636.8	281.1	3,018.2	11,655.1	399.8	8,807.6	293.8	3,102.9	11,910.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	264.8	6,082.5	267.7	2,847.5	8,930.0	272.4	6,192.4	280.2	2,930.2	9,122.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	30.6	391.4	6.0	82.7	474.1	31.4	404.4	6.1	83.3	487.7
Agriculture and horticulture	28.2	351.2	5.8	80.5	431.7	28.9	362.4	5.9	81.1	443.5
Forestry	1.2	18.5	*	1.8	20.3	1.3	19.9	*	1.8	21.6
Fishing	1.2	21.6	*	3.8	22.1	1.2	22.1	*	3.8	22.6
Mining and quarrying	16.8	559.1	1.3	22.8	581.9	17.0	563.0	1.3	22.9	586.0
Coal Mining	15.3	500.4	*	17.5	517.9	15.3	500.4	*	17.5	517.9
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	25.2	*	1.7	27.0	*	28.7	*	1.8	30.5
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	*	22.8	*	2.1	24.9	*	23.2	*	2.1	25.3
Other mining and quarrying	*	10.6	*	1.6	12.2	*	10.7	*	1.6	12.3
Food, drink and tobacco	21.5	470.5	30.0	348.4	818.8	22.4	489.1	31.6	360.3	849.4
Grain milling	*	31.6	*	8.4	40.0	*	34.5	*	8.6	43.2
Bread and flour confectionery	6.1	88.9	6.6	63.0	151.8	6.3	94.2	6.8	64.8	159.0
Biscuits	*	18.1	2.6	32.7	50.8	*	18.2	2.6	32.9	51.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.3	44.6	3.3	39.2	83.8	3.6	47.6	3.3	40.3	87.9
Milk products	*	25.3	1.1	13.2	38.5	1.0	12.1	1.2	14.0	14.0
Sugar	*	12.1	*	15.9	28.0	*	12.1	*	15.9	28.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.6	40.3	4.1	54.2	94.5	1.6	40.5	4.1	54.5	94.9
Fruit and vegetable products	*	31.1	2.6	40.7	71.8	*	31.6	2.6	41.5	73.2
Animal and poultry foods	*	17.1	*	4.8	21.9	*	17.6	*	5.0	22.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1.1	24.5	2.1	20.6	45.1	1.1	24.6	2.1	20.6	45.2
Brewing and malting	1.9	75.7	1.4	20.3	96.0	1.9	75.9	1.4	20.3	96.3
Other drink industries	3.4	43.0	2.4	24.5	67.6	3.6	44.1	2.4	24.9	69.0
Tobacco	*	18.0	2.6	23.0	41.0	*	20.6	3.6	29.0	49.6
Chemicals and allied industries	8.2	380.4	13.6	148.3	528.6	8.2	382.9	13.6	148.6	531.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	16.4	*	17.1	33.5	*	16.4	*	17.1	33.5
Mineral oil refining	*	24.1	*	4.1	28.2	*	24.2	*	4.1	28.3
Lubricating oils and greases	*	5.8	*	1.8	7.5	*	5.8	*	1.8	7.5
Chemicals and dyes	3.6	177.9	4.4	47.0	224.8	3.6	180.1	4.4	47.2	227.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	1.0	35.0	4.6	45.3	80.4	1.0	35.0	4.6	45.4	80.4
Explosives and fireworks	*	19.4	*	11.5	30.9	*	19.4	*	11.5	30.9
Paints and printing ink	4.0	34.2	1.2	13.9	48.1	4.1	34.3	1.2	13.9	48.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	1.1	25.7	1.1	12.9	38.6	1.1	25.7	1.1	12.9	38.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	*	32.1	*	6.5	38.6	*	32.1	*	6.5	38.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	*	9.8	*	4.7	14.5	*	9.8	*	4.7	14.5
Metal Manufacture	18.2	547.0	6.2	76.4	623.4	18.2	547.5	6.2	76.4	623.9
Iron and steel (general)	9.4	272.9	2.2	25.9	298.8	9.4	272.9	2.2	25.9	298.8
Steel tubes	1.3	48.8	*	8.9	57.7	1.3	48.8	*	8.9	57.7
Iron castings, etc.	4.0	107.5	1.3	14.3	121.8	4.1	107.9	1.3	14.3	122.2
Light metals	1.2	48.4	*	11.3	59.7	1.2	48.4	*	11.3	59.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.2	69.5	1.2	16.0	85.4	2.2	69.5	1.2	16.0	85.5
Engineering and electrical goods	72.0	1,682.2	48.2	638.4	2,320.6	73.8	1,703.8	49.0	646.9	2,350.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	2.2	33.0	*	5.3	38.3	2.2	33.0	*	5.3	38.4
Metal-working machine tools	4.2	81.0	1.5	14.6	95.6	4.2	81.1	1.5	14.6	95.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.2	54.5	1.1	17.3	71.8	3.2	54.7	1.1	17.3	72.0
Industrial engines	1.2	37.6	*	6.4	44.1	1.2	37.6	*	6.4	44.1
Textile machinery and accessories	1.8	43.6	*	8.7	52.3	1.8	43.6	*	8.7	52.3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	*	27.7	*	3.6	31.3	*	27.9	*	3.6	31.5
Mechanical handling equipment	2.4	53.3	*	7.5	60.8	2.5	53.4	*	7.5	60.9
Office machinery	1.2	43.8	1.1	18.5	62.3	1.2	43.7	1.2	19.1	64.7
Other machinery	13.5	301.5	5.6	65.5	367.1	13.7	304.4	5.6	65.8	370.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	5.7	142.4	1.7	18.5	161.0	5.8	143.0	1.7	18.6	161.5
Ordnance and small arms	2.0	20.2	*	6.2	26.4	2.0	20.4	*	6.2	26.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	9.4	193.3	3.9	56.4	250.1	9.6	195.5	3.9	56.9	252.4
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	4.2	87.9	3.4	49.0	136.9	4.2	88.6	3.4	49.4	138.1
Watches and clocks	*	6.8	*	8.6	15.4	*	6.8	*	8.6	15.4
Electrical machinery	8.4	173.6	5.3	59.3	232.9	8.6	175.9	5.3	59.8	235.7
Insulated wires and cables	1.0	43.8	1.5	22.4	66.2	1.1	44.4	1.5	22.9	67.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2.0	52.9	2.8	39.9	92.8	2.0	54.1	2.9	42.1	96.2
Radio and other electronic apparatus	5.4	165.9	9.8	135.9	301.8	5.8	168.2	10.1	137.8	306.0
Domestic electrical appliances	1.1	36.6	1.6	24.2	60.8	1.1	36.9	1.6	24.6	61.5
Other electrical goods	3.1	82.3	5.0	70.7	153.0	3.1	82.4	5.0	70.9	153.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9.8	193.2	0.9	11.8	205.0	10.1	206.6	1.0	12.3	218.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7.6	148.3	*	8.7	157.0	7.8	157.5	*	9.0	166.5
Marine engineering	2.2	44.9	*	3.1	48.0	2.3	49.2	*	3.2	52.4
Vehicles	18.4	741.4	8.5	115.1	856.6	18.6	748.8	8.5	116.0	864.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	11.1	436.3	5.0	62.9	499.2	11.1	437.0	5.0	62.9	499.9
Motor cycle, three wheeled vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.0	19.2	*	7.0	26.3	1.0	19.2	*	7.0	26.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	4.0	209.7	2.4	37.9	247.6	4.1	216.1	2.5	38.8	254.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	*	33.1	*	2.9	36.0	*	33.2	*	2.9	36.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1.3	40.0	*	2.2	42.2	1.3	40.0	*	2.2	42.2
Perambulators, hand trucks, etc.	*	3.2	*	2.1	5.3	*	3.2	*	2.1	5.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	23.1	392.7	14.5	205.5	598.2	23.3	395.0	14.6	206.2	601.3
Tools and implements	1.3	16.1	*	8.7	24.8	1.3	16.1	*	8.7	24.8
Cutlery	*	7.2	*	6.2	13.5	*	7.5	*	6.4	13.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	1.2	28.3	*	17.4	45.7	1.2	28.3	*	17.4	45.7
Wire and wire manufactures	1.7	34.2	1.1	10.8	45.0	1.7	34.3	1.1	10.8	45.1
Cans and metal boxes	*	16.7	1.5	21.7	38.4	*	17.2	1.5	21.8	39.0
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	1.1	16.4	1.1	11.8	28.2	1.1	16.4	1.1	11.8	28.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	16.6	273.7	8.9	128.9	402.6	16.8	275.3	8.9	129.3	404.6
Textiles	19.4	366.5	39.7	394.8	761.2	21.6	391.5	43.4	424.9	816.4
Production of man-made fibres	37.9	*	8.2	46.1	46.1	37.9	*	8.2	46.1	46.1
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	2.5	38.7	4.1	57.6	96.3	3.3	43.8	5.1	65.5	109.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.0	40.9	3.3	50.4	91.2	2.5	46.4	3.8	56.3	102.7
Wollen and worsted	4.6	85.4	8.9	89.2	174.6	4.7	86.2	9.1	90.3	176.5
Jute	*	9.0	*	8.3	17.4	*	9.0	*	8.3	17.4
Rope, twine and net	*	4.5	*	6.3	10.8	*	5.2	*	7.5	12.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.5	41.1	12.4	91.3	132.4	2.6	42.6	13.0	93.8	136.4
Lace	3.6	3.6	*	4.1	7.7	*	3.7	*	4.7	8.4
Carpets	1.8	23.9	2.8	17.8	41.6	1.8	25.1	2.9	18.3	43.4
Narrow fabrics	*	7.9	1.3	13.3	21.2	*	8.0	1.3	13.4	21.4

Table 1 (continued)

Industry	THOUSANDS									
	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males Under 18	Total all ages	Females Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	Males Under 18	Total all ages	Females Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females
Textiles—continued										
Made-up textiles	*	9.7	2.0	19.3	29.0	1.1	11.6	3.0	27.3	38.9
Textile finishing	2.0	44.7	2.1	21.2	66.0	2.2	48.3	2.3	22.8	71.0
Other textile industries	*	19.1	*	7.9	26.9	*	19.1	*	7.9	27.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	2.6	33.8	2.6	26.0	59.8	2.6	34.3	2.6	26.3	60.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1.3	20.3	*	6.0	26.3	1.3	20.7	*	6.2	26.9
Leather goods	*	9.1	1.8	15.7	24.8	*	9.1	1.9	15.8	25.0
Fur	*	4.4	*	4.3	8.6	*	4.4	*	4.3	8.7
Clothing and footwear	11.2									

