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Employment Employment	
The estimated total number of employees in employment in Great Britain in mid-January was 23,107,000. This was 197,000 less than in December. The main decreases were in the distributive trades, manufacturing industries and agriculture.	131–134
Unemployment	14 to 121.
There were 328,200 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 14th February and 11,100 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 339,400 (1·4 per cent. of all employees). Between 10th January and 14th February unemployment fell by 10,000 with decreases in nearly all industries and services. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 174,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 9,000 to 326,000; the seasonally adjusted number fell by 8,000 to 277,000.	135–138
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There were 373,000 unfilled vacancies on 9th February, 27,000 more than on 5th January.	139
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The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 28th February (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 151·3 and 165·4, compared with 151·2 and 165·0 (revised figure) at 31st January.	144–150
Retail Prices	
The retail prices index at 22nd February (January 1962 = 100) was 114.4, compared with 114.3	151

The retail prices index at 22nd February (January 1962 = 100) was 114.4, compared with 114.3 at 18th January. The index for the food group was 112.8, compared with 113.0 the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 53,800 workers were involved in February in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 183,000 working days.

REVISED EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES: GREAT BRITAIN

1964 AND 1965

In the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 77), it was announced that the method of compilation of the mid-year employment estimates for Great Britain was being changed and that the compilation of the estimates for 1965 and comparable revised estimates for 1964 had not been completed in time for publication in that issue.

Revised employment estimates of the total numbers of male and female employees in Great Britain at mid-1964 and mid-1965 are now given in Table 1 below, together with corresponding estimates of the numbers of employees in employment. Between June 1964 and June 1965, there was an estimated increase of about 208,000 employees—78,000 males and 130,000 females. Over this period, as there were reductions in the numbers registered as unemployed, the estimated number in civil employment increased by about 255,000—111,000 males and 144,000 females.

Table 1.—Employees in Great Britain

(Thousands) June 1964 June 1965 Increase 1964 to 1965 Employees (including unemployed)
Total..... 208 23,417 23.209 78 14,851 8,358 14,929 8,488 Employees in employment Total. of which Males Females . . . 255 23,147

22.892

14,611 8,281

14,722 8,425

111

These mid-year estimates of employees are obtained by adding together:

(a) estimates of employees with National Insurance cards, based on counts of cards exchanged, (b) numbers of those civil servants who are insured but do

not have such cards, and

(c) numbers of wholly unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices, not covered by the estimates at (a) above.

As explained below, the estimates of employees with insurance cards, (a) above, take account of cards exchanged up to the end of the following November. The estimates of employees include all registered wholly unemployed persons and part-time, seasonal and other occasional workers (as full units) even though they may not all be at work or in employment at mid-year. Analyses of the mid-1964 and 1965 estimates by Region and by industry are given on pages

Normally at this stage the mid-1964 estimates published in the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE would not be altered further. However, for the reasons outlined below, those estimates (together with the estimates for the years 1959 to 1963) have now been revised; the revised estimates are comparable with those for mid-1965 given in this issue.

The estimates of "employees in employment" are derived from the overall estimates of employees by deducting the numbers of persons registered as wholly unemployed at mid-June. The estimates of employees in employment in an industry group are obtained from the total estimates of employees classified to the industry by deducting the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at mid-June whose last employment was in the industry.

A summary by broad industry groups of the estimates of employees in employment at June 1964, June 1965 and subsequent months to January 1966 is given in Table 3 on page 112. Detailed estimates, by industry, for the months of June 1965, November 1965, December 1965 and January 1966 are given on pages 132 and 133.

The estimates for months after June 1965 take account of the new mid-1965 estimates and, as usual, are provisional. The previously published provisional monthly estimates for July 1964 to November 1965 were based on the mid-1964 estimates published in the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. These provisional estimates have now been revised to take account of the new mid-year estimates for 1964 and 1965 and revised estimates for months June 1964 to October 1965 are available, on request, from the Director of Statistics (Stats. C.1.), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford,

Reasons for the revisions

The mid-year estimates of employees with cards are based on the numbers of National Insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June. Although most of these cards are exchanged fairly promptly, substantial numbers are exchanged late. About 98 per cent. are usually exchanged within three months and well over 99 per cent. within six months.

Before 1959, the mid-year estimates took account of the cards exchanged up to the end of November. The relatively small number which had not then been exchanged was estimated; any error in this estimate was comparatively trivial. From 1959, the method was changed in order to make it possible to produce preliminary mid-year estimates of the totals earlier, without waiting for counts of cards exchanged more than three months after the due date. The estimates were based solely on the cards exchanged up to the end of August, on the assumption that the proportions of cards exchanged more belatedly remained unchanged from year to year. For the years 1959 to 1964, this assumption was proved to be justified, but it is now apparent that, in 1965, there was a substantial change. In 1965, the number of cards exchanged in June July and American in June, July and August was abnormally low, and the method of estimation used for the years 1959 to 1964 therefore underestimates the number of employees in June 1965. It has accordingly become necessary to revert to the earlier method of estimation, taking account of cards exchanged up to the end of November. These methods of compilation of the estimates are described in more detail later in this article.

The estimates of the numbers of employees obtained by the two alternative methods differ; nevertheless, from 1959 to 1964, there was little difference between the two sets of estimates of the changes from year to year obtained by the two methods. However, because of the marked changes from quarter to quarter since 1964 in the incidence of belated exchanges of cards, the two methods give two very different estimates of the increase between 1964 and 1965. The method which takes account of cards exchanged up to the end of November is more reliable.

The decision to revert to the earlier method means that the estimates for the period 1959 to 1964 have had to be re-calculated, and so a considerable volume of reprocessing of data has been necessary.

The revised mid-year estimates of employees in employment are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2.—Employees in Employment in Great Britain

	AND THE	of bor	Males	Females	Total
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	mile mile mile mile mile mile mile mile	10. 9 mail d. 3 9	13,984 14,199 14,379 14,480 14,486 14,611 14,722	7,581 7,837 7,994 8,093 8,116 8,281 8,425	21,565 22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603 22,892 23,147

Methods of compilation

Each National Insurance card bears the person's reference number with a suffix letter, either A, B, C or D. The annual exchanges of cards are staggered and, for example, the B cards (i.e., those with suffix letter B) are due for exchange on the first Monday in June. As already mentioned, substantial numbers of cards are exchanged belatedly.

Equal numbers of A, B, C and D cards have been issued, and studies have confirmed that the cards in current circulation bear these suffix letters in practically equal proportions. Thus, if the number of B cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June were known, the total number of employees with cards at that date could be estimated by multiplying this number of cards by four. In practice however, owing to the belated exchanges of cards, this number does not become known exactly until one year later when all the cards have been exchanged. It would not be practicable to wait so long, nor is it necessary to do so because a sufficiently reliable estimate of the number can be made earlier. Relatively few cards are exchanged more than six months after the due date,

and sufficiently reliable estimates of these very belated ex- after completing their education, immigrants, married women changes can be made.

An important stage in compiling estimates of the total numbers of employees in June is to estimate the numbers of B cards then due for exchange. Before 1959, the method of estimation took account of B cards exchanged in the six months up to the end of November. It assumed that the number still outstanding at the end of November would be the same as the number of B cards which, in the previous round, were exchanged after the end of November.

The method used for the years 1959 to 1964 took account of B cards exchanged in June, July and August and also of A, C and D cards exchanged belatedly in these months. It assumed that this number of A, C and D cards exchanged was a reliable estimate of the number of B cards which were still outstanding at the end of August and which would be exchanged later. After the first few years of the present National Insurance scheme, the pattern of belated exchanges of cards had become relatively stable, and so this assumption was accepted as reasonable. The mid-year estimates of employees with cards obtained by this method thus depended solely on the numbers of cards exchanged in the three months June, July and August and took no account of counts of cards exchanged in other months.

The numbers of cards exchanged in other quarters are known. The numbers exchanged in March, April and May and in September, October and November 1965 indicated that the pattern of card exchanges in 1965 was abnormal and that the number of cards exchanged in June, July and August was an unsatisfactory estimate of the number of B cards due for exchange in June. In 1965, the total number of all cards exchanged in June, July and August was low for two reasons.

First, the number of B cards then exchanged was relatively low, and the number exchanged belatedly in the following three months was correspondingly high. This may have been due to the fact that, for the first time, the August Bank Holiday was at the end of the month. Secondly, a relatively high number of A cards due for exchange at the beginning of March were exchanged within three months, and the number exchanged in June, July and August was correspondingly low. This may have been because, in 1965, there were 14 weeks between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in June (Whit Monday). The variations in belated exchanges are shown by the following figures of cards exchanged between three and six months late and of cards exchanged more than three months late. About 89,000 B cards were exchanged in September, October and November, but only about 49,000 A cards were exchanged in June, July and August. About 120,000 B cards were exchanged more than three months late in the 12 months December 1964 to November 1965, but only 70,000 A, C and D cards were exchanged belatedly in June, July and August. This difference of 50,000, when multiplied by four, results in a difference of about 200,000 between the estimates of the total numbers of employees in June 1965 obtained by the two methods, compared with differences of about 75,000 in the years 1959 to 1964. The more reliable estimate is the higher one which takes account of the B cards exchanged within six months from the due date.

Changes in coverage

The estimates of the total numbers of employees given in this article differ slightly in coverage from those published hitherto (for example on page 59 of the February 1965 issue

They now include:-

(a) under National Government Service (M.L.H.901), about 12,000 civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom who are insured but do not hold insurance cards. They are analogous to employees employed in other industries who remain insured whilst stationed overseas and whose cards are exchanged by their employers in Great Britain. Civil servants stationed in Northern Ireland are included in the employment estimates for Northern Ireland.

(b) persons registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices at mid-June other than those with cards covered by the estimates of employees based on card exchanges. This group of persons consists of those, other than ex-service personnel, shown in the monthly analyses of the registered unemployed in this GAZETTE as "other persons not classified by industry". They include new entrants or re-entrants to the working population seeking employment and registered as unemployed; for example, young persons seeking or awaiting their first jobs

and other persons who have had a prolonged spell outside the working population and so do not hold a current National Insurance card. There were about 28,000 persons in this group in June 1965 and about 34,000 in 1964. Members of H.M. Forces, on discharge, are issued with National Insurance cards and so ex-service personnel are covered by the cards and so ex-service personnel are covered by the general estimates of employees based on card exchanges. Those who are registered at Employment Exchanges are included in the monthly unemployment statistics after completion of their release leave and are shown as "ex-service personnel, not classified by industry" in the published analyses.

They now exclude:-

(c) some merchant seamen, viz., those not included in the estimates of employees in the sea-transport industry (M.L.H. 704) derived from the counts of insurance cards exchanged. Where the insurance cards are not held at company offices in Great Britain, the exchanges of cards of seamen on long voyages tend to be abnormal; their insurance contributions may be paid under special arrangements. Although it is known that estimates of employees in this industry derived, as for other industries, from the card counts understate the number of employees in sea transport, it is no longer considered possible to make reliable estimates of the shortfall. Hitherto an addition was made, for example, of about 31,000 at June 1964 but this was probably an overestimate.

Analyses by Region and by industry

Information about the regional and industrial distributions of National Insurance cards is available from annual returns (form C.F.205) rendered voluntarily to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance by most employers of five or more employees. These returns give the total number of cards held by each of these employers at the beginning of June and also the number which are B cards. They cover nearly 19½ million employees. There are also arrangements under which information is obtained about some (but not all) who are employed in areas other than the area in which the return is rendered. The regional and industrial distributions of the 725,000 civil servants without cards and of the unemployed not classified by industry are known. From these sources, information is available for over 20 million employees.

Each insurance card exchanged in June, July and August (but not in other months) is classified by:-

(a) the industry (Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) in which the employee is employed or, if not in employment, the industry, if any, in which he was

(b) the area in which the card is exchanged or, if the employee is known to be employed in another area, it is allocated to that area.

This provides information about some employees not covered by the B cards on the C.F.205 returns. These are sumed to be a representative 1-in-4 sample. However, there still remain a relatively small number of employees included in the total mid-year estimates whose regional and industrial distributions are not known. These have been allocated pro-rata by Region and industry on the assumption that they are distributed in precisely the same way as those employees with cards for which regional and industry estimates are available. The numbers involved were only 6,000 males and 37,000 females in 1964 but, because of the low number of cards exchanged in June, July and August 1965, 81,000 males and 102,000 females have been allocated in this way in

This problem arises from belated exchanges of cards which probably vary from industry to industry and from Region to Region. As no account is taken of these variations, where the proportion of cards exchanged belatedly is below average the employee estimates will be slightly over-estimated, and where the proportion is above average the estimates will be slightly underestimated. These small unavoidable errors will normally have little effect on changes from year to year. The errors will, however, have been larger in 1965 owing to the abnormal timing of the exchanges of cards. The possibility of reducing these small errors further is being examined.

The estimates are given in hundreds but this does not imply that they are reliable to this degree of precision. The margin of error of an estimate may be a relatively high percentage of the estimate, particularly where the estimate is under 10,000. Estimates of under 1,000 are subject to substantial margins of error, and so they are not given in the published analyses on pages 114 to 121 except for S.I.C. Order totals.

(For Table 3 see overleaf)

Table 3.—Employees in Employment in Great Britain: Broad Industrial Analysis

Industry or Service	Mid-June	Mid-June	Mid-July*	Mid-Aug.*	Mid-Sept.*	Mid-Oct.*	Mid-Nov.*	Mid-Dec.*	Mid-Jan.*
	1964	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1966
Agriculture and fishing	529	486	490	493	508	499	481	466	450
	657	625	620	618	615	611	608	606	603
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	805	810	828	834	827	831	833	830	810
	508	515	517	521	520	521	521	521	519
	622	632	631	632	635	634	634	635	631
	2,187	2,260	2,263	2,274	2,293	2,299	2,306	2,313	2,307
	204	205	203	204	207	207	207	208	207
	871	862	861	860	862	862	863	863	861
	568	588	590	592	595	597	599	600	595
	781	767	766	767	766	766	766	767	762
	539	532	529	534	537	537	537	535	531
	1,647	1,677	1,677	1,687	1,692	1,694	1,695	1,692	1,678
Total in manufacturing industries	8,732	8,847	8,865	8,905	8,932	8,946	8,960	8,964	8,901
Construction	1,617	1,656	1,659	1,667	1,697	1,685	1,677	1,649	1,649
	403	411	411	411	414	416	419	420	422
Total in Index of Production industries†	11,409	11,538	11,556	11,601	11,658	11,659	11,665	11,639	11,575
Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) National government service Local government service	1,637	1,628	1,631	1,634	1,632	1,625	1,625	1,619	1,613
	2,937	2,961	2,985	3,016	2,992	3,009	3,047	3,091	2,996
	2,936	3,045	3,042	3,040	3,051	3,066	3,069	3,070	3,081
	611	612	624	628	586	548	534	531	519
	1,549	1,574	1,583	1,600	1,596	1,580	1,579	1,576	1,563
	532	545	545	544	544	544	544	546	546
	754	758	758	758	758	764	766	767	764
Total employees in employment	22,892	23,147	23,215	23,314	23,325	23,295	23,310	23,304	23,107
	14,611	14,722	14,755	14,810	14,817	14,780	14,767	14,743	14,686
	8,281	8,425	8,460	8,504	8,508	8,515	8,543	8,561	8,422
Wholly unemployed	317	270	275	318	304	309	315	319	339
	240	207	211	240	231	234	239	247	266
	77	63	64	78	73	75	76	72	73
Total employees	23,209	23,417	23,490	23,632	23,629	23,604	23,625	23,623	23,446
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	424	423	422	421	421	422	422	420	420
	408	407	406	405	406	407	407	405	405
	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards.

† Industries included in the Index of Production, i.e., Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

(Analyses of mid-1964 and mid-1965 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) are given on pages 114 to 121)

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1965, 68,723 applications were made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, an increase of 7,961 over the number made in 1964. The total number of applications allowed was 66,126 of which 54,258 related to permits issued for persons abroad and 11,868 to permission granted to foreign visitors in this

The following table analyses by industrial or occupational groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1965 and 1964.

including way as those	Maar	1965	borod	1964				
Industrial or occupational group	Applications made	No. granted	No. refused	Applications made	No. granted	No. refused		
Resident domestic service in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institu- tions	14,220	14,043	177	14,984	14,783	201		
Concert, stage, film and variety artists, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians	6,517	6,482	35	5,662	5,628	34		
Industry and commerce	19,265	18,623	642	14,567	13,960	607		
Hotels and restaurants: Domestic workers Others	3,832 12,811	3,709 11,277	123 1,534	3,632 10,897	3,530 9,470	102 1,427		
Nurses	3,120	3,040	80	2,853	2,809	44		
Student employees: Industry and commerce Hotels and restaurants	8,268 690	8,263 689	5 1	7,520 647	7,511 647	9		
Total	68,723	66,126	2,597	60,762	58,338	2,424		

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in the country, and that the wages and conditions offered

Nearly half the applications granted were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing and in the hotel and catering industry. In 1965, as in the previous year, the number granted for industry and commerce (including professional and scientific services) increased substantially and covered professors and teachers coming to universities and schools as well as skilled and semi-skilled workers in short supply in this country. Permits for foreign student employees who come for a limited period to widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled nearly 9,000 and included young people from all over the world.

The nationalities of the workers in respect of whom permission for employment was given during 1965 and 1964 were as follows:—

	National	lity			1965	1964
Danish Dutch Finnish French German Greek Italian Norwegian Portuguese South African Spanish	Nationa			overlander in the second of th	1,860 408 1,635 3,070 1,681 4,780 7,467 813 10,978 1,306 1,737 1,643 10,498 1,905 4,972	1,698 416 1,560 2,336 1,400 4,232 7,712 702 8,207 1,183 1,395 1,391 10,434 1,650 4,429
United States citiz Yugoslav Other nationalitie Stateless		AND ESTABLISHED	older older	and E	4,963 924 5,372 114	3,851 618 4,984 140

In addition to the figures given above, 215 Italian men and women were recruited in 1965 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This Scheme operates outside the individual permit system and the majority of the workers thus recruited went to the hotel and catering industry.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES: JUNE 1965

Monthly analyses of employment published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 112 of this issue) give separate figures for "local government service". Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of local authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of National Insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed by local authorities.

information from that source about the total numbers employed by local authorities.

The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the mid-June of each year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1964 obtained from this source were published on page 416 of the October 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June 1965 are now given in the table below.

In April 1965 the Greater London Council came into being. It replaced the former London County Council, the former administrative county of Middlesex, parts of Essex, Kent, Hertfordshire and Surrey and the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham. The former boroughs (metropolitan and municipal) and urban district councils contained within the area of the Greater London Council were amalgamated and re-arranged to form 32 London Boroughs, which control all local authority services within these areas except for those which are specifically the responsibility of the Greater London Council. The City of London Corporation remained in existence.

In comparing the figures with those for previous years, the re-organisation mentioned above should be borne in mind, although it is unlikely to have introduced any significant discontinuity for either England or Great Britain.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties, boroughs (county, London and municipal), urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales and of counties and burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the police forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 19th June 1965 including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the table represent, broadly, workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "all other local authority departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by local authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a local authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the table and those for other industries. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 62,000. Since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining local authorities there may, in fact, be some duplication within the table itself, but the extent of this duplication is likely to be small.

Department or Service	24.5	M	ales	Fen	nales	Total
Department of Service		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	males and females
Eng	land	0.000	0.01		piterana) is	de Louis Library exclusive Library
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; parks; race courses; golf courses; etc. All other local authority departments Police forces (including Metronolitan Police)	amusement	142,504 51,202 11,532 108,968 58,947 30,457 7,407 332,233	49,987 10,473 63 185 50 3,087 1,642 14,545	173,644 83,815 571 728 7,413 78,298 4,999 70,821	64,287 231,066 187 173 444 68,166	430,422 376,556 12,353 110,054 66,854 180,008
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police) Grand total	1.11	75,583	80.032	2,645	29,121	446,720 78,228
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1	818,833	80,032	422,934	397,205	1,719,004
Scot	land			plating and		
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestres; extertainments.		15,514 4,627 2,986 18,039 11,656 1,878	2,323 704 86 158 7 146	27,068 9,800 88 239 2,181 9,003	2,264 19,872 14 45 41 7,064	47,169 35,003 3,174 18,481 13,885 18,091
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; aparks; race courses; golf courses; etc. All other local authority departments Colice forces	indsement	830 36,912 9,844	2,226 —	361 8,524 341	2,989 —	1,450 50,651 10,185
Grand total		102,286	5,733	57,605	32,465	198,089
The state of the s	iles	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	190	general is	Endangering Anglestraffina Anglestraffina	shin slave ade flatte de adepartement
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; aparks; race courses; golf courses; etc. All other local authority departments Police forces Grand total	imusement	10,566 2,979 1,276 8,239 2,541 2,083 269 24,075 4,550 56,578	1,442 445 5 10 2 194 92 1,281 —	12,437 6,014 26 141 379 4,603 149 3,578 118 27,445	1,711 12,080 20 5 17 4,248 123 1,935 20,139	26,156 21,518 1,327 8,395 2,939 11,128 633 30,869 4,668
Great i	Rritain	63.0	e de	unignated between	e discourse of	ts apropaga Davis-maker To aniversity-
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction		168,584 58,808 15,794 135,246 73,144 34,418	53,752 11,622 154 353 59 3,427	213,149 99,629 685 1,108 9,973 91,904	68,262 263,018 221 223 502 79,478	503,747 433,077 16,854 136,930 83,678 209,227
Hailsport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; a parks; race courses; golf courses; etc. All other local authority departments Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	musement	8,506 393,220 89,977	1,817 18,052	5,509 82,923 3,104	4,060 34,045	19,892 528,240 93,081
Grand total		977,697	89,236	507,984	449,809	2,024,726

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JUNE 1964

(Revised March 1966)

aployees of the councils of all counties, and countries and private districts and d Wales and of counties and burghs	(a) ail en Losdon ingland au	viano) s	evised M	comen.	States of	published lose fleur	eith in :	D KING	Jigueska.	ousands)
nd, and (b) members of the police politan Police). The figures for the	in Scotle	GREA	T BRIT	TOTAL ST	fairtadist Sirudius	Mal	Sin the top	Fema	slove prob	governme Addition,
tined from the virtual trike and the engrunesic total numbers of the pay-rolls at ose temporarily absent through sick-	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total males and females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total males and females
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	39·8 37·0 1·4 1·4	448·4 405·8 19·3 23·3	7·6 7·3 *	89·1 87·0 1·6	537·4 492·8 20·9 23·7	40·8 38·0 1·4 1·4	462·7 418·4 20·6 23·7	7.6	89·6 87·5 1·6	552·3 505·9 22·2 24·2
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	25·1 23·2 *	641·0 579·6 26·9 23·1 11·4	1.6	22.6 17.8 1.8 1.7 1.4	663.6 597.4 28.7 24.8 12.8	25·2 23·2 1·0 *	644·9 579·6 30·4 23·3 11·5	1.6	22·7 17·8 1·9 1·8 1·4	667.6 597.4 32.3 25.1 12.9
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries	25·1 8·0 3·2 1·0 1·7 1·1 1·3 2·6 3·7	466.6 32.5 90.6 17.8 41.0 23.7 12.1 39.8 31.9 16.4 23.3 79.1 40.8	36·5 1·1 7·4 3·6 3·9 1·2 * 6·2 3·3 1·7 2·3 2·7	349·5 8·7 60·9 33·8 38·6 12·4 3·9 56·3 4·7 20·0 19·7 23·3 22·9	816·0 41·2 151·4 51·6 79·7 36·1 16·0 96·1 76·2 21·1 43·3 98·9 64·1 40·5	26·1 1·0 8·2 * 3·5 1·1 * 1·7 1·2 * 1·3 2·6 3·9	484·5 35·5 96·0 17·9 43·7 25·5 12·1 40·0 32·5 17·0 23·4 79·4 41·9 19·6	37-9 1·1 7·6 3·6 4·0 1·3 * 6·2 3·4 * 2·3 1·7 2·3 3·4	360·5 8·9 62·4 34·0 39·7 13·2 3·9 56·6 45·3 4·9 20·0 19·8 23·7 28·2	844·9 44·4 158·4 52·0 83·4 38·7 16·0 96·6 77·8 21·8 49·2 65·6 47·7
Chemical and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	8·3 * * 3·5 * 1·4	371·1 16·0 26·4 5·6 176·0 31·7 17·1 33·8	15·5 * * 4·8 5·5 1·0 1·6	142·7 * 4·0 1·7 47·7 42·3 9·3 13·9	513·7 16·4 30·4 7·4 223·7 73·9 26·4 47·6	8·4 * * 3·5 * 1·4	373.6 16.0 26.6 5.6 178.0 31.7 17.1 33.9	15·5 * 4·8 5·5 1·0 1·6	143·0 * 4·0 1·7 47·9 42·3 9·3 13·9	516·7 16·4 30·6 7·4 226·0 74·0 26·4 47·8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	*	29·5 25·8 9·2	1.3	13·7 5·0 4·7	43·1 30·8 14·0	es Sexige	29·5 26·0 9·2	1.3	13·7 5·0 4·7	43·2 31·0 14·0
Metal manufacture	19·3 10·0 1·2 4·8 1·2 2·1	551·7 277·0 47·7 110·6 46·5 69·9	6·8 2·3 * 1·4 *	76·2 24·9 8·7 14·4 11·1 17·2	628·0 301·9 56·4 125·0 57·6 87·0	19·3 10·0 1·2 4·8 1·2 2·1	552·2 277·1 47·8 111·0 46·5 69·9	6.8 2.3 * 1.4 *	76·3 24·9 8·7 14·4 11·1 17·2	628·5 302·0 56·4 125·4 57·6 87·1
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	78.9 2.5 5.3 3.1 1.4 2.3 * 2.7 1.1 13.8 5.7	1,596·7 32·2 75·7 47·5 37·0 43·2 25·8 49·9 40·4 288·8 130·4 22·0	58·9 1·6 1·2 * * 1·3 6·3 1·6	607·9 4·9 13·0 14·2 6·3 8·0 3·6 7·3 16·2 63·4 16·1 5·7	2,204·6 37·0 88·6 61·8 43·3 51·2 29·4 57·2 56·6 352·2 146·5 27·6	80·8 2·6 5·3 3·2 1·4 2·9 * 2·7 1·1 14·0 5·8	1,616·7 32·3 75·7 47·6 37·0 49·1 25·9 50·0 42·1 291·5 130·9 22·2	59·5 1·6 1·2 * * 1·3 6·4 1·6	614·4 4·9 13·0 14·2 6·3 8·8 3·6 7·3 16·8 63·7 16·1 5·7	2,231·1 37·1 88·7 61·8 43·3 57·9 29·5 57·3 58·8 355·1 147·0 27·8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	10·2 5·2 * 8·0 1·4 1·6 7·5 1·6 3·7	176·1 84·5 7·1 164·7 42·2 44·3 157·1 43·1 84·9	4·6 4·3 * 6·0 1·9 2·9 13·9 2·2 6·6	52·4 46·3 8·2 57·4 22·6 30·8 136·5 26·5 68·6	228·4 130·9 15·3 222·1 64·8 75·1 293·6 69·7 153·4	10·3 5·3 * 8·1 1·4 1·6 8·1 1·6 3·7	177·5 85·1 7·1 167·0 42·6 44·8 160·0 43·5 84·9	4·6 4·3 * 6·1 1·9 3·0 14·1 2·2 6·6	52·7 46·8 8·2 57·9 22·7 31·8 138·3 27·1 68·7	230·1 131·8 15·3 224·9 65·3 76·6 298·3 70·6 153·7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	11·1 8·0 3·1	203·0 149·7 53·3	1.2	11·6 8·0 3·6	214·6 157·7 56·9	11·3 8·1 3·2	215·7 158·4 57·3	1.2	12·0 8·3 3·7	227·7 166·7 61·0
Vehicles	21·3 11·6 1·3 5·4 1·2 1·4	757·8 419·9 18·8 223·0 42·4 49·8	9·2 4·8 * 3·1 *	118·6 62·9 7·6 38·6 4·1 3·0	876·4 482·8 26·4 261·7 46·4 52·8	21.6 11.7 1.3 5.5 1.2 1.4	765·4 420·7 18·8 229·5 42·6 49·8	9·3 4·8 * 3·2 *	119·4 63·0 7·6 39·4 4·1 3·0 2·4	884·8 483·7 26·4 269·0 46·6 52·8 6·5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	* 24·8 1·3 * 1·6	375·5 15·3 7·6 28·2	* 17·6 * * 1·2 1·1	2·4 198·9 7·9 7·3 18·0 10·5	574·4 23·2 15·0 46·2 43·7	25·0 1·3 * 1·6 2·0	377·5 15·3 7·8 28·2 33·2	17·7 * * 1·2 1·1	199·6 7·9 7·5 18·0 10·5	577·2 23·2 15·2 46·2 43·8
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious	1.2	33·2 16·1	2.0	21.4	37·4 27·1 381·9		16·4 15·5 261·2	2·1 1·3 10·3	21·6 11·6 122·6	38·0 27·1 383·7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified Textiles	17·4 20·9 *	259·7 371·5 35·7 40·9	10·3 49·7 * 5·1	122·2 417·8 9·4 64·3	789·3 45·1 105·2	23.3	395·0 38·6 46·6	54·0 *	450·1 10·1 73·2	845·1 48·7 119·8
man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Tartile finishing	2·3 2·2 4·6 * 2·8 * 1·9 * 2·4	41·8 89·4 9·3 4·5 38·1 3·9 22·9 7·9 9·7 48·1	4·1 11·6 * 15·3 * 3·5 1·7 2·3 2·6	54·7 98·5 8·7 6·8 88·6 4·4 17·5 14·1 19·7 22·8	96·6 187·9 18·0 11·3 126·7 8·3 40·4 22·0 29·4 70·9	2·0 * 1·2 2·6	47·5 90·2 9·3 5·1 39·4 4·0 23·7 8·0 11·7 51·5	4·8 11·7 * 1·0 15·8 * 3·5 1·7 3·4 2·8	61·8 99·6 8·7 8·0 90·7 4·9 17·9 14·2 28·3 24·3	109·3 189·9 18·0 13·1 130·1 8·9 41·6 22·3 40·0 75·8
Textile finishing Other textile industries Leather, leather goods and fur. Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	3·3 1·7 1·2	36·7 23·1 9·3 4·4	3·2 * 2·1	8·3 26·4 6·7 15·3 4·4	27·7 63·1 29·8 24·5 8·7	3·3 1·7 1·2	19·3 37·1 23·5 9·3 4·4	* 3·2 * 2·1	8·4 26·6 6·9 15·4 4·4	27·7 63·8 30·3 24·7 8·7

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.