Table 2 Estimated Numbers of Employees (Employed and Unemployed) at June 1966: Regional Analysis

	REGION									Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern				
Men aged 18 and over	4,798.0	382.0	833.0	1,453.0	880.0	1,289.0	1,777.0	836.0	1,291.0	647.0	14,195.0	
Boys aged under 18	195.0	21.0	40.0	73.0	45.0	68.0	91.0	48.0	78.0	33.0	694.0	
Women aged 18 and over	2,860.0	191.0	440.0	781.0	461.0	687.0	1,060.0	401.0	742.0	296.0	7,920.0	
Girls aged under 18	214.0	21.0	42.0	70.0	51.0	68.0	94.0	50.0	81.0	31.0	721.0	
GRAND TOTAL	8,068.0	615.0	1,355.0	2,377.0	1,437.0	2,111.0	3,022.0	1,335.0	2,193.0	1,007.0	23,531.0	
INDUSTRY												
Total, Index of Production industries	3,339.8	257.3	575.9	1,497.0	849.1	1,205.5	1,647.6	712.6	1,048.7	521.5	11,655.1	
Total, All Manufacturing industries	2,616.3	189.5	412.4	1,263.4	625.4	901.8	1,370.5	465.9	753.9	330.8	8,930.0	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	111.1	61.1	54.0	32.8	37.0	38.1	25.5	26.6	76.6	17.3	474.1	
Agriculture and horticulture	107.3	58.6	51.2	32.2	36.3	30.8	18.8	22.3	60.7	13.6	431.7	
Forestry	3.5	*	2.1	*	*	*	*	1.9	6.5	3.3	20.3	
Fishing	*	1.5	*	*	*	6.8	1.5	1.3	9.4	*	22.1	
Mining and quarrying	17.1	2.4	17.5	43.8	101.4	116.3	34.4	107.6	59.0	82.5	581.9	
Coal mining	8.5	*	2.0	39.6	93.3	112.6	28.8	102.4	54.3	76.4	517.9	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	5.9	1.5	3.5	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	5.2	27.0	
Chalk, clay sand and gravel extraction	5.6	1.5	8.6	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	*	24.9	
Other mining and quarrying	2.1	*	2.6	*	*	*	1.6	2.2	*	*	12.2	
Food, drink and tobacco	229.9	39.3	63.7	72.8	46.1	81.7	126.9	34.6	101.5	22.2	818.8	
Grain milling	12.3	2.8	3.0	*	3.8	3.5	8.0	2.1	3.0	*	40.0	
Bread and flour confectionery	38.3	2.7	9.6	20.5	8.1	12.0	25.3	9.9	18.3	7.1	151.8	
Biscuits	12.1	*	1.6	2.4	3.9	14.4	2.3	11.0	2.0	2.0	50.8	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	24.8	2.6	7.7	7.0	10.2	11.3	3.4	13.3	1.1	83.8		
Milk products	12.0	*	10.4	2.9	1.3	4.3	1.9	2.2	38.5	2.2	38.5	
Sugar	6.5	2.0	*	1.1	3.3	*	1.4	*	15.9	*	15.9	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	23.1	3.4	6.3	14.5	2.1	23.0	13.1	2.5	4.7	1.8	94.5	
Fruit and vegetable products	18.0	15.0	1.5	3.9	6.7	8.0	1.4	4.3	*	71.8		
Animal and poultry foods	4.0	1.6	4.0	*	2.4	1.7	5.5	*	2.0	*	21.9	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	18.2	3.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	4.3	7.5	1.3	4.1	*	45.1	
Brewing and malting	29.3	3.9	5.9	14.5	4.4	9.2	10.2	5.9	8.8	3.8	96.0	
Other drink industries	19.5	1.3	3.9	4.1	1.6	3.5	5.4	2.1	24.8	1.5	67.6	
Tobacco	11.8	*	8.4	*	7.8	*	6.3	1.6	3.2	1.0	41.0	
Chemicals and allied industries	171.1	10.2	12.1	32.0	19.9	46.2	120.5	55.9	34.3	26.5	528.6	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	*	*	*	2.7	5.0	*	3.5	*	3.8	17.1	
Mineral oil refining	15.8	*	*	*	*	*	6.6	*	2.1	3.2	28.2	
Lubricating oils and greases	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	2.3	*	*	*	7.5	
Chemicals and dyes	50.7	4.6	5.5	10.4	2.8	25.7	64.1	38.9	14.3	7.7	224.8	
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	49.9	*	*	8.8	4.9	8.3	2.6	1.5	80.4	1.5	80.4	
Explosives and fireworks	2.6	*	2.1	8.4	*	2.9	*	9.5	3.9	*	30.9	
Paint and printing ink	22.9	1.1	1.2	4.4	*	3.1	8.4	3.5	2.1	*	48.1	
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	7.4	*	*	1.5	4.3	20.4	2.4	1.2	*	*	38.6	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	10.3	3.5	1.8	4.5	*	6.2	4.4	1.6	4.7	*	38.6	
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.6	*	1.8	*	*	1.3	*	*	*	*	14.5	
Metal manufacture	53.0	3.9	5.8	149.0	48.3	118.3	40.6	57.7	52.7	94.1	623.4	
Iron and steel (general)	4.6	*	*	29.6	11.0	93.8	16.3	44.3	24.4	74.5	298.8	
Steel tubes	4.7	*	*	26.1	9.0	2.1	2.6	9.3	2.4	2.4	57.7	
Iron castings, etc.	8.4	2.9	1.9	38.2	26.1	7.1	12.3	4.6	12.1	4.6	121.8	
Light metals	15.1	*	*	21.5	1.4	*	5.6	1.6	3.9	9.5	59.7	
Copper, brass and other base metals	20.2	*	2.7	33.6	*	10.5	9.0	2.1	2.8	3.0	85.4	
Engineering and electrical goods	850.6	55.8	110.8	307.6	147.7	163.1	315.9	127.5	183.8	57.6	2,320.6	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	8.8	7.1	3.8	4.6	3.1	1.7	2.7	*	4.9	*	38.3	
Metal-working machine tools	23.4	1.6	4.4	29.0	5.8	12.0	8.6	5.3	3.8	1.7	95.6	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	22.7	*	2.5	17.2	4.5	16.1	4.8	*	2.6	*	71.8	
Industrial engines	7.6	*	4.7	11.1	10.7	5.8	2.2	1.6	*	*	44.1	
Textile machinery and accessories	1.1	*	2.2	11.1	10.5	23.1	*	3.7	*	*	52.3	
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	6.8	1.9	1.3	2.1	7.6	2.4	1.6	2.8	4.0	*	31.3	
Mechanical handling equipment	15.9	2.3	4.6	6.0	6.8	3.9	7.5	8.0	5.6	*	60.8	
Office machinery	37.6	*	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	*	12.8	*	62.3	
Other machinery	125.2	10.6	19.6	30.4	22.9	37.0	54.0	14.4	44.6	8.4	367.1	
Industrial plant and steelwork	36.1	1.6	3.4	25.8	8.5	14.0	21.2	18.2	27.7	4.5	161.0	
Ordnance and small arms	6.0	*	2.3	1.2	1.9	5.2	6.1	2.2	*	*	26.4	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	77.7	3.2	21.4	40.9	22.1	27.0	25.5	14.3	11.0	6.9	250.1	
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	94.5	3.0	9.6	5.4	2.3	4.3	5.5	1.9	8.2	2.3	136.9	
Watches and clocks	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	5.8	1.7	15.4	
Electrical machinery	51.5	4.1	12.0	46.9	8.4	16.0	56.2	20.0	12.2	5.6	232.9	
Insulated wires and cables	27.6	*	*	4.2	1.3	*	24.9	3.2	1.1	3.1	66.2	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	32.9	*	*	14.9	9.0	*	17.3	13.0	2.3	2.6	92.8	
Radio and other electronic apparatus	186.0	12.4	14.8	10.1	12.2	5.2	25.4	9.5	18.3	7.9	301.8	
Domestic electric appliances	21.8	4.5	2.4	10.0	1.2	3.7	6.1	2.7	2.8	5.6	60.8	
Other electrical goods	62.1	2.0	3.4	41.5	6.3	3.7	18.5	5.3	7.0	3.2	153.0	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45.4	3.5	18.3	0.6	1.2	8.3	30.2	43.8	49.0	4.5	205.0	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	33.5	3.3	13.9	*	1.2	7.7	22.4	35.2	35.6	3.8	157.0	
Marine engineering	11.9	*	4.4	*	*	*	7.9	8.6	13.4	*	48.0	
Vehicles	268.3	15.3	63.0	218.3	51.9	47.6	117.5	11.2	43.4	20.2	856.6	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	173.8	13.7	12.0	169.8	8.3	24.4	56.7	4.8	21.4	14.3	499.2	
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.3	*	1.9	14.5	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	26.3	
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	73.4	1.2	42.8	29.2	28.2	11.1	42.7	1.9	14.9	2.2	247.6	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	5.0	*	5.8	*	3.6	3.1	13.8	*	3.4	*	36.0	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	12.1	*	*	2.5	4.8	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.0	42.2	
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1.7	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.3	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	134.5	3.5	11.2	226.2	22.9	72.6	61.1	14.2	28.2	23.9	598.2	
Tools and implements	2.9	*	*	6.8	*	11.2	1.6	*	*	*	24.8	
Cutlery	5.0	*	*	*	*	7.0	*	*	*	*	13.5	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	5.7	*	*	29.4	*	2.2	2.7	*	3.2	1.4	45.7	
Wire and wire manufactures	5.6	*	*	5.9	2.0	10.8	10.6	1.9	4.9	2.5	45.0	
Cans and metal boxes	12.2	1.3	*	2.5	4.2	3.8	6.3	2.7	1.4	3.7	39.4	
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	11.6	*	*	10.2	*	5.0	*	*	*	*	38.2	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	91.5	1.8	9.6	171.3	14.8	32.6	39.4	8.6	17.5	15.5	402.6	

Table 2 (continued)

	REGION									Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern				
Textiles	34.7	3.8	16.1	37.0	124.5	184.9	222.3	20.8	99.5	17.7	761.2	
Production of man-made fibres	1.0	*	3.3	6.5	5.6	7.7	6.9	3.4	1.1	10.6	46.1	
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	*	*	1.4	2.4	3.6	4.8	71.9	*	8.9	1.6	96.3	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.3	4.6	10.0	63.5	1.4	4.6	*	91.2	
Woolen and worsted	2.1	*	3.9	1.7	3.8	125.9	10.1	6.5	19.7	*	174.6	
Jute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.7	*	*	17.4	
Rope, twine and net	1.4	*	*	*	*	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	*	10.8	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.3	*	*	3.8	78.4	3.6	9.5	2.9	21.5	1.3	132.4	
Lace	*	*	*	*	5.3	*	*	1.3	*	*	41.7	
Carpets	*	*	*	11.9	*	11.0	4.0	1.3	11.4	*	71.7	
Narrow fabrics	1.5	*	*	3.6	8.4	1.9	3.7	*				

Table 2 (continued)

	REGION									Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern				
Miscellaneous services	976.6	62.4	153.9	160.9	97.3	159.7	237.2	113.2	186.5	86.0	2,233.5	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	77.7	1.7	6.6	5.8	3.6	5.8	10.2	5.7	7.6	4.6	129.3	
Sport and other recreations	24.4	3.1	3.9	5.1	2.5	5.9	11.3	5.2	5.7	2.4	69.5	
Betting	18.3	*	2.4	2.5	1.4	3.5	17.5	2.9	4.6	3.6	57.2	
Catering, hotels, etc.	237.4	16.5	52.4	42.9	22.8	44.5	67.8	41.1	65.5	28.9	619.7	
Laundries	51.4	3.4	7.7	9.7	4.1	9.4	12.8	5.2	8.9	3.4	115.9	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	16.5	1.0	1.8	3.4	4.8	5.5	4.9	1.9	4.4	1.8	45.8	
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	162.6	15.3	34.4	43.5	29.4	37.9	46.4	22.7	39.1	20.0	451.4	
Repair of boots and shoes	4.6	*	*	1.4	6	1.5	1.4	*	1.5	*	13.3	
Hairdressing and manucure	41.2	3.2	7.7	9.3	6.6	9.1	10.8	5.0	9.1	3.8	105.8	
Private domestic service	78.1	11.0	20.7	10.8	9.4	13.8	16.5	8.0	15.9	7.3	191.6	
Other services	264.4	6.4	15.8	26.4	11.9	22.7	37.7	14.7	24.1	9.9	434.0	
Public administration	554.3	38.4	105.1	103.4	64.3	87.0	136.1	77.1	116.8	67.2	1,360.3	
National government service	262.2	16.4	52.8	34.5	22.2	23.1	41.7	32.6	43.8	23.3	563.0	
Local government service	292.1	22.1	52.2	68.9	42.1	63.9	94.4	44.5	73.0	44.0	797.3	
Persons not classified by industry	4.9	*	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.6	2.8	6.5	3.0	27.8	

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals. * Under 1,000. † Includes about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

Table 3 Great Britain: Estimated Numbers of Employees in Employment at June 1966 and changes June 1965 to June 1966

Industry	THOUSANDS				
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
All Industries and Services	14,003.0	687.0	7,870.0	717.0	23,277.0
Numbers employed at June 1966	14,003.0	687.0	7,870.0	717.0	23,277.0
Change + or - compared with June 1965	+ 17.0	- 48.0	+ 222.0	- 60.0	+ 130.0

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966			Change + or - compared with June 1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total all industries and services	14,690.0	8,587.4	23,277.4	- 31.8	+ 162.2	+ 130.4
Total, Index of Production industries	8,540.8	3,001.9	11,542.7	- 17.0	+ 21.9	+ 4.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,031.0	2,831.8	8,862.8	+ 1.1	+ 15.0	+ 16.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	384.6	81.8	466.4	- 18.6	- 1.1	- 19.7
Agriculture and horticulture	345.9	79.7	425.6	- 17.8	- 1.0	- 18.8
Forestry	18.3	1.7	20.0	- 0.5	-	- 0.5
Fishing	20.4	*	20.8	- 0.3	-	- 0.4
Mining and quarrying	553.4	22.7	576.1	- 48.3	- 0.1	- 48.4
Coal mining	495.2	17.4	512.6	- 46.2	- 0.4	- 46.6
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	25.0	1.7	26.7	- 1.4	- 0.1	- 1.5
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	22.7	2.1	24.8	-	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Other mining and quarrying	10.5	1.5	12.0	- 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Food, drink and tobacco	464.8	345.5	810.3	- 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
Grain milling	31.3	8.3	39.6	- 0.1	-	- 0.1
Bread and flour confectionery	87.7	62.6	150.3	- 2.2	- 1.4	- 3.6
Biscuits	17.8	32.5	50.3	+ 0.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	44.1	38.8	82.9	+ 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.7
Milk products	25.0	13.1	38.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Sugar	11.9	3.8	15.7	- 0.2	-	- 0.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.9	53.8	93.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	+ 2.7
Fruit and vegetable products	30.7	40.2	70.9	- 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Animal and poultry foods	16.8	4.8	21.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	24.3	20.4	44.7	- 3.1	- 2.4	- 5.5
Brewing and malting	75.1	20.1	95.2	+ 2.9	- 0.2	+ 2.7
Other drink industries	42.5	24.2	66.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Tobacco	17.7	22.9	40.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
Chemicals and allied industries	376.6	147.5	524.1	+ 5.0	+ 4.2	+ 9.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	*	16.9	-	-	-
Mineral oil refining	23.5	4.0	27.5	- 1.5	+ 0.4	- 1.1
Lubricating oils and greases	5.7	1.8	7.5	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Chemicals and dyes	176.2	46.8	223.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.8	45.2	80.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
Explosives and fireworks	19.2	11.3	30.5	+ 3.0	+ 2.5	+ 5.5
Paint and printing ink	33.9	13.8	47.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	25.4	12.8	38.2	- 1.6	-	- 1.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.9	6.5	38.4	+ 2.7	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.7	14.4	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Metal manufacture	542.8	76.0	618.8	- 12.5	- 0.6	- 13.1
Iron and steel (general)	270.8	25.8	296.6	- 8.1	+ 0.6	- 7.5
Steel tubes	48.5	8.9	57.4	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Iron castings, etc.	106.4	14.2	120.6	- 1.7	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Light metals	48.1	11.2	59.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	69.0	15.9	84.9	- 2.7	- 1.2	- 3.9
Engineering and electrical goods	1,671.5	635.5	2,307.0	+ 27.7	+ 19.2	+ 46.9
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	32.8	3.1	35.9	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Metal-working machine tools	80.5	14.5	95.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.3	17.3	71.6	+ 3.8	+ 1.4	+ 5.2
Industrial engines	37.4	6.4	43.8	- 2.1	- 0.1	- 2.2
Textile machinery and accessories	43.3	8.7	52.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.6	3.6	31.2	- 0.3	-	- 0.3
Mechanical handling equipment	53.0	7.5	60.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.9
Office machinery	43.6	18.4	62.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.5
Other machinery	299.0	65.1	364.1	+ 3.7	+ 1.1	+ 4.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	141.5	18.5	160.0	+ 5.7	+ 1.3	+ 7.0
Ordnance and small arms	20.0	6.2	26.2	-	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Other mechanical engineering	192.5	56.2	248.7	+ 6.2	+ 1.9	+ 8.1
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.5	48.7	136.2	- 1.3	+ 0.6	- 0.7
Watches and clocks	6.8	8.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Electrical machinery	172.9	59.0	231.9	+ 2.6	- 0.9	+ 1.7

* Under 1,000.

Table 3 (continued)

Industry	THOUSANDS			THOUSANDS		
	Numbers employed at June 1966	Change + or - compared with June 1965		Total		Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Engineering and electrical goods—continued	43.5	22.3	65.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Insulated wires and cables	52.5	39.7	92.2	+ 4.0	+ 5.5	+ 9.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	164.9	135.3	300.2	+ 6.1	+ 6.3	+ 12.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	36.1	24.0	60.1	- 2.0	+ 0.4	- 1.6
Domestic electric appliances	81.8	70.3	152.1	- 2.2	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Other electrical goods	188.7	11.7	200.4	- 4.4	+ 0.3	- 4.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	144.4	8.6	153.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	44.3	3.1	47.4	- 4.5	- 0.2	- 4.7
Marine engineering	737.5	114.6	852.1	- 8.7	- 1.0	- 9.7
Vehicles	434.6	62.6	497.2	+ 2.5	- 1.1	+ 1.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	19.1	7.0	26.1	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	208.7	37.8	246.5	- 5.0	+ 0.8	- 4.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	32.4	2.9	35.3	- 3.7	+ 0.2	- 3.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	39.5	2.2	41.7	- 2.6	- 0.3	- 2.9
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	3.2	2.1	5.3	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 1.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	388.9	204.2	593.1	+ 3.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15.9	8.6	24.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Tools and implements	7.2	6.2	13.4	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.1
Cutlery	28.1	17.3	45.4	- 1.2	- 1.0	- 2.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	34.0	10.7	44.7	- 0.8	- 0.3	- 1.1
Wire and wire manufacturers	16.6	21.5	38.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Cans and metal boxes	16.3	11.8	28.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	270.8	128.1	398.9	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 8.5
Other metal industries	363.0	392.7	755.7	- 0.4	- 11.3	- 11.7
Textiles	37.8	8.1	45.9	+ 0.7	- 1.1	- 0.4
Production of man-made fibres	38.1	57.3	95.4	- 2.0	- 4.2	- 6.2
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.5	50.1	90.6	- 0.7	- 2.3	- 3.0
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	84.7	88.7	173.4	+ 0.5	- 3.7	- 3.2
Woolen and worsted	8.8	8.3	17.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.4
Jute	4.4	6.2	10.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Rope, twine and net	40.8	91.0	131.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	3.6	4.1	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Lace	23.7	17.6	41.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Carpets	7.8	13.2	21.0	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.6
Narrow fabrics	9.6	19.2	28.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Made-up textiles	44.3	21.1	65.4	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Textile finishing	18.9	7.8	26.7	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Other textile industries	33.3	25.9	59.2	- 1.4	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	20.0	6.0	26.0	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 1.3
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	9.0	15.6	24.6	-	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Leather goods	4.3	4.3	8.6	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fur	139.3	385.1	524.4	- 1.8	- 5.3	- 7.1
Clothing and footwear	7.6	22.2	29.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.4
Weatherproof outerwear	31.3	86.9	118.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	18.0	45.2	63.2	- 1.3	- 2.4	- 3.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	6.4	37.4	43.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	15.4	95.3	110.7	+ 1.2	- 2.0	- 0.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.7	8.0	11.7	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.5
Hats, caps, millinery	8.6	31.9	40.5	-	- 0.9	- 0.9
Other dress industries	48.3	58.2	106.5	- 2.5	+ 0.1	- 2.4
Footwear	268.5	79.7	348.2	- 6.5	+ 0.6	- 5.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	62.1	6.9	69.0	- 3.9	- 0.3	- 4.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	30.0	35.0	65.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Pottery	60.1	20.2	80.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Glass	16.2	1.6	17.8	-	- 0.1	- 0.1
Cement	100.1	16.0	116.1	- 4.0	+ 0.5	- 3.5
Abrasives and other building materials	231.6	59.0	290.6	- 5.5	- 0.3	- 5.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	83.2	13.5	96.7	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 2.8