* Under 1,000.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JUNE 1964—continued

(Revised March 1966)

Takalay - all 3		GREA	AT BRI	TAIN			UNITE	ED KIN	GDOM		
Industry	Ma	iles	Fer	nales	1	Ma	ales	Fer	nales	T-11	
Caroli Caroli Control Control	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total males and females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total males and female	
On thing and footwear	13.2	144.6	66.7	399.7	544.3	13.7	147.8	71.8	423 - 4	571·3 30·3	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	2.8	31.3	16.1	22·8 89·8 48·1	29·9 121·0 68·1	2.9	7·2 31·9 20·0	3·1 16·9 6·6	23·2 93·6 48·2	125 - 5	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	1.2	6·7 13·2	7·9 16·1	40.0	46·7 109·5	* 1.2	7.7	10·2 17·4	51·1 101·5	68-1 58-8 115-3	
Hats, caps and millinery	* 5·6	4·2 8·8	6.4	8·9 32·7	13·1 41·5	*	9.0	6.8	9·3 34·6	13.3	
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	15.2	53·4 275·7	9.8	61·1 79·9	114·5 355·6	5·7 15·4	54.0	10.1	62.0	116.0	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5.0	68.3	3.6	7·2 36·4	75·5 66·4	5.1	279·4 69·4 30·2	7·9 * 3·6	80·4 7·3 36·7	359·1	
Glass	3.0	59·5 16·1	2.0	19.5	79.0	3.0	59.5	2.0	19.6	66· 79· 18·	
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	4.0	101.8	1.4	15.2	116.9	4.1	103.8	1.5	15.3	119.	
imber, furniture, etc	23.6	233·4 83·6	6.3	58·5 13·6	291.9	24.2	237.5	6.4	59.2	296-	
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	7.2	79.9	2·1 1·0	21.1	97·2 101·0 17·3	9.4	85·4 81·5 9·2	1·6 2·2 1·0	13.7	99· 102·	
Wooden containers and baskets	2.0	27·6 18·1	*	4.6	32·2 23·5	2·0 2·4	27·8 18·3	*	8·2 4·6 5·5	17· 32·	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	1.8	15.2	養養	5.6	20.8	1.9	15.3	borg asa bi	5.7	23.	
per, printing and publishing	24.3	410.9	32.5	216.5	627-4	24.7	414.7	33.0	219.0	633	
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	4.2	75.3	4.3	22.1	97.4	4.2	75.4	4.3	22.1	97.	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	2.1	33·6 35·7	4·8 5·4	34.6	68.2	2.1	34.4	5.0	35.8	70.	
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals.	4.0	108.3	3.4	36.0	71·7 138·9	2.5	35.8	5.4	36.1	71.	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	11.7	157.9	14.8	93.2	251.2	11.8	159.2	3·4 15·0	31·0 94·0	140	
ther manufacturing industries	9.2	198 · 1	13.1	126.9	325.0	9.3	199.2	13.3	128.3	253· 327·	
Rubber	2.8	92·3 10·8	3.7	38.3	130·6 14·2	2.8	92.6	3.7	38.8	131	
Brushes and brooms	1.0	7·3 12·6	1·1 2·6	7.2	14.5	1.1	7·5 13·0	1.1	7.4	14.	
Plastics moulding and fabricating	2.7	5.1	3.1	36.0	11·1 85·9	2.7	5.1	3.1	6·0 36·1	11· 86·	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Total, all manufacturing industries	298.6	5,993 · 2	1.7	14.6	34.8	1.5	20.2	1.7	14.7	35.	
MINE 1 200 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2.41	1 9 65	325 · 1	2,831 · 0	8,824 · 2	306.3	6,096 · 4	337.3	2,912 · 4	9,008	
onstruction	110.3	1,578 · 9	9.4	81.7	1,660 · 6	114.8	1,628 · 1	9.6	82.9	1,711	
as, electricity and water	10·2 3·8	355·4 108·0	3.9	50·7 16·3	406·1 124·3	10·3 3·9	362·6 110·2	4·0 1·3	51·2 16·4	413· 126·	
Water supply	5.8	206·5 41·0	2.3	31.2	237·6 44·2	5.9	210.8	2.3	31.5	242.	
Total in Index of Production industries	444.2	8,568 · 5	339 · 9	2,986 · 0	11,554 · 6	456.6	8,731 · 9	352 · 4	3,069 · 2	11,801	
ransport and communication	34.2	1,403 · 6	17·7 2·1	255 · 1	1,658 · 8	34.7	1,430 · 6	17.8	257.7	1,688	
Road passenger transport	2.3	362·7 220·3 192·0	1.3	32·1 45·3	394·8 265·6	8.0	364·8 227·4	2.1	32·3 45·5	397· 273·	
Sea transport	5·1 2·5	97·5 131·8	1.6	16·2 9·4 6·3	208·2 106·9 138·1	5·5 5·2 2·6	195·6 100·8 135·6	1.7	16.3	211· 110·	
Air transport Postal services and telecommunications	* 7.1	35·4 302·4	* 7.6	11.9	47·3 409·5	7.2	35.9	* 7.7	6·3 12·0 108·6	142· 47· 417·	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3.5	61.4	3.4	26.9	88.4	3.5	61.9	3.4	27.1	89.	
istributive trades	155.4	1,404.9	274.8	1,569 · 1	2,974.0	160 · 2	1,441 · 1	279.9	1,596.7	3,037	
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or	26·0 114·6	361·4 805·0	26·1 240·0	199·5 1,298·1	561·0 2,103·1	27·3 117·6	372·0 824·1	26·8 244·3	203·9 1,319·9	575· 2,144·	
retail)	7.7	131.9	5.1	36.8	168.7	8.0	137.0	The que bind	27.0	174	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	7.2	106.5	3.7	34.6	141.2	7.4	108.1	5·2 3·7	37·8 35·1	174.	
surance, banking and finance	13.6	346.4	40.1	282.8	629 · 1	13.7	351.9	40.3	286.4	638	
rofessional and scientific services	17.8	782 · 0	45.8	1,539 · 7	2,321.7	18.1	799.1	46.9		2,373	
Accountancy services Educational services	3.7	53·7 337·5	4·7 6·8	34·5 737·9	88·2 1,075·5	3.8	54·7 345·6	4.8	1,574·5 35·0 753·8	1.099	
Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations	2·0 3·8	35·2 221·3	8.8	62·8 643·7	98·0 864·9	2·0 3·9	35·7 227·2	9.0	63·9 660·2	99· 887·	
Other professional and scientific services	4.5	9·7 124·6	4.2	11·8 49·0	21·6 173·6	4.6	10·1 125·8	4.3	12·1 49·5	175	
iscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	82·1 3·2	943·4 72·1	92·8 2·9	1,251·2 61·3	2,194·5 133·4	84.6	962·3 73·1	95.3	1,275·1 62·1	2,237· 135·	
Sport and other recreations	3.5	41·3 22·1	1.4	24.9	66.1	3.6	41.8	2·9 1·5 2·3	25·1 27·0	66.	
Catering, hotels, etc	13.6	218·0 30·7	16.9	407·4 91·3	625·4 122·0	14·3 4·5	222·0 31·4	17.5	413.7	635 · 124 ·	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	1.0	12.4	3.4	35.6	48.0	1.1	12.7	3.5	36.0	48.	
Repair of boots and shoes	41.5	336·1 11·7	10.3	77.5	413·6 15·9	42.8	344.8	10.5	78·9 4·2	423	
Other service	4.8	24·2 21·1	29·3 4·9	85·2 207·4	109·4 228·5	4.8	24.5	29·9 5·4	86·7 216·7	238	
Other services	7·4 16·4	153·7 931·9	11.9	229.6	383.3	7.5	155.6	12.1	231.3	386	
ublic administrationt		431.4	16.7	372.1	1,303.9	16.7	959.6	17.0	380.5	1,340	
ublic administration† National government service† Local government service	3.6	361.3	8.1	179.0	540 - 3	3.7	377.6	8.3	184.9		
ublic administration†				179·0 193·1 13·1		3·7 13·0 1·4	377·6 582·0 23·3	8·3 8·7	184·9 195·6 13·5	562· 777· 36·	

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals. *Under 1,000.
† Includes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1964: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

(Revised March 1966)

		(n	evised iv	1arch 196	00)					(Thousands)
UNITED KINGDOM				Region	GREA				1004	Great
Tuestine Take Take Take Take Take Take Take Tak	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorks. and Lines.	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Britain
Men aged 18 and over Boys aged under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls aged under 18 GRAND TOTAL	3,434·0 160·0 2,020·0 180·0 5,793·0	1,606·0 95·0 848·0 96·0 2,644·0	823·0 47·0 414·0 48·0	2,231·0 131·0 1,151·0 132·0 3,645·0	1,371·0 87·0 692·0 85·0 2,236·0	1,786·0 105·0 1,032·0 110·0 3,034·0	831·0 52·0 375·0 57·0 1,315·0	1,306·0 89·0 713·0 93·0 2,202·0	649·0 37·0 274·0 36·0	14,046·0† 805·0 7,521·0† 837·0 23,209·0†
INDUSTRY Agriculture, forestry, fishing	62·4 60·3 1·9	127·4 123·1 2·6 1·8	60·4 57·4 2·2	61·8 60·6 1·2	64·4 56·0 * 7·6	23·5 21·6 * 1·6	28·6 25·4 1·9 1·3	89·3 72·7 6·6 10·0	19·7 15·7 3·5	537·4 492·8 20·9 23·7
Mining and quarrying	12·8 8·1 1·0 2·3 1·4	5·5 * 5·1	17·8 3·1 6·1 7·7	161·6 149·5 4·6 4·2 3·4	129 · 1 123 · 7 2 · 2 1 · 5 1 · 7	43·3 36·5 3·7 *	126·6 121·0 2·3 *	69·1 64·2 2·9 1·8	97·9 91·2 5·7 *	663·6 597·4 28·7 24·8 12·8
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	172·1 8·0 30·6 8·6 17·1 7·6 6·0 17·2 17·8 2·9 13·2 21·8 15·0 6·5	93·4 7·4 12·2 3·7 6·5 2·4 1·7 10·0 17·8 2·6 7·1 12·7 4·0 5·3	61·3 3·4 8·8 1·0 7·1 9·4 * 6·1 1·6 4·0 1·6 5·8 4·0 8·5	114·5 3·5 27·7 4·3 8·2 4·8 1·5 16·9 8·2 2·3 4·5 19·2 5·7 7·9	89.6 4.3 12.3 4.0 12.1 1.3 1.6 23.9 10.4 1.8 4.6 9.7 3.3	129·6 8·7 25·5 14·1 11·2 4·1 3·4 12·9 13·7 5·3 7·1 11·0 5·5 7·0	34·1 1·7 9·7 2·5 3·3 1·7 * 2·6 1·6 * 1·1 5·7 2·3 1·6	99·6 3·2 17·9 11·3 13·0 2·6 1·5 5·1 4·4 2·1 4·0 8·9 22·8 2·8	21·8 1·0 6·7 2·2 1·1 2·3 1·4 * * 4·0 1·5	816·0 41·2 151·4 51·6 79·7 36·1 16·0 96·1 76·2 21·1 43·3 98·9 64·1 40·5
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	121·6 * 10·8 2·6 44·1 28·2 1·0 18·3 5·5 4·0 7·1	55·7 6·5 * 13·8 16·0 1·7 5·6 1·3 8·7 2·0	10·0 * 3·7 2·0 1·4 * 1·5	46·7 3·4 * 14·0 10·2 4·5 5·1 2·4 4·4 1·7	46·7 4·6 * 26·9 4·7 2·9 4·9 *	119·2 * 7·0 2·3 61·9 8·3 2·9 7·7 23·1 4·6 1·2	54·7 3·5 * 36·0 2·1 3·9 4·4 4·3	35·7 1·0 2·4 * 15·2 2·4 9·5 2·3 1·2 1·0 *	23·5 3·6 3·1 * 8·0 1·5 3·8 *	513·7 16·4 30·4 7·4 223·7 73·9 26·4 47·6 43·1 30·8 14·0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	33·1 2·5 1·5 5·8 8·2 15·2	21·3 1·8 2·7 6·4 7·0 3·5	5·4 * 1·9 * 2·7	193·1 37·8 35·5 62·7 20·8 36·4	122·4 96·0 1·0 13·0 *	41·4 17·2 2·7 8·2 5·2 8·1	60·7 46·9 2·2 7·3 1·6 2·7	54·7 23·9 7·8 15·2 4·0 3·9	95·8 75·6 2·8 4·7 9·8 2·9	628·0 301·9 56·4 125·0 57·6 87·0
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges. Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories. Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	586·3 3·0 14·7 14·2 4·7 * 4·6 10·3 26·9	284·3 12·0 8·1 5·8 3·9 * 4·5 6·3 7·8 37·0 6·1 1·0	95·9 3·6 2·8 1·9 4·8 1·4 4·6 1·2 19·6 2·1	427·1 5·4 32·1 18·1 15·1 12·6 5·2 11·6 4·7 51·9 32·2 4·3	175·3 3·4 11·5 15·0 7·2 11·1 7·3 5·4 1·9 37·2 12·3 1·5	298·7 2·5 8·9 3·9 3·5 22·7 1·0 6·2 2·3 50·0 20·2 4·4	113·1 * 3·9 * 2·5 * 2·3 7·0 13·2 17·8 6·1	170·5 5·3 5·3 2·0 1·6 3·4 3·2 5·6 10·9 45·8 26·7 2·0	53·5 1·0 1·4 * * * * * 9·2 3·8	2,204·6 37·0 88·6 61·8 43·3 51·2 29·4 57·2 56·6 352·2 146·5 27·6
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks. Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables. Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	38·3 65·9 5·2 34·4 22·8 27·2 116·6 19·0 56·8	42·3 23·7 1·1 18·6 6·2 1·8 78·6 7·3 12·0	17·4 8·5 * 5·8 1·0 * 14·0 2·7 3·2	57·3 8·3 1·1 57·8 6·3 22·1 20·3 15·1 45·5	25·4 4·6 ** 16·2 * * 6·3 4·7 3·5	24·0 8·3 ** 55·3 22·4 14·1 24·0 7·4 17·6	10·6 1·8 * 17·9 2·0 7·2 10·3 3·5 5·1	8·2 7·2 4·8 11·4 1·0 * 14·8 3·7 7·1	4·9 2·6 1·9 4·7 2·6 1·6 8·8 6·3 2·8	228·4 130·9 15·3 222·1 64·8 75·1 293·6 69·7 153·4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	19·5 15·5 4·0	33·7 24·5 9·2	20·1 15·2 4·9	1.1	7·8 6·9 *	30·6 20·3 10·3	46·1 35·6 10·5	51·4 35·4 16·0	4·4 3·6	214·6 157·7 56·9
Vehicles	132·3 80·4	156·8 98·8	71·2 11·5	272·4 177·6	49·8 26·6	120·5 52·2	12.3	42·6 20·7	18·5 11·6	876·4 482·8 26·4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams. Perambulators, hand trucks, etc.	34.5	47·8 2·9 5·8	46·2 9·3 2·3	57·8 4·9 8·9 2·0	11·3 3·6 7·2	45·5 14·1 8·4 *	2·6 2·2 4·1	13·3 3·8 4·6 *	2·7 * 2·7 *	261·7 46·4 52·8 6·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	100·0 2·0 4·8 4·2 4·2 9·2	33·9 * 1·2 1·6 1·6 4·0 1·0 23·8	10·4 * * * * * * *	236·0 6·5 30·7 8·3 6·9 9·8 173·5	73·7 11·1 7·4 2·2 10·3 4·1 5·3 33·4	58·8 1·5 * 2·4 10·5 5·4 * 38·2	12·1 * * 1·9 2·8 * 6·8	27·6 * 3·4 4·7 1·5	21·9 * 1·4 1·8 3·2 * 14·8	574·4 23·2 15·0 46·2 43·7 37·4 27·1 381·9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics	25:2	2.4 1.4 2.4 1.4 	15·5 3·2 * 1·2 4·4 - * * 1·1 1·0 1·0	175.5 160.5 13.4 6.1 5.7 5.6 	195·3 5·5 5·2 10·1 137·6 * 1·6 3·5 * 10·8 1·7	238·4 8·0 81·3 68·1 10·4 * 2·1 8·8 * 2·9 3·7	21·1 3·4 * 1·5 7·3 1·9 2·8 1·2 *	100·5 * 9·0 5·7 19·7 17·1 2·4 20·5 1·3 11·8	18·1 10·8 1·8 * * * * * * * *	789·3 45·1 105·2 96·6 187·9 18·0 11·3 126·7 8·3 40·4 22·0

Note:—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.

* Under 1,000.

† Includes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

(Revised March 1966)

JUNE 1964: REGIONAL ANALYSIS—continued

INTED KINGDOM			ar Mile	Region	OREA				N. Prinse	(Thousands)
Industry Editors	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorks. and Lincs.	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Textiles—continued Made-up textiles	5.6	2.3	1.2	3.0	1.7	11.0		3.4		29.4
Textile finishing	2·3 6·3	1.3	*	14.5	13·1 3·8	29·1 12·5	1.2	8.7	* 1.0	70·9 27·7
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery	18.6	3.5	3.9	10·9 5·2	6·9 5·2	10.1	2.9	4.4	2.0	63 · 1
Leather goods Fur	9·1 6·2	1.3	*	5.6	1.5	3.8	1.8	2·6 1·2		29·8 24·5 8·7
Clothing and footwear	131.2	46.7	25.6	103.9	60·2 1·6	100·3 19·5	31.8	29·7 2·3	15.1	544.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	19·7 36·6 10·3	6·3 5·4 3·2	2·6 *	12·7 2·1 4·3	38·2 4·7	13·5 8·8	15.5	8·1 6·3	4·5 1·8	121·0 68·1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified.	40.5	7·3 4·0	2.0	19.3	4·9 6·1	12·7 21·3 3·8	1·8 6·7	5·1 2·6	1:0 3:7	46·7 109·5 13·1
Footwear	9·3 8·8	7·4 12·0	6·1 10·8	7·5 56·0	1·1 3·3	4·6 16·1	* 4.4	3·1 1·8	1·9 1·3	41.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	58·1 4·8 2·2	34·2 10·6 1·1	11·3 2·6	112·1 22·5	37·7 10·2	49·3 6·8	17·8 4·8	24·5 9·1	10·6 4·0	355·6 75·5
	13·4 6·5	3.6	1.3	56·3 10·5 1·8	1·7 14·3 2·6	2·3 24·9	* 5·4	4.3	2·0 1·1	66·4 79·0 17·7
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	31.2	15.0	6.5	20.9	8.8	14-7	7.1	9.8	3.0	116.9
Timber, furniture, etc	89·8 23·9	46·4 16·0	16·2 7·0	36·8 12·1	26·6 10·7	32·2 9·6	13·4 6·2	24·3 9·2	6.3	291·9 97·2
Furniture and upholstery	34·0 5·4 15·0	22·5 1·3 2·6	3·6 1·1 1·7	11·3 1·4 5·1	6·4 2·5 2·5	10·4 2·8 2·9	4.6	6·2 1·6	2.1	101·0 17·3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manu-	5.0	1.6	1.1	3.7	2.9	4.0	***	1.6	then the t	32·2 23·5
factures	6·6 236·7	2·5 84·1	1·6 34·0	3·1 56·2	1·6 38·8	90.0	16.6	1.6	12.2	20.8
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board	30.5	10.5	7.5	3.2	3.5	17.3	2.6	18.0	12:3	627·4 97·4
packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	14·1 24·8	9.6	7·3 3·1	10·0 5·0	4·1 3·9	14.3	1.8	4.9	2.0	68·2 71·7
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	68 · 1	15.4	4.2	9.1	6.8	17.3	3.5	12.0	2.5	138.9
engraving, etc	99.2	37.4	12.0	28.9	20.5	24.8	6.5	19·2	2.7	251.2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	90·4 24·5 1·6	39·4 9·3	16·8 7·4	57·4 36·8	13.8	63·4 31·6	12·7 2·4	16·8 8·5	14·5 5·3	325·0 130·6
Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2·3 14·7	4·7 3·2	1.9	1·9 4·1	1·0 2·1	7·4 1·4 3·3	*	3.9	* 4·9	14·2 14·5 34·0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	6·3 28·5 12·6	2·1 17·2 2·6	2·6 4·0	* 10·7 3·2	* 4·5 1·0	12·6 6·6	* 7·1 2·0	* 1·5 1·4	1·1 1·4	11·1 85·9
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,814.9	948 · 3	397.5	1,828 · 5	944.5	1,382 · 3	449 · 1	741 · 1	318.0	8,824 · 2
Construction	396.0	211 · 8	115.8	226-5	147.0	185 - 5	101.9	194 · 2	81.8	1,660 · 6
Gas, electricity and water	103·7 39·6 54·3	47·5 12·8 28·7	28·6 6·5 19·0	57·5 17·0 34·3	41.6 11.5 25.6	49·2 15·7 27·6	22·3 6·6 12·6	33·2 9·7	22·6 4·8	406·1 124·3
Water supply	9.8	6.0	3.0	6.2	4.5	5.9	3 · 1	20.3	15.3	237.6
Total in Index of Production industries	2,327 · 4	1,213 · 1	559·6 94·7	2,274 · 2	1,262 · 3	1,660 · 4	86.8	1,037 · 5	520·3 76·7	1,658 · 8
Railways Road passenger transport	105·3 55·5 45·0	32·1 25·6 21·6	25·1 15·0 13·4	54·7 38·3	42·2 24·9 21·7	46·6 37·2 29·4	22·5 19·7	42·4 36·1	23·9 13·3	394·8 265·6
Sea transport Port and inland water transport	41·1 41·2	11·9 11·1	2.2	31.6	4·2 13·7	25·2 37·2	12·2 8·1 7·6	23·7 10·5 11·9	9·7 3·4 6·7	208·2 106·9 138·1
Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and	40·1 146·1	1·8 48·0	28.9	48.3	28.0	1·7 40·8	14.6	2·1 37·2	* 17·5	47·3 409·5
storage	43.0	9.3	2.5	4.3	5.3	14.1	2.0	6.3	1.8	88 · 4
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution	852·1 214·5 547·9	327·3 39·6 253·6	181·2 28·9 129·1	374·8 55·7 278·3	268·8 49·5 187·6	395·0 88·1 268·3	163·9 19·6 131·0	303·7 50·8 228·3	107·2 14·4 79·1	2,974·0 561·0 2,103·1
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	43.4	T BASE			0-01 0-01		Total Service	CHAPLE OF S		TOTAL STATE
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	46.4	9.6	16·7 6·5	20.0	14.9	18·9 19·7	8·2 5·1	13.9	8·2 5·5	168·7 141·2
Insurance, banking and finance	310.3	51 · 8	27.1	53 · 5	38.9	68 · 7	19.5	43.9	15.5	629 · 1
Professional and scientific services	579·3 33·3	322·6 6·7	160·8 4·2	308-4	198·4 7·4	276·0 10·1	125.9	243 · 4	107.0	2,321·7 88·2
Educational services	212·4 33·3 227·7	158·2 11·3 100·3	75·7 7·0 61·8	167·1 10·8 103·2	101·1 7·0 75·5	133·1 9·6 107·4	64·6 3·8 49·0	108·6 12·1 97·7	54·7 3·1 42·4	1,075·5 98·0 864·9
Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services.	9·8 62·8	1.9	1.3	1·8 14·5	1.2	2·3 13·5	4.6	2·1 13·8	3.4	21·6 173·6
Miscellaneous services	740·8 66·9	273·4 10·8	152·6 6·4	239·1 10·5	166·6 7·0	237.8	113.9	187·3 8·7	83·1 5·6	2,194·5 133·4
Sport and other recreations Betting	17·5 12·5	10.0	3·5 2·0	6.6	5·3 3·5	10·5 14·4	4·6 3·0	5.9	2.4	66·1 49·0
Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating,	188·4 41·4	70·3 17·9	52·2 8·3	63·2 14·0	45·6 8·1	72·3 14·1	41·1 5·3	64·3 9·3	27·9 3·6	625·4 122·0
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and	13·7 102·2	3.7	2.1	8.6	6.3	4.9	1.9	5.0	1.9	48.0
Repair of boots and shoes	4·0 30·8	58·5 1·3 15·4	32·4 8·2	61·7 2·6 15·1	38·5 2·1 9·6	44·1 1·7 11·8	21·3 1·1 5·2	37·2 1·8 9·6	17·9 * 3·9	413·6 15·9 109·4
Other services	58·3 205·3	47·2 36·2	23·6 13·1	22·3 31·2	16·7 23·9	19·9 33·0	13·3 10·8	18·7 22·0	8·4 7·9	228·5 383·3
Public administration National government service	399·0 179·7	164·6 79·2	94·7 51·2	150·1 53·9	93·8 26·5	134·9 41·1	72·2 31·4	118·2 42·0	64·3 23·0	1,303·9† 540·3†
Local government service Persons not classified by industry	219.3	85·4 2·2	43·5 1·5	96.2	67·3 2·6	93·8 5·3	40.7	76·2 8·0	41·3 2·9	763·7′ 35·5
GRAND TOTAL	5,793 · 0	2,644.0	1,333 · 0	3,645.0	2,236.0	3,034 · 0	1,315 · 0	2,202 · 0	997.0	23,209 · 0†
Note.—Owing to roundings the components	may not nec	ressarily add	to the total	e step salvet	The same of the sa	A STATE OF THE STA		HARRIST AND	The second	A 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals. * Under 1,000.
† Includes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JUNE 1965