Table 3 (continued)

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966			Change + or - compared with June 1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	THOUSANDS					
Distributive trades	1,353.9	1,617.5	2,971.4	- 19.1	+ 28.6	+ 9.5
Wholesale distribution	351.4	203.1	554.5	- 5.8	- 0.7	- 6.5
Retail distribution	769.0	1,341.0	2,110.0	- 8.8	+ 30.3	+ 21.5
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	123.1	36.6	159.7	- 5.7	- 1.2	- 6.9
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc.	110.4	36.8	147.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Insurance, banking and finance	343.2	295.4	638.6	- 2.4	+ 4.7	+ 2.3
Professional and scientific services	836.7	1,678.4	2,515.1	+ 25.4	+ 81.3	+ 106.7
Accountancy services	54.9	36.0	90.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Educational services	372.2	814.9	1,187.1	+ 20.2	+ 41.4	+ 61.6
Legal services	66.1	36.2	102.3	-	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Medical and dental services	230.3	696.1	926.4	+ 6.2	+ 38.4	+ 44.6
Religious organisations	9.5	20.5	30.0	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Other professional and scientific services	133.6	54.3	187.9	- 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous services	959.1	1,246.5	2,205.6	+ 20.6	- 0.5	+ 20.1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	70.3	56.1	126.4	+ 1.5	- 4.2	- 2.7
Sport and other recreations	40.9	27.4	68.3	-	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Betting	24.3	31.9	56.2	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 3.2
Catering, hotels, etc.	212.0	396.5	608.5	+ 1.6	- 4.7	- 3.1
Laundries	29.1	85.6	114.7	- 1.3	- 5.4	- 6.7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	11.5	33.9	45.4	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 1.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	357.9	90.2	448.1	+ 11.3	+ 4.7	+ 16.0
Repair of boots and shoes	13.2	4.0	17.2	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 2.2
Hairdressing and manicure	21.4	83.5	104.9	- 1.3	- 1.6	- 2.9
Private domestic service	18.5	170.9	189.4	- 0.2	- 13.9	- 14.1
Other services	164.0	266.5	430.5	+ 9.7	+ 22.8	+ 32.5
Public administration	941.3	404.5	1,345.8	+ 16.8	+ 26.1	+ 42.9
National government service	363.4	193.4	556.8	+ 2.8	+ 9.1	+ 11.9
Local government service	577.9	211.1	789.0	+ 14.0	+ 17.0	+ 31.0

QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT; GREAT BRITAIN AND STANDARD REGIONS

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force, June 1966: By Standard Region

	THOUSANDS										
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment											
Males	4,948	398	860	1,516	916	1,343	1,840	863	1,332	664	14,690
Females	3,065	210	478	848	510	750	1,146	445	810	322	8,587
Total	8,013	609	1,339	2,364	1,426	2,094	2,986	1,309	2,143	986	23,277
Total in Civil Employment											
Males	5,365	454	988	1,627	993	1,457	1,994	934	1,461	753	16,036
Females	3,162	219	504	878	529	780	1,200	462	834	343	8,914
Total	8,527	674	1,493	2,505	1,522	2,238	3,194	1,397	2,296	1,096	24,950
Wholly Unemployed											
Males	46	5	13	10	9	14	28	21	37	16	199
Females	9	1	3	3	2	4	8	5	13	5	54
Total	55	6	17	14	11	17	36	26	50	21	253
Total Employees											
Males	4,994	403	874	1,526	925	1,357	1,868	884	1,369	680	14,889
Females	3,074	211	481	852	512	754	1,154	450	824	327	8,641
Total	8,068	615	1,355	2,377	1,437	2,111	3,022	1,335	2,193	1,001	23,531
Total Civilian Labour Force											
Males	5,411	459	1,002	1,637	1,002	1,471	2,022	955	1,498	769	16,235
Females	3,171	220	507	882	531	784	1,208	467	848	348	8,968
Total	8,582	680	1,509	2,518	1,533	2,255	3,230	1,423	2,346	1,117	25,204
Changes June 1965—June 1966											
Employees in Employment											
Males	-26	+9	+1	+7	-2	-1	-3	-2	-10	-6	-32
Females	+76	+2	+10	+11	+15	+13	+6	+9	+13	+6	+162
Total	+51	+12	+13	+18	+13	+13	+2	+8	+4	+1	+130
Wholly Unemployed											
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-4	-1	-2	-	-8
Females	-2	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-1	-3	-1	-9
Total	-3	-	+1	-	-	-2	-6	-2	-5	-1	-17
Total Employees											
Males	-26	+9	+2	+6	-2	-2	-7	-3	-12	-5	-40
Females	+74	+1	+10	+12	+14	+13	+4	+8	+11	+6	+153
Total	+48	+12	+12	+17	+13	+11	-4	+6	-	+1	+114

* The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.

† The numbers of employers and self-employed are assumed to remain unchanged.

Table 5 Working Population: Great Britain

	June 1966			Changes Mar. 1966 to June 1966			Changes June 1965 to June 1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	THOUSANDS								
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,637	8,983	25,621	+ 18	+ 10	+ 30	- 45	+ 152	+ 108
H.M. Forces	402	15	417	- 1	nil	- 1	- 5	- 1	- 6
Employers and self-employed	1,346	327	1,673	-	-	-	assumed no changes	-	-
Employees	14,889	8,641	23,531	+ 19	+ 10	+ 31	- 40	+ 153	+ 114
Wholly unemployed	199	54	253	- 40	- 14	- 54	- 8	- 9	- 17
Total in civil employment	16,036	8,914	24,950	+ 59	+ 24	+ 83	- 32	+ 162	+ 130
Employees in employment	14,690	8,587	23,277	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,645	8,996	25,640	- 2	+ 42	+ 39	- 44	+ 153	+ 108
Total in civil employment	16,015	8,915	24,930	- 21	+ 32	+ 11	- 32	+ 162	+ 130
Employees in employment	14,669	8,588	23,257	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: (1) Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

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

TRAINING GRANTS FOR SANDWICH COURSES

Any firm which provides facilities for a student during the industrial parts of a sandwich course for certain technical qualifications will qualify for a grant from the Ministry of Labour.

The object of these grants is to help to relieve the acute shortage of technologists over the whole employment field. The grants for sandwich courses are offered to all industries, whether they are covered by training boards at present or not.

There are two kinds of grants:—

- (1) £40 for each of the first two six-monthly industrial periods of sandwich courses leading to a degree of a technological university or an award of the Council for National Academic Awards.
- (2) £30 for each of the two six months of industrial training forming part of a sandwich course leading to a Higher National Diploma.

Where the industrial part of the course lasts for 12 months, one payment of £80 or £60 as appropriate will be made, and pro rata, based on completed weeks, where the period is less than six months.

Grants will be paid in respect of students who started courses within the three academic years 1965/1966 to 1967/1968. Application for grants should be made after the relevant training period has been completed.

Any firm which provides facilities to a student, whether he is employed by that firm, another firm or is not actually in employment, for the appropriate parts of such courses, may apply for grants.

Where a firm is covered by an industrial training board, the Ministry will pay the grant through the board who will pass it to the firm, together with any additional sum to which it might be entitled under the board's scheme. Such a firm should get advice from the appropriate training board on how to apply for these and other grants available through the board's own grants scheme.

Any firm not covered by a board should apply for grants on forms T.C.1 obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2) 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 or from any Regional Office of the Ministry.

Table 28 Average hourly earnings (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1966 (Analysis by Region)

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Food, drink and tobacco	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chemicals and allied industries	107.1	100.8	95.7	101.6	94.6	99.7	94.2	97.3	91.5	92.8	100.1
Metal manufacture	109.0	120.0	110.5	104.1	101.7	118.7	115.9	111.8	117.3	109.6	113.0
Engineering and electrical goods	113.2	112.6	111.7	114.6	110.1	107.5	106.8	108.1	133.7	88.2	114.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	110.6	109.7	101.4	113.3	102.0	105.6	109.6	111.8	106.4	101.8	109.3
Vehicles	111.6	108.1	105.8	112.9	105.5	117.6	113.8	110.0	121.4	101.8	111.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	125.9	126.0	118.9	138.2	107.2	114.8	111.5	115.8	115.0	109.2	127.7
Textiles	109.2	108.7	98.0	110.3	106.1	99.2	104.5	104.6	104.6	91.5	107.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	103.4	102.4	95.9	111.0	92.3	92.3	108.2	88.5	114.8	86.4	97.3
Clothing and footwear	102.2	94.5	95.2	94.0	93.1	92.2	95.7	93.3	94.8	85.0	96.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	109.5	101.8	113.5	104.8	93.5	98.3	105.4	100.7	100.5	87.5	102.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	106.3	108.6	101.7	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.4	98.7	96.9	87.4	104.7
Paper, printing and publishing	112.9	107.3	94.4	98.1	97.0	98.2	101.3	96.5	94.4	86.0	103.3
Other manufacturing industries	136.8	134.9	114.9	115.7	111.5	120.0	115.3	109.9	109.0	109.1	125.8
All manufacturing industries	107.1	107.6	109.4	116.9	97.2	103.3	103.5	102.8	105.5	96.2	108.2
All manufacturing industries	114.7	114.2	105.9	115.2	101.7	105.8	108.9	106.0	117.5	95.7	110.8
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	94.8	87.7	96.7	94.8	97.7	96.6	91.3	92.4	95.7	73.5	94.6
Construction	105.1	95.4	91.8	101.9	97.8	98.8	99.8	100.0	97.2	84.4	101.7
Gas, electricity and water	108.4	106.3	102.8	106.3	101.9	100.2	101.0	101.8	105.4	94.6	104.7
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	113.4	98.5	95.7	100.3	94.4	96.8	92.5	96.6	95.9	87.6	99.6
Certain miscellaneous services†	97.0	92.9	88.2	94.2	90.1	91.1	87.9	94.4	91.6	91.2	93.4
Public administration‡	93.2	86.9	83.4	88.2	82.6	84.6	81.7	80.7	80.6	73.2	85.9
All the above, including manufacturing industries	110.8	105.9	99.1	110.8	99.4	102.9	103.5	102.0	107.2	90.8	105.9

* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.
 † Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.
 ‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

The figures given above are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry will appear in Table B10 of the March 1967 issue (No. 20) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".

EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS: BRITISH RAIL

For a number of years the British Transport Commission collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the results of the last such census was published in the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 462.

British Rail now provide details for manual workers each

March and September similar to those collected by the Ministry in its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for April 1966 were published on page 648 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 29 gives separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Rail, respectively, with workshops grades differentiated in each case. Figures are for the week ended 10th September 1966. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

Table 29 Earnings of Manual Workers—British Rail

	Wages staff other than workshop			Workshop wages staff			All wages staff		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
Week ended 10th September 1966									
Railways		s.			s.			s.	
Male adults	170,490	429	50.1	59,608	395	43.8	230,098	420	48.5
Male juniors	6,443	268	44.3	4,146	182	39.6	10,589	234	42.5
Female adults	5,524	250	42.7	340	227	37.4	5,864	248	42.4
(a) full-time	1,791	97	23.8	17	87	19.9	1,808	97	23.8
(b) part-time	54	127	39.8	65	162	38.7	119	146	39.2
Female juniors									
Ships and marine									
Male adults	2,884	530	66.2	718	397	53.4	3,602	504	63.6
Male juniors	271	234	57.5	57	167	41.9	328	222	54.8
Female adults	237	395	61.2	—	—	—	238	395	61.1
(a) full-time	46	160	33.6	—	—	—	46	160	33.6
(b) part-time									

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD

The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

The board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay-week in October 1966. The board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the board are small, accounting for only about one half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Similar figures for April 1966 were published in the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE (page 648).

Average hours worked in October 1966 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 45½ for males and 44½ for females.

Table 30 Earnings of Manual Workers—London Transport Board

	Number of workers			Average earnings		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
		Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Road staff	36,093	5,496	214	425 7	359 11	134 5
Rail staff	14,177	1,344	29	444 10	324 9	126 2
Common services	1,707	111	130	398 6	202 6	130 0
All classes	51,977	6,951	373	429 11	350 7	132 3

Industrial Rehabilitation and the Employed Worker

A recent report on developments in industrial rehabilitation (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966, pages 202-205) mentioned that an inter-departmental working party had found that any rehabilitation within industry was achieved mainly by the selective placement of workers who had been sick or injured. Separate rehabilitation workshops were to be found in only a few of the largest firms. Little use was made of the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units by employers for their sick or injured workpeople.

Obviously, there are difficulties to be overcome by most people returning to work after extended sick absence. On the one hand, there are those who struggle back too early to a job for which they are perhaps no longer fitted, risking a further breakdown in health. On the other hand, there are those whose return to work is delayed, perhaps unnecessarily, because of uncertainty about their working capacity or because of loss of confidence after long absence. A course at one of the Ministry's IRUs could help many of these by speeding the return to working fitness, restoring their confidence and providing a clearer indication of their abilities.

The working party found that many employers had a considerate attitude towards their own workers returning after sick absence, especially when this resulted from a works accident or an industrial disease, and assisted them in many ways, such as modification of machines, time concessions and then transferring those no longer able to perform their more exacting jobs to work requiring less effort, skill or concentration. However, the general effect of this was a tendency towards resettling in simple routine and less responsible work rather than re-training for other skills, and all too frequently downgrading and some loss of expectations, if not reduction in actual earnings, was the result.

Two small surveys carried out in the south of England would appear to confirm that many workers after a sick absence could benefit by a course of industrial rehabilitation.

The first survey was with the co-operation of an engineering firm with a labour force of more than 4,000, and covered all persons who had been absent for a period of three months or more because of sickness or injury during the previous year. Of the 78 cases so identified, 16 people who appeared on paper as likely to benefit from industrial rehabilitation were interviewed by an experienced Group Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour. He considered that four probably would have benefited substantially from a full course at an IRU leading to a change of job and another six would have returned to their old jobs in better shape, and perhaps sooner if they had had a short course designed to tone them up and restore their confidence. The second survey was undertaken at a firm manufacturing containers and materials for the engineering industry and employing about 3,000 men and women. Out of 52 people who had been sick for periods longer than three months 14 were interviewed, three of whom probably would have benefited from a long course and three by a short period of toning up.

The most significant finding which emerged from these two surveys was that none of the 30 people interviewed had had industrial rehabilitation suggested to him previously. Several workers had returned to jobs of a lower grade, of which the following are examples:

An engineering storekeeper went back to work after an operation and a year's absence unable to lift his right arm above his shoulder. He described his frustration when after his return he spent most of his time "counting nuts and bolts".

Another man, a tool room grinder, made two false starts before he was found a light job as a stores checker.

A disc grinder with injury to middle and index fingers was away for three years; he finally returned with the hand still bandaged. Because of his slowness he was taken off piece work and put back to time rate.

A young pipe fitter's mate had a spinal disc removed and was away for five months. He was stiff when he returned to work—"A week seemed like a fortnight"—and he took nearly four months to settle down, eventually being placed on much lighter work.

Although both these firms were within half an hour's travel of an IRU, it was apparently not appreciated by the employers, by the medical workers or by the doctors concerned that these facilities were especially available for workers still in employment who, because of sickness, injury or perhaps just increasing age were having difficulties in coping with their job or resuming employment after sick absence. (It should perhaps be emphasised that only the doctor is able to say at what stage in his recovery a person is fit enough to go to an IRU).

Courses are specially planned for each individual and the IRUs welcome close liaison with employers, so that the programme can be biased towards the firm's special requirements and potential openings. In addition to speeding the return to work, the IRUs also assess suitability for alternative work and if necessary recommend the type of training which might be undertaken for it, either at the firm itself or at a training centre. During his period at an IRU the worker receives from the Ministry of Labour maintenance allowances and can also qualify for supplements related to previous earnings; these are tax-free and credit of national insurance contributions is arranged where appropriate.

Although these two surveys were too limited in scope for definite conclusions to be sustained, they suggest that possibly one employed person per thousand each year might benefit by a full course at an IRU, and as many again could be helped by a modified course. It seems, therefore, that this rehabilitation service could help many more workers (and their employers) than it does. IRU facilities aim at an early return to work which uses a person's skill and abilities to the highest possible degree. Apart from the obvious value of this to the individual worker, they help employers to use their labour force to the best advantage, and they can appreciably reduce the length of absence on long-term sickness.

A leaflet about the Ministry's industrial rehabilitation service (RHL1) is available from Disablement Resettlement Officers at all local employment exchanges, who will be glad to advise on the suitability of the course for any worker and to arrange a visit to an IRU for any employer or trade union representative interested. There are at present 17 IRUs situated in the country's main centres of population, and three more are to start operating shortly—at Port Talbot, near Swansea, in March; at Billingham-on-Tees in April; and at Killingworth (just north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne) later in the summer.

CORRECTION

In the article "Occupations of Employees in Manufacturing Industries: Great Britain, May 1966", published in the January issue of the GAZETTE, the table references within the text of comments on "Engineering and electrical goods" and "Shipbuilding and ship repairing" on page 15 should have read, respectively, 15 (not 4) and 18 (not 7). The figures in columns (4) and (5) of Tables 33 and 34 (pages 32 and 33) relating to the timber, furniture, etc., group, 11-249 employees, should have read, respectively, 32.2 and 10.8; and 53.7 and 5.9.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1966

Between 1st October and 31st December last year 75,944 accidents at work, 177 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 61,596 (99 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,773 (70 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,214 (six fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 361 (two fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 32 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 33 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

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

Table 32 Analysis by division of inspectorate.