		GREA	AT BRIT	ΓAIN			UNITE	D KING	DOM	
Industry Industry	Mal	les	Fema	ales	Lastera	Mal	es	Fema	les	Cherry
	Under	Total all	Under	Total alf	Total males and	Under	Total all	Under	Total all	Total males and
4.25	18	ages	18	ages	females	18	ages	18	ages	females
griculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture	33·6 31·1	410·3 369·2	6.0	83·9 81·6	494·2 450·9	34·5 32·0	424·0 381·1	6.0	84·5 82·2	508·5 463·3
Forestry Fishing	1.3	19·0 22·1		1.8	20·7 22·6	1.3	20·3 22·6		1.8	22 · 1
lining and quarrying	20·2 18·6	607·5 546·6 26·7	1·6 1·1	23·0 17·9 1·9	630·5 564·5 28·5	20·4 18·6	611·4 546·6 30·1	1·6 1·1	23·1 17·9 1·9	634 · . 564 · . 32 ·
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	1	22·8 11·4		1.8	24·6 12·8	3.8	23·2 11·5	avelled bare	1.9	25 · 12 · 12 · 12
ood, drink and tobacco	22·6 * 6·8	471·5 31·7 91·0	33·3 1·1 7·0	347·5 8·4 64·4	819·0 40·0 155·4	23·6 * 7·0	489·9 34·6 96·3	34·7 1·1 7·3	358·9 8·6 66·0	848 · 43 · 162 ·
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.0	17·6 42·5 24·2	2·8 3·4 1·2	33·0 38·7 12·4	50·6 81·2 36·6	3.2	17·8 45·2 26·2	2·8 3·5 1·3	33·2 40·0 13·2	51· 85· 39·
Sugar	1.8	12·2 39·7	5.1	3·9 52·1	16·1 91·9	* 1.8 1.2	12·3 40·0 32·0	5·1 3·0	3·9 52·4 41·2	16· 92· 73·
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified	1·1 * 1·2	31·4 16·3 27·6	2·9 * 2·1	40·3 4·4 22·9	71·7 20·7 50·6	1.2	16·8 27·7	2.1	4.6	21· 50·
Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	3.6	78·7 41·1 17·5	1·4 2·6 3·1	20·5 24·2 22·3	99·1 65·3 39·8	2·0 3·8 *	78·9 42·3 20·0	1·4 2·6 3·9	20·5 24·6 27·8	99 66 47
hemicals and allied industries	8.6	376·1 16·4	14.6	144.3	520·4 16·9	8.6	378·5 16·4	14.7	144.7	523 16
Mineral oil refining	* * 3.6	25·9 6·3 175·6	* 4·8	3·6 1·9 47·1	29·5 8·2 222·7	* 3.6	26·0 6·3 177·6	* 4.8	3·7 1·9 47·4	29 8 225
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks	1.2	34·3 16·5 34·2	5.3	44·8 9·0 13·5	79·1 25·5 47·7	1.2	34·3 16·5 34·3	5.3	44·8 9·0 13·5	79 25 47
Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	*	27·3 29·4	1.1	12·9 6·0	40.1	1000	27·3 29·5	1.1	12.9	40 35
Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc	20.1	10.2	6.6	5·0 77·2	15.3	20.1	10·2 559·9	6.6	5·0 77·2	637
Iron and steel (general)	10.6	280·8 48·5	2.5	25·3 9·1	306·2 57·6	10.6	280·9 48·6 109·7	2.5	25·3 9·1 14·3	306 57 124
Iron castings, etc	4·7 1·3 2·1	109·3 48·6 72·2	1.3	14·3 11·2 17·2	123 · 6 59 · 8 89 · 4	4·7 1·3 2·1	48·6 72·2	1.3	11·2 17·2	59 89
ngineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	73.9	1,654·6 33·5	53.5	620·2 5·2	2,274.8	75·6 2·1	1,675·0 33·5	54.1	627.6	2,302
Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges	4·6 2·9 1·2	80·7 50·8 39·7	1.6	14·3 15·9 6·6	95·0 66·7 46·2	4·6 2·9 1·2	80·8 50·9 39·7	1.6	14·4 15·9 6·6	95 66 46
Industrial engines	1.9	43·8 28·0	*	8.6	52·4 31·6	2.5	49·8 28·1 51·3	ibni su mia	9·4 3·6 7·0	59 31 58
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	13.8	51·1 43·5 297·9	* 5.7	6·9 17·3 66·7	58·0 60·8 364·5	2·4 1·0 13·9	45·1 300·5	5.7	17·8 66·9	63 367 154
Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	5.9	136·9 20·1	1.7	17·3 5·8	154·2 25·9	6.0	137.4	1.7	17·3 5·8	26
specified	9.4	187·4 89·2	4.5	54.5	241·9 137·5	9.5	189·0 89·8	4.5	55·0 48·8	138
Watches and clocks Electrical machinery	8.4	6·8 171·0 42·5	5·4 1·7	8·1 60·3 22·0	14·9 231·3 64·5	8.6	6·8 173·3 42·9	* 5·5 1·7	8·1 60·8 22·2	234 65
Insulated wires and cables	1.7	48·9 159·9	3.0	34·5 129·8	83·4 289·7	1.7	49·7 162·6	3.2	36·2 131·8 24·4	85 294 63
Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1.3	38·6 84·5	2.0	24·0 70·4	62·6 155·0	1.3	38·9 84·7	2.0 5.9	70.6	155
hipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9·9 7·4 2·5	198·7 149·2 49·4	1.74	11·6 8·3 3·4	210·3 157·5 52·8	10·2 7·6 2·6	212·2 158·7 53·5	1.0	12·0 8·6 3·4	167 56
ehicles	19·1 11·3	750·6 433·8	8·5 4·6	116·3 64·0	866·9 497·7	19·3 11·3	758·2 434·6	8.5	117·2 64·0	875 498
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.2	18·6 215·0	* 2.5	7·2 37·2	25·8 252·3	1.2	18·7 221·7	* 2.6	7·2 38·1	25 259
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc	1.3	36·6 42·8 3·7	1000	2·7 2·5 2·6	39·4 45·3 6·4	1:3	36·7 42·8 3·8	Mail Mag	2·7 2·6 2·7	39 45
Ietal goods not elsewhere specified	23.7	389·3 15·6	16.0	204 · 1	593·3 24·1	23.9	391·3 15·6	16.1	204.8	596 24
Tools and implements Cutlery	1.5	7·0 29·4	2-200	6·6 18·4	13.7	1·5 1·8	7·2 29·4 35·2	* 1.2	6·7 18·4 11·1	13 47 46
Wire and wire manufactures	1.8	35·1 17·3	1.7	11.1	46·2 39·0	212-61	17.7	1.7	2î·8 12·1	28
metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	16.8	16·3 268·5	9.8	12·1 125·6	28·4 394·1	17.0	16·3 270·0	9.8	126.1	396
extiles	20.1	367·2 37·2	45.1	406.7	773.9	22.4	390·7 40·8	49.3	437.6	50
man-made fibres	2.6	40.8	4·7 3·9	62·0 52·8	102.7	3.6	45.8	5.8	69.8	106
fibres	4.4	85·0 9·2	10.2	93.0	178·0 17·9	4.5	85·7 9·2 5·3	10.4	94·1 8·7 7·6	179
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	* 2·5	4·7 39·6 3·7	13.8	90·4 4·3	11·2 130·1 8·0	2.7	41.1	14.5	92.8	13.
Carpets	1.8	23·6 8·1 9·6	3·2 1·5 2·1	17·3 13·7 19·2	40·9 21·8 28·8	1.9	24·6 8·2 11·5	3·3 1·6 3·2	17·8 13·8 27·5 23·2	22
Textile finishing	2.2	45·5 18·5	2.2	21.6	67·1 26·4	2.4	48·9 18·6	2.4	7.9	20
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell-	3.0	35.1	2.8	25·9 6·3	61·0 27·6	3.0	35·6 21·7	2.8	26·2 6·5	61
mongery	1.5	21·3 9·2 4·6	1.9	15·4 4·2	24·5 8·9	1.1	9.2	1.9	15.5	24

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals. * Under 1,000.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JUNE 1965-continued

GREAT BRITAIN UNITED KINGDOM Males Females Industry Males Females Total Total males and males Total all Total all Total Under 18 Under Under Under 18 all all ages females ages ages ages 11.1 142.4 60.9 535-3

Clothing and Footwear.

Weatherproof outerwear

Men's and boys' tailored outerwear

Women's and girls' tailored outerwear 392·9 21·6 87·6 47·8 38·2 98·0 66·2 2·7 15·5 6·0 9·8 16·8 416·9 21·9 91·7 47·9 49·1 103·2 562·6 29·1 123·5 67·5 56·4 118·1 12·7 43·7 111·5 28·7 118·9 67·4 44·4 2·7 14·6 6·0 7·4 15·7 31·2 19·6 6·2 14·3 4·0 31.8 19.6 7.3 15.0 4.2 8.9 51.9 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.
Hats, caps and millinery
Dress industries not elsewhere specified 8·6 34·9 59·7 8·7 51·2 5.9 Footwear 4.4 4.4 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. 278.0 7.0 80·4 7·4 35·3 20·2 1·7 362·2 75·4 65·8 7.1 66·9 30·1 59·7 16·2 68·0 30·4 59·8 16·6 35·0 20·2 1·7 65·1 79·9 17·9 3.2 80.0 Cement
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified 4.0 105 - 1 1.4 15.6 120.6 4.2 107.0 1.4 15.8 122.8 Timber, furniture, etc... 60·5 14·0 21·6 8·7 4·6 5·8 304·4 102·7 103·6 18·8 33·3 24·8 239.5 299·3 100·5 101·7 18·6 22.6 5·9 1·4 1·9 1·1 9.3 86·7 80·4 10·0 28·6 18·7 Furniture and upholstery
Bedding, etc.
Shop and office fitting
Wooden containers and baskets 1.9 Miscellaneous wood and cork manu-1.7 15.2 factures 5.6 20.8 1.7 15.4 5.7 21.1 Paper, printing and publishing.. 21.3 417·3 75·5 29·6 4·0 219·2 22·0 221·9 22·0 643·2 97·6 1.9 33.8 4.1 33.6 67.4 2.0 34.7 4.3 35.0 69.7 where specified

Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals.

Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, 2.2 37.8 4.7 36.9 74.7 2.2 37.8 4.7 36.9 74.7 3.4 109.5 3.0 31.7 141-2 3.6 111.2 3.1 32.3 143.4 9.8 engraving, etc. 160.7 13.9 95.1 255.8 10.0 162.0 14.0 95.8 257.8 339·0 134·7 13·0 14·8 37·6 11·1 91·2 36·6 204·1 95·3 10·0 7·3 12·9 12·3 3·0 Other manufacturing industries 335·7 133·2 133·1 38·4 2·9 7·4 24·3 Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms
Toys, games and sports equipment
Miscellaneous stationers' goods
Plastics moulding and fabricating 1.2 2.4 1.2 2.4 5·1 51·8 21·7 2.7 2.7 3.3 Total, all manufacturing industries 278-9 6,083 - 7 297.0 2,837.0 8,920.7 286.5 6,189.9 309 · 4 2,918.8 9,108.7 106.2 1,606 · 8 Construction 8.9 87.9 1,694.7 110.4 1,657.0 1,746.3 9.1 89.3 Gas, electricity and water ... 359·9 104·0 214·3 41·6 413 · (121 · 8 246 · 2 45 · 0 8·6 3·5 4·6 420 · 9 124 · 1 251 · 2 45 · 7 106·2 219·0 42·2 17·9 32·2 3·5 Total in Index of Production industries 413.8 8,657.9 311.3 3.001 . 0 11.658 . 9 426.0 8,825 - 7 324.0 3,084 8 11,910 - 4 30·0 5·1 1·9 5·6 4·3 2·0 1,387 · : 337 · : 219 · : 198 · : 90 · : 129 · : 1,677·8 368·7 274·0 218·8 103·2 140·0 53·8 427·3 264·3 29·9 46·6 16·8 9·7 6·6 13·3 112·9 1,649 . 0 1,413 - 5 338 · 8 227 · 4 202 · 0 93 · 5 133 · 4 40 · 5 314 · 4 266·2 215·0 100·2 136·2 53·2 419·4 Sea transport 4.4 Port and inland water transport . Postal services and telecommunications 40·0 308·1 13·2 111·3 7.3 8.0 7.4 8.1 Miscellaneous transport services and storage 3.3 63.0 3.1 28.4 91.3 3.3 63.5 3.2 28.6 92.1 Distributive trades
Wholesale distribution
Retail distribution
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain 1,393·1 362·7 787·6 142·3 22·6 105·2 2,992·2 567·9 2,106·8 262·7 24·6 229·3 1,599·1 205·3 1,319·2 1,627 · 1 209 · 8 1,341 · 3 3,055·9 583·0 2,147·5 1,428 - 7 and agricultural supplies (wholesale or 7.3 131.3 4.7 37.9 169.2 7.6 4.9 38.9 175.2 136.3 Dealing in other industrial materials and 7.2 111.6 4.0 36.8 148.3 7.4 113.0 4.1 37.2 150 - 1 Insurance, banking and finance 10.9 351 - 4 37.8 291 - 4 642 - 7 11.0 356.9 38.0 295.2 652 - 1 17·3 3·4 3·4 1·8 Professional and scientific services 815·3 55·2 1,601 - 1 2,416.4 17.6 1,638 - 3 2,471 - 4 Accountancy services
Educational services 56·1 362·0 36·9 36·4 791·0 67·1 774·5 65·9 353·5 36·4 1,153·0 103·9 Legal services 910·3 22·0 189·7 231 · 9 10 · 4 135 · 9 Medical and dental services Religious organisations ... Other professional and scientific services. 4.5 4.0 4.6 4.1

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals. * Under 1,000. † Includes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

957·4 71·2 41·9 24·0 217·3 30·9 12·5

349·5 10·5 23·1 19·4 157·0

938·3 366·5 571·8

18.8

743.0 14,929.0

2.8

13·5 4·2 1·1

40·9 1·1 3·8 * 6·6

15·2 3·3 12·0

87.6 2.8 1.6 2.8 16.6 7.8 3.5

782-0

2,216·4 132·4 68·8 54·3 623·7 122·7 47·6

435.7

29.4

6.7

19.9

764.0 15,243.0

61·2 26·8 30·4 406·4 91·8 35·0

85·6 186·8 244·7

379·9 185·0 194·9

10.5

8,488.0 23,417.0

Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.

Laundries
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.
Motor repairers distributors, garages and filling stations
Repair of boots and shoes.
Hairdressing and manicure
Private domestic service
Other services

GRAND TOTALT

Sport and other recreations

Persons not classified by industry

Catering, hotels, etc.

Other services

2,259·0 134·2 69·4 55·6 634·2 125·5 48·2

445·5 14·9 110·6 215·3 405·6

31.0

23,920.0

87·5 4·2 87·1 195·7 246·7

11.1

8,677.0

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1965: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

				Regi	on						
	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber- side	North Western	Nor thern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Men aged 18 and over	2,055.0	1,694·0 89·0 891·0 91·0	827·0 44·0 425·0 46·0	1,443·0 76·0 766·0 75·0	878·0 49·0 447·0 54·0	1,284·0 74·0 663·0 76·0 2,097·0	1,784·0 95·0 1,048·0 101·0	837·0 52·0 392·0 52·0	1,305·0 82·0 732·0 87·0	648·0 36·0 285·0 34·0	14,186·0† 743·0 7,706·0† 782·0 23,417·0†
INDUSTRY agriculture, forestry, fishing	55·2 53·2	125·9 121·4 2·6 1·8	54·6 51·7 2·2	34·9 34·2 *	38·0 37·2 *	38·9 31·7 * 6·8	20·8 19·0 * 1·5	26·4 23·4 1·8 1·2	82·3 65·7 6·6 10·0	17·3 13·3 3·6	494·2 450·9 20·7 22·6
Aining and quarrying	8·0 2·3	5·5 * 4·9	17·8 2·6 6·3 8·1	47·2 42·6 1·9 2·2	107·4 98·2 3·6 2·3 3·3	123·1 119·2 1·7 1·2 1·1	39·0 33·4 3·2 * 1·5	120·4 115·3 2·3 * 2·0	65·0 60·2 3·0 1·6	91·3 85·0 5·4 *	630·5 564·5 28·5 24·6 12·8
Good, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	7.6 31.1 8.7 19.6 9.0 6.4 16.5 17.2 2.6 17.9 22.4	94·2 7·5 12·1 3·7 7·0 2·2 2·2 9·4 17·1 2·6 8·4 12·1 4·2 5·6	62·8 3·2 9·8 * 7·3 9·8 * 6·2 1·7 3·7 1·7 5·9 4·1 8·4	71·2 20·1 1·7 5·9 2·9 * 13·4 3·9 * 3·5 13·9 4·1	45·0 3·1 8·8 2·6 2·5 * 1·1 2·1 6·0 2·3 2·2 4·4 1·6 7·4	79·9 3·7- 12·0 3·6 10·1 1·2 * 22·7 6·8 1·7 4·0 9·9 3·3 *	127·9 8·3 26·1 13·5 10·9 4·1 3·4 12·6 12·7 5·1 7·6 11·2 5·3 7·0	34·6 1·8 9·8 2·5 3·5 2·0 * 2·6 1·4 * 1·1 5·9 2·2 1·6	101 · 9 3 · 2 18 · 9 11 · 5 13 · 2 2 · 4 1 · 4 4 · 8 4 · 2 1 · 9 4 · 1 9 · 3 24 · 1 2 · 9	21·8 6·8 2·1 1·1 2·1 1·6 * * 4·0 1·5	819·0 40·0 155·4 50·6 81·2 36·6 16·1 91·9 71·7 20·7 50·6 99·1 65·3 39·8
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	11·2 3·0 40·4 31·4 * 17·9 5·6 3·6	59·4 5·7 ** 14·1 18·5 1·9 6·2 1·3 9·5	11·8 * 5·3 * 2·0 1·3 *	25·3 * 9·8 1·0 3·6 4·4 *	18·4 2·7 * 3·0 8·2 * 1·4	45·1 5·0 * 1·0 25·3 4·8 * 2·9 4·6	123·2 * 6·8 2·4 64·2 8·5 2·9 7·5 22·7 7·0 1·1	55·2 3·5 * 38·2 2·3 * 3·8 2·3 4·4	34.9 1.0 2.1 * 14.5 2.3 9.2 2.6	24·4 3·8 3·2 * 8·0 1·4 3·8 *	520·4 16·9 29·5 8·2 222·7 79·1 25·5 47·7 40·1 35·4 15·3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. Vetal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	35·3 2·2 2·0 5·7 8·6	2·2 22·1 2·0 2·9 6·2 7·0 4·0	5·8 * 1·8 *	150·9 29·0 26·8 39·4 20·9 34·8	46·8 10·3 8·8 25·2 1·7	123·5 97·1 ** 13·0 **	42·2 17·5 2·4 8·0 5·6 8·7	61·2 47·3 2·6 6·9 1·6 2·8	53.9 25.3 8.6 12.5 3.9 3.6	95·0 75·3 2·3 4·9 9·6 2·9	636·5 306·2 57·6 123·6 59·8 89·4
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordinance and small arms	583·1 3·0 14·8 15·2 4·6 * 4·6 9·8 31·9 91·5	311.7 12.8 9.6 6.0 3.9	104·9 3·7 4·2 2·0 4·6 * 1·4 4·5 * 20·3 2·5	304·0 4·8 29·4 16·9 12·1 2·1 2·3 5·3 2·1 29·5	142.3 3.1 5.7 3.0 11.1 11.1 7.8 6.1 2.3 21.5 8.3 1.2	* 11·3 2·4 4·1 2·0 37·3 12·4	5·7 22·7 1·5 6·6 1·8 52·2	123·2 4·1 * 2·3 2·7 7·8 * 13·8 19·0 5·9	180·4 5·2 5·4 2·3 1·7 3·6 3·7 5·6 11·8 46·1 29·4	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electrical appliances Other electrical goods	35·0 68·8 4·5 36·3 21·4 27·9 109·2 16·4	43·8 27·2 1·2 20·0 6·1 3·8 83·9 10·0 11·2	19·0 9·0 ** 11·4 ** 13·5 2·3 3·2	5·8 * 45·3 4·5 14·7 10·1 10·7	21·7 3·2 * 7·6 1·2 8·2 11·7 * 6·4	4·3 ** 16·1 * * 5·0 4·1	24·1 15·7	2·5 9·7 9·5 2·7	12·2 1·0 * 16·5 3·1	1·9 4·8 2·6 1·7 7·5 6·6	137 · 5 14 · 9 231 · 3 64 · 5 83 · 4 289 · 7 62 · 6 155 · 6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	26	32·7 24·0 8·7	18·9 14·2 4·8	***	1.3			35.2	36.8	3.7	157 - 5
Wehicles	67.8	179·3 122·7	63.6	170.6	52·6 9·5 7·1	24.2		11.6			497
cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipmen Railway carriages and wagons and trams. Perambulators, hand trucks, etc.	30·1 4·2 7·6	47·0 2·1	2·0 43·5 6·0 *	30.0		11.1	45·2 13·8	1·7 4·1	3·7 4·2	2.9	252· 39· 45· 6·
Actal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious	2·2 4·2 4·0 5·0 10·9	35·9 1·1 1·7 1·5 4·4	11.4	225·9 5·9 30·9 6·7 2·8		11·1 7·0 2·1 10·4	1·5 * 2·7 10·7 5·7	* * 2.0	* 3·7 5·1	* 1·5 2·6 3·3	24· 13· 47· 46· 39·
metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified Cextiles Production of man-made fibres	67·2 24·8 1·2	25·0 14·9	10.1	168·8 37·8	125.3	31·0 186·6	39·1 230·8	20.3	100-5	a custood	394.
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	*	* 2·5 1·2	1·1 1·5 4·0	2.4	4·0 3·8 -*	10·6 129·5 *	66·0 10·0 *	1·5 6·5 *	19·8 17·2 2·3	100 1 * CI	94· 178· 17· 11·

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.

* Under 1,000.

† Includes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1965: REGIONAL ANALYSIS—continued

DER Gasorio restord must be force	1703	rice mois	a brage	1 1004	watered als	1010	Catalan Tan	Taken au	Chao's fid	(The	ousands)
The state of the s	3000 d 30 3000 d 30 3000 d 30			Regio	on de la		tinda tot finda tot finan 17		Trestit In Ito Hole Committee	AT TO TESTAS. ISA Y AT WIND DAY DOTE LEAST AS	by the compar some r
Industry	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Textiles—continued Made-up textiles	5.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.6	10-4	10 (10 L-10)	3-5	PE YEAR	28.8
Textile finishing	1.6	1:4	Lea tog	1.8	13.1	11·9 4·0	26·9 12·8	1.2	8-5	odi no	67·1 26·4
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery	3.0	3.5	3.6	6.2	4.7	6·2 4·6	10·0 5·8	2.3	4·2 2·5	2.0	61.0
Leather goods	9·1 6·4	1.4	D 1211 - 30219	5.0		1.4	3.9	HEREEL IN	due	322000	24.5
Clothing and footwear	129 4	43.3	27.4	22.7	78.9	58 · 4	96·1 18·7	33.0	31·0 2·4	15·2 4·7	535·3 28·7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	18·9 36·2 8·6	6·3 5·1 2·8	2·7 3·4	6.6	5·6 1·5 3·3	37·8 4·5 4·4	12·4 8·8 12·6	15·9 1·9 2·1	8·0 6·6 5·2	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	118·9 67·4 44·4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified.	42·8 3·6 9·9	6·0 3·7 6·9	2·0 * 5·5	4·8 * 3·1	15.5	6·5 *	20·9 3·5 4·3	7.1	2·9 * 3·5	3.8	112·4 12·2 41·7
Footwear	7·6 57·9	11·6 39·6	12.9	5·1 85·0	47·7 23·2	36.4	14·7 50·1	4·6 18·5	2.0	1.3	109·6 357·8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	5·0 2·3	14.6	2.3	11·1 52·2	7·2 2·5	9.9	6·7 2·5	4.6	8.9	4.2	74·3 65·1 79·9
Cement	13.4	3.9		7·9 1·7	2.9	14.1	25.1	5.4	4.3	1.1	17.9
elsewhere specified	30·8 90·1	16·1 47·8	6·7 17·0	12.2	10·0 15·7	8·6 26·8	15·2 32·8	7·8 14·2	9·9 25·1	3·3 6·5	120.6
Timber Furniture and upholstery	23·9 34·6	17·2 21·8	6.9	8.0	5·6 4·5	10·9 6·5	9·7 10·6 3·0	6·6 4·0 1·5	9·4 6·3 1·7	2.3	100·5 101·7 18·6
Bedding, etc	5·2 15·0 4·8	1·4 2·9 2·3	1·1 2·0 1·4	3·2 2·8	1:2	2·5 2·7 2·7	2·9 4·0	beson its mad/I tos	1·9 4·3	lla ni	33·1 24·5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures. Paper, printing and publishing	236.5	89.6	1·7 35·6	34.2	1.9	37.2	2·5 89·8	17.5	1.6	11.4	20·8 636·5
Paper and board	30.5	9.9	7.5	2·7 5·1	5.3	3.2	16.4	2.4	18·7 5·1	3.5	97·5 67·4
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	26.5	12.5	3.2	3.9	ilamen s	3.4	16.8	2.1	4.7	****	74.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	69.4	15.9	4.5	6.0	3.7	6.2	17.7	3.5	12.0	2.5	141.2
engraving, etc	97.4	40.6	12.9	16·5 46·7	14·2 16·5	19.7	24·5 60·6	7.1	20 · 1	2·8 15·7	255·8 335·7
Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc	23.8	10.4	6.8	32·1 1·6	7.9	4.5	30·9 6·6 1·3	2.0	8·9 3·6	6.0	133·2 13·0 14·6
Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2·6 15·4 6·2	3.8	resease)	3.2	1.6	2.2	3.4	SK DOM	1.2	5.0	36·6 11·0
Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	30·2 14·6	19.0	3.2	7.5	5.1	4.2	11.1	7.1	2.2	1.5	91·0 36·4
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,805 · 5	1,016 · 2	405 · 4	1,253 · 1	96.6	900 · 4	1,380 · 0	105.2	757.5	323.5	8,920·7 1,694·7
Gas, electricity and water	107-4	48-4	30.0	36.6	22.8	38.6	50.2	22.6	33.6	23.0	413·0 121·8
Gas	38·8 58·6 9·9	12·8 29·7 5·9	6·7 20·0 3·2	10·6 21·8 4·2	5·7 14·5 2·6	10·5 23·7 4·3	16·0 28·4 5·9	6·5 13·0 3·1	9·4 20·9 3·3	15.6	246·2 45·0
Total in Index of Production industries	2,330 · 6	1,287 · 7	567 · 4	1,486·3	842 · 9	1,204 · 7	1,658 · 1	711.2	1,052 · 2	517 · 8	11,658 · 9
Transport and communication	526·2 102·0	163·6 30·8	91·5 21·6	109·0 24·2 26·9	74·4 25·3	127·0 35·2	229·4 44·3	86·7 23·5 19·3	167·0 39·5 35·4	74·3 20·9 13·6	1,649·0 367·4 266·2
Road passenger transport	57·1 46·1 40·9	24·3 22·9 11·3	14·4 13·4 2·1 7·6	20.5	14·2 13·4	24·0 20·7 3·9	37·1 30·3 22·5	12.8	24.9	10.3	215·0 100·2
Port and inland water transport	40·5 45·3 150·4	12·0 2·0 50·7	7·6 * 29·5	* * 33.1	* 18-4	13·1 25·1	36·6 1·8 42·0	7·2 *	11·5 1·9 37·8	6.4	136·2 53·2 419·4
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	43.8	9.6	2.6	3.0	1.9	4.9	14.8	2.0	6.8	2.0	91.3
Distributive trades	859·5 219·9	340·0 42·6	183·0 29·3	229·8 38·6	166·8 23·2	44.1	387·7 84·6	166·0 19·2	298·8 51·6	110.6	2,992·2 567·9
Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	549 · 1	258.5	129·5 17·5	160.9	126.5	178 · 8	264.8	133 · 2		81.9	2,106 · 8
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	48.1	12.2	6.7	17.8	6.9	DESCRIPTION OF	20.0		0.00	5.9	148 · 3
Insurance, banking and finance	313.5	56.1	28 · 4	37.9	19.8	Section 1	68.6	20.6		16.4	642 - 7
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services	35.6	341·9 7·5 170·6	165·4 4·2 79·8	206·5 6·9 110·1	125·6 4·1 69·3	7-1	287·8 10·1 140·0	130·6 3·2 69·6	9.4	113·4 3·2 57·5	2,416·4 91·1 1,128·1
Legal services	35·5 229·5	12.2	7·1 61·8 1·2	7·2 69·1 1·0	4.3	6.6	111.0	48.6		3·2 45·0	102·2 885·9 21·4
Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services	STORY SHARES	1.9 46.9	11.3	12.3	4.5	6.4	14.6	4.7	14.7	4.0	187.7
Miscellaneous services	66.0	278·1 13·1 9·6	152·4 6·0 3·8	157·6 6·2 4·8	95·0 3·9 2·3	6.5	10.8	6.1	8.8	84·3 4·9 2·6	2,216 · 4 132 · 4 68 · 8
Betting Catering, hotels, etc Laundries	15·3 185·4	70.8	2·1 52·0 8·1	2.2	22.1	3·2 44·6	16·5 70·0	3.0	63.0	3·6 28·7 3·6	54·3 623·7 122·7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and	40.3	4.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	6.1	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.9	47.6
Repair of boots and shoes	3.9	1.2	33.6	1.4	1.0	1 1 8 8 5	1.5	5.3	1.7	4.1	435 · 14 · 108 · 1
Private domestic service Other services	53.2	43.8	21·5 14·5	11.7	9.7	13.6	18.0	9.1	17.6	8.0	206 401
Public administration National government service	189 - 3	81.6	98·3 51·4	33.8	22.7	7 22-2	41.1	31 -3	42.6	23.5	1,318
Local government service	211 - 2	89.2	47.0	62 · 1	40.7	63.0	93.2	El Buttytii	SERVICE STATE	ect to s	766.
GRAND TOTAL	F 942 0		A SERVICE STATE	III AND ALLES US	ASSESSED		15 20 000000				23,417
一种 100 mm 100 m	Dan Hot		THE PARTY OF THE P	11 11 1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	VER DATE	THE RESERVE	NO USE DE LA COMPANION DE LA C	CA COMPANY	100000000	12 2001

Note.—Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.

* Under 1,000.

† Includes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

RETAIL PRICES IN 1965

Dùring 1965 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., compared with rises of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1964, nearly 2 per cent. in 1963, and rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1962. The average index for the 12 months ended in January 1966 was rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

The following table shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966 in the index for each of the ten component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1965 and January 1966	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1965 and January 1966
Food Alcoholic drink Tobacco Housing Fuel and light Durable household goods Clothing and footwear Transport and vehicles Miscellaneous goods Services	Per cont. + 2·4 + 7·3 + 10·3 + 6·5 + 4·3 + 1·5 + 2·0 + 5·0 + 1·5 + 7·7	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.5 + 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.1 + 0.4
All items	+ 4.4	+ 4.4

Food prices in mid-January 1966, taken as a whole, were nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in mid-January 1965. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by about 5 per cent. The largest increase was $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the tobacco group. Five groups showed increases ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They were $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in services and in alcoholic drink, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in housing, and 5 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, in the transport and vehicles and fuel and light groups. In the three remaining groups, clothing and footwear, durable household goods, and miscellaneous goods, there were increases of not more than 2 per cent.

Taking the average level of prices at mid-January 1962 as 100, the "all-items" index, which stood at 109.5 at mid-January 1965, rose to 114.3 at mid-January 1966. The index remained unchanged between January and February but rose in March when there were increases in the prices of many items. In April there was a rise of 2·1, much the largest in any single month. This sharp rise in the index resulted from increases in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco and alcoholic drink, higher local rates and water charges, increases in the cost of motor vehicle licences and increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of tomatoes, partly offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of foliatoes, party ouset by seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal. There were further rises in the index in May and June. In May the rise in the index was due to increases in the prices of a number of items, including potatoes, partly offset by a fall in the average price of eggs. The rise in June was due mainly to increases in the average price of eggs. The rise in June was due mainly to increases in the average prices of eggs, beef and some vegetables, partly offset by a fall in the average price of potatoes. The index was unchanged in July, but there was a further small rise in August, when higher prices for eggs and milk and higher charges for radio and television licences were only partly offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables. In September and October there was little overall movement, but in November there was a rise of 0.5, due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and eggs. In December increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of eggs, were mainly responsible for a further rise, also of 0.5. Between December and January there were increases in the prices of fresh vegetables and in the costs of travel, and reductions in the prices of eggs, and the index showed a small rise.

Details for individual groups

Group I—Food. Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1965. The index for the food group as a whole fell between January and February but rose in March. A sharp rise in April was followed by smaller rises in May and June and a fall in July. There was little change in the index in August and further small falls in September and October. A rise in November was followed by a sharper rise in December and a small fall in January 1966, when the group index was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in January 1965.

There was a rise of rather less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb. The average level of prices of items, prices of which are affected by changes in

import prices, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef, fell by 1 per cent. Prices of other items of food rose by nearly 1 per cent.

The average level of prices for the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake rose by rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year. The average price of bread showed very little change in most months but rose slightly in January 1966. There were fluctuations but little overall change in the average prices of the other items included in the sub-group.

The average level of prices for beef and mutton and lamb, taken together, rose in the summer months and despite some falls in later months was higher in January 1966 than a year earlier. Mutton and lamb prices showed little change over the year. Bacon and pork prices fell from February to May, rose in December, and fell again in January 1966, showing little change over the year. The average price of ham also showed little overall change. At mid-January 1966 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was slightly more than 1 per cent. higher than in January 1965.

There was a fall in the average level of prices of fish in February but there were rises in April, November and January when the index was 5 per cent. above the January 1965 level.

The price of butter fell in several months, particularly May, and was lower in January 1966 than in the previous year. There was, however, some rise over the year in the average prices of margarine and of lard. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices fell by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the year.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were raised on 1st August. The average level of egg prices, after a fall in May, rose in each succeeding month of 1965, substantially in August, November and December and, despite a sharp fall between December 1965 and January 1966, was markedly higher in January than a year earlier. There was little change over the year in the average price of cheese. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, was 11½ per cent. higher in January 1966 than a year earlier.

There was little change over the year in the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, and the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The average price of sugar fell in May and in several other months and was lower in January 1966 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of jam and marmalade, of sweets and chocolates, and of ice cream showed little change over the year. The index for the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery fell by slightly more than 2 per cent. between January 1965 and January 1966.

The index for potatoes rose sharply in May and fell in June, July and August, and despite some small rises from September onwards, was lower in mid-January 1966 than in mid-January 1965. Rises in March and April, after a fall in February, in the average price of tomatoes were more than offset by falls in most succeeding months and the average price of tomatoes was substantially lower in mid-January 1966 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of other vegetables showed some variation from month to month but was higher in January 1966 than a year earlier. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices fell by slightly more than 1 per cent. over the

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose from February to June, fell from August to October, but rose again in the next three months and in January 1966 the index was slightly more than 8 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The most marked increase over the year was in the average price of apples, both cooking and dessert.

The prices of some items included in the "other food" sub-group, particularly canned soup and meat and vegetable extracts, showed a rise over the year, and the sub-group index was rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in January 1966 than in January 1965.

Group II—Alcoholic drink. The principal changes in the prices of beer, spirits and wines resulted from increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 7th April. The average level of prices of the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966.

Group III—Tobacco. Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 7th April. As a result of these

increases the index rose in April and remained for the rest of the year at rather less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, above the January 1965 figure.

Group IV—Housing. There was a continuing rise throughout the year in the average level of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished. Local rates were increased in April in most areas in England and Wales and there were also increases in most areas in Scotland later in the year. There was some rise also over the year in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance. As a result of these changes the average level of housing costs rose by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, during the year.

Group V—Fuel and light. The index for the fuel and light group rose in February and March but fell sharply in April, when there were seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal. There were rises in each succeeding month until November, and these were particularly marked in September and November owing to increases, largely seasonal, in prices of household coal and coke. At mid-January 1966 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was rather less than 4½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. The coal and coke sub-group showed a rise of 2 per cent. Mainly as a result of an appreciable rise in the average level of charges for electricity, the index for the "other fuel and light" sub-group rose by rather less than 6 per cent. between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966. There was a small rise in the average level of charges for gas and almost no change in the average price of paraffin.

Group VI—Durable household goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. over the year between January 1965 and January 1966.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings subgroup, the average level of prices rose by slightly more than 2 per cent. There was very little change in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group, but a rise of slightly more than 3 per cent. in the sub-group covering pottery, glassware and hardware.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear. The prices of most kinds of clothing showed increases in February followed by slight increases in most other months and the index for the clothing and footwear group, as a whole, was 2 per cent. higher in mid-January 1965 than in mid-January 1965. The rise in the average level of prices was largest in the men's underclothing and footwear sub-groups, but was under 3 per cent, in these sub-groups.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by 5 per cent, over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in the months of March, April and May and, although there were falls during the period July to October, it was a little higher in January 1966 than in January 1965. The cost of motor vehicle licences was raised in April and there was a rise over the year in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. Petrol prices fell in April and showed a slight reduction over the year. The index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by rather less than 4 per cent. between January 1965 and January 1966. The index for the fares sub-group, covering both road and rail passenger transport, showed a rise in most months of the year and was slightly more than 8 per cent. higher in January 1966 than a year earlier. The largest monthly rises in the sub-group index occurred in February 1965, mainly as a result of increases in some rail fares, and in January 1966, when there were increases, mainly in the London area, in both road and rail fares.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by 1½ per cent. over the year.

The most important single change in this group was the abolition of the National Health Service prescription charge as from 1st February 1965. Mainly as a result of this change the index for the sub-group medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., fell by slightly more than 2 per cent. between January 1965 and January 1966.

Higher prices for a number of morning and evening newspapers were mainly responsible for a rise of rather less than 5 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of books, newspapers and periodicals, taken together. Small price increases for a number of items contributed to a rise of rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the index for the stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. sub-group.

Group X—Services. This group is divided into three subgroups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year and was rather more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in mid-January 1966 than a year earlier.

As a result of a rise in May in the average level of postal charges, the index for the postage and telephones sub-group rose by slightly more than 11 per cent. There were increases from 1st August in the charges for radio and for radio and television receiving licences and rises during the year in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas, football matches and dance halls; the index for the entertainment sub-group rose by slightly more than 8 per cent. over the year. The average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, laundering and dry cleaning and watch repairing rose in every month except January 1966 and in that month were $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in January 1965.

Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 92 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. The following table analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in over four-fifths of the 92 index sections, covering over 85 per cent. of the total weight. Of these, 42 showed rises of 3 per cent. or more and together accounted for nearly all the rise in the "all-items" figure.

Percentage change in section index between January 1965 and January 1966	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
Per cent.	THE BOOK	A PRODUCE AND	
+ 30 but less than 40	1 1 4 18 8 10 9 10 14	10 3 90 306 53 76 87 122 113	+0·4 +0·1 +1·1 +2·5 +0·3 +0·3 +0·2 +0·2 +0·1
All increases No change	75 3 14	860 11 129	+ 5·2 -0·4
- less than 2	10 3 1	100 24 5	-0·1 -0·2 -0·1

In the table below the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

soften in astend	ala-manna ac	deposition of	
Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
+ 0·5 or more	3 1 3 mis	67 10 134 46 86 146 371	$+0.8 \\ +0.4 \\ +1.1 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.9$
All increases	75 3 14	860 11 129	+5·2 -0·4
- less than 0·05	10 3 1	100 24 5	-0·1 -0·2 -0·1

(continued overleaf)

Retail Prices in 1965—continued

The table below shows, for each month from January 1965 to mutton and January 1966, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three sub-divisions of the food group, (1) items the prices of which are combined.

"All-items" and group indices from January 1965 to January 1966

The table below shows, for each month from January 1965 to January 1966, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1963 to January 1964 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1963 to January 1964 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1964 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three January 1965 to January 1965 to

Year Johnson Cales Line	Social Box staggers and pencil					1965				re totale delle proce rape desiffe .				
Group Group			16th Mar.	6th 13th Iar. April		18th 15th 13t May June Jul		17th Aug.			16th Nov.	14th Dec.	18th Jan.	
Food (see sub-division below)	110.3	109.9	110.4	111.6	111.9	112.5	112.0	112-1	111.7	111.4	112.2	113.3	113.0	
Alcoholic drink	110.9	111-8	111-3	118.7	119.0	119.1	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.1	119.0	119.0	119.0	
Tobacco	109 - 5	109 - 5	109 - 5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	
Housing	116-1	116.2	116.5	120.7	121.0	121 · 2	121 · 6	121 - 7	121.9	122.5	122.8	123 · 6	123.7	
Fuel and light	114-8	115-1	115.7	110.5	111.2	112-1	112.2	112.7	115.2	115.4	119.6	119.6	119.7	
Durable household goods	104-0	104.2	104.4	104-6	104.7	104.8	104.9	105 · 0	105 · 1	105 · 4	105 · 4	105 · 4	105.6	
Clothing and footwear	106.0	106.4	106.6	106.7	106.8	106.9	107.0	107 · 2	107 - 4	107 · 6	107.7	107-9	108 · 1	
Transport and vehicles	103.9	104.2	104.6	106.8	107-4	107 - 6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107 - 8	109 - 1	
Miscellaneous goods	109.0	107-4	107.9	108 · 6	109.0	109.0	109 · 2	109 · 3	109 · 4	109 · 6	109 · 7	109 · 7	110-6	
Services	108.3	108.5	109.6	110.1	111.9	112-4	113.0	114.9	115.4	115.6	116-2	116.5	116-6	
All items	109 · 5	109 · 5	109.9	112.0	112.4	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.0	113 · 1	113-6	114.1	114.3	
Food: Items, prices of which fluctuate seasonally	103.0	102 · 1	104 · 1	108 - 1	109.9	111.2	108.6	108 · 3	106.8	106.0	109 · 4	112.8	111-6	
Items, prices of which are affected by import prices	119.7	118.3	117-6	117.1	116-3	117-1	117-1	118.2	118-4	118.5	118-1	119 · 1	118.5	
Other items	111.7	111.7	111.8	112-1	112.0	112.5	112-6	112.6	112-6	112.5	112.4	112.5	112.7	
All groups other than food	109 · 2	109 · 3	109.6	112.2	112.6	112.8	112.9	113.2	113.6	113.8	114.3	114.4	114.8	

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

Weights to be used in 1966

In their Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey in respect of "index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure in respect of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1966 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1965, repriced at January 1966 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS January 1966.

January 1966.

In order to express the index figures so computed in 1966 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1966. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February 1966 to January 1967 are as follows:

rom February 1966 to January 1				Ketan	Trices
ioni i cordary 1900 to sandary i	Jor are	43 10	nows.		
FOOD					
Bread	nouse	Dell's	d) hadi	basub	. 19
Flour		.200	omir-li	nativ	. 2
Other cereals	£ ATLIG	banta	yees in	organs.	. 5
Biscuits	18130.	01073	10 100	170,000	. 8
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	101 6 1	F #10	RELIEF TO	Saleut	. 11
Beef		0.05161		U SZLIKY	. 23
Mutton and lamb	BIRD'I I	B 10 .	1100		. 11
Pork					. 6
Ham (cooked)	•		-	1	. 10
Sausages, pies, canned meat an	d other	· mant	produ	cts off	
and poultry	u ome	meat	produ	cis, on	. 23
T'-1 C 1 1 1 1 1	TOTAL S				. 10
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Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drin	KS .	ir ololi	district of	1 15 Stori	
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TOBACCO								
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							(010) <u>=</u>	29103
	Tobacco							77

ent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivaler ates and water charges	nt	61	
harges for repairs, maintenance, etc. faterials for home repairs, decorations, etc.		9	
Total, Housing	18	113	

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices. Cmnd. 1657. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964 and £40 a week or more in 1965, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

Coal	1999	0.00			, 22
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Gas	OR HE		NAME OF	er er er	11
Electricity	220.00	FIGUR.		4 Date	25
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Total, Tuel and light	303		Ser Andrew		04
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Radio, television, etc			(U. 230)	30,80	PER STATE	7
Other household appliances			Postson A	ALC: 1	10 miles	14
Floor coverings	C. Cappe	0.01.15	(B) (C) (C)	VYDU	200000	8
Soft furnishings	. 7	SALE DE	Ser original	41.15	STATE OF	6
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	M will	S . 1501	blemos	diamen	5950	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	Too be	etoros	adriani	10.10	90201	7
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Motor insurance	0.955		belief	DELON	4.9	
Cycles and other vehicles						
Rail transport Bus, etc. transport	30:36 E		inpho G	00,51	152 F	2
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Total, Transport and vehicles

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Books	o Details
Newspapers and periodicals	2000 B
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	100 100
Medicines and surgical, etc., goods	100000
Toilet requisites	Selection
Soap and other detergents	arisolina.
Soda, polishes, etc.	
Other household goods	series tree
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	Short Court
Photographic and optical goods	
Toys	
TO 4-1 MC - 11-	SE SERVICE
Total, Miscellaneous goods	CHARLES THE

SERVICES

Postage, etc	-	Sheet Street, Street, St.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			4
Telephone, telegrams, etc.						3
Television and radio licence	es, and	set rent	als			11
Other entertainment	B 199	Towns 1	1 .6	person of		11
Domestic help	10.5	D. CONTRACT	2.5	. 2		5
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Laundering						3
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Total, Services	1000	LOVE !	12.7	3.00		56
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Food for animals

Total, Food

Table I

EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1965

The annual enquiry into the average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees was carried out in October 1965. This enquiry, which was the seventh carried out by the Ministry of Labour, covered salaried employees, including young persons, in manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity, and water. Average earnings of male administrative manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (except agriculture, forestry and fishing) were £127 4s. for the month in the case of those paid monthly and £19 3s. 8d. for the last pay week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of female employees were £55 1s. 9d. and £9 11s. 7d. Combining the figures on a weekly basis male earnings were £25 8s. 11d. and female earnings £10 9s. 1d. Compared with October 1964 there has been an increase of 7.9 per cent. for all males and 7.5 per cent. for all females. The detailed results are set out in Tables I, II and III opposite. Results of previous enquiries have been published in opposite. Results of previous enquiries have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE. (See, for example, pages 104–105 of the March 1965 issue.)

The enquiry was similar to those held in previous years, employers being asked to give separate particulars of male and full-time and part-time female employees. The latter were defined as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate figures of full-time and part-time males were not sought as the number of part-time males was considered to be insignificant. The information required related to the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in the last payweek in October 1965, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately. pay-week in October 1965, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately, the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and total salaries paid for the linear of october to start paid monthly and total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly. The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax or employees' contributions to insurance or pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly e.g., annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid for the calculation the amount last paid.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed and all classes of No upper or lower salary limits were imposed and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than those paid by fee only); and tracers; draughtsmen and tracers; travellers and office employees. Working proprietors, directors, paid by fee only and store. ees. Working proprietors, directors paid by fee only and staff serving overseas were excluded.

The enquiry was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and about 17,600 forms were sent to employers in Great Britain. Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to all firms with 100 or more employees and to a 50 per cent, sample of the firms with between 25 and 99 employees,* aggregated figures for this size group being doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry.

Of the 17,600 enquiry forms sent to firms in Great Britain about Of the 17,600 enquiry forms sent to firms in Great Britain about 16,400 were returned suitable for tabulation. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm in the cotton industry with numerous mills might complete only two returns, one "For all cotton spinning establishments" and the other "For all cotton weaving establishments". For this reason it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size range of establishment.

The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conducted a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provided summarised information for amalgamation with the and provided summarised information for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, thus enabling tables for the United Kingdom as a whole to be compiled. Sampling methods were not used by the Ministry of Commerce. The schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 precluded information being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, so that the figures in the tables which follow do not contain any element. in respect of these. This omission, however, can have no appreciable effect on the United Kingdom figures.

*Firms in this size range account for less than 7 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the tables on the opposite page.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry was 2,074,177, i.e., about 84 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries concerned. This total included 1,735,696 employed in manufacturing industries.

Tables I and II on the opposite page summarise the results of the enquiry and compare the figures with those for 1959, the first year of the enquiry, and for 1964. The average level of earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1965 by 40·9 per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 37·6 per cent. for all females. When considering information for separate industry groups it has to be remembered that because of the variations as between it has to be remembered that because of the variations as between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employees working under similar conditions. The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for males was more than double that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received widely different remuneration. This difference in the average salary level is, no doubt, due largely to the following factors: (a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males; (b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males.

Table III distinguishes between full-time and part-time female Table III distinguishes between full-time and part-time female employees. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in Table III with those in Table II shows the extent to which earnings are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees along with full-time on a 1:1 basis. In October 1965 part-time female employees formed only 3·3 per cent. of all monthly-paid females (6,072 out of a total of 181,746) and 10·1 per cent. of weekly-paid females (47,190 out of a total of 468,562). Combining these figures, part-time females (weekly-paid and monthly-paid combined) formed 8·2 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manual workers was 23·3 per cent, in the October 1965 enquiry into earnings and hours of per cent. in the October 1965 enquiry into earnings and hours of inual workers.

Individual firms have different practices in allocating admini strative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly pay-rolls. In some firms, particularly smaller ones, all staff including directors and managers are paid weekly, but in many of the larger companies administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly pay-roll as soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance as between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or models. weekly-paid males.

The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on the previous enquiry in the March 1965 issue of this GAZETTE (page 104), has continued. In October 1965, 62 per cent. (876,545) of males and 28 per cent. (181,746) of females were monthly-paid, as compared with 46 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959. For this reason the earnings of monthly-paid and weekly-paid employees have been combined on a weekly basis and these combined figures have been used to calculate, for both males and females, percentage changes as between October 1959, October 1964 and October 1965 (Tables I and II).

There were marked variations as between industry groups in the proportions of employees who were weekly-paid. The percentage of weekly-paid males ranged from 13·9 per cent. in chemicals and allied industries to 65·3 per cent. in shipbuilding and marine engineering and of weekly-paid females from 38·1 per cent. in gas, electricity and water to 90·9 per cent. in shipbuilding and marine engineering

In all industries combined the average earnings of weekly-paid males were 65·4 per cent. of those of monthly-paid. In the separate industry groups the corresponding figures ranged from 52·5 per cent. of the equivalent monthly-paid amount in the chemicals and allied industries to 67·8 per cent. in metal manufactures facture.

In all the industries covered weekly-paid females received on average 75.4 per cent. of the equivalent earnings of the monthly-paid. In the industry groups the corresponding figures varied between 64.2 per cent. in vehicles and 89.1 per cent. in gas, electricity and water.

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AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY GROUP: OCTOBER 1965

Table 1	Tenerous		Male.	S			超性問題發展	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	1. 四個 车单				
	Number o	of employee	s covered*			Average earnings*							
	1 16 10 P 12	PERM	SEPTION 1	Month	ly-paid	Weekly-paid	All I	males/female	s				
Industry group	Monthly- paid	Weekly- paid	Total	Month of October 1965	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay- week in October 1965	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	October 1965 compared with October 1964 % increase	October 1965 compared with October 1959 % increas				
		EST DE L	Page 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries;	70,169 96,947 53,838 212,511 7,830 65,256 28,418 41,656 11,071 25,130 11,746 46,826 27,471	21,894 15,649 36,903 172,579 14,761 84,310 21,191 25,453 13,469 12,738 9,778 32,421 12,114	92,063 112,596 90,741 385,990 22,591 149,566 49,609 67,109 24,540 37,868 21,524 79,247 39,585	120 18 1 131 17 2 122 5 10 128 7 11 135 7 1 139 4 9 129 13 11 130 15 0 140 8 8 120 12 0 129 1 9 138 4 7 123 9 5	27 18 0 30 8 7 28 4 5 29 12 7 31 4 9 32 2 8 29 18 7 30 3 5 32 8 2 27 16 7 29 15 10 31 18 0 28 9 11	18 18 0 15 19 9 19 2 7 19 9 10 20 3 8 20 19 9 18 18 2 18 1 10 19 13 2 17 7 6 19 5 3 19 15 8 18 16 5	25 15 2 28 8 5 24 10 6 25 1 9 24 0 4 25 17 0 25 4 5 25 11 10 25 8 2 24 6 3 25 0 2 26 18 10 25 10 8	6·4 8·4 8·7 8·4 11·4 9·7 7·3 6·5 6·5 4·3 7·3	37·3 38·6 38·1 41·4 37·5 45·8 35·2 36·2 40·1 35·7 41·9 38·8 38·5				
All manufacturing industries	698,869	473,260	1,172,129	129 6 6	29 16 11	19 9 1	25 13 0	7.9	40 · 1				
Other industries and services Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water	28,138 70,021 79,517	12,871 43,077 18,116	41,009 113,098 97,633	119 10 6 124 9 6 113 13 3	27 11 8 28 14 6 26 4 7	15 11 7 18 6 9 16 14 0	23 16 4 24 15 4 24 9 3	7·7 7·5 8·7	42·8 43·2 48·4				
All industries covered by enquiry	876,545	547,324	1,423,869	127 4 0	29 7 1	19 3 8	25 8 11	7.9	40.9				
Table II	nagga, lat rates valver	in Technical Interest	Femal	es									
ors amangasana can proof niw home	v corea m	Carticla de an	ad or	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries;	22,308 31,270 10,273 28,935 4,815 5,263 12,639 2,777 5,639 2,171 12,054 6,689	36,150 25,515 21,970 135,483 5,450 42,800 24,750 30,657 23,131 11,596 9,417 35,329 15,940	58,458 56,785 32,243 164,418 5,996 47,615 30,013 43,296 25,908 17,235 11,588 47,383 22,629	52 17 11 55 16 9 50 16 1 55 0 1 52 15 10 66 5 2 54 9 11 49 18 4 68 1 7 50 2 2 50 12 4 63 17 11 53 2 10	12 4 2 12 17 9 11 14 6 12 13 10 12 3 8 15 5 10 12 11 6 11 10 4 15 14 3 11 11 3 11 13 7 14 14 11 12 5 3	8 17 3 9 12 11 9 14 3 9 12 11 8 19 3 9 16 4 9 3 0 8 14 3 9 17 7 9 3 8 9 4 5 10 1 1 9 2 0	10 2 9 11 8 7 10 7 1 10 3 8 9 5 1 10 7 4 9 15 1 9 10 8 10 10 1 9 19 3 9 13 7 11 4 11 10 0 8	6·5 9·7 7·8 8·0 10·0 8·5 6·4 6·8 8·9 8·7 7·0 6·1 6·7	36·8 42·1 36·7 38·2 30·2 39·1 34·4 34·2 37·5 38·8 37·3 33·9				
All manufacturing industries	145,379	418,188	563,567	55 2 3	12 14 4	9 9 11	10 6 7	7.7	37.7				
Other industries and services Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water	2,342 9,534 24,491	10,326 24,954 15,094	12,668 34,488 39,585	68 9 6 51 15 3 54 17 6	15 16 1 11 18 11 12 13 3	11 6 4 9 4 4 11 5 9	12 2 11 9 19 5 12 2 9	6·2 6·5 5·6	42·1 37·9 32·0				
All industries covered by enquiry	181,746	468,562	650,308	55 1 9	12 14 2	9 11 7	10 9 1	7.5	37.6				

Table III Average Earnings of Full-time and Part-time Females separately

MALING INTIUSTRY	Nu	mber of emp	loyees cover	ed*	Average earnings*									
America Reporter of S	Month	nly-paid	Week	ly-paid		Month		Weekly-paid						
Industry group	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time month of October 1965	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time month of October 1965	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time last pay-week in October 1965	Part-time last pay-week in October 1965				
ic (Oren), T.D. Director,	ET . A . 10	LEG O Si	Kerry Nin	L.28 n N/s	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied indus-	20,776	1,532	30,531	5,619	54 18 1	12 13 5	25 13 1	5 18 5	9 8 11	5 13 10				
Metal manufacture	30,692 10,087	578 186	22,907 20,337	2,608 1,633	56 5 3 51 3 3	12 19 8 11 16 2	33 6 4 31 7 8	7 13 9 7 4 11	10 0 11 9 19 10	6 2 9 6 4 7				
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	27,982	953	122,829	12,654	55 15 3	12 17 4	32 12 6	7 10 7	9 19 10	6 5 8				
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	532 4,740	14 75	4,877 39,890	573 2,910	53 7 2 66 14 1	12 6 3 15 7 10	8	\$ 5	9 9 1 10 1 4	4 15 2 6 7 8				
Textiles	4,987 12,172 2,678	276 467 99	22,076 27,996 20,933	2,674 2,661 2,198	55 12 6 50 9 6 69 6 2	12 16 9 11 12 11 15 19 11	34 2 3 35 7 2 §	7 17 6 8 3 3 §	9 10 4 9 0 3 10 6 0	6 2 11 5 11 4 5 17 1				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing	5,508 1,997 11,606	131 174 448	10,658 8,225 31,252	938 1,192 4,077	50 10 10 52 13 11 65 2 2	11 13 3 12 3 3 15 0 6	31 17 7 26 14 11 32 9 10	7 7 2 6 3 5 7 9 11	9 9 1 9 13 0 10 12 3	6 1 11 6 4 11 5 15 2				
Other manufacturing indus- tries‡	6,465	224	13,973	1,967	54 0 3	12 9 3	28 1 1	6 9 7	9 9 10	6 6 2				
All manufacturing industries	140,222	5,157	376,484	41,704	56 0 3	12 18 6	30 12 1	7 1 3	9 17 7	6 0 11				
Other industries and services Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water	2,310 8,963 24,179	32 571 312	9,848 21,516 13,524	478 3,438 1,570	68 18 9 53 3 0 55 3 6	15 18 2 12 5 4 12 14 8	29 19 10 31 15 1	6 18 5 7 6 7	11 11 11 9 15 9 11 18 2	5 10 6 5 12 8 5 19 0				
All industries covered by enquiry	175,674	6,072	421,372	47,190	55 18 5	12 18 1	30 12 7	7 1 4	9 19 7	6 0 2				

^{*} Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason, in compiling these tables, the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

† Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

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STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 16-March 1966

The March issue of the quarterly publication "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production" has recently been published and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage). Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, principally the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, the bulletin's purpose is to make available, in convenient form, factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration to examine the particular cases before them in relation to the wider implications of the decisions to be made. It includes information on wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects.

and other relevant subjects.

The present issue includes the results of the third annual enquiry (May 1965) into occupations of employees in manufacturing industries: the results of the May 1964 enquiry were published in No. 12 issue (March 1965).

No. 12 issue (March 1965).

The section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade, includes detailed balance sheet summaries and separate statements of sources and uses of funds of quoted companies whose accounts for 1965 had been received by the Board of Trade by 31st December 1965 (with comparable figures for 1964). These tables replace those showing appropriation of income, balance sheet summary and sources and uses of funds of quoted companies included in previous issues and reflect a revised system of analysing company accounts introduced at the end of 1964.

A full Technical Appendix is provided in this issue: it will be required for reference when using the further editions of the bulletin to be published in 1966 which will record only amendments and

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING BOARDS

The Minister of Labour has recently made Orders under the Industrial Training Act 1964 establishing three further industrial training boards. They are the Industrial Training (Man-made Fibres Producing Industry Board) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 143, operative from 23rd February; the Industrial Training (Carpet Board) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 245, operative from 18th March; Board) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 243, operative from 18th March, and the Industrial Training (Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Board) Order 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 246, also operative from 18th March. Copies of the Orders may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 9d. each (1s. including postage).

The Minister has announced the names of those who have accepted his invitation to become members of the Boards. They are:

MAN-MADE FIBRES PRODUCING INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

Mr. P. S. Rendall, M.B.E., formerly Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of Courtaulds Ltd., 47 Kenilworth Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Employer Members
Mr. R. J. Kerr-Muir, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), T.D., Director, Courtaulds Ltd., Foleshill Road, Coventry.
Mr. J. R. Pickup, B.Sc., Senior Education and Training Officer, Courtaulds Ltd., Foleshill Road, Coventry.
Mr. M. Roberts, B.A. (Oxon.), Training Manager, I.C.I. Fibres Ltd., Hookstone Road, Harrogate.
Mr. C. I. Rutherford, M.A. (Cantab.), Director, I.C.I. Fibres Ltd., Hookstone Road, Harrogate.
Mr. R. E. H. Sheridan, Director, Chemstrand Ltd., 101 Vaughan Way Leicester.

Way, Leicester.

Mr. E. Clayton, Electrical Trades Union, 314 Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Ipswich, Suffolk.
Mr. R. Davis, Transport and General Workers' Union, Transport House, Smith Square, London S.W.1.
Mr. W. Lapworth, Transport and General Workers' Union, 77–79 Much Park Street, Coventry.
Mr. H. A. Ray, J.P., Transport and General Workers' Union, Transport House, Smith Square, London S.W.1.
Mr. R. E. Tallon, Amalgamated Engineering Union, 110 Peckham Road, London S.E.15.

Dr. T. Heap, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., A.M.B.I.M., Principal, Derby and District College of Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby.

Mr. E. D. Mason, M.A., Director of Education, Education Offices, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough.

Mr. W. W. Wilkinson, A.T.I., Senior Lecturer, Department of Science, Coventry Technical College, Butts, Coventry.

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DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October 1965 in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October 1964 were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1965 (page 125).

Employed staff	Total number of employees	Total number of disabled persons employed	Percentage of disabled persons in employed staff
Non-industrial	691,334	21,6191	3.1
Industrial	334,109	11,3711	3.4

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

In addition, 473 or 94.6 per cent. of a total of 500 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for registered disabled persons under the Acts.

This information, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government Departments. The latter returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Fire Fighting in Factories

Every year there are several factory fires each causing more than £100,000 worth of damage and usually at least one fire in which direct damage exceeds £1,000,000. These large and costly fires are those which are brought to the attention of newspaper readers and television audiences in reports, photographs or film because of their spectacular nature, but it is in fact the large number of smaller fires which in aggregate cost most and cause most damage.

These assertions are made in a Ministry of Labour booklet "Fire Fighting in Factories", recently published. The booklet, No. 10 in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 2s. (2s. 5d. including postage.)