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	34	7,588
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	4	4,409
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	16	6,073
Midlands (Birmingham)	11	5,760
Midlands (Nottingham)	13	5,733
Eastern and Southern	14	6,348
London (North)	9	4,887
London (South)	11	4,895
South Western	4	3,291
Wales	12	5,086
North Western (Liverpool)	9	7,245
North Western (Manchester)	12	5,249
Scotland	28	9,380
Total	177	75,944

Table 33 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	670
Cotton weaving processes	—	398
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	60
Woollen spinning processes	1	324
Worsted spinning processes	—	424
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	172
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	319
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	219
Carpet manufacture	—	305
Rope, twine and net making	—	109
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	178
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	2	404
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	76
Laundries	—	183
Total	4	3,841
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	795
Pottery	—	391
Other clay products	1	254
Stone and other minerals	—	208
Lime, cement, etc.	2	941
Total	5	2,589
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	325
Iron Conversion	4	1,156
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	163
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	7
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	320
Metal rolling—		
Iron and steel	1	1,382
Non-ferrous metals	1	321
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	58
Metal forging	—	656
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	638
Iron founding	5	2,463
Steel founding	1	519
Die casting	—	172
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	407
Metal plating	—	89
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	78
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	117
Total	15	8,871

Table 33 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	278
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	526
Engine building and repairing	—	813
Boiler making and similar work	1	634
Constructional engineering	2	1,055
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,756
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	286
Vehicle repairing	8	1,867
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	14	1,971
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	219
Aircraft building and repairing	—	442
Machine tool manufacture	—	558
Miscellaneous machine making	—	2,779
Tools and implements	—	505
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,323
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	909
Sheet metal working	—	1,058
Metal pressing	—	597
Other metal machining	—	1,050
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,256
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,087
Railway running sheds	—	44
Cutlery	—	19
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	173
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	89
Wire rope manufacture	—	89
Total	33	21,340
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	788
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	137
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	630
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	370
Cable manufacture	—	474
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	157
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	712
Total	2	3,268
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	1	613
Plywood manufacture	—	38
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	51
Wooden box and packing case making	—	181
Coopering	—	97
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	425
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	17
Engineers pattern making	—	50
Joinery	3	1,051
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	351
Total	4	2,874
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	10	559
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	324
Other chemicals	—	380
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	82
Oil refining	1	234
Explosives	—	98
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	346
Soap, etc.	—	105
Paint and varnish	—	182
Coal gas	2	557
Coke oven operation	1	288
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	69
Patent fuel manufacture	—	54
Total	15	3,278
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	294
Other clothing	—	323
Hatmaking and millinery	—	12
Footwear manufacture	—	214
Footwear repair	—	10
Total	—	853
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	1	1,111
Paper staining and coating	—	166
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	459
Bag making and stationery	1	272
Printing and bookbinding	—	790
Engraving	—	12
Total	2	2,810

Table 33 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades			Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Flour milling	—	165	Building operations		
Coarse milling	2	212	Industrial building—		
Other milling	—	40	Construction	11	2,445
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	1,229	Maintenance	3	433
Sugar confectionery	2	659	Demolition	—	70
Food preserving	—	928	Commercial and public building—		
Milk processing	1	367	Construction	17	2,312
Edible oils and fats	—	125	Maintenance	2	503
Sugar refining	—	168	Demolition	1	63
Slaughter houses	—	263	Blocks of flats—		
Other food processing	—	1,309	Construction	2	788
Alcoholic drink	3	889	Maintenance	3	85
Non-alcoholic drink	—	192	Demolition	—	3
Total	10	6,546	Dwelling houses—		
			Construction	8	2,029
			Maintenance	3	559
			Demolition	—	57
			Other building operations—		
			Construction	2	269
			Maintenance	2	100
			Demolition	1	17
			Total	57	9,733
Miscellaneous			Works of engineering construction operations at—		
Electrical stations	3	948	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	—	89
Plant using atomic reactors	—	44	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	2	61
Other use of radioactive materials	—	3	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	88
Tobacco	—	165	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	—	356
Tanning	—	181	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	90
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	42	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	143
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	87	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	53
Rubber	2	1,026	Sea defence and river works	—	25
Linoleum	—	54	Work on roads or airfields	8	893
Cloth coating	—	33	Other works	—	242
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	696	Total	13	2,040
Glass	—	879	Total, all construction processes	70	11,773
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	226	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	1	143	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	6	2,214
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	70	Work at inland warehouses	2	361
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	134	Total	8	2,575
Processes associated with agriculture	—	56	Grand Total	177	75,944
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	18			
Water purification	—	14			
Factory processes not otherwise specified	2	507			
Total	9	5,326			
Total, all factory processes	99	61,596			

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

Many employers' organisations and joint bodies representative of particular industries have found it helpful to appoint training development officers to develop and improve systematic training schemes within their industry.

Government grants are available to help non-profit making bodies with the initial expenditure in developing new schemes or expanding existing ones. Amounts of up to 50 per cent. of the cost of salary and expenses of new training development officer appointments, and associated secretarial assistance, may be claimed for the time devoted to development work. Grants will be paid until an industrial training board is set up for an industry, and is able to take over responsibility for the expenditure, or for a period of three years, after which the sponsoring body becomes responsible for the full cost of the appointment.

The functions of a training development officer are to advise the parent organisation on the planning of training arrangements at industry level, and to assist in their implementation at company level. The training development officer acts as a consultant to companies in the industry and a specialist in training techniques and methods. Such officers are an essential part of any co-ordinated effort to plan training from the centre of an industry.

Further details about the responsibilities, functions, qualifications, experience and training of training development officers are contained in a booklet THE TRAINING SPECIALIST IN INDUSTRY (price 1s 6d net), which, together with further information about the grants, can be obtained from the Ministry of Labour (T.C. 2) 32 St. James's Square, London S.W.1 (WHITEhall 6200 ext 89).

particular practice is a restrictive labour practice, but it is of the essence of the problem that this should be so. Flagrant restrictive practices do exist and are easily recognised, but this is because the economic and social judgments involved are easy to make. Very often they are not so easy to make, and cases have to be judged on their merits and in the light of particular circumstances.

After examining the nature of some restrictive labour practices, the paper analyses circumstances which give rise to them. Such factors as workers' desire for security, the desire to maintain or improve bargaining strength and management weakness are examined. The importance of tradition and convention in producing inefficient use of manpower is pointed out.

The influence exercised by groups of workers who have shared interests they wish to preserve is stressed. It is suggested that popular belief exaggerates the resistance of trade unions to change while largely ignoring the importance of work groups—though where the interests of both coincide, change may encounter deeply rooted resistance.

It is pointed out that there must be few restrictive practices which are not genuinely thought by at least one of the parties concerned to be defensible in terms of their own interests. Three main categories of restrictive labour practice can be distinguished:

- (i) those that both the parties directly concerned see as justified but outside observers do not (for example, excessive overtime working, unquestioning acceptance of use of mates on traditional lines);
- (ii) those which one of the parties directly concerned sees as justified but which the other considers should be discontinued (for example, many practices found in printing and shipbuilding);
- (iii) those which simply amount to managerial inefficiency (for example, bad time-keeping, excessive tea-breaks, "decayed" incentive pay systems).

Obviously it is for management to correct the latter. But it is

also for managements to take the initiative with the others, since it is they who are primarily concerned with efficiency and also have the right to introduce change in their establishments. Trade unions and work groups can hardly be expected to co-operate with initiatives by management unless their members will benefit, or at least not be put at a disadvantage. However, the short-term and the long-term interests of workers may conflict and reactions to proposals for change may be based on a limited or a wide conception of where workers' interests lie.

The removal of restrictive labour practices is primarily a matter for industry itself, but there is also room for the Government to act in the national interest. Various types of indirect action, such as the development of policies to assist redundant workers, help. More directly, action to improve management's handling of labour relations can help. If trade union structure can be modernised that may have an important effect. In addition, there are various ways in which the Government can intervene directly (some of which are discussed in the paper on productivity bargaining).

The paper says, finally, that no precise picture can be given of the extent and seriousness of restrictive labour practices in Britain today. Partly this is because it is the restrictive spirit which harms more than restrictive rules. However an assessment by Professor Clegg to the effect that under-employment of labour is one of the major scandals of the British economy is quoted.

It is also pointed out that the evidence the Royal Commission has had shows that undertakings have often been able to make quite startling improvements in labour productivity as a result of productivity bargaining. If it can be assumed, as surely it can be, that the undertakings concerned are among the more enlightened in the country, then it might be inferred that even greater scope for improvement exists in industry as a whole.

It should be clearly understood that neither of these research papers should be taken as necessarily representing or foreshadowing the views of the Royal Commission.

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

For every job in industry, however simple, training is necessary. Higher productivity, reduced wastage of manpower and materials, and lower labour turnover are some of the benefits of good training. All training costs money, but efficient training is the least costly and well repays the money spent on it. Instructors, too, need to be trained and the quality of the instructor determines the efficiency of the training he gives. Few instructors are born teachers and the best of craftsmen may lack the ability to pass on their craft skill to others; this ability has to be acquired through training.

Courses on Instructional Techniques are available to industry at the Ministry of Labour's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow). The courses are intensive, combining theory and practice. Each student has six practice periods in which he gives:

- (1) instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and to a group, using an example taken from his own trade;
- (2) a trade talk, for example, describing a manufacturing process; and
- (3) two half-hour lessons to a class of learners.

The student receives constructive criticism of his efforts from the instructor and from the other members of his class.

The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial experience; they are familiar with the problems of instructing and have the ability to teach others how to instruct.

More detailed information of the courses can be obtained from Training Department (T.EI), Ministry of Labour, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, or from any Employment Exchange.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 132-135 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1966, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week.

Table 35 Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-Dec. 1966

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	105.2	29.9	Textiles	58.4	15.4
Bread and flour confectionery	23.2	37.1	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	11.0	19.8
Biscuits	15.9	46.6	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6.1	12.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	13.4	32.6	Woolen and worsted	14.6	17.2
Milk products	2.4	19.4	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.0	13.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	22.4	41.5	Narrow fabrics	2.4	19.4
Fruit and vegetable products	12.5	27.4	Made-up textiles	2.6	14.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	4.1	20.4	Textile finishing	3.0	14.3
Brewing and malting	2.4	12.0	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.7	15.4
Other drink industries*	2.7	11.8	Leather goods	2.3	16.0
Tobacco	3.8	17.0	Clothing and footwear	39.3	10.4
Chemicals and allied industries	24.3	16.6	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.3	10.7
Chemicals and dyes	6.9	14.8	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.0	9.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	8.1	18.1	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.1	11.5
Paint and printing ink	2.5	18.5	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.1	10.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.7	21.1	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.6	14.1
Metal manufacture	10.8	14.5	Footwear	4.3	7.9
Iron and steel (general)	2.8	10.8	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.3	10.6
Iron castings, etc.	2.2	16.1	Pottery	2.6	7.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.5	16.3	Glass	2.5	12.6
Engineering and electrical goods	104.5	16.7	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.1	13.5
Metal-working machine tools	2.3	15.8	Timber, furniture, etc.	9.0	15.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.3	19.0	Timber	2.2	16.4
Office machinery	2.0	10.8	Furniture and upholstery	2.8	13.9
Other machinery*	10.4	15.9	Paper, printing and publishing	33.8	15.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.8	15.1	Paper and board	2.8	13.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.7	15.9	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	6.1	19.7
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.5	15.4	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.2	19.8
Electrical machinery	8.1	14.3	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.7	17.2
Insulated wires and cables	3.8	17.5	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	12.0	12.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	8.3	20.5	Other manufacturing industries	29.4	22.2
Radio and other electronic apparatus	21.9	17.0	Rubber	8.6	23.6
Domestic electric appliances	3.6	15.1	Toys, games and sports equipment	7.1	26.5
Other electrical goods*	15.6	22.3	Plastics moulding and fabricating	8.8	22.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.6	13.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	2.4	16.8
Vehicles	11.9	10.8	Total, all manufacturing industries	484.2	17.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.7	10.0			
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.9	9.9			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	44.0	22.3			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.6	22.5			
Cans and metal boxes	6.8	33.0			
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	2.2	18.8			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	26.7	21.7			

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The Professional and Executive Register serves employers wishing to fill professional, executive and technical posts and also people who are seeking fresh employment of this nature. It operates through a network of 39 selected employment exchanges spread throughout the country.

The number of vacancies notified to the Register has increased annually, as has the number of people for whom it has found jobs.

Besides providing a placing service, the Register can give enquirers and registrants information about prospects and opportunities in professions and business to enable them to

decide on the choice of career or the advisability of a change of employment. It also answers employers' enquiries about the availability of people with specific qualifications.

From time to time officers of the Register are invited by technical colleges and colleges of further education to give talks to students. These and students from universities and other education establishments, and other young people with special qualities who wish to further their careers, may find suitable jobs through the Register which caters especially for people seeking trainee executive positions.

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT, 1965

From 1st January, 1966 to the 31st December, 1966 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 have amounted to £26,488,000, of which £19,876,000 was borne by the Fund and £6,612,000 paid directly by the employers. During this period the number of payments totalled 137,208.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made in the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966 show that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest hundred) construction (19,200), engineering and electrical goods (16,200), distributive trades (15,000), vehicles (11,900), miscellaneous services (8,400), transport and communication (8,200), textiles (7,300), paper, printing and publishing (6,100), food, drink and tobacco (5,900).

Appeals to industrial tribunals in the year ending 31st December, 1966 numbered 5,929 in England and Wales and 806 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to a redundancy payment or the correct amount payable. During 1966, 3,733 cases were heard in England and Wales, 426 were abandoned or withdrawn and 1,843 remained to be decided whilst in Scotland, 431 were heard, 91 were abandoned or withdrawn and 293 remained for hearing.

TRAINING RESEARCH GRANTS

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has accepted the recommendations of the research committee of the Central Training Council that research grants should be made:

To Professor A. Rodger of Birkbeck College, University of London, for a two-year survey of test and other methods of ascertaining achievement. The survey will be carried out, not only by searching the literature, but also by discussion, observation and correspondence, of existing information on tests and other methods in current use in this country and elsewhere.

To Dr. L. F. Thomas of Brunel University for a project, lasting one year in the first instance, to develop and field test an industrial training device designed to measure speed and accuracy in the performance of operations. This device is based on the use of the human being as an "aerial" for 200 k.c. signals. Touch pads are connected to various parts of a manual task and when these are touched by a learner the sequence and speed of his movements are automatically recorded.

To Professor G. C. Drew of University College, London, for a one-year extension of the activities of the Research Unit into

the Problems of Industrial Retraining, Cambridge, into the use of selection tests appropriate to the age and experience of adult trainees and the reduction of labour turnover during and after retraining. These activities have previously been jointly financed by the Social Science Research Council and the Ford Foundation.

HEALTH HAZARDS IN RUBBER AND CABLE INDUSTRIES

A census of men employed in the rubber and cable industries in Britain was taken by H.M. Factory Inspectorate at the beginning of February as a preliminary step in a long-term survey of health hazards associated with those industries. The census is confined to men over 35 years of age who have been employed in the industries for a year or longer.

The object of the survey, which has been arranged by an advisory panel convened by H.M. Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, is to assess any hazards which might have persisted in the rubber and cable industries because of the earlier use of materials now known to be carcinogenic, and to determine whether there are any risks from materials now in use. Much has been learned in recent years about these risks.

Both industries had abandoned the use of all the materials known to be carcinogenic about 10 years ago, and many employers have since taken action to ensure that all workers who have at any time been exposed to risk undergo a screening test by means of a cytological examination of the urine so that early remedial action can be taken if necessary. These arrangements for testing have been made by the specialised cytological centre which is part of the health centre run by the Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association in Birmingham.

Warning cards advising past and present employees of the hazard and of the availability of screening tests were supplied to employers by the Ministry of Labour early in 1965 for issue to formerly exposed workers. Facilities for tests, in addition to those offered by the Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association, have been made available by the Ministry of Health at designated hospitals in each region, and all general practitioners have been advised of these arrangements.

Carcinoma of the bladder is the cause of death of 2,400 men each year in England and Wales. In general, the cause of the disease is not known, but it is presumed that it is, in the main, a naturally occurring disease. Some cases are known to be occupational in origin, but the proportion of others arising from occupation remains to be defined.

The survey in the rubber and cable industries is a move towards clarifying the

position. Employers have been asked to co-operate in the survey by completing a card for each man within the scope of the inquiry who is in their employment on the date of the census. Broadly, this will include all men of the defined age group who may be on the shop floor where rubber manufacturing processes are carried out. The Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association is circularising all its members, asking them to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour in this survey.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 58 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 47 in December. This total included 41 arising from factory processes, 13 from building operations and works of engineering construction and four in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 11 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 28th January, compared with 20 in the five weeks ended 31st December. These 11 included nine underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries compared with 14 and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were ten fatal accidents in January and nine in the previous month.

In January 17 seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with five in December. These included 12 deaths in a trawler which sank as the result of fire.

In January, 34 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported. 14 were of chrome ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, nine of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of aniline poisoning and one of mercurial poisoning.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 9th January, was 55,798 of whom 48,972 were males and 6,826 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 48,451 (42,525 males and 5,926 females) while there were 7,347 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 January, 3,541 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 2,960 men, 513 women and 68 young persons. In addition 80 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

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 11,381,400 in December (8,424,600 males, 2,956,800 females). The total included 8,760,900 (5,976,200 males, 2,784,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,623,600 (1,530,800 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 53,000 lower than that for November 1966 and 253,000 lower than in December 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 47,000 lower than in November 1966 and 201,000 lower than in December 1965. The number in construction was 6,000 less than in November 1966 and 25,000 less than in December 1965.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 9th January 1967 in Great Britain was 523,150. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 454,000 representing 1.9 per cent. of employees compared with about 449,000 in December.

In addition, there were 4,200 unemployed school leavers and 72,807 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 600,157, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees. This was 34,954 higher than in December when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in January, 262,846 (49.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 235,078 (50.3 per cent.) in December; 117,256 (22.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 92,608 (19.8 per cent.) in December.

Between December and January the number temporarily stopped fell by 24,173 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 1,796.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th January 1967, was 164,081; 9,241 less than on 7th December. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 191,000, compared

with about 200,000 in December. Including 59,767 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th January was 223,848; 10,355 less than on 7th December.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th December 1966, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,914,000. This is about 31.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 164,900 or about 2.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st January 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 155.6 and 170.9, compared with 154.6 and 169.8 at 31st December, 1966.

Index of Retail Prices

At 18th January the official retail prices index was 118.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 118.3 at 13th December and 114.3 at 18th January, 1966. The index figure for food was 117.6 compared with 117.0 at 13th December.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 137, involving approximately 42,200 workers. During the month approximately 44,900 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 125,000 working days were lost, including 19,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 36 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid-June 1966 to mid-December 1966 and the provisional changes from June to December 1966. All figures have been revised and take account of information derived from the mid 1966 count of national insurance cards.

Figures from July 1966 onwards may be further revised when the information derived from the mid 1967 count of national insurance cards becomes available.

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.

(95348)

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

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

Table 49 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1966 January	151.3	91.6	165.1	147.4	91.6	160.9
1966 December	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.2
1967 January	155.6	91.0	170.9	153.3	91.1	168.2

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Changes which were deferred for six months during the standstill in incomes and prices may become effective at various dates between 1st January and 30th June 1967. Full summaries of these changes, together with details of other changes will be given in the appropriate monthly issues of the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work." The February issue, containing summaries of the changes occurring in January, is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

Principal changes effective in January 1967

Engineering: New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, 5s. for unskilled and 7s. for women (2nd January).

Gas supply: Increase of 3½d. an hour for men (3rd January).

Shipbuilding: New minimum earnings levels established by the introduction of increments of 6s. a week for skilled workers, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled and 5s. plus a special compensatory payment of 2s. 6d. for labourers (2nd January).

Municipal road passenger transport undertakings: Increase of 9s. 3d. a week for adult workers other than craftsmen (14th January).

Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council): Increases in statutory minimum time rates of 4½d. an hour for men and 3d. for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40 (1st January).

Milk distribution in England and Wales (Wages Council): Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. a week for adult workers (1st January).

Silk spinning, throwing and weaving: Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 40½ (2nd January).

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in January show that 2,865,000 workers received increases of £960,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and 135,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £960,000 about £710,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £120,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and £130,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements.

Analysis of changes during January

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

Table 50

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	30,000	30,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	45,000	65,000	4,000	4,000
Chemicals and allied industries	2,000	1,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,345,000	660,000	6,000	6,000
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	17,000	17,000
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	75,000	30,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8,000	3,000	8,000	8,000
Timber, furniture etc.	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	5,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	25,000	—	—
Construction	15,000	4,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	45,000	—	—
Transport and communication	80,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	80,000	45,000	20,000	20,000
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	30,000	15,000	—	—
Total	2,865,000	960,000	135,000	140,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, as determined by nationally or centrally determined arrangements, and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime. Included in the figures are about 105,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In January 1966 about 2,900,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,420,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and approximately 1,560,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 2,260,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay arrangements

Increases in annual holidays have been awarded in several industries covered by Wages Councils, giving two additional days in dressmaking, wholesale mantle and costume, and paper bag manufacture. In hat, cap and millinery manufacture the additional entitlement is four days. In addition, there have been changes in holiday arrangements for workers employed in tailoring (retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke).