Nearly all fires start in a small way and develop slowly at first, which means that if suitable fire-fighting equipment is at hand they can be put out before any serious damage is done.

Section 51 of the Fortening Aut 106:

Section 51 of the Factories Act 1961 requires that in every factory appropriate means for fighting fire must be provided and maintained, and that it should be so placed as to be readily available for use. Section 38 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 makes a similar requirement for the premises covered by that Act.

The booklet is a guide which every factory should have and make available to all responsible for fire fighting and training. It stresses that, although an early attack on a fire can prevent or reduce material losses, no saving of this kind can compare in importance with human safety.

It adds: "Employed persons should be allowed to use fire-fighting appliances only as long as it is completely safe for them to do so. Although an experienced works fire brigade may be competent to fight large fires, other people should be warned of the dangers and instructed that their function should be strictly limited to the first-aid fighting of fires in their early stages."

The booklet also points out that in many cases insurers allow discount on fire insurance premiums where fire-extinguishing appliances are installed, provided that the equipment conforms to

It brings up to date a previous booklet published four years ago which has been in great demand. The revised publication describes the dangers in first-aid fire fighting, the nature and types of fire risks, fire-fighting agents, types of equipment, recommended standards of fire-fighting, the installation and maintenance of equipment and training in the use of portable appliances and fire detector systems.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Workmen's Compensation

Two new schemes, which affect workers whose disablement arises out of employment before 1948, have recently been made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. Introduced to implement the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Amendment) Act 1965 and operative from 1st March, they are the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme 1966 and the Pneumoconiosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit Scheme 1966. The relevant Statutory Instruments are S.I. 1966 No. 165

and S.I. 1966 No. 164, respectively, which are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. (1s. 9d. and 2s. including postage).

The schemes extend allowances to certain partially disabled men entitled to workmen's compensation who at present receive no supplementary benefits, improve existing allowances in certain respects and simplify the structure of allowances generally.

Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme 1966

This scheme provides three main types of supplementary allowances for men entitled to weekly payments of workmen's compensation. Details are given below.

Basic allowance.—This continues the special allowance payable to men injured at work before January 1924: it increases their workmen's compensation to £2 a week, subject to a limit of two-thirds of the loss of earnings due to the injury. The basic allowance is treated as if it were workmen's compensation, and one or other of the following allowances may be paid in addition.

of the following allowances may be paid in addition.

Major incapacity allowance.—This replaces the former supplementary allowance of £4 5s. a week for totally incapacitated or disabled men entitled to weekly payments of workmen's compensation. The rate of the major incapacity allowance will equal that of the pension for 100 per cent. disablement (previously £6 15s. a week) under the Industrial Injuries Act less the amount of workmen's compensation and less any basic allowance in payment.

The object of the major incapacity allowance is to secure that totally disabled men on workmen's compensation shall get, by way of compensation and supplementary allowances, the same as their counterparts benefiting under the provisions of the Industrial Injuries Act. The immediate effect is to secure an extra 10s. a week for the man whose compensation does not include an element for for the man whose compensation does not include an element for his wife, and about 1,600 men—half those who qualify for the allowance—will receive this increase.

Lesser incapacity allowance.—This is an allowance for men Lesser incapacity allowance.—Ithis is an allowance for men entitled to weekly payments of workmen's compensation who do not qualify for the major incapacity allowance. It considerably extends the scope of supplementary allowances for men on compensation, which until now has been limited to those whose compensation, which antil how has been inflict to those whose compensation was at the maximum rate. The lesser incapacity allowance is available to all whose weekly compensation is related allowance is available to all whose weekly compensation is related to an existing loss of earnings and is not paid merely to safeguard a potential entitlement. It will be payable at various rates, ranging from 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d., each of which is related to a specified range of loss of earnings due to the accident. The loss of earnings will be determined by the Board administering the scheme on the basis of rules which are more in accord with principles applicable to cases covered by the Industrial Injuries Act than those adopted for the nurposes of workmen's compensation. for the purposes of workmen's compensation.

The Pneumoconiosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit

This scheme deals with men suffering, as a result of employment before 5th July 1948, from certain slowly developing diseases (mainly pneumoconiosis) which became apparent too late for compensation to be claimed within the time limits of the old Acts. compensation to be claimed within the time limits of the old Acts. It replaces the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme 1951 and the Industrial Diseases Miscellaneous Benefit Scheme 1954. The separate allowances for totally disabled men formerly payable under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956 and under the old schemes are replaced by a single new allowance payable at the rate of the 100 per cent. Industrial Injuries Act disablement pension. This links the rates of the allowances for the two groups of men, and also increases by 10s. a week the amount payable to the totally disabled time-barred men.

The schemes incorporate many of the features of the schemes they supplant; for each of them the existing Administrative Board remains the authority responsible for management and for determining questions of entitlement. Enquiries about the schemes and claims to the new allowances should continue to be addressed to the Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board, Norcross, Blackpool, Lancashire.

Improved Provision for War Pensioners

A Royal Warrant and other Instruments recently published provide A Royal Warrant and other Instruments recently published provide improved benefits for very severely disabled war pensioners and for certain war amputees. These changes, which were foreshadowed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in the House of Commons on 20th December 1965 give effect to recommendations made by the Committee on the Assessment of Disablement under the chairmanship of Lord McCorquodale of Newton whose report was published in December (Cmnd. 2847).

The Warrant introduces a new allowance of £3 a week for war pensioners who are exceptionally severely disabled. It is payable to pensioners who have a permanent disablement of such severity that they are receiving constant attendance allowance at a rate above the normal maximum, or would be receiving it at such a rate but for the fact that they are in hospital.

Provision is also made for an increase from 60 to 70 per cent. in the assessment of amputations above the knee up to mid-thigh.

The increases take effect from the first normal pay day in the week beginning 21st March.

The relevant Royal Warrant and other amending Instruments, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, are Royal Warrant 1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939, Army, Cmnd. 2926,

price 9d. (1s. including postage); Order by Her Majesty, 1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939, Air Force, Cmnd. 2927, price 9d. (1s.); Order in Council of 24th February 1966, 1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939, Navy, price 9d. (1s.); and The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme 1966, S.I. 1966

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

Eighth Session of the Metal Trades Committee

The Eighth Session of the Metal Trades Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 6th to 17th December 1965 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wilhelm Claussen (Federal Republic of Germany). Delegates from 27

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. P. McC. Boyd, M.B.E., M.C., Principal, Ministry of Labour and Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E., Assistant Labour Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development. The employers' delegates were Mr. B. Macarty, C.B.E., Engineering Employers' Federation and Mr. A. G. Robertson, Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. The workers' delegates were Mr. D. McGarvey, Amalgamated Union of Boilermakers, Shipwrights and Blacksmiths and Mr. H. G. Barratt, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. The Government and employers' delegates were accompanied by advisers. The agenda comprised: and Engineering Unions. The Government and employers delegates were accompanied by advisers. The agenda comprised:-

- 1. General Report dealing particularly with:
- (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee;
- (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the metal trades.
- 2. International co-operation in dealing with manpower, social and labour problems in the metal trades in the developing
- The role of employers' and workers' organisations in programming and planning in the metal trades.

The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from items 2 and 3 of the agenda.

In its first series of conclusions the Committee emphasises the importance of the metal trades in any economic and social development. It draws attention to the need to take full advantage of capital resources and new techniques by building up a labour force adequate in numbers and skill. International technical co-operation should aim to provide the developing countries with suitable assistance for training at all levels. The Committee also stresses the importance of good labour-management relations and makes a number of suggestions for the future activity of the International Labour Organisation.

In its second series of conclusions the Committee states that and participation of employers' and workers' organisations in programming and planning is indispensable in all countries, whatever their political, economic and social structure. It mentions suitable measures for ensuring such participation.

In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions and resolutions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Preparatory Technical Conference on the Maximum Permissible Weight to be Carried by One Worker

A Preparatory Technical Conference on the Maximum Permissible Weight to be Carried by One Worker was held in Geneva from 25th January to 4th February, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Drachmann (Government Delegate, Denmark). It was attended by delegates from 30 countries. The United Kingdom delegation was composed of Mr. M. A. Simons and Dr. M. D. Kipling, Ministry of Labour (Government delegate and adviser), Mr. C. W. Woodcock, Manager, The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf Ltd. and Mr. C. C. D. Miller, Confederation of British Industry (Employers' delegate and adviser), and Mr. T. O'Leary, Transport and General Workers' Union and Dr. R. Murray, Medical Adviser, Trades Union Congress (Workers' delegate and adviser).

The Conference adopted a draft Convention and a draft Recommendation. The draft Convention provides that no worker should carry a load which by reason of its weight might injure his health. It contains other general principles regarding training and the employment of women and young persons.

The draft Recommendation contains more detailed provisions on these questions and states that where the maximum permissible weight to be carried by one adult male worker is more than 50 kilogrammes (approximately 110 lbs.) measures should be taken as speedily as possible to reduce it to that level. There are also provisions regarding medical examinations.

These two draft international instruments will be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which will decide whether to put them before the 1967 Session of the International Labour Conference for final decision.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in January

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY 1966

The following table* shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries† in the week ended 15th January 1966. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ed number o			E	stimated nu	mber of c	peratives or	short-tim	e month
	Esti- mated total	1.14	Per-		f overtime orked	Stood		etragatipo La cole	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	operative		Working part of week	Total on short- time (000's)	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	564 108	174.9 34.3	31.0 31.8	1,569 300	9.0	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.3 0.1	18 1	12.4
Chemicals and allied industries	297 126	78.5 34.6	26.5 27.6	799 384	10.2 11.1		0.1	0.1	de la companya de la	_1	14.1
Metal manufacture	470 224 97	145.1 37.6 44.8	30.8 16.8 46.0	1,365 391 421	9.4 10.4 9.4	0.1 0.1	7.0 6.2 0.6	7.1 6.3 0.6	1.5 2.8 0.6	67 61 5	9.4 9.7 8.5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,537 951 586	691.9 496.2 195.6	45.0 52.2 33.4	5,749 4,196 1,554	8.3 8.5 7.9	日	0.6 0.5 0.1	0.7 0.5 0.1	0.1	5 4 1	6.8 7.4 8.0
Vehicles		260.2 166.8 69.3	42.5 42.7 49.3	1,984 1,247 557	7.6 7.5 8.0	= =	14.7	14.7 14.7	2.4 3.8	122 122	8.3 8.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	444	171.7	38.7	1,428	8.3	1	0.9	0.9	0.2	5	5.7
Textiles	169 146	130.5 19.5 43.2 13.3	20.8 11.5 29.5 12.3	1,032 149 390 69	7.9 7.6 9.0 5.2	0.3	4.3 0.3 0.2 2.7	4.6 0.4 0.3 2.8	0.7 0.2 0.2 2.6	47 6 4 29	10.2 15.0 14.7 10.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	42	10.5	25.0	79	7.6	1 1	0.3	0.3	0.7	2	5.9
Clothing and footwear	02	42.5 11.0	10.0 11.8	207 49	4.9	0.2 0.1	4.5	4.6 3.6	1.1	35 25	7.5 7.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	262	84.3	32.1	818	9.7	-	0.9	0.9	0.4	10	10.6
Timber, furniture, etc	215	76.0	35.3	572	7.5	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	22	12.7
Paper, printing and publishing		163.5 34.8 64.5	38.6 47.2 39.4	1,402 271 510	8.6 7.8 7.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1		13.9
Other manufacturing industries	243	77.9 33.6	32.0 33.8	694 296	8.9 8.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	5	9.3
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,165	2,107.3	34.2	17,698	8.4	1.0	37.0	38.0	0.6	344	9.0

cause of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

[†] Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		June 1965	(Mid-i	month)	vember 19	65*	Dec	ember 196	55*	Jan	nuary 1966	*
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	541.4	17.8	559.2	525.4	17.8	543.2	523.3	17.8	541.1	520.4	17.8	538.2
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	466.1 31.4 89.9 17.3 42.0 23.9 12.1 39.4 30.9 16.0 27.4 78.0 40.6 17.2	344.0 8.3 64.0 32.7 38.2 12.3 3.8 51.6 39.6 4.4 22.8 20.3 23.8 22.2	810.1 39.7 153.9 50.0 80.2 36.2 15.9 91.0 70.5 20.4 50.2 98.3 64.4 39.4	470.0 31.5 89.0 17.6 43.6 21.8 14.1 40.9 32.2 16.3 28.1 77.3 40.4 17.2	362.8 8.4 64.8 35.3 40.5 11.8 4.3 57.1 47.1 4.4 22.3 20.5 23.9 22.4	832.8 39.9 153.8 52.9 84.1 33.6 18.4 98.0 79.3 20.7 50.4 97.8 64.3 39.6	470.8 31.5 88.8 17.6 43.9 21.8 14.1 40.8 32.3 16.5 28.3 77.7 40.3 17.2	358.8 8.4 65.3 33.5 40.5 11.7 4.3 55.8 46.4 4.4 22.1 20.8 23.4 22.2	829.6 39.9 154.1 51.1 84.4 33.5 18.4 96.6 78.7 20.9 50.4 98.5 63.7 39.4	466.1 31.4 88.0 17.2 43.6 21.7 13.7 40.5 32.1 16.6 28.0 76.5 39.6 17.2	344.2 8.4 62.8 31.2 38.3 11.4 4.2 54.4 43.6 4.3 21.5 20.0 22.2 21.9	810.3 39.8 150.8 48.4 81.9 33.1 17.9 94.9 75.7 20.9 49.5 61.8 39.1
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	371.6 16.3 25.0 6.2 173.7 34.1 16.2 33.8 27.0 29.2 10.1	143.3 0.5 3.6 1.9 46.8 44.5 8.8 13.4 12.8 6.0 5.0	514.9 16.8 28.6 8.1 220.5 78.6 25.0 47.2 39.8 35.2 15.1	373.9 16.3 25.0 6.2 174.4 34.9 16.2 33.9 27.1 29.6 10.3	147.4 0.5 3.7 1.9 47.8 46.6 9.0 13.5 13.1 6.2 5.1	521.3 16.8 28.7 8.1 222.2 81.5 25.2 47.4 40.2 35.8 15.4	374.4 16.3 25.0 6.3 174.4 35.0 16.2 33.9 27.1 29.9 10.3	146.9 0.5 3.7 2.0 47.6 46.4 9.1 13.5 12.9 6.2 5.0	521.3 16.8 28.7 8.3 222.0 81.4 25.3 47.4 40.0 36.1 15.3	373.3 16.3 24.7 6.2 173.9 35.1 16.1 33.7 27.2 29.8 10.3	145.2 0.5 3.7 1.9 47.4 45.3 9.1 13.2 12.9 6.2 5.0	518.: 16.: 28.: 8.: 221.: 80.: 25.: 46.: 40.: 36.: 15.:
Metal manufacture	555.3 278.9 48.2 108.1 48.4 71.7	76.6 25.2 9.1 14.1 11.1 17.1	631.9 304.1 57.3 122.2 59.5 88.8	556.5 279.5 48.8 108.1 48.7 71.4	77.9 26.0 9.4 14.3 11.1 17.1	634.4 305.5 58.2 122.4 59.8 88.5	557.2 279.0 49.2 108.5 48.9 71.6	78.0 26.0 9.4 14.4 11.1 17.1	635.2 305.0 58.6 122.9 60.0 88.7	553.1 276.0 48.9 108.2 48.8 71.2	77.6 25.9 9.4 14.3 11.0 17.0	630. 301. 58. 122. 59. 88.
Engineering and electrical goods	1,643.8 33.3 80.2 50.5 39.5 43.6 27.9 50.7 43.3 295.3 135.8 20.0 186.3 88.8 6.7 170.3 42.2 48.5 158.8 38.1	3.6 6.9 17.2 66.2 17.2 5.8 54.3 48.1 8.0 59.9 21.9 34.2 129.0 23.6	2,260.1 38.5 94.4 66.4 46.0 52.1 31.5 57.6 60.5 361.5 153.0 25.8 240.6 136.9 14.7 230.2 64.1 82.7 287.8 61.7 154.1	1,671.9 33.4 82.1 51.6 39.2 44.3 28.2 51.8 44.4 300.6 138.4 20.0 189.4 89.7 7.0 172.9 43.4 49.4 163.3 37.3 85.5	633.8 5.1 14.7 16.4 6.5 8.6 3.7 7.2 17.9 67.5 17.4 5.7 50.0 8.2 260.6 21.7 36.2 135.2 24.5 71.0	2,305.7 38.5 96.8 68.0 45.7 52.9 31.9 59.0 62.3 368.1 155.8 25.7 245.1 139.7 15.2 233.5 65.1 85.6 298.5 61.8 156.5	43.8	635.5 5.1 14.7 16.5 6.4 8.6 3.7 7.2 17.9 67.8 17.5 5.8 55.7 50.0 8.4 60.7 21.8 36.7 135.3 24.5 71.2	2,312.7 38.5 97.2 68.2 45.8 52.9 32.0 62.7 369.0 156.0 25.9 245.7 140.4 15.4 234.3 65.6 86.5 299.2 61.3 157.1	1,674.9 33.2 82.3 51.9 39.2 44.2 28.1 51.8 44.8 300.9 189.5 90.4 7.0 7.0 173.0 43.7 50.4 164.2 36.9 85.5	8.4 60.3 21.7 37.1 134.2 24.4	2,307. 38. 966 68. 45. 52. 31. 59. 62. 368. 155. 25. 244. 140. 15. 233. 65. 87. 298. 61. 156.
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	193·1 144·3 48·8	11·4 8·1	204·5 152·4 52·1	195·0 147·2 47·8	11·5 8·3 3·2	206·5 155·5 51·0	148.5	11·6 8·4 3·2	208·1 156·9 51·2	195·5 148·0 47·5	8.5	207 156 50
Wehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	746·2 432·1 18·5 213·7 36·1 42·1 3·7	63·7 7·1 37·0 2·7 2·5	861 · 8 495 · 8 25 · 6 250 · 7 38 · 8 44 · 6 6 · 3	747·2 433·6 18·7 213·2 36·0 41·9 3·8	115·9 64·0 7·3 37·1 2·6 2·5 2·4	863·1 497·6 26·0 250·3 38·6 44·4 6·2	18·7 213·3 35·6 41·6	115·9 63·9 7·2 37·2 2·7 2·5 2·4	863·2 498·3 25·9 250·5 38·3 44·1 6·1	746·0 434·2 18·8 213·1 35·2 41·2 3·5	63·4 7·2 37·0 2·6 2·5	861 497 26 250 .37 43 5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements	385 · 5 15 · 4 6 · 9 29 · 3 34 · 8 17 · 2 16 · 2 265 · 7	8·5 6·6 18·3 11·0 21·4 12·1	588·1 23·9 13·5 47·6 45·8 38·6 28·3 390·4	392·1 15·6 6·8 29·5 35·1 17·5 16·4 271·2	206·7 8·7 6·5 18·5 11·2 22·1 12·6 127·1	598 · 8 24 · 3 13 · 3 48 · 0 46 · 3 39 · 6 29 · 0 398 · 3	15·8 6·8 29·5 35·0 17·6 16·5	206·2 8·8 6·4 18·3 11·2 21·9 12·4 127·2	599·8 24·6 13·2 47·8 46·2 39·5 28·9 399·6	391·9 15·7 6·7 29·2 34·9 17·5 16·4 271·5	8·7 6·4 18·0 11·1 21.4 12·3 125·3	595 24 13 47 46 38 28 396
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	363·4 37·1 40·1 41·2 84·2 8·9 4·6 39·3 3·7 23·5 8·0 9·4 45·1 18·3	9·2 61·5 52·4 92·4 8·6 6·4 90·0 4·3 17·2 13·6 19·1 21·4	. 767·4 46·3 101·6 93·6 176·6 17·5 11·0 129·3 8·0 40·7 21·6 28·5 66·5 26·2	364·0 37·0 40·2 40·8 84·3 8·9 4·8 39·8 3·7 24·0 8·0 9·3 44·6 18·6	9·0 60·2 51·7 91·4 8·5 6·8 90·8 4·3 17·4 13·4 19·2 21·4	17·4 11·6 130·6 8·0 41·4 21·4 28·5	37·0 40·6 40·9 84·6 9·0 4·8 40·2 3·8 24·1 8·0 9·3 44·6	8.6 60.1 51.4 91.5 8.7 6.8 90.4 4.3 17.4 13.4 19.1 21.4	8·1 41·5 21·4 28·4 66·0	364.4 36.8 40.6 40.6 84.2 8.9 4.8 40.4 3.8 23.9 9.2 44.4 18.8	8.5 59.6 50.9 90.8 8.5 6.8 89.6 4.2 17.2 13.3 19.0 21.3 8.1	762 43 100 9; 17; 11 130 4 22 24 26, 20
Leather, leather goods and fur	34·7 21·1 9·0 4·6	6·2 15·3	60·4 27·3 24·3 8·8	34·6 21·1 8·9 4·6	6.1	60·2 27·2 24·3 8·7	21.2	15.3	27.4	34·3 21·1 8·7 4·5	6.1	5 2 2
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	141·1 7·0 31·0 19·3 6·2 14·2 4·0 8·6 50·8	21·4 87·1 47·6 37·9 97·3 8·2 32·8	531·5 28·4 118·1 66·9 44·1 111·5 12·2 41·4 108·9	142·7 7·1 31·1 19·2 6·2 15·1 4·0 8·6 51·4	8 · 2	118·8 67·0 44·6 113·2 12·2 41·7	7·0 31·2 19·3 6·2 15·2 4·0 8·6	87·5 47·4 38·4 97·6 8·2 32·7	118·7 66·7 44·6 112·8 12·2 41·3	31·0 19·4 6·1 15·0 4·0 8·4	21.5 86.8 47.4 38.0 95.8 8.1 32.3	53 2 11 6 4 11 1 4 10
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	275.0	79·1 7·2 34·8 19·9 1·7	354·1 73·2 64·4 79·0 17·9 119·6	29·6 59·6 16·5	7·5 34·8 20·1 1·7	73·0 64·4 79·7 18·2	65·1 29·7 59·8 16·5	7·5 34·8 20·1 1·7	72·6 64·5 79·9 18·2	64.2 29.8 59.7 16.4 100.7	7·3 34·8 7 19·9 4 1·7 7 15·5	111111
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber	237.1 85.8 79.5 9.9 28.4 18.5 15.0	21.2 8.6 4.6 5.7	296.4 99.5 100.7 18.5 33.0 24.2 20.5	239.2 85.6 80.6 10.2 29.0 18.3 15.5	21.7 8.6 4.8 5.6	102.3 18.8 33.8 23.9	84.9 80.9 10.1 28.5 18.2	13.8 21.6 8.5 4.8 5.7	98.7 102.5 18.6 33.3 23.9	80.5 10.0 28.1 18.1	2 13.6 5 21.5 8.4 4.8 5.5	10

Note.—All the monthly estimates from and including June 1964 have been revised and are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. C.1, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (Mid-month)

Industry	SET 35	June 1965	Dottomers	November 1965*			De	cember 19	65*	January 1966*		
ALIEN TELL SECTION TO	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	415.2 75.0 33.6 37.5 109.0 160.1	218.0 21.7 33.4 36.7 31.6 94.6	633.2 96.7 67.0 74.2 140.6 254.7	419.7 75.8 34.7 38.3 109.0 161.9	224.2 21.8 33.8 39.2 32.6 96.8	643.9 97.6 68.5 77.5 141.6 258.7	419.7 75.8 34.6 38.4 109.1 161.8	223.2 21.6 33.3 39.0 32.9 96.4	642.9 97.4 67.9 77.4 142.0 258.2	419.3 75.7 34.6 38.2 109.0 161.8	220.9 21.5 32.6 38.5 32.8 95.5	640.2 97.2 67.2 76.7 141.8 257.3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	201.8 94.4 9.8 7.2 12.7 5.0 51.2 21.5	130.5 37.6 2.8 7.2 23.5 5.9 38.9 14.6	332.3 132.0 12.6 14.4 36.2 10.9 90.1 36.1	204.0 95.3 9.5 7.2 12.9 5.1 52.3 21.7	133.6 37.6 2.7 7.3 25.8 6.1 39.4 14.7	337.6 132.9 12.2 14.5 38.7 11.2 91.7 36.4	204.9 95.7 9.6 7.2 12.9 5.1 52.6 21.8	132.7 37.8 2.7 7.2 25.0 6.0 39.3 14.7	337.6 133.5 12.3 14.4 37.9 11.1 91.9 36.5	203.8 95.2 9.5 7.2 12.7 5.1 52.3 21.8	128.9 37.6 2.6 7.0 23.3 5.8 38.2 14.4	332.7 132.8 12.1 14.2 36.0 10.9 90.5 36.2
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,029.9	2,816.8	8,846.7	6,084.3	2,876.1	8,960.4	6,095.9	2,867.8	8,963.7	6,071.8	2,829.2	8,901.0
Construction	1,568.5	87.5	1,656.0	1,589.5	87.5	1,677.0	1,561.5	87.5	1,649.0	1,561.5	87.5	1,649.0
Gas, electricity and water	357.7 103.0 213.3 41.4	52.9 17.7 31.8 3.4	410.6 120.7 245.1 44.8	364.6 103.9 219.0 41.7	54.3 18.1 32.7 3.5	418.9 122.0 251.7 45.2	365.5 104.2 219.6 41.7	54.4 18.1 32.8 3.5	419.9 122.3 252.4 45.2	367.0 104.7 220.7 41.6	54.6 18.3 32.9 3.4	421.6 123.0 253.6 45.0
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	218.4 196.1	45.8 16.6	264.2 212.7	216.0 197.8	45.3 17.5	261.3 215.3	216.0 196.5	45.1 16.9	261.1 213.4	215.4 195.1	44.7 16.7	260.1 211.8
Distributive trades	1,373.0 357.2 777.8	1,588.9 203.8 1,310.7	2,961.9 561.0 2,088.5	1,377.8 355.5 783.2	1,668.8 211.1 1,383.2	3,046.6 566.6 2,166.4	1,389.6 357.1 790.1	1,700.9 211.3 1,415.2	3,090.5 568.4 2,205.3	1,374.4 355.2 777.4	1,621.9 208.0 1,339.5	2,996.3 563.2 2,116.9
agricultural supplies	128.8 109.2	37.8 36.6	166.6 145.8	131.1	38.4 36.1	169.5 144.1	133.6 108.8	38.5 35.9	172.1 144·7	133.7 108.1	38.5	172.2 144.0
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	68.8 40.9 23.1 210.4 30.4 12.3 346.6 10.3	60.3 26.6 29.9 401.2 91.0 34.8 85.5 4.1	129.1 67.5 53.0 611.6 121.4 47.1 432.1 14.4	69.6 35.9 24.7 184.7 30.3 11.6 349.7 10.2	60.0 24.6 41.4 349.2 89.1 33.3 86.6 4.0	129.6 60.5 66.1 533.9 119.4 44.9 436.3 14.2	69.5 36.2 24.4 184.6 30.0 11.4 348.7 9.9	59.5 24.3 39.3 346.8 89.0 33.1 86.7 4.0	129.0 60.5 63.7 531.4 119.0 44.5 435.4 13.9	69.7 35.8 23.2 182.9 29.9 11.3 347.4	59.8 23.6 38.5 336.4 88.2 32.8 85.8 3.8	129.5 59.4 61.7 519.3 118.1 44.1 433.2

^{*} These estimates are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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INDICES OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED AND OF AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The reference base used in the tables published in this GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all months of the year are now available, the indices are calculated on the reference base:—12 monthly average for 1962 = 100.