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group Index figure

I FOOD:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	122
Meat and bacon	123
Fish	119
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	116
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	121
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	125
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	97
Other food	112
TOTAL (Food)	117.6
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	125.4
III TOBACCO	120.7
IV HOUSING	131.3
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	132
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	124.9
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	111
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	108.8
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	115
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	111
Children's clothing	110
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.4
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	103
Fares	128
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	110.9
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	130
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	105
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.8
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	119
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	130
TOTAL (Services)	124.7
ALL ITEMS	118.5

RETAIL PRICES, 17th January 1967

At 17th January 1967 the official retail prices index was 118.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 118.3 at 13th December and 114.3 at 18th January 1966.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of bread and some other items of food, partly offset by a fall, largely seasonal, in the average price of eggs.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 117.7 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 123.3 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 116.7 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the average prices of bread, beef, mutton and lamb, fresh vegetables other than tomatoes, and sweets and chocolates, were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of eggs. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by one-half of one per cent. to 117.7, compared with 118.3 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 117.6, compared with 117.0 in December.

Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of net rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., and the group index was 131.3, compared with 130.9 in December.

Transport and vehicles

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 110.9, compared with 110.5 in December.

Services

A seasonal fall in the average level of charges for dry cleaning was partly offset by a rise in the average level of telephone charges. The index for the group fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 124.7, compared with 125.1 in December.

Other groups

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

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 12th December 1966, 3,454 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total 2,650 were able-bodied and 804 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 6,708 (5,101 able-bodied and 1,607 disabled), of whom 5,706 (4,973 able-bodied and 733 disabled) were at government training centres, 503 (124 able-bodied and 379 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 30 (4 able-bodied and 26 disabled) at employers' establishments and 469 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 2,719 persons (2,095 able-bodied and 624 disabled), and 2,454 (1,903 able-bodied and 551 disabled) were placed in employment.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classifications (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 subject to sampling and other errors.

Working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	June	22,036	1,675	23,711	297	24,008	518	24,526	16,264	8,261
	September	22,135	1,674	23,809	298	24,107	513	24,620	16,261	8,359
	December	22,262	1,674	23,935	323	24,258	503	24,761	16,414	8,348
1961	March	22,354	1,673	24,027	322	24,349	485	24,835	16,379	8,456
	June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	December	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965	March	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	June	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	September	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
	December	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
1966	March	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
	June	23,277	1,673	24,950	253	25,204	417	25,621	16,637	8,983
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	June	22,016		23,691				24,545	16,271	8,273
	September	22,090		23,764				24,593	16,257	8,336
	December	22,275		23,948				24,759	16,382	8,377
1961	March	22,406		24,079				24,844	16,407	8,437
	June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
	December	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980
1966	March	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954
	June	23,257		24,930				25,640	16,645	8,996

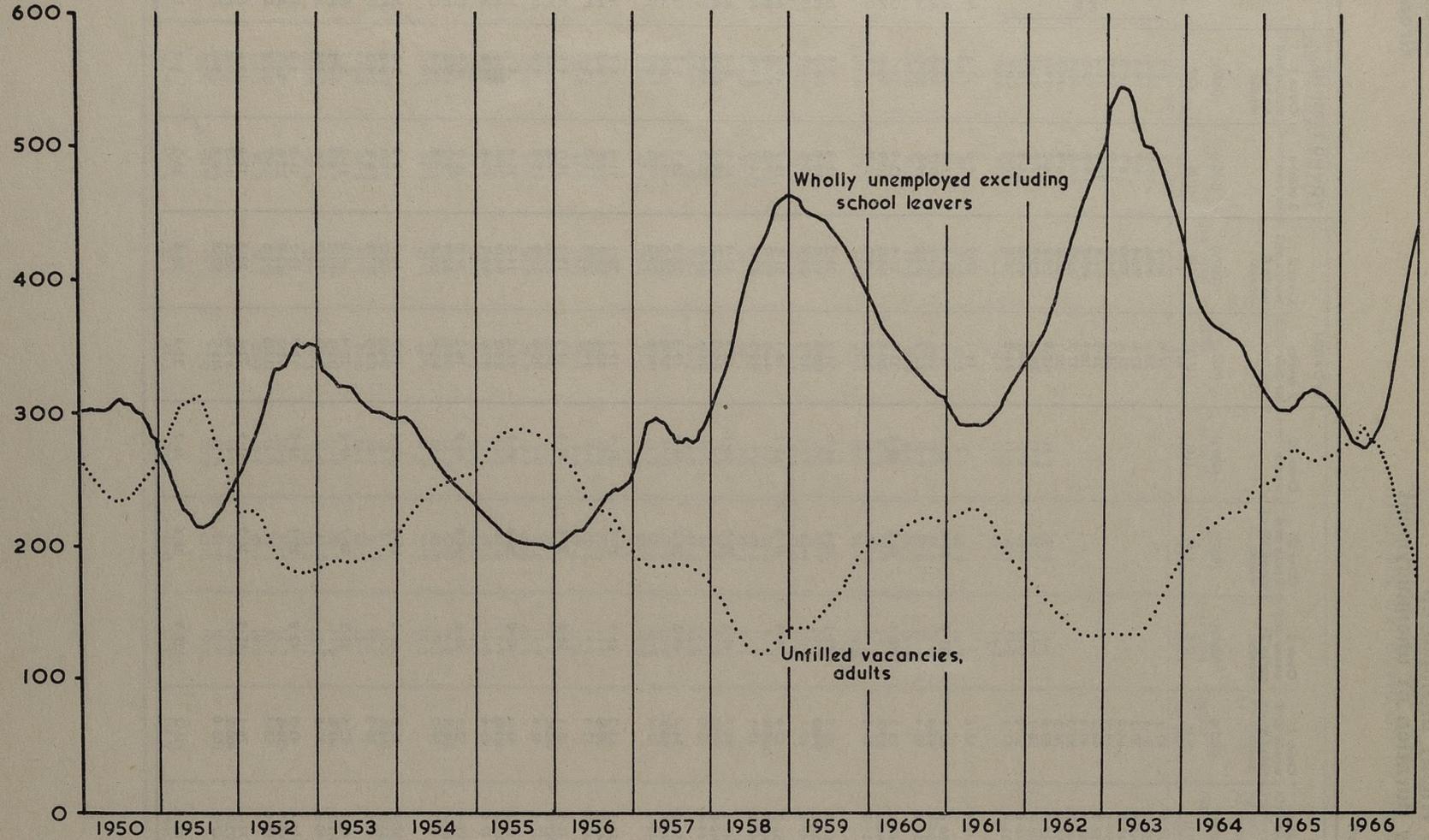
Employees in employment: Great Britain All industries and services: Regional analysis

TABLE 102

Mid June	EMPLOYMENT THOUSANDS										
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Former Standard Regions											
1959	5,447	2,286	1,206	2,132	1,485	1,824	2,901	1,260	2,088	928	21,565
1960	5,557	2,377	1,230	2,217	1,525	1,856	2,941	1,270	2,106	948	22,036
1961	5,674	2,425	1,262	2,236	1,561	1,876	2,976	1,281	2,116	957	22,373
1962	5,736	2,492	1,277	2,262	1,576	1,892	2,959	1,276	2,134	958	22,572
1963	5,757	2,531	1,296	2,265	1,583	1,897	2,939	1,260	2,102	962	22,603
1964	5,747	2,622	1,317	2,311	1,606	1,914	2,979	1,277	2,132	977	22,892
Revised Standard Regions											
1965	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
1966	8,013	609	1,339	2,364	1,426	2,094	2,986	1,309	2,143	986	23,277
Note											
The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes. See pages 389-391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.											

Unemployment and Vacancies

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



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

VACANCIES
Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS		YOUNG PERSONS		
			Total	Men	Women		
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	223	157	88	69	67	
		314	212	121	91	102	
		320	213	124	89	107	
		214	149	78	72	64	
		196	144	71	73	53	
		317	221	115	106	96	
		384	265	143	122	119	
371	255	138	117	116			
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted			
1963	June 5	215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	214	158	146	79	80	56
	October 9	215	160	160	81	79	55
1964	November 6	214	157	173	80	77	57
	December 4	213	155	181	79	76	58
	January 8	229	166	193	83	83	63
	February 5	250	178	198	90	88	73
	March 11	297	202	213	104	99	95
1965	April 8	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10	368	251	226	128	122	118
	July 8	380	250	222	128	123	130
	August 5	357	239	220	123	115	119
1966	September 9	335	239	226	125	114	96
	October 7	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2	311	222	248	120	102	89
	January 6	311	221	248	118	103	90
1967	February 3	326	229	250	124	105	96
	March 3	358	249	260	137	112	109
	April 7	408	274	271	149	125	133
	May 5	420	287	275	155	132	133
	June 9	449	302	277	162	140	147
1968	July 7	452	296	268	158	138	156
	August 4	422	282	263	153	129	139
	September 8	392	275	263	148	127	117
	October 6	373	265	265	144	122	107
	November 3	355	253	269	138	115	102
1969	December 1	347	246	273	135	111	100
	January 5	346	245	272	132	113	101
	February 9	373	260	281	141	120	113
	March 9	405	274	285	149	126	131
	April 13	432	289	286	155	134	143
1970	May 11	439	296	284	159	137	143
	June 8	450	300	275	161	139	150
	July 6	455	296	268	158	138	159
	August 3	410	273	255	148	126	137
	September 7	351	247	235	132	115	104
1971	October 5	301	217	217	117	100	84
	November 9	253	186	201	102	84	67
	December 7	234	173	200	97	76	61
1972	January 4	224	164	191	89	75	60

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.

<p>WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.</p> <p>HM FORCES Serving UK members of H.M. Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.</p> <p>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.</p> <p>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.</p> <p>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.</p> <p>VACANCY An employment situation notified by an employer to an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.</p> <p>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.</p>	<p>MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.</p> <p>ADULTS Men and women.</p> <p>BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.</p> <p>YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.</p> <p>YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).</p> <p>OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical workers, in manufacturing industries.</p> <p>MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.</p> <p>PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.</p> <p>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.</p> <p>OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.</p> <p>SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.</p> <p>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.</p>
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