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked (Average 1962 = 100)

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head (Average 1962 = 100)

0 (100)	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	80.0 T. 100.13 8 9 (8.5)	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·9	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·1	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95:6	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·8	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·8 103·0	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0 101·2 100·4
1964 July 18 August 15 September 19 October 17 November 14 December 12	97·3 84·6 103·5 103·6 103·7 103·5	99·5 84·6 104·9 105·1 105·7 105·1	87·7 87·4 101·0 100·7 100·8 99·9	92·5 80·2 101·3 101·1 100·9 100·8	98·9 90·1 99·8 99·9 100·0 99·1	100·0 85·7 105·9 106·0 106·1 106·4	1964 July 18 August 15 September 19 October 17 November 14 December 12	101·1 101·0 100·6 100·5 100·8 100·1	101·2 100·8 100·7 100·5 101·2 99·5	101·4 100·8 99·8 99·9 99·9 99·1	101·9 101·2 101·0 100·8 100·9 101·2	100·9 101·5 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·0	101·5 101·5 101·2 101·1 101·4 101·2
1965 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15 June 19 July 17* August 14 September 18 October 16 November 13* December 11	101·5 101·9 101·5 102·4 102·3 102·2 95·7 83·4 101·8 101·8 102·0 101·8	103·6 104·0 103·9 104·7 104·3 104·2 97·3 84·0 103·3 103·8 104·9 104·9	99·0 99·8 97·3 99·8 100·4 100·3 85·6 81·9 97·2 97·3 97·3 97·7	98·8 98·9 98·3 98·3 98·2 97·8 89·3 77·6 97·5 97·6	94·4 94·3 94·8 96·2 96·4 97·5 98·4 90·2 100·1 100·0 99·7 99·2	104·5 104·9 105·1 105·8 105·7 105·1 100·2 86·0 105·1 104·8 104·6 104·1	1965 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15 June 19 July 17* August 14 September 18 October 16 November 13* December 11	99·4 99·8 99·9 100·0 99·9 99·8 99·5 99·2 98·8 98·9 98·7 98·8	99·0 99·4 99·3 99·6 99·7 99·5 98·2 97·8 98·2 98·2 98·3	98·7 99·3 99·3 100·1 100·2 100·1 99·3 95·7 96·5 96·8 96·9 97·5	100·3 100·7 100·5 100·4 100·3 100·5 100·6 100·3 100·2 100·0 100·1	98·2 98·5 99·0 99·3 98·9 99·2 99·8 100·5 98·8 98·4 98·3 98·9	100·3 100·7 100·8 100·8 100·7 100·4 100·4 100·6 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·8
1966 January 15	99.4	103 - 1	96.2	94.7	93.8	101.6	1966 January 15	97.5	97.3	96.4	98.8	96.3	98.6

Index for All Manufacturing Ind

lustries from 1958	Index for A	Ill Manufacturing	Industries	from 193	58
select one P of long in an an	our se un acre 12	to as any reserved of court	of the same	S de Maria	E

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
anuary February March April May une une ungust eptember October November	104·2 103·4 103·0 — 98·5 100·9 101·6	99·2 101·5 102·4 — 100·1 105·2 106·1	105·5 106·0 105·3 — 102·3 — 107·1 106·7	103·9 106·3 105·1 106·1 93·3 101·0 105·4 104·8 104·5	101·2 102·8 102·3 102·4 102·7 102·4 96·6 83·4 102·3 101·9 101·3 100·7	98·5 97·8 98·0 99·7 100·0 100·0 94·7 82·6 101·4 102·1 102·2 103·5	101·0 101·5 101·8 102·6 102·4 102·7 97·3 84·6 103·5 103·6 103·5	101·5 101·9 101·5 102·4 102·3 102·2 95·7 83·4 101·8 101·8 102·0 101·8	January February March April May June July August September October November December	102·7 102·6 102·0 — 102·4 — 102·4 —	101·4 103·1 103·1 103·6 104·0 103·8	103·6 102·1 102·1 102·1 — 102·0 — 101·9 101·8	100·4 	99·4 100·2 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·3 100·5 99·8 99·3 99·4	98·4 98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 100·0 100·5 100·5 100·6 100·6	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·1 101·0 100·6 100·5 100·8 100·1	99.4 99.8 99.9 100.0 99.9 99.8 99.5 99.5 98.8 98.9

^{*} The index of total weekly hours worked for all months from July 1963 has been revised to take account of the employment estimates based on the mid-1964 and mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards, as calculated by the revised method (see page 110 of this GAZETTE). Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked per head for months from May 1965 onwards have been revised to take account of the results of the October 1965 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers. Figures for dates after June 1965 are subject to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1966. The figures from November 1965 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1966 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

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Unemployment at 14th February 1966

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th February 1966 were:—

- no.	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Woman 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	247,780 9,577	9,403 334	64,668 1,143	6,396 74	328,247 11,128
Total	257,357	9,737	65,811	6,470	339,375
Change since 10th January 1966	- 5,911	- 1,790	- 1,486	- 1,103	- 10,290

The rate of unemployment at 14th February was 1.4 per cent. and at 10th January it was 1.5 per cent.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 14th February 1966 according to duration of unemploy-

Duration in weeks		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2		33,167 17,928	2,899 1,744	8,520 5,929	1,631 1,102	46,217 26,703
Up to 2	581	51,095	4,643	14,449	2,733	72,920
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	130	13,282 11,184 9,576	940 671 468	4,410 3,598 3,348	667 482 363	19,299 15,935 13,755
Over 5, up to 8	11	24,081	809	7,206	595	32,691
Over 8	U.S	138,562	1,872	31,657	1,556	173,647
Total		247,780	9,403	64,668	6,396	328,247

At 14th February 32,261 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th February was 326,450 consisting of 256,113 males and 70,337 females. The seasonally adjusted total was 277 thousand, to the nearest thousand (see page 137).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1955 to 1966

The following table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1955 to 1965, and the numbers registered in March, June, September and December 1965 and January and February 1966.

51		G	reat Britai	and the Co	na contact		
18 - 3	Who		Tempo		Total	United Kingdom total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		SECOND SECOND	
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900	
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100	
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800	
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800	
1962	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900	
1963	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300	
1964	279,600	92,600	6,600	1,800	380,600	413,400	
1965	240,600	76,400	9,700	2,100	328,800	359,700	
1965:	POSSIBLE DE			Self-Spieling		100000000	
8th Mar	258,836	84,142	24,497	4,614	372,089	405,706	
14th June	207,422	62,507	4,907	1,306	276,142	305,334	
13th Sept	230,735	72,854	9,540	2,199	315,328	343,551	
6th Dec	247,405	71,897	10,588	2,103	331,993	363,693	
1966:							
10th Jan	265,560	73,430	9,235	1,440	349,665	382,738	
14th Eab	257 183	71 064	9 911	1 217	339.375	370.925	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment; and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding "school-leavers", in each Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th February 1966.

	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†					Total unemployed		
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East Greater London East Anglia London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western West Midlands East Midlands East Midlands Midlands Midlands North Western Northern Scotland Wales	59,315 29,806 7,330 42,725 23,920 18,489 10,908 22,257 17,274 32,064 27,080 42,542 21,429	2,055 981 205 1,467 793 555 464 312 776 579 1,095 1,090 1,984 1,064	12,616 6,048 1,455 8,887 5,184 5,227 3,272 2,210 5,482 4,138 8,769 5,542 15,665 5,774	1,122 426 183 758 547 519 313 187 500 457 641 719 1,378 877	75,108 37,261 9,173 53,837 30,444 24,790 15,398 13,617 29,015 22,448 42,569 34,431 61,569 29,144	438 298 160 358 240 102 1,430 651 2,081 1,198 580 1,967 2,816 235	16 7 7 15 8 1 7 9 16 51 10 75 138 20	52 22 108 40 120 69 86 201 287 138 210 84 157 38	2 -7 -9 6 12 19 31 8 -11 9	508 327 282 413 377 178 1,535 880 2,415 1,395 800 2,137 3,120 293	61,824 31,092 7,702 44,565 24,961 19,147 13,250 11,880 25,130 19,102 33,749 30,212 47,480 22,748	13,792 6,496 1,753 9,685 5,860 5,821 3,683 2,617 6,300 4,741 9,620 6,356 17,209 6,689	75,616 37,588 9,455 54,250 30,821 24,968 16,933 14,497 31 430 23,843 43,369 36,568 64,689 29,437
Great Britain	247,780	9,403	64,668	6,396	328,247	9,577	334	1,143	74	11,128	267,094	72,281	339,375
Northern Ireland	21,950	804	7,780	311	30,845	423	6	270	6	705	23,183	8,367	31,550
United Kingdom	269,730	10,207	72,448	6,707	359,092	10,000	340	1,413	80	11,833	290,277	80,648	370,925

CCL EXT TOTAL		2.5	101 100	Total on	Dura	tion of un	employme	ent: wholly	y unemplo	yed*		Wholly	unemployed
Region	Percentage rate of unemployment‡			Males			Females				excluding "school-leavers"		
	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 10th Jan. 1966
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western West Midlands East Midlands Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·2 1·4 2·2 0·9 1·3 1·0 1·4 1·8 3·4 3·4 3·3	0·4 0·6 1·2 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·6 1·4 2·1 2·1	0.9 1.1 1.9 0.7 1.0 0.8 1.1 1.4 2.7 2.9 2.9	12,912 6,436 3,312 3,157 2,113 5,270 4,248 7,896 5,131 6,962 3,571	7,560 3,536 2,368 1,813 1,513 3,326 2,393 4,615 3,687 5,447 3,189	5,062 2,523 2,179 1,035 850 1,885 1,535 3,486 2,422 3,744 2,054	18,658 12,218 11,185 15,808 6,744 12,552 9,677 17,162 16,930 28,373 13,679	3,717 1,642 1,154 1,146 648 1,794 1,263 2,685 1,285 2,589 1,053	2,104 1,270 959 728 478 1,206 940 1,772 1,110 2,574 933	1,082 733 729 495 257 752 507 1,104 626 1,646 622	2,742 2,086 2,904 1,216 1,014 2,230 1,885 3,849 3,240 10,234 4,043	53,658 30,358 24,700 15,331 13,563 28,894 22,343 42,466 34,231 60,888 28,912	- 797 + 1,373 - 776 - 545 - 333 - 878 - 819 - 1,950 - 386 - 4,749 - 505
Great Britain	1.8	0.9	1.4	55,738	36,121	24,890	140,434	17,182	12,868	7,801	33,213	326,450	- 3,487
Northern Ireland	7.4	4.4	6.3	2,794	5,:	288	14,672	994	2,	190	4,907	30,640	- 1,436

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 138.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

§ See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation. Midlands Region comprises the two Economic Planning Regions—West Midlands (former Midland Standard Region) and East Midlands. The numbers unemployed in the former Administrative Regions of the Ministry of Labour at 14th February 1966 were:—

Numbers

**Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"

ary 1900 were.—			Numbers		Wholly	unemployed Total	d excluding	g " school-leavers " since 10th Jan. 1966	
London and South Eastern			Females 9,650	53,951		53,369	··	- 800	
Eastern and Southern	••	24,868	5,728 5,925	30,596 29,618		30,130 27,108	Mark Street	+ 1,373 - 963	

Further statistics relating to numbers unemployed and placing work for the former Regions are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats.C.1, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 14th February 1966 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134–135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly

r	Number egisters at	rs of per 14th Feb	ruary 19	966	Per-
Men 18 an over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un-

reg	Number isters at 1	Numbers of persons on ters at 14th February 1966						
Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*			

	over	over	18	97/19	total)	
Pri	ncipal T	owns (by	Region	n)	o (eleje	onu en
London and South Eastern		Har Visit	at bro	6889	Some	St bas
Greater London	1 1 0/1	6,070	1,414 52	37,588 2,209	327	0·8 2·4
Brighton and Hove . Chatham	F20		109	876	= 1	1.2
Eastern and Southern		S SECTION OF		224	2	0.7
Bedford	1 015	64 433	14 48	2,396	20	0·7 2·3
†Bournemouth		43	9	295		0.4
Ipswich	. 504		28	676	-3	1.1
Luton	1,235	63	33	1,452	1	0·7 1·6
0 0 1	. 458	88	50	596	9	0.6
Peterborough	1 0005		102	524 2,418	2	1.0
The second secon	412		38	603	4	0.8
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	. 399	59	34	492	-	0.5
	2,489		102	2,980 1,266		2.1
	221		26	295	_	0.5
South Western		Ser IS	07	100000	100000	1.0
	2,802		87	3,277		1.2
	. 443	167	50	660	10-	1.2
†Plymouth	. 1,498	519	55	2,072	24	2.2
Swindon	. 684	1 204	87	913	A 1923	
101 1011	. 936		39	1,166	5	1.5
†Derby	. 605		51	783	272	0.6
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	1,200	294	45	1,545	-	1.5
0.11	. 503	3 170	46	719	29	1.2
Northampton	340		15 80	389 3,754	121	0·6 1·5
†Nottingham West Midlands	. 3,23	1 443	00	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	121	1.3
	. 3,404		199	4,479	508	0.7
Burton-on-Trent	. 170		19	1,591	39	0.8
	1,112		7	80	19	0.3
	. 114	4 17	1000	131	13	0.3
†Stoke-on-Trent	1,41		40 39	1,788	198	1.2
	109		111	128	13	0.3
	520	6 195	45	766	59	0.7
	32:	2 26	2	350	avail.	0.8
Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley	90	8 183	35	1,126	75	1.5
	1,04		59	1,309	44 7	0.7
	18		70	257 1,292	23	1.5
The second of the second secon	1,20	7 176	58	1,441	1	2.2
Halifax	13		8 9	216	31	0.4
	2,64		118	3,257	75	2.0
	2,21	6 275	89	2,580 791	106	0.9
Rotherham	63	3 77	81	791 987	222 140	1.4
ACT 00 11	59		72 79	2,233	126	0.8
	24	7 72	11	330	10	0.7
York	63	4 157	26	817	3	1.2
North Western Accrington	14	6 46	6	198	4	0.9
Ashton-under-Lyne	25	9 55	12	326	3	1.1
Blackburn	43			2,488	31	1.1
Blackpool	1,69			818	8	1.0
Burnley	25	2 106	12	370	6	0.9
Bury	13			167 538	3 9	0.5
Crewe †Manchester	1 4 01			4,669	41	3 1.0
†Salford	74	2 118	35	895	1	
†Oldham	55			1,015	23	0.7
Preston	71			1,013		0.4
Rochdale St. Helens	69	1 553	30	1,274	6	2.1
Stockport	43	14 126	49			0.7
Warrington	26					1.5
Wigan Northern	36	10	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	OF STREET	0 000	HOAC 1 S
†Carlisle	65	51 211	38	900	1	2.1
Scotland		00 664	163	3,727	28	1.5
†Edinburgh	2,90	004				
tCardiff	2,92	23 409	209	3,541	83	2.3

Development Districts (by Region)

《京學學》 2000年 200		1900		300		
South Western	224	07	10	331	12	4.0
Bideford	234	87	10		3	
Camborne and Redruth	472	169	42	683		4.5
Camelford	92	38	11	141	-	7.3
Falmouth	747	129	34	910	=	9.7
Gunnislake	58	22	3	83	-	13.9
The second secon	187	91	18	296	1032250	6.9
	227	105	14	346	11	9.2
Ilfracombe		69	11	312	Section 1	6.3
Liskeard and Looe	232			537	6	6.7
Newquay and Perranporth	319	200	18	331	0	0.1
Penzance, St. Ives and				10000		
St. Mary's	638	215	13	866	9	6.6
Wadebridge	110	67	20	197	- NO.	7.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	A STATE OF THE STA	The second second	(3) LCC		PLANT CERT	
	467	49	30	546	109	5.7
Bridlington	707		30	- 10		Car State

employed and tempor	arily st	opped c	ombiners of per	sons on	966	Per-
The server of th	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ-
Development	Distric	ts (by R	egion)-	-conti	nued	off.
rth Western harrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Jiverston	284 12,473 82	352 3,011 64	27 798 2	663 16,282 148	12 188 —	2·0 2·6 2·2

				0.00	20 (SSE) (SSE) (SSE)	
North Western						
Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	284	352	27	663	12	2.0
Merseyside and Prescot	12,473	3,011	798	16,282	188	2.6
Ulverston	82 257	64	15	148 389	5	2.2
Northern	Family	Section 1		220	50	7.8
Amble Ashington	155	62 71	22 44	239	30	2.4
Aspatria, Cockermouth,	002					
Maryport and Work- ington	955	375	96	1,426	364	5.0
Bedlington	264	28	32	324	14	2.6
Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South	Sec 13				1000	
Bank and Stockton and		885	12.5.0	2 404	41	2.0
Bishop Auckland, Crook	2,588	655	251	3,494	41	2.0
and Shildon	1,157	108	57	1,322	82	4.6
Blyth Birtley	354	56	19	429	26	3.3
and Houghton-le-Spring	1,133	232	78	1,443	67 32	3·9 3·5
Darlington and Aycliffe	550 781	73 119	38	933	8	1.8
Durham	660	28	30	718	14	2.6
Guisborough Hartlepools	1,259	16 194	67	1,520	72	4.1
Haswell and Horden	357	111	42	510	12 9	2.8
Loftus Millom	64 54	13	4	77 75	_	2.2
Prudhoe	116	16	7	139 159	24	3.7
Saltburn Seaham	120 267	39 153	10	430	15	2.6
Seaton Delaval	113	77	14	204	-4	6.5
Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester	486 683	51 81	39 24	576 788	37	4.4
Sunderland Pallion.	003	01	Oth E	SEAR S	a incessor	
Southwick and Washington	2,595	422	120	3,137	107	3.3
Tyneside	9,485	1,524	575	11,584	510 116	2·9 6·8
Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator	263	47	22	332	110	0.0
Moor	693	232	65	990	33	4.1
Wingate Scotland	231	24	100	255	14	2.3
Aberdeen, Inverurie and				2,089	56	2.1
Stonehaven	1,587	463	39			14.5
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	213	7	To the same	1000	The same of	
and Stevenston	1,126	490	84	1,700	171	5.0
Ayr and Troon	819	297	87			2.8
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	588	272	51	911	25	2.9
Cumbernauld	41	72	6	119	-	2.3
Cumnock	270	233	23	526	11	3.1
and Helensburgh	580	215	75	870	1	3.6
Dundee and Broughty Ferry	1 565	350	85	2,000	67	2.2
Dunfermline, Burntisland,	1,565	330			1	0.000000
Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing	1,023	891	144	2,058	43	4.4
Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny-	1,025					
bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow	839	1,048	60	1,947	1 42	3.3
Girvan	114	170			3 2	8.5
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil-						No.
loch and Rutherglen)	14,246	2,575	578	3 17,399	175	2.9
Greenock and Port Glas- gow	1,234	460	138	1,832	2 2	4.2
Highlands and Islands	4.571	1,359				7.7
Kilmarnock, Newmilns and Stewarton	748	252	1	3 1,013		2.9
Kilsyth	87	30		6 123	3 -	3.2
Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil	1,287	1,293	16	7 2,74	7 37	5.5
Lanark	186	64		1 26	1 12	2.8
Lesmahagow Newton Stewart	105 134			0 21	7 3	6.5
North Lanarkshire	3,147				8 279	3.4
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	962	371	5	6 1,38	9 5	1.8
Peterhead, Fraserburgh,						4.6
Banff and Buckie Rothesay	844 159		1	7 25	7 6	9.4
Sanquhar	98	119	1	7 23 24		
Shotts Stranraer		144		9 48	1 17	8.2
Turriff	137			6 18	2 41	7.9
Wales Aberdare and Mountain		3	THE RESERVE		or make	S reent)
Ash	695			6 83		
Ammanford and Garnan Anglesey	F02			1 41 79	Control of the last of the las	6.0
Bargoed, Blackwood		3 to look	1 3/18/2	is slant	Ser anibu	ten I'h
Pontlottyn, and	1 700	34	2 6	9 1,17	7 -	4.4
Blaenau Ffestiniog	133	3	1 1	0 17	4 -	4.9
Bridgend and Pontycymm	er 447	14	1 13	36 72	4	1 3 000
Caernarvon, Bangor, Beth esda and Penygroes	. 00.	15	9 5	53 87	75 —	4.5
Caerphilly and Seng	- 27	1 7	5 6	53 51	12	5.1
henydd	3/4					

(Continued on next page)

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts—continued

of the House for the	гер	Per-				
and the same of th	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
Development I	District	s (by R	egion)-	-contin	ued	Tesageoria
Wales—continued						
Ebbw Vale, Abertillery, Brynmawr, Newbridge		-				
and Tredegar	794	506	130	1,430	16	3.6
Llanelly, Burry Port,						
Gorseinon, Kidwelly,				Tel (\$2.55)		Selection of the select
Pontardulais and Tumble	855	308	46	1,209	-	2.9
Maesteg and Cymmer	351	112	-	463		4.8
Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais		4	-			
and Treharris	1,032	124	77	1,233	13	5.0
Milford Haven	375	276	28	679	1000	14.4
Neath and Resolven	513	165	53	731	-	2.3
Pembroke Dock	183	70	26	279	-	4.2
Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	259	35	-	294	-	3.8
Pontypridd	413	54	45	512	-	1.7
Porthcawl	160	73	-	233	The state of the s	9.4

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

.. 93,102 27,130 6,878 127,110 4,353 3·3

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

Wholly Unemployed (excluding school-leavers) Males and Females

Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

(Th	ous	an	ds)	

000 1 000 000 000 100 100 000 100 000 100	14th February 1966*		Jan	ange uary/ ry 1966*†
227 150 150 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
GREAT BRITAIN‡ of which Males Females	326 256 70	277 215 55	- 9 - 8 - 2	- 8 - 6 - 3
STANDARD REGIONS (January 1966 definitions) South East \ East Anglia \ of which London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern. South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Scotland Wales STANDARD REGIONS (old definitions)	75 9 54 30 25 15 14 22 42 42 42 34 61 29	44 23 20 14 12 19 38 30 52 25	+ "i - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 1	 1 2 4 1
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midland North Midland East and West Ridings	53 30 15 17 19	23 14 14 14 17	- 1 + 1 - 1 - 1	+ 1 - 1 - 1
INDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT Industries covered by the index of production	143	122	- 5	- 30
Manufacturing indus- tries	81 53	72 40	-"4	- 2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		9 22 31 16 79	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 2	 - 2 - 1 - 3
Northern Ireland	31	25	- 1	- 1

Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used.

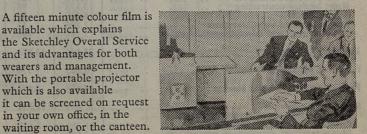
The day they ask you to help sort out the overalls problem is the day you should contact the **Sketchley Overall Service!**



The Sketchley Overall Service represents the solution to problems of overall supply, maintenance and replacement. Sketchley provide overalls for men and women in a variety of styles and colours. These are cleaned weekly (or fortnightly), repaired as necessary and replaced without charge when worn out after two years.

A Sketchley Overall Service representative lives locally. His close supervision by regular visits ensures a reliable service at all times with satisfaction to both management and wearers.

A fifteen minute colour film is available which explains the Sketchley Overall Service and its advantages for both wearers and management. With the portable projector which is also available it can be screened on request in your own office, in the





OVERALL SERVICE

FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM Telephone: Nottingham 75161

^{*} Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964.

† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 546 of the December 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

^{*} See footnote * on previous page.

[†] The sign ... denotes "no change".

[‡] Each series is adjusted separately and then rounded so that the sums of the regional, sex and industry figures may differ from the corresponding Great Britain overall figure.

§ M.L.H. 884 only.

^{||} Excluding M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: FEBRUARY 1966

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 14th February 1966, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each watford, Herts.

on a making		CHAT	10	G	reat Britain	n	A TOTAL	9 2000	Construction of the last of th	nited Kingd	om
Industry	WIVE	Who unemp (including	loyed	Tempo			Total	el abbrito	CE prisation	(all classes	
man de la contraction de la co	Picture at	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	l di	10,471 8,037 2,120	1,435 1,389 13	2,436 352 2,039	183 179 3	12,907 8,389 4,159	1,618 1,568 16	14,525 9,957 4,175	16,626 11,753 4,492	1,722 1,670 18	18,348 13,423 4,510
Mining and quarrying Coal mining		6,226 5,418	133 103	29	1	6,255 5,424	134 104	6,389 5,528	6,474 5,426	139 104	6,613 5,530
Ood, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco		7,302 1,402 3,936 1,573 391	3,441 432 2,382 527 100	45 3 36 6	87 -86 1	7,347 1,405 3,972 1,579 391	3,528 432 2,468 528 100	10,875 1,837 6,440 2,107 491	7,846 1,511 4,286 1,634 415	4,066 486 2,740 551 289	11,912 1,997 7,020 2,183 704
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263) Chemicals and dyes	: ::	4,245 966 1,844	1,020 52 248	9 3 4	=7	4,254 969 1,848	1,027 52 248	5,281 1,021 2,096	4,337 973 1,900	1,052 54 262	5,389 1,02 2,162
Metal manufacture	:: ::	5,309 4,479	460 296	1,802 1,801	13 13	7,111 6,280	473 309	7,584 6,589	7,209 6,365	475 309	7,68 6,67
Engineering and electrical goods		12,446 8,431 1,200 630 2,185	3,597 1,503 821 280 993	508 505 1 —	45 28 1 15	12,954 8,936 1,201 630 2,187	3,642 1,531 822 295 994	16,596 10,467 2,023 925 3,181	13,462 9,218 1,345 638 2,261	4,155 1,629 1,161 308 1,057	17,61° 10,84° 2,50° 94° 3,31°
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	:: -::	6,972 6,431	132 88	43 42		7,015 6,473	132 88	7,147 6,561	7,590 7,016	144 99	7,73 7,11
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 3	mfg.	4,471 1,908 185 1,105 1,207	537 287 53 153 25	906 778 — 125 2	27 19 1 5	5,377 2,686 185 1,230 1,209	564 306 54 158 25	5,941 2,992 239 1,388 1,234	5,515 2,792 188 1,253 1,214	601 314 55 184 25	6,11 3,10 24 1,43 1,23
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		4,285	1,295	362	7	4,647	1,302	5,949	4,717	1,336	6,05
Textiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibre Woollen and worsted Jute Hosiery and other knitted goods		3,920 651 337 826 335 354 480	2,450 326 322 578 98 367 176	648 5 7 10 16 321 253	358 10 22 29 19 232 33	4,568 656 344 836 351 675 733	2,808 336 344 607 117 599 209	7,376 992 688 1,443 468 1,274 942	5,347 972 508 856 352 731 821	4,012 689 617 637 118 692 269	9,35 1,66 1,12 1,49 47 1,42 1,09
Textile finishing Leather, leather goods and fur		502	185	2	2	504	187	691	523	206	72
Clothing and footwear Footwear	:: ::	1,307 361	2,227 261	112 39	96 42	1,419 400	2,323	3,742 703	1,502	3,094	4,59
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		3,618 1,072 474 822	587 108 182 208	524 93 346 3	47 6 41 —	4,142 1,165 820 825	634 114 223 208	4,776 1,279 1,043 1,033	4,461 1,333 825 839	659 120 234 214	5,12 1,45 1,05 1,05
Timber, furniture, etc		2,831 1,088 948	416 111 122	253 51 171	29	3,084 1,139 1,119	456 111 151	3,540 1,250 1,270	3,228 1,224 1,156	466 113 159	3,69 1,33 1,31
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)		2,511 1,221 1,290	1,336 717 619	32 5 27	6 3 3	2,543 1,226 1,317	1,342 720 622	3,885 1,946 1,939	2,610 1,257 1,353	1,449 795 654 1,115	2,00
Other manufacturing industries	ineqii	994	1,021 228 264	87 63 2	$-\frac{3}{1}$	2,699 1,057 735	1,024 228 265	3,723 1,285 1,000	2,768 1,090 748	255 276	1,32
Total, all manufacturing industries	1.063	62,331	18,704	5,333	738	67,664	19,442	87,106	71,115	22,830	93,9
raion by regular white ansured		52,809	445	1,092	THE PARTY OF	53,901	445	54,346	61,791	520	62,3
Construction		2 494	174	6	1	2,500	175	2,675	2,696	190	2,8
Transport and communication		6 069	1,708 191	225	5	24,258 6,072	1,713	6,263	26,318 6,280 2,889	1,803 195 558	28,1 6,4 3,4
Railways	:: ::	3,173	535 98 99	18 24 115	$-\frac{1}{1}$	2,092 3,197 6,264	536 98 100	2,628 3,295 6,364	3,424 6,535	102 105	3,5
Sea transport	As COSES VI	1,896	15 480	52	-3	1,948 3,184	15 483	1,963 3,667	2,200 3,462	18 528	2,2
Postal services and telecommunications Distributive trades	3519)5-2 /2004	24 946	12,873	133	68	24,979	12,941	37,920	26,699	14,401	41,1
Insurance, banking and finance	MORELL -	6,403	770	9	-	6,412	770	7,182	6,551	5,259	7,4
Professional and scientific services	5.12 211.	A Distriction	4,671	21	18	4,871	4,689 16,852	9,560	5,051	18.408	48,0
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–883) Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	:: 5dV	6,231	16,658 1,763 8,932 662	572 414 52 12	· 54 72 2	6,645 11,841 3,778	1,817 9,004 664	8,462 20,845 4,442	6,941 12,357 3,987	1,854 9,609 709	8,7 21,9 4,6
Public administration	: ::	6,349	2,316 1,227 1,089	55 9 46	9 2 7	16,019 6,358 9,661	2,325 1,229 1,096	18,344 7,587 10,757	16,837 6,708 10,129	2,631 1,417 1,214	19,4 8,1 11,3
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry			99	-		1,020	99	1,119	1,068	11,775	31,1
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over	:: ::	16,967	11,078 10,351 727	Ξ	Ξ	18,037 16,967 1,070	10,351	27,318 1,797	18,178	10,996	29,
GRAND TOTAL	Held o	257,183	71,064	9,911	1,217	267,094	72,281	339,375	290,277	80,648	370

^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,054 males and 246 females in Great Britain and 5,380 males and 286 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

e We set the Fourse	Five wee 5th Ja 19	nuary	Five wee 9th Fe 19	Total number of placings	
Francis de la Company	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	2nd Dec. 1965 to 9th Feb. 1966 (10 weeks)
en aged 18 and over bys under 18 omen aged 18 and over irls under 18	86,916 10,796 38,414 7,188	132,113 48,160 113,101 52,928	117,456 16,052 54,888 11,076	140,811 53,456 119,581 59,322	204,372 26,848 93,302 18,264
otal	143,314	346,302	199,472	373,170	342,786

The table belows shows, for the periods ended 5th January 1966 and 9th February 1966, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the end of each period.

"Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relates to expression of all livide designs the project of the proj comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in

Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 9th February 1966 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th February 1966. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

nemoW to me	myo	Placing ended 9	s during five th February	weeks 1966	Park In	Language of the control of the contr		vacancies rer th February		led
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,004	440	530	52	2,026	1,517	2,003	501	372	4,393
Mining and quarrying	840 549	157 137	81 41	17 4	1,095 731	6,089 5,725	1,006 942	86 46	61 19	7,242 6,732
Food, drink and tobacco	3,528	651	3,187	536	7,902	2,331	1,087	4,304	1,863	9,585
Chemicals and allied industries	2,449	194	931	163	3,737	2,494	640	1,832	984	5,950
Metal manufacture	3,264	432	496	69	4,261	4,637	1,452	914	506	7,509
Engineering and electrical goods	11,868	1,462	5,785	773	19,888	23,520	6,321	10,539	3,661	44,041
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc	8,642	1,065	2,239 3,546	340 433	12,286 7,602	16,459 7,061	4,950 1,371	3,813 6,726	1,840 1,821	27,062 16,979
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,226 3,124	168	132	23	3,447	2,860	428	69	40	3,397
Vehicles	3,724	231	663	85	4,703	9,183	1,313	1,747	538	12,781
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,084	841	1,912	278	7,115	4,959	3,147	3,773	1,991	13,870
Textiles	2,679	539	1,867	774	5,859	2,643	1,861	6,405	4,889	15,798
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	749 636	113 131	430 421	123 164	1,415 1,352	1,081 572	444 635	1,709 1,769	1,104 1,238	4,338 4,214
Leather, leather goods and fur	369	147	215	75	806	276	386	667	576	1,905
Clothing and footwear	592	293	2,395	991	4,271	1,251	1,272	12,325	7,678	22,526
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2,139	309	542	84	3,074	1,923	895	1,187	801	4,806
Timber, furniture, etc	2,418	757	470	126	3,771	2,164	1,703	843	702	5,412
Paper, printing and publishing	1,585 1,173 412	351 180 171	1,239 803 436	495 290 205	3,670 2,446 1,224	1,451 853 598	1,420 543 877	2,196 1,376 820	2,316 1,071 1,245	7,383 3,843 3,540
Other manufacturing industries	2,088	297	1,433	241	4,059	1,876	777	2,332	1,185	6,170
Total, all manufacturing industries	43,911	6,672	21,267	4,713	76,563	61,568	22,702	49,133	27,730	161,133
Construction	30,309	2,087	451	164	33,011	17,121	4,694	668	694	23,177
Gas, electricity and water	1,498	72	180	30	1,780	1,280	504	250	145	2,179
Transport and communication	12,258	506	5,985	188	18,937	15,724	1,543	2,396	882	20,545
Distributive trades	10,417	3,648	7,163	3,653	24,881	9,296	11,560	14,565	15,470	50,891
Insurance, banking and finance	490	107	719	326	1,642	1,791	1,109	1,374	1,945	6,219
Professional and scientific services	1,561	197	3,905	469	6,132	7,997	1,982	22,769	2,796	35,544
Miscellaneous services	10,435	1,802	12,288	1,204	25,729	9,502	4,731	23,763	8,015 328	46,011 2,266
Entertainments, sports, etc	5,931 503	83 238 328	7,752 902	51 264 279	1,172 14,185 2,012	2,573 382	695 337	10,310 2,042	1,024 1,051	14,602 3,812
Public administration National government service Local government service	4,733 1,739 2,994	364 163 201	2,319 1,633 686	260 121 139	7,676 3,656 4,020	8,926 4,963 3,963	1,622 736 886	4,076 2,571 1,505	1,212 740 472	15,836 9,010 6,826
Grand total	117,456	16,052	54,888	11,076	199,472	140,811	53,456	119,581	59,322	373,170
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East Greater London East Anglia London and South Eastern* Eastern and Southern* South Western West Midlands East Midlands Midlands* Yorkshire and Humberside* North Western Northern Scotland Wales	5,691 7,898 5,021 12,919 8,431 18,591 8,622 11,853	5,171 2,729 362 3,638 1,895 813 1,082 640 1,722 1,314 2,075 1,015 2,741 839	19,989 12,312 1,050 15,446 5,593 3,076 3,124 2,157 5,281 3,277 8,020 4,294 7,444 2,457	2,864 1,241 282 1,886 1,260 641 668 429 1,097 898 1,322 885 2,367 720	71,840 42,589 4,263 53,563 22,540 10,221 12,772 8,247 21,019 13,920 30,008 14,816 24,405 8,980	59,071 28,020 3,188 37,547 24,712 6,659 17,376 9,352 26,728 10,757 16,186 5,700 7,340 5,182	19,645 11,158 1,151 14,385 6,411 2,489 9,124 3,776 12,900 6,169 5,516 1,621 2,803 1,162	53,010 30,768 2,503 38,146 17,367 5,922 10,830 7,208 18,038 9,900 15,913 4,108 6,847 3,340	20,872 11,393 1,231 15,143 6,960 3,456 7,723 5,359 13,082 6,093 7,284 1,937 4,056 1,311	152,598 81,339 8,073 105,221 55,450 18,526 45,053 25,695 70,748 32,919 44,899 13,366 21,046 10,995
Great Britain	117,456	16,052	54,888	11,076	199,472	140,811	53,456	119,581	59,322	373,170

^{*} See footnote § on page 135.

Mining Industry in January

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in January have been compiled by the Ministry of Power from information provided by the National

The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines (which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry) and licensed mines. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books (All Mines)—Analysis by Divisions

Division of the	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
National Coal Board	books during 4 weeks ended 22nd Jan. 1966	5 weeks ended 25th Dec. 1965	4 weeks ended 23rd Jan. 1965			
Northumberland and Durham Yorkshire. North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	86,500 102,000 34,700 78,900 32,300 63,300 4,700	- 600 - 300 - 300 - 300 - 200 - 600 Nii	- 9,300 - 5,200 - 3,100 - 4,900 - 3,100 - 8,800 - 300			
England and Wales Scotland	402,400 46,300	- 2,300 - 300	- 34,700 - 4,300			
Great Britain	448,700	- 2,600	- 39,000			

The following figures of recruitment, wastage, absence and output relate to National Coal Board mines only.

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of January about 1,800 persons were recruited to, and about 4,300 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,500, compared with a net decrease of 2,400 during the five weeks of the previous month.

For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures in the table below represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

据 上班	January 1966	December 1965	January 1965
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	10 00	6·98 10·89	8·20 10·47
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	10 00	5·64 11·65	6·54 10·84

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 112·18 cwt. in January, compared with 111·83 cwt. in the previous month and 105·46 cwt. in January 1965. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 36·56 cwt. in January; for December 1965 and January 1965 it was 37·06 cwt. and 35·55 cwt., respectively.



Employment in the Coal Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The usual monthly table published on page 88 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, with details relating to 18th January 1966 and comparable figures for the previous month and year, was the last in the present series. last in the present series.

• Owing to recent changes in the medical certification rules (see fourth paragraph of "Statutory Instruments" on page 104 of the February issue of this GAZETTE) it has been found necessary to introduce a new method of estimating the numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury.

The first table in the new series, which will relate to the first Tuesday in March 1966, has not been prepared in time for insertion in this issue of the GAZETTE.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special **Exemption Orders**

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 28th February 1966, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	19,853 28,374 8,120 4,449 9,673 1,183 7,742 4,552	1,158 1,552 326 1,143 — 85 471 280	2,869 2,228 1,123 — 1 55 174 119	23,880 32,154 9,569 5,592 9,674 1,323 8,387 4,951
Total	83,946	5,015	6,569	95,530

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 19th April 1965 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 658,925, compared with 655,878 at 20th April 1964.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 14th February 1966 was 47,355, of whom 41,525 were males and 5,830 were females. An analysis of these figures is

[588] TUE 10 BOOK 19 10 10 10	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	35,444	5,027	40,471
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions	6,081	803	6,884
Total	41,525	5,830	47,355

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 9th February 1966 was 7,640, including 6,212 men, 1,237 women and 191 young persons. In addition there were 147 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

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

‡ Includes 8,430 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

|| These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 135 to 138.

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in February 1966 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

12 8 G to EMH	yes aves	opdansi sor son	er vito	day	January 1966	February 1966
				ST. 125 7		
Places under the Fac		月816年1月 京 第4条	09 (00)		44	54
Places under the Fac Mines and quarries*		Brisqui 8 dos	annos		44 15	54 32
		Brishin 8 dos	AUTON AUTON	SEC. 10.		

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for February 1966. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act						
Textile and connected processes		22.	1 . 1011	97. bo	10000	
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.	2000	rademo	300	11.000	12:00	E
Metal extraction, refining and conversion	idessig.	borol	0.000	n - 20	io iki	12
Metal casting	(30.19	2.6	10.00	1,223.	1 ton	
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forg	ging	100(0)	0,000	Electric Co.	4 100	
Miscellaneous metal processes	11、治	16.00	100A	9 (0.00)	NO.	10
Shipbuilding and repairing				31500	2.17	
Constructional engineering, boiler making						
Locomotive and railway equipment				-		-
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft				44.		
Other machine and metal manufacture an	d repair					
Electrical engineering						
Woodworking processes		10.11	6.15			
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, pair	t, oil re	efining,	soap			
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel	S. Octob		Med a	Har b	d: • • • •	
Wearing apparel	fig. Hs	157.71	337538	00.02	NINE S	100
Paper and printing	red Sin	donor a	nous	oileug	In.	
Milling				pared	S OFF	551
Food						
Drink						
Electricity generation		retori				
Rubber	gold.	\$ 15 BEST				-
Other factory processes	STATE OF STREET	4001		308-3		
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of	P-4-1	- 1-11	061			
Building operations		1				
Works of engineering construction						
Docks and warehouses				atalisasi	mande	1
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT		(1		10.5	THE PERSON	
The state of the s						185

es*	Railway service	DOM:
d 26 1 mines mines	Brakesmen and goods guards Engine drivers and motormen Firemen Labourers	- 1 - 1
s and quarries. 32	Passenger guards Permanent-way men Porters Shunters	- 1 2 1
s 4	Other grades	1
EN	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	7

Industrial Diseases

TOTAL, SEA

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during February 1966 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases			II. Deaths
Lead poisoning Epitheliomatous ulceration	•	6	A harmony and body and be made a
Chrome ulceration		5	Nil.
TOTAL, CASES		17	

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 24th January 1966.

menerolomente activisco con con acid	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	888	89	977
during period	1,426	153	1,579
Number of persons who completed courses during period	648	76	724
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during period	129	Imun las	138

Up to 24th January 1966 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 180,341, including 5,216 blind persons.

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th January 1966 and the 4 weeks ended 26th February 1966. † Includes 3 deaths from a tug in collision.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,647,200 in November, compared with 3,621,900 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,521,800 in November 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in January 1966 is estimated at 19,490, compared with 20,509 in December and 15,831 in January 1965.

BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of December was 64,538, compared with 57,164 a month previously and 59,826 at the end of

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 11th December was 6,933,000, compared with 6,939,000 at 13th November and 6,628,000 at 12th December 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 11th December are estimated at 252,000 or 3·5 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 220,000 or 3·1 per cent. at 13th November and 284,000 or 4·1 per cent. at 12th December 1964.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 159,462, of whom 35,208 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 155,691 and 32,238 at the beginning of the previous month and 138,701 and 27,107 at the beginning of January 1965.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of December was 170,727, compared with 112,205 at the end of the previous month and 190,497 at the end of December 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 7,181, 6,757 and 11,589.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of January 1966 was 56,881; this figure included 2,074 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of December 1965 the respective figures were 49,863 and 1,771 and at the end of January 1965 they were 50,998 and 3,634.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 14,199 at the end of November, compared with 8,796 in the previous month and 16,296 in November 1964.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of October was 142,608, compared with 134,243 at the end of the previous month and 143,583 at the end of October 1964.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that in the middle of November the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 20,346, compared with 14,510 in October

and 21,209 in November 1964. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for November numbered 16,483 or 1·0 per cent. of all members, compared with 0·7 per cent. in the previous month and 1·2 per cent. in November 1964.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January 1966 who were wholly unemployed was 1,543 or 0·8 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 583 or 0·3 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month, and 818 or 0·4 per 1,000 at the end of January 1965.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 62,563,000 in December, compared with 61,984,000 (revised figure) in November and 59,896,000 in December 1964. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in December was 13,723,000, compared with 13,768,000 (revised figure) in November and 13,035,000 in December 1964. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 2,888,000 or 3·8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 2,966,000 or 3·9 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,466,000 or 4·7 per cent. at the middle of December 1964.

Retail Prices Overseas

In the table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Index base 100*	Month for which index figure given	Items covered†	Index figure	fall (- index i (in in poir compare	-) of figure idex its)
er state of the st	Year	26.75	noisustano	and antion	Month before	Year before
European countries Belgium	1953	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	127·18 129·7	+0·74 +1·3	+5·02 +7·0
Finland	1957	Nov. 1965	{All items Food	142 145	Nil -1	+6 +7
France	1962	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	112·3 112·8	+0.4 +0.7	+3·1 +3·3
Germany (Federal Republic)	1962	Jan. 1966	{All items Food	111·5 111·6	+0.6	+4·5 +5·2
Italy (large towns)	1961	Nov. 1965	{All items Food	125·8 125·8	+0.1	+3.5
Luxembourg	1948	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	149·72 156·3	+2·12 +3·9	+6·30 +9·5
Netherlands	1959–60	Jan. 1966	{All items Food	120 125	+1	+6 +10
Norway	1959	Oct. 1965	{All items Food	122·6 123	-0·4 -1	+3·6 Nil
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Nov. 1965	{All items Food	131·3 137·0	+2.5	+5·1 +9·0
Spain	1958	Oct. 1965	{All items Food	157·0 160·7	+0.8	+14·5 +15·2
Sweden	1949	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	195 236	+1 +2	+11 +17
Switzerland	1939	Jan. 1966	{All items Food	221·3 237·0	+1.2	+11.3
Other countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1952–53	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	135·2 139·5	+1·7‡ +0·2‡	+5·2 +7·4
Canada	1949	Jan. 1966	{All items Food	141·2 140·6	+0.4	+4.3
Japan	1960	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	138·0 146·0	+2.1	+11.0
New Zealand	1955*	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	1332 1245	+9‡ +12‡	+31 +12
Rhodesia	1962	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	107·6 107·2	+0.7	+2.2
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	113·7 115·8		+3·2 +3·4
United States	1957-59	Dec. 1965	{All items Food	111.0		+2.2

* Except New Zealand (1,000).
† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, lothing, house rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and January 1966 are given in the following table.

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. The indices were revised on a new base after the figures for the first 12 months

had been published and an explanation for this was given on page 117 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

The figures for agriculture included in the table have been compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. These figures relate to regular farm workers.

Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including those for individual industry groups, may be due to the payment of large annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer period, it is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.

Great Britain				Emple	oyees p	paid ed	ich we	ek*				in course	1963 A	verage =	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1965	May 1965	June 1965	July 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1965	Oct. 1965	Nov. 1965	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1966
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Wehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·3 92·0 90·8 95·3 95·3	110·4 109·0 108·2 106·1 112·4 108·8 107·1 105·3 98·8 97·5 102·1 104·5 105·8 105·8 105·8	108·3 112·0 113·8 112·5 112·5 118·2 112·7 113·6 110·4 101·9 111·5 111·5 111·8 110·8 111·6	107·7 111·3 114·5 113·0 122·4 119·8 112·9 114·3 111·1 103·5 110·4 112·7 112·5 115·5 111·1 112·4	116·9 112·8 115·8 115·8 115·8 114·3 126·7 120·2 115·1 112·2 103·1 112·7 112·7 113·3 114·9 111·8	110·7 114·6 115·7 111·6 122·4 116·3 111·5 113·1 108·9 103·4 112·1 113·9 107·7 109·1 113·6 110·9	112·4 118·4 118·4 117·3 126·4 122·0 118·2 118·1 114·0 106·4 111·8 117·7 115·3 116·3	113·0 120·3 118·3 116·2 132·0 125·5 117·4 118·5 115·0 107·9 114·6 114·2 116·4 116·6 116·6 116·6 116·6 116·6	111·8 115·6 118·9 115·4 139·3 124·3 116·6 119·2 115·6 110·5 117·7 117·0 111·2 116·3 113·0 117·6	112·0 112·0 118·1 114·3 125·5 121·0 113·6 113·6 113·6 113·6 110·6 113·6 113·6 111·2 111·2 111·2	112·7 115·5 120·5 120·5 116·4 130·4 123·4 114·0 106·8 115·4 116·1 113·8 116·1 117·0 115·8	113·9 118·0 121·7 118·9 130·2 125·4 116·7 120·4 117·3 109·2 117·1 120·9 117·6 116·9	116·2 117·4 122·4 119·6 132·1 124·8 116·2 121·5 117·9 108·5 116·6 118·3 114·8 120·9 118·0 118·1	117·6 114·7 118·6 122·3 118·2 113·6 113·5 110·6 101·0 110·7 110·9 104·9 112·9 112·2 113·6	115 · 3 121 · 4 120 · 7 120 · 4 135 · 5 124 · 3 115 · 7 119 · 6 117 · 8 107 · 7 117 · 2 118 · 7 111 · 7 121 · 5 119 · 7 120 · 0
All manufacturing industries	95.4	106.2	112.1	112.6	114.7	112.2	116-9	116.7	116.4	114.3	116.3	118 · 4	118.9	114.0	119.0
Other industries and services Agriculture	94·7 95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9 95·4	101·9 108·4 93·8 105·5 108·5 104·9	105·1 107·5 105·5 109·2 111·8 108·2	104·3 108·0 109·9 109·9 113·6 109·5	107·2 107·7 111·8 111·9 115·5 109·1	111·0 109·2 107·3 110·1 115·7 110·2	112·7 110·4 115·6 112·7 118·7 113·1	118·0 109·4 114·0 112·0 120·6 110·2	115·5 109·6 113·3 110·1 120·0 109·0	116·5 112·3 110·4 109·9 119·3 108·4	123·1 112·1 114·9 112·8 121·3 109·5	117·4 112·3 115·5 117·5 121·2 112·8	113·8 113·0 111·7 116·4 121·9 113·5	112·2† 117·0 104·1 114·5 123·7 109·5	110·6‡ 113·2 109·9 117·0 123·0 115·5
All industries and services covered	95.1	104.6	110.5	111.7	113.5	111.6	116.1	116.0	115.5	113.9	116.2	117.7	117 · 4	113.6	117.5
		140 51	13-7	Emp	oloyees	paid	month	ly*		9 744		201 464 664		donal	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 198·9	123·5 110·7 111·0 113·7 128·6 122·3 115·6 113·9 112·9 146·3 106·9 111·1 114·7 113·1 112·1 117·4	107·5 109·7 104·2 107·9 106·6 101·1 105·7 102·3 108·1 109·8 103·9 100·6 114·8 108·3 108·3 108·3 108·3	104·8 126·6 107·7 107·5 107·9 100·3 106·9 106·3 108·2 105·5 108·7 104·9 103·9 103·9 103·1 104·1	114-8 109-8 115-5 110-5 110-6 102-8 108-1 1109-2 109-8 118-4 116-5 104-4 110-2 113-3 109-8 110-2	107·3 108·6 107·3 107·3 107·3 101·6 107·3 105·6 108·4 106·5 102·2 102·1 109·7 112·7 104·6 101·5	107·9 108·6 108·5 109·1 109·5 102·5 106·1 111·0 107·0 102·8 104·2 108·4 106·4 105·4	113·2 110·2 114·0 109·1 109·5 102·5 108·5 106·5 107·4 110·9 101·7 110·5 113·9 109·0 104·4	110·1 110·9 110·9 110·9·2 112·9 103·8 109·7 114·7 110·8 111·3 106·3 108·0 110·4 107·2 103·0	107·7 107·9 108·9 107·3 111·8 104·7 109·1 106·7 106·0 108·2 103·5 103·4 111·3 107·5 102·9	108 · 8 107 · 4 109 · 9 107 · 5 114 · 1 106 · 3 108 · 4 106 · 5 106 · 6 106 · 3 101 · 3 112 · 2 107 · 6 105 · 3 104 · 2	108·2 108·2 112·5 109·5 109·5 114·9 106·7 111·4 107·5 108·1 105·6 101·7 108·8 108·7 105·4	111·1 108·9 112·6 111·8 111·7 107·2 110·4 115·1 107·4 110·3 110·3 110·3 110·3 110·3 110·3	125·2 117·8 116·0 128·1 117·3 120·0 121·5 116·5 138·2 114·9 113·7 116·2 113·4 113·7 115·5	112·5 114·7 111·5 112·0 117·2 106·8 113·4 110·4 112·8 113·4 105·0 117·6 110·3 110·4 112·4
All manufacturing industries Other industries and services	98.3	114.2	107.3	109 · 4	110.7	106.9	107.8	109 · 4	109.5	107.3	107.6	108.7	110.8	118.2	112.2
Agriculture	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	105·4 126·2 105·0 115·7 110·3	105·8 104·7 107·0 112·2 96·1	107·4 105·8 107·9 113·4 95·6	105·7 113·2 108·1 114·9 106·0	108·8 107·6 107·8 113·7 104·7	108·8 112·0 108·8 121·1 100·4	108·2 111·0 108·0 117·4 98·3	108·9 111·8 107·9 119·3 101·1	109·7 109·7 108·2 117·7 99·2	109·4 110·4 107·7 118·8 98·2	109·6 111·7 111·4 119·0 97·8	109·4 112·0 111·3 119·8 100·6	110·0 137·0 112·0 123·2 105·2	112·6 112·9 115·4 119·1 101·0
An incustrics and set vices covered				25.5	7 100	1 SE 1	and the same	CALL TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF	90 6818		- 521 R TH 280			- 20	3
The second second second second				141	All e	mploy	ees¶	TOTAL STATE			132	1	1	72/05/1 19/05/15/05 10/16/05	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·9 96·7 96·6 95·9 95·1 96·4 94·8 95·7 92·8 91·8 96·9 95·8	112·6 109·5 108·6 107·4 113·1 109·7 108·0 106·4 100·6 102·6 105·4 106·8 106·8 106·9	107·9 111·1 112·4 111·4 122·3 116·1 111·7 111·9 110·2 102·6 109·0 109·9 112·1 110·5 110·5	106·9 116·7 113·5 111·7 121·3 117·5 112·0 113·1 110·8 103·6 110·3 111·6 111·4 119·6 110·6	116·2 111·6 115·7 113·4 125·6 118·1 114·5 114·2 112·0 104·6 113·0 112·0 114·3 112·0 113·1 111·3	109·8 112·3 114·6 110·6 121·3 114·5 110·8 111·9 108·9 103·6 111·2 112·2 107·9 108·9 108·9	111·3 114·8 117·0 115·5 125·2 119·7 116·6 116·3 113·7 106·3 113·9 116·3 111·4 115·8 113·5 113·9	112·8 116·6 117·6 114·7 130·5 122·8 116·7 114·1 108·1 113·4 115·6 114·1 115·6 111·1	111·2 113·8 117·7 114·0 137·6 121·9 115·6 118·4 115·1 110·5 116·5 115·4 110·8 115·2 111·8	110·9 110·5 116·8 112·8 124·5 119·0 113·0 116·2 112·7 108·1 111·8 112·1 110·4 111·6	111·7 112·5 118·9 114·5 129·3 121·3 113·7 116·9 113·1 106·7 114·6 113·9 113·6 114·6 114·9 113·3	112·5 114·5 120·4 116·9 129·1 123·2 115·9 118·9 116·1 118·1 114·8 115·4 115·2 114·5	115·0 114·3 121·0 117·9 130·9 122·6 115·7 119·9 117·6 108·3 115·9 116·1 114·3 119·4 116·1 115·8	118 · 8 115 · 8 115 · 8 118 · 3 115 · 1 122 · 3 117 · 7 114 · 2 114 · 3 111 · 4 105 · 0 -111 · 1 111 · 3 106 · 1 112 · 9 112 · 3 113 · 7	114·4 118·6 119·3 118·5 133·9 121·9 115·1 117·2 107·8 116·5 112·3 119·4 117·8 118·2
All manufacturing industries	95.8	107-4	111-1	111-9	113-9	111-2	115.2	115.3	115-1	113.0	114.7	116.6	117.3	114.6	117.6
Other industries and services Agriculture	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8 95·6	101·9 108·2 96·6 105·3 109·0 105·7	105·1 107·4 105·0 108·6 111·6 105·9	104·3 108·0 109·1 109·3 113·3 106·9	107·2 107·6 111·5 110·8 115·2 108·4	111·0 109·2 106·9 109·4 115·2 109·0	112·7 110·3 114·8 111·6 118·7 110·6	118·0 109·3 113·3 110·8 120·0 107·9	115·5 109·6 112·7 109·5 119·6 107·4	116·5 112·1 109·9 109·4 118·8 106·6	123·1 112·0 114·0 111·3 120·8 107·3	117·4 112·1 114·7 115·7 120·7 110·0	113·8 112·8 111·3 114·9 121·4 111·1	112·2† 116·6 106·9 113·8 123·4 108·5	113·2 109·7 116·6 122·2 112·7

The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.

rovisional.

xcept British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport.

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

carnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

INDICES FOR 28th FEBRUARY 1966 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 28th February 1966 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 earlier, were as follows:—

00X kar	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only			
Date	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	
1966 Jan.	151.2	91.6	165.0	147.4	91.6	160.9	
1966 Feb.	151 · 3	91.4	165.4	147-4	91.5	161 · 1	

Note.—The January figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of weekly rates of wages

Index of weekly rates of wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom, compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, details of the weights for the industry groups being given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers		
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8 145·7	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0 141·9	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3		
1965 January February March April May June July August September October November December	143·1 143·4 143·7 144·1 144·5 145·5 146·6 146·7 146·9 147·3 148·0 148·3	146·2 146·3 146·6 147·2 147·8 148·2 150·7 151·0 151·7 153·0 153·6	151·4 151·5 152·0 152·5 153·1 154·1 156·9 157·2 157·3 157·7 158·8 159·2	144·0 144·2 144·5 145·0 145·4 146·3 147·6 147·8 148·0 148·4 149·3 149·6	1965 January	139 · 8 139 · 8 140 · 1 140 · 5 140 · 9 141 · 1 143 · 0 143 · 0 143 · 2 143 · 5 143 · 6 143 · 9	144·3 144·4 144·9 145·8 146·2 146·4 149·0 149·1 149·5 150·0 150·2	148·0 148·1 148·4 149·2 149·7 150·1 155·2 155·3 155·6 156·0 156·4	140·9 141·0 141·3 141·8 142·2 142·4 144·5 144·6 144·8 145·2 145·3		
1966 January February	149·8 149·9	155·1 155·2	161·3 161·4	151·2 151·3	1966 January	145·5 145·6	153·0 153·0	158·6 158·6	147·4 147·4		

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 Monthly averages 1964 1965	117 120 127 132 138 143 152	118 119 126 129 135 139 145	119 123 128 132 138 144 150	112 115 118 124 131 139 144	117 119 125 127 130 136 140	112 116 121 124 128 133 139	118 121 122 126 131 135 142	118 123 124 132 135 144 151	115 120 126 131 138 146 155
1965 January February March April June July August September October November December	151 151 151 152 152 152 152 152 152 152	142 142 142 142 142 148 148 148 148 148 148 148	148 148 148 149 149 149 150 150 151 151 151	142 142 142 143 143 143 144 144 144 144 144 144	138 138 138 138 138 138 141 141 141 142 142	136 136 138 138 138 138 140 140 140 142 143	138 138 138 138 138 144 144 144 144 144 144	146 146 147 151 151 153 153 154 154 154	148 148 151 155 155 155 157 157 157 157 158 158
1966 January	158 158	148 148	155 155	148 148	144 144	143 143	148 148	154 154	158 158

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneou services
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1964	118 122 126 134 138 143 149	118 122 126 133 137 143 152	112 115 120 128 135 142 146	120 122 125 133 138 144 148	112 115 120 125 132 141 156	115 121 125 129 135 144 153	117 121 128 132 138 143 150	119 123 129 134 140 148 156	118 120 125 132 137 143 147
1965 January February March April May. June. July. August September October November December	146 146 146 147 147 149 151 152 152 152 152 152	148 148 148 148 153 154 154 154 154 154 154	145 145 145 146 146 146 147 147 147 147 155	146 146 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 151	148 154 154 154 154 157 159 159 159 160 160	149 150 151 151 152 154 154 154 155 156	148 148 148 149 150 150 151 151 151 151 154	152 152 152 155 155 156 156 156 159 160 161	144 144 144 145 145 147 149 149 151 151
1966 January February	153 153	159	151 151	151 151	160 164	157 157	156 156	161 161	158 158

[•] Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

Index of normal weekly hours

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed

at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked, which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and absences for other reasons.

Normal Weekly Hours

IV - All Industries and Services

$V\Lambda$	Ianu	facturing	Industries	onl
AND ASSESSED.	Luiui	uciui iiig	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	UIL

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
960 [Monthly]	97.9	98.3	98-1	98.0
961 averages	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95-1
963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
964	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6
965]	92-8	93.1	92.7	92.9
965 January	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9
February	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9
March	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.6
April	93.3	93.6	93.1	93.4
May	93.2	93.4	92.9	93.2
June	93.1	93.3	92.7	93.1
July	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.5
August	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4
September	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4
October	92.2	92.3	92.0	92.2
November	92.1	92.1	91.9	92.1
December	92.0	92.1	91.8	92.0
966 January	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.6
February	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.4

Date		Men Women		Juveniles	All workers
956)	(100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
957		99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
958		99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
959		99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
960 Monthly		97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
961 averages	1	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
962		95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
963	SE 19	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
964	1000	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8
1965	1	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7
965 January	0.34	93.7	93-6	93.6	93.7
February		93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
March		93.6	93.5	93.6	93.6
April	100	93.4	93.2	93.2	93.3
May		93.3	93.0	93.1	93.2
June	30.30	93.2	93.0	93.1	93.2
July	B	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2
August		92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2
September		92.1	92.3	92.1	92.1
October		91.9	92.1	92.0	92.0
November		91.9	92.0	91.9	92.0
December		91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9
1966 January		91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6
February	100	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.5

Index of hourly rates of wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures

for the index for the index for the index for the index hourly rates of wages. The series given in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures

April 1958).

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI	I.— I	Manu	facturi	ng Ind	ustries	only
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Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956)	104.8	104-2	105.5	104.7
957	110-1	109.8	111.4	110-1
958	114-2	114.4	116.0	114-3
959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
960 (Monthly	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
961 averages	129 · 8	130.7	135-9	130-3
962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
963	140.6	142.8	148-4	141.3
964	147.8	150-4	156.1	148.6
965]	156.9	160.5	167.4	157-9
965 January	152.7	155.0	161-4	153.4
February	153.0	155.2	161.5	153.6
March	153 - 7	156-1	162.7	154.5
April	154.4	157-2	163.9	155.3
May	155 - 1	158-2	164.8	156.0
June	156.3	158.9	166-1	157-2
July	158 - 5	161.9	170-1	159-5
August	158 - 7	162.9	170.5	159.9
September	159.0	163.3	170-7	160.2
October	159 - 8	164.4	171.4	161.0
November	160.7	166.0	172-9	162.1
December	161-1	166.8	173.4	162.6
966 January	163.5	169.3	176.4	165.0
February	164.0	169.6	176.6	165.4

Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1964 1965	\$ {	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5
1965 January February March . April April June July September October November December		149·2 149·3 149·6 150·4 151·1 151·4 155·2 155·5 156·1 156·7	154·1 154·2 154·9 156·5 157·2 157·5 161·4 161·5 162·0 162·9 163·3	158·1 158·6 160·0 160·7 161·2 168·4 168·6 169·6 170·1	150·4 150·5 150·9 151·9 152·6 152·9 156·9 157·2 157·8 158·0 158·5
1966 January February		158·8 159·1	167·1 167·1	173·2 173·3	160·9 161·1

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to January 1965 were given in previous issues of

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

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

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figures should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960.

If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the indices for individual industries

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1965 were given in an article on pages 58 to 66 of the February 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1965 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 66·0 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 39·6 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 72·8 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 51·8 per cent in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 64·7 per cent. for weekly earnings, 38·2 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 72·6 per cent. for hourly earnings and 50·3 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 16. MARCH 1966

Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in February

The principal settlement during the month was the agreement on pay and hours for railway workers. Under the terms of the agreement normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 42 to 40, with effect from 28th February, and standard weekly rates of wages are to be increased by 3½ per cent. from 1st September.

On 16th February the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry reached agreement for increases in basic rates of pay, with retrospective effect to 1st February. Under the terms of the settlement craftsmen received an increase of £30 a year, semi-skilled workers £27 10s. and labourers £25 a year. From the same date overtime rates of pay were increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the shift enhancement for continuous three-shift operation was increased by £10 a year. The weekly productivity bonus of 10s. 6d. is to be a fixed payment, with effect from 1st April. The new agreement will operate for a period of 12 months.

The National Council for the Omnibus Industry reached agreement on 11th February for a reduction from 42 to 40 in the normal weekly hours of workers employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings, operative from the first full pay week in April. The Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry agreed on 16th February to increase the rates of wages of timeworkers employed in factories by 8s. 4d. a week, from the first full pay period in March. Plumber jointers employed on contract sites have had their rates increased by 4d. an hour.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting the building and civil engineering industries, furniture and allied industries, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester and iron and steel manufacture.

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from February 1966 to October 1966 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £730,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 2,430,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 500,000 workers by an average of two hours. (Increases for approximately 155,000 workers amounting to £70,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during February

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting the railways and electricity supply.

In the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industries the first stage of a new long-term agreement came into operation. Basic minimum time rates have been increased by 5d. an hour for craftsmen and by 4d. for adult mates. Employees working under systems of single shift or double shift in the hosiery manufacturing industry in the Midlands have had their normal weekly hours reduced from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{1}{4}$. Basic earnings have been increased by 3 per cent. as compensation for the reduction in hours.

Other industries and services affected by changes coming into operation during February included the health services (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40), dock labour (national minimum wage increased by 2s. 8d. a day), motor vehicle manufacture (increase of 3½d. an hour for hourly-paid employees of Vauxhall Motors Ltd.) and the retail bread and flour confectionery trade (increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 11s., 12s. or 13s. a week for men, according to occupation and area, and 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. for women).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included building and civil engineering construction in Northern Ireland, carpet manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and pig iron

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during February show that 620,000 workers received increases of £250,000

in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 470,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of two hours. Of the total increase of £250,000 about £175,000 resulted from arrangments made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £40,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £20,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale and the remainder from direct perguiations between adjustments, and the remainder from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

Analysis of changes during the period January-February

The following table shows, by industry group, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions.

or an graph a state to the state of the stat	Basic fu weekly of wa	rates	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries	400,000 10,000 155,000 35,000	£ 165,000 4,000 85,000 13,000	450,000 3,000 65,000 20,000	450,000 4,000 130,000 20,000	
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	1,415,000	390,000	30,000	30,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	55,000 25,000 2,000	11,000 20,000 1,000	285,000	250,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	4,000 20,000 225,000 40,000	1,000 10,000 155,000 11,000	9,000 18,000 70,000 1,000	18,000 18,000 140,000 1,000	
Other manufacturing industries Construction	100,000 150,000 270,000 145,000	45,000 80,000 155,000 95,000	160,000 230,000 60,000	320,000 450,000 80,000	
Public administration and professional services Miscellaneous services	9,000 315,000	4,000 430,000	625,000 1,000	1,240,000	
Total	3,375,000	1,675,000	2,030,000	3,155,000	

Included in the table above are about 540,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1965 about 2,850,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,120,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages, and approximately 490,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 470,000 hours in their normal weekly

Changes in holidays with pay

Under the provisions of the Baking Wages Council Regulation Order, England and Wales, service holidays have been introduced to give three extra days after ten years' service and six extra days after 15 years. In the brewing industry at Burton-on-Trent the qualifying period for the extra one week's holiday is to be reduced to these years from 1st January 1967. Holidays in the narrow fabrics industry are to be increased by one day this year.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1965" on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change a control and self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	24 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 0.1352d, an hour (1s. 9.8564d, to 1s. 9.9916d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.0676d. (10.9282d. to 10.9958d.) for boys under 18.
	Noglocreamer wer	28 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased; by 0.0541d. an hour (1s. 9.9916d. to 1s. 10.0457d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.0270d. (10.9958d. to 11.0228d.) for boys under 18.
Ball clay	North and South Devon and Dorset	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied daywork labourers 21 and
Ironstone and iron-ore mining	Cumberland	24 Jan.	Male workers	over, 5s. 5d. an hour. Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 1d. a shift (14s. 6d. to 14s. 7d.) for workers 18 and over who normally work 5 shifts a week, and by ½d. (7s. 3d. to 7s. 3½d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 1·18d. a shift (12s. 5·01d. to 12s. 6·19d.) for men, by 0·88d. (9s. 3·76d. to 9s. 4·64d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (6s. 2·51d. to 6s. 3·09d.) for boys under 18.

* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime.

† Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column. ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Baking	England and Wales (20)	First pay week com- mencing on or after 9 Jan.	All workers covered by national agreement for master bakers	Increases in weekly rates of wages of various amounts, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, area A 228s. 4d. a week, area B 223s. 4d., first hands 218s. 4d., 213s. 4d., single hands 216s. 8d., 210s., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 213s. 4d., 206s. 8d., confectioners and table hands (including oven clearers) 206s. 8d., 201s. 8d., other workers 200s., 195s.; women 21 and over—forewomen 176s. 8d., 170s., chargehands 166s. 8d., 161s. 8d., single hands 161s. 8d., 155s., confectioners 158s. 4d., 151s. 8d., other workers 148s. 4d., 143s. 4d.
Brewing	London	3 Jan.	All workers	Increases of 12s. a week for men 21 and over and 10s. 6d. for women 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over employed in breweries and bottling stores 249s. a week, horse drivers 262s., drivers of vehicles of up to 7 tons carrying capacity 261s., of 7 tons or over 269s., other transport workers 249s.; women 18 and over in breweries and bottling stores 186s. 9d.
old ill is die. 105d. Ill is die. 1 is die women i	Kent	day after 3 Jan.	All workers	Increase of 12s. a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied men 21 and over 239s. a week; transport workers—drivers of motor vehicles of 5 tons and under carrying capacity 251s., of over 5 tons 259s., mates 239s.; women 19 and over in breweries and bottling stores 172s. 6d.
er change mounes to mensurers in the trappers is, the life, worker the life, worker orige made worker	South Wales and Monmouthshire (31)	1 Jan.	All workers	Increase of 12s. 6d. a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—able-bodied brewery labourers 21 and over 238s. 6d. a week, transport drivers 253s., helpers on lorries 238s. 6d.; women 21 and over in bottling stores 175s.
enigre having 2 m g 4 dens er om ne 48. Stall 7 men 27 und over 5. 3d. for weden 51 rising to 85. 60 51 rising to 85. 60 160 ut 18 gnd over	Hampshire and Isle of Wight (29)		All workers	Increase of 12s. a week for adult male workers, with proportional amounts for women and young workers; adult male rate now payable at 18 (previously 19) to transport workers, and to other young male workers at 18 at the employers discretion; percentage scale for women 19 and over adjusted. Minimum rates after change include: male brewery labourers 19 and over 237s. a week, drivers of lorries up to and including 10 tons carrying capacity 250s., over 10 tons 257s.; women 19 and over 73.6 per cent. of the adult male rate.
	East Midlands (Derby, Kimber- ley, Mansfield and Nottingham districts) (29)	First pay week in Jan.	All workers and the season of	Increase of 11s. 8d. a week for adult workers 19 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 111s. 8d. a week at 15 rising to 240s. 10d. at 21 and over, motor drivers 253s. 11d., one-horse drivers 242s. 10d., two-horse drivers 246s. 10d., drivers' mates 242s. 10d.; female workers 108s. 7d. at 16 rising to 169s. 5d. at 20 and over.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland† (44) (45)	6 Feb.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased; by 1·18d. a shift (12s. 5·01d. to 12s. 6·19d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·14d. an hour (1s. 6·63d. to 1s. 6·77d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0·88d. a shift (9s. 3·76d. to 9s. 4·64d.) or by 0·11d. an hour (1s. 1·97d. to 1s. 2·08d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. a shift (6s. 2·51d. to 6s. 3·09d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (9·31d. to 9·39d.) for workers under 18.
s and cleaners-up Ad. ers lockuding cost changes cost	West of Scotland§ (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (12s. 6d. to 12s. 7d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
of this as bour	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow (45)	7 Feb.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1·18d. a shift (12s. 5·01d. to 12s. 6·19d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (9s. 3·76d. to 9s. 4·64d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (6s. 2·51d. to 6s. 3·09d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales¶ (45)	6 Feb.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2d. a shift (11s. 4d. to 11s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (8s. 6d. to 8s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland** (45)	Pay period beginning 31 Jan.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1.4d. a shift (13s. 3.6d. to 13s. 5d.) or by 0.175d. an hour (1s. 7.825d. to 1s. 8d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1.05d. a shift (9s. 11.7d. to 10s. 0.75d.) or by 0.131d. an hour (1s. 2.868d. to 1s. 2.999d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (6s. 7.8d. to 6s. 8.5d.) or by 0.087d. an hour (9.911d. to 9.998d.) for boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Feb.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1·18d. a shift (12s. 5·01d. to 12s. 6·19d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (9s. 3·76d. to 9s. 4·64d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (6s. 2·51d. to 6s. 3·09d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	6 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased; by 1·16d. a shift (11s. 10·1d. to 11s. 11·26d.) for men, by 0·773d. (7s. 11·08d. to 7s. 11·853d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 9·89d. to 5s. 10·47d.) for boys.
Shuttle manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 31 Jan.	Journeymen	Increase; in minimum day work rate of 1d. an hour; pieceworkers' "further" percentage addition increased by 1 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 7s. 7d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s. 9d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 37 per cent., plus 114 per cent.).
Surgical instrument and equipment manufacture	England (excluding Sheffield) and Wales (54)	3 Jan.	Male workers	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for skilled workers, 3½d. for semi-skilled and 3d. for unskilled, with varying amounts for apprentices and learners under 21. Pieceworkers' guaranteed minimum rate increased by 4d. an hour (6s. 11d. to 7s. 3d.). Basic minimum time rates after change: skilled workers 21 and over 6s. 6½d. an hour, semi-skilled 6s., unskilled 5s. 2½d.
Motor vehicle manufacture	Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port	28 Jan.	Hourly paid workers employed by Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.	Increase of 3½d. an hour for all adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers.
Lock, latch and key making	England (65)	First full pay week following 1 Feb.	All workers	Increase‡ in cost-of-living addition of 2 per cent. (11 to 13 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition: men 21 and over group P.T. 266s. 10d. or 253s. 1d. a week, group A 256s. 9d. or 244s. 5d., group B 237s. 5d. or 227s. 6d., labourers 223s. 2d.; women 18 and over 157s. 9d.*
Jute carpet manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. 9d. a week (24s. 9d. to 27s. 6d.) for men, and by 1s. 10d. (16s. 6d. to 18s. 4d.) for women.
Carpet manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. 9d. a week (24s. 9d. to 27s. 6d.) for men, and by 1s. 10d. (16s. 6d. to 18s. 4d. for women).
Hosiery manufacture	Midlands (91)	3 Jan.	Employees working under systems of single shift or double shift who normally work 41½ hours or more	Increase of 3 per cent. on basic earnings as compensation for a reduction in 'the standard working week*.

^{*} See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† Agreement between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

|| Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

¶ Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

* Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Rope, twine and net making	Great Britain (88) (260)	28 Jan.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates; men 21 and over on day shifts, net section 5s. 2d. an hour, other than net section 5s. 2d., on night shifts 5s. 5d., 5s. 6d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 4s. 7d., 4s. 7d., women 18 and over on day shifts 3s. 9d., 3s. 10d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 4d., 3s. 5d.: piecework basis time rates; men 21 and over on day shifts, net section 5s. 3d., other than net section 5s. 3d., on night shifts 5s. 7d., 5s. 7d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 4s. 8d., 4s. 9d., women 18 and over on day shifts 3s. 10d., 3s. 10d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 4s. 8d., 4s. 9d., women 18 and over on day shifts 3s. 10d., 3s. 10d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., as. 5d., other than shift workers (including home-workers) 3s. 5d., other than shift w
Narrow fabrics manufacture	Great Britain (94)	31 Jan.	All workers	New minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows: time workers, men 20 and over—grade I occupations 4s. 9\frac{1}{8}d. an hour, II 5s. 0\frac{1}{8}d., III 5s. 3d.; women 18 and over—grade I 3s. 6\frac{1}{8}d., IA 3s. 7\frac{1}{8}d., II 3s. 10\frac{1}{8}d., III 4s. 0\frac{1}{8}d.; pieceworkers, men grade I 5s. 4\frac{1}{8}d. an hour, II 5s. 7\frac{1}{8}d., III 4s. 1\frac{1}{8}d.; women grade I 3s. 11\frac{1}{8}d., IA 4s. 0\frac{1}{8}d., II 4s. 3\frac{1}{8}d., III 4s. 7d.
Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture	Northern Ireland (96) (259)	22 Feb.	Male workers	New general minimum hourly rates fixed, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplemakers area A 5s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, area B 5s. 2d., lappers 5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., 5s. 1d., warehouse assistants and warehouse clerks 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., workers operating Swiss embroidery machines 4s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., other male workers 21 and over 4s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., or 4s. 8\frac{2}{3}d., 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. or 4s. 6\frac{2}{3}d.; piecework basis time rates—Swiss embroidery machine operators on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 5s. 3\frac{1}{2}d., on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 5s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., other male workers 4s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.
Ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower trade	Great Britain (259)	7 Feb.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5d. an hour for men 21 and over, 2d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age for younger male workers, 3d. for women 18 and over, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under $15\frac{1}{2}$ rising to 4s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1d. at 18 and over (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 6 months).
Glass processing		19 thise is a	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increase§ of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over; group 1, London area (within a 25 mile radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 7s. 9d. an hour, Provincial area 7s. 7d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process), and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 7s. 4d., 7s. 2d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 7s. 1d., 6s. 11d., embossers' assistants and sand blasters' assistants 7s., 6s. 10d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 6s. 11d., 6s. 9d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 6s. 7d., 6s. 5d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 6s. 6d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 6s. 4d.
Exhibition industry	Great Britain (142)	Beginning of first full pay week in Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen and 3½d. for labourers including cost-of-living increase§ of 1½d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 8s. 10d. an hour, labourers 8s. 0½d.
to the result of the second	ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF	namen nam 1 na 181 veland namen de 180	Other classes of workers except electricians and adult mates	Increase of 4d an hour including cost-of-living increase§ of 1½d. an hour. Standard rates after change: signwriters including show card and ticket writers 9s. 1d. an hour, full-time specialist production artists (capable of producing finished art work) and specialist full-time model makers 9s. 3½d., silk screen printers—technicians 8s. 10d., printers 8s. 7½d.
na (BE of Line 198	aturs, no distribution of the contract of the	Spiles and a	Electricians and adult mates	Increases in standard rates of 4d. an hour for journeymen electricians and 3½d. for adult mates. Standard hourly rates after change: journeymen electricians 9s. an hour, adult mates 8s. 1½d.
Building and civil engineering construction	Northern Ireland (174)	7 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increase§ of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 5s. 0¾d. to 5s. 4½d.
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering	Great Britain (173)	21 Feb.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 5d. an hour for craftsmen, 4d. for adult mates. Increases of various amounts for apprentices in accordance with a revised scale of percentages. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 25 miles of Charing Cross) 7s. 4½d. an hour, all other districts 7s. 3½d., mates—20 and over 6s. 3½d., 6s. 2½d.¶
三位的现在分词 网络眼期	England and Wales	7 Feb.	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	Increases of 3d. an hour for engineers and 1½d. for labourers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Further increases of 1½d. an hour for engineers and labourers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: thermal insulation engineers 7s. 1½d. an hour, apprentices 3s. 7d. in first year rising to 6s. 3d. in fourth year, labourers 6s.
Electricity supply	Great Britain (180-181)	1 Feb.	Manual workers and building and civil engineering workers	Increases in annual salaries of £25, £27 10s. or £30 a year according to occupation; shift enhancement for continuous three shift operations increased by £10 (£70 to £80) per annum. Annual salaries after change for men 21 and over with less than two years' service: Provinces—Group A £635, B £658, C £862, D £696 10s., E £719 10s., F £760, G £830, H £873; building trade workers—craftsmen £830, qualified whole-time tubular scaffolders £760, craftsmen's mates £682, labourers £635. London salaries are higher by 14s. a week.
Dock labour	Great Britain (197)	31 Jan.	Dock labourers	Increase in national minimum wage of 2s. 8d. a day. Minimum daily rate after change for timeworkers on half-daily basis 44s. 4d. For pieceworkers, minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 41s. 8d. to 44s. 4d. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (i.e., basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased by 5 per cent. The weekly wage of permanent men whose rates and conditions are directly governed by agreements of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry increased by 13s. 4d. a week.
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade	Scotland (214) (259)	7 Feb.	Managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 15s. a week for managers and 13s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, area 1, 216s. a week where weekly trade is less than £110 to 232s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2, 208s. to 224s. 6d.; manageresses area 1, 170s. where weekly trade is less than £50 to 201s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2, 166s. to 197s. 6d.†
	s de SubS) dobré o des descritos violados do descritos de Societados	i de la companya de l	Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. or 12s. a week, according to area, for men 21 and over (12s. or 11s. for adult transport workers and for van salesmen, all ages) and 11s. 6d. or 10s. 6d., according to area, for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 22 and over other than transport workers and van salesmen—males, area 1, 198s. a week, area 2, 185s., females 149s., 141s.; transport workers and van salesmen 21 and over—drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1, 206s., area 2, 195s.; drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1, 211s. 6d., area 2, 200s. 6d.; female van salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less 168s. 6d., 158s. 6d., all other van salesmen, all ages, 215s., 204s.†

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

† The Order also provides for a further adjustment in hourly rates, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41½ to 40, to take effect from 1st September 1966.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

§ It has also been agreed that from 27th February 1967, there will be further increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen and 4d. for adult mates and from 26th February 1968 increases of 7d. an hour for craftsmen and 6d. for adult mates.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Petroleum distribution	United Kingdom (206–207)	29 Nov.	All workers covered by the agreement between the Employers' Panel and the Oil Companies' Conciliation Committee (comprising Shell-Mex & B.P. Ltd., Stevinson Hardy and Co. Ltd., Curran Oils, Aero Petroleum Co. Ltd.) and the Transport and General Workers Union. Petrofina (Great Britain) Ltd. have entered into a separate but similar agreement with the Transport and General Workers Union	New basic wage rates fixed including consolidation of the 30 m.p.h. driving bonuses. Basic rates after change for adult workers: men 21 and over; senior airfield operators, Heathrow and London area 369s. 6d. a week, other areas 357s. 6d., assistant senior airfield operators 362s., 349s. 9d., airfield operators 352s. 9d., 340s. 9d., drivers 3,000 gallons and over 304s., 299s., 1,500 to 3,000 gallons 289s. 6d., 284s. 6d., 1,500 gallons and under, 282s. 3d., 277s. 3d., adult mates 244s., 239s., tester mechanics 369s. 3d., 364s. 3d., craftsmen and greasemakers 338s., 333s., operators 1, 312s. 6d., 307s. 6d., 2, 283s. 3d., 278s. 3d., 3, 270s., 265s., 4, 255s. 6d., 250s. 6d., 5, 241s. 6d., 236s. 6d., watchmen 1, operators 256s., 251s., watchmen 231s. 9d., 226s. 9d., day gatekeepers 231s. 9d., 226s. 9d.; women 21 and over, operators 1, 216s., 211s., 2, 202s. 9d., 197s. 9d., 3, 187s. 3d., 182s. 3d., canteen chargewomen 188s. 6d., 183s. 6d., canteen attendants 175s. 9d., 170s. 9d.
The state of the s	The second secon	7 Feb.	do. A ASAS IMPRIOR PRINCIPLE PROPERTY OF THE	Basic rates after change for adult workers: Provinces; men 21 and over, senior airfield operators 391s. a week, assistant senior airfield operators 377s. 9d., airfield operators 363s. 3d., drivers 3,000 gallons and over 320s., 1,500 to 3,000 gallons 297s., 1,500 gallons and under 290s. 9d., adult mates 250s. 9d., tester mechanics 391s., craftsmen and greasemakers 351s. 9d., operators 1, 326s. 9d., 2, 291s. 9d., 3, 280s. 9d., 4, 268s. 9d., 5, 257s., watchmen/operators 255s. 9d., watchmen 231s., day gatekeepers 231s.; women 21 and over, operators 1, 222s. 6d., 2, 208s. 3d., 3, 192s. 3d., canteen chargewomen 187s., canteen attendants 174s. 3d. The existing London differential is additional to the above rates except for the three categories of airfield operators where it has been consolidated. These changes were agreed in January 1966. They represent the first (29th November) and second (7th February) of four stages of a major change in the wages structure coupled with very fundamental undertakings on the part of the operatives resulting in a productivity arrangement, whereby the
Milk distribution	Scotland (211) (259)	19 Jan.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 18s. a week for adult male workers, 15s. or 18s. for adult females and amounts ranging from 7s. to 18s. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men—foremen 218s. 6d. a week; clerks 22 and over 210s., other workers 21 and over 207s., youths and boys 77s. at under 16 rising to 165s. at 20 and under 21; female workers—forewomen 218s. 6d., chargehands 185s., workers employed on collection or delivery work, in garaging, pasteurising or milk sterilising 77s. at under 16 rising to 207s. at 21 and over 207s. at 21 and 20 and 207s.
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade	England and Wales (213) (259)	7 Feb.	Managers and manageresses Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. 6d. a week in London and Provincial A area and 12s. 6d. in Provincial B area for managers, and of 12s. and 11s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 225s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is less than £100 to 299s. 6d. where weekly trade is more than £730, Provincial A area 219s. 6d. to 293s. 6d., Provincial B area 207s. 6d. to 281s. 6d., manageresses 194s. to 268s., 188s. to 262s., 177s. to 251s.† Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 12s. in Provincial B area for men 21 and over, including roundsworkers, assistant roundsworkers and transport workers, and of 11s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: indoor workers—males 22 and over, London area 206s. 6d., Provincial A area 200s. 6d., Provincial B area 188s. 6d., females 158s., 152s., 142s. [first assistants receive 5s. above these rates); roundsworkers, 21 and over, London 213s., A 207s., B 195s.; assistant roundsworkers 21 and over, males, London 206s. 6d., A 200s. 6d., B 188s. 6d., females 166s., 160s., 151s.; transport workers 21 and over—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 218s., A 212s., B 200s.; drivers all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles.
Retail bespoke tailoring	Northern Ireland (261)	18 Jan.	All workers	A 215s., B 203s., of over 5 tons 225s., 219s., 207s.† New general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed, as follows:—male workers 21 and over, area A 210s. a week, area B 200s., other male workers including learners 60s. at under 16 rising to 185s. at 20, 60s. to 180s., female workers with not less than four years' experience as machinists and finishers 3s. 8d. and 3s. 6d. an hour, other female workers except learners 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d., female learners 60s. during first year of learnership to 115s., during fourth year 60s. to 105s. General minimum
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First full pay week following 27 Jan.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	piece rates are subject to an increase of 40 per cent. (previously 25 per cent.).‡ Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £25 16s. 1d. a week increased§ by 3s. a week (58s. to 61s.) for those 18 and over, and by 2s. (38s. 8d. to 40s. 8d.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £25s. 16s. 1d., cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 3s. (33s. to 36s.).
- Lean Al Kha	Control of the Contro	First pay day in Feb.	Technical and general grades employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 1s. 10d. a week (53s. 8d. to 55s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (35s. 10d. to 37s. 1d.) for younger workers; consolidation into basic rates of 5s. 6d. a week of the cost-of-living bonus paid to workers 18 and over and of 3s. 9d. to younger workers. Minimum basic weekly rates after change for adult workers: category A £26 10s. 6d. or by individual negotiation, B £22 5s. 6d., C £20 5s. 6d., D £19 5s. 6d., E £18 5s. 6d., F £16 15s. 6d., G £15 15s. 6d., H £14 10s. 6d., I £13 15s. 6d., J £13 5s. 6d., K £12 15s. 6d. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Health services	Great Britain (228–229)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Feb. First full pay week in Feb. First full pay week in Feb. Beginning of first full pay	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc. Semi-skilled engineering grades Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc. Orthopaedic appliance grades	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool, craftsmen 7s. 0d. an hour, labourers 5s. 11½d., grade A districts and Scotland 6s. 10½d.; 5s. 10d. Increases of 2¾d. an hour for grade I, 3d. for grade II and 3½d. for grade III. Rates after change: grade I—London 6s. 2¾d., elsewhere 5s. 11½d., II 6s. 5¾d., 6s. 2½d., III 6s. 10½d., 6s. 7¾d. Increase of 3¾d. an hour. Rates after change, London 7s. 6¾d. an hour, elsewhere 7s. 3½d. New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows: adult male workers, grade C, London 7s. 4¾d., elsewhere 7s. 1d. grade B 7s. 9¾d. 7s. 5¾d. grade C, London 7s. 4¾d., elsewhere
90,53 90,53 91,63		of first	and a series of the series of	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows: adult male workers, grade C, London 7s. 4&d., elsewhere 7s. 1d., grade B 7s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 7s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., grade A 8s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 7s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., grade I 8s. 6\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 8s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; adult female workers grade C, London 5s. 8d., elsewhere 5s. 4\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., grade B 5s. 11\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 5s. 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., grade A 6s. 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 5s. 11\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., grade I 6s. 6\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 6s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

^{*} See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

[†] These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

[‡] These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

[§] Under sliding-scale arrangement based on the official index of retail prices.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Ball clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12)	1 Jan.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Baking	England and Wales (20)	First pay week com- mencing on or after 9 Jan.	All workers covered by national agreement for master bakers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Lock, latch and key making	England (65)	First full pay week following 1 Feb.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to $40\frac{1}{2}$.*
Rope, twine and net making	Great Britain (88) (260)	28 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.*†
Hosiery manufacture	Midlands (91)	3 Jan.	Employees working under systems of single shift or double shift who normally work 41½ hours or more	Standard working week reduced from 42½ to 41½ hours.*‡
Narrow fabrics manufacture	Great Britain (94)	31 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41¼.*
Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture	Northern Ireland (96) (259)	22 Feb.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.*§
Railway service (British Railways)	Great Britain (184–185)	28 Feb.	Conciliation staff	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Railway service (London Transport Board)	London (186–187)	28 Feb.	Conciliation staff	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Petroleum distribution	United Kingdom (206–207)	7 Feb.	All workers covered by the agreement between the Employers' Panel of the Oil Companies' Conciliation Committee (comprising Shell-Mex and B.P. Ltd., Stevinson Hardy and Co. Ltd., Curran Oils, Aero Petroleum Co. Ltd.) and the Transport and General Workers Union. Petrofina (Great Britain) Ltd. have entered into a separate but similar agreement with the Transport and General Workers Union	watenmen/operators).
River authorities	England and Wales (256)	28 Feb.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Health services	and county is a feet of	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Feb.	staff and ancillary workers	Environment of complete and the control of the process of the control of the cont
	erg ministrative pro-	Beginning of first full pay period following	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hos pitals, etc.	Increases in heat writing a series of the settler for our fields and the series of the settler for our fields.
	Add on 1668 and 1619	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Feb.	Orthopaedic appliance grade	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*

* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
† These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.
† It has also been agreed that the standard working week will be further reduced from 41½ to 40 hours with a further compensatory increase of 3 per cent. on its carnings on 31st October 1966. These changes were the result of an Industrial Court award.
§ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work 1st April 1965

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in

A revised edition relating to 1st April 1966 is in course of preparation and will be published in the summer at a date to be announced later.

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 22nd FEBRUARY 1966

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 114.4

At 22nd February the official retail prices index was 114·4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 114·3 at 18th January and 109·5 at 16th February 1965.

The index of retail prices measures the change 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 index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 18th January 1966 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 125 of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1962–65, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1966. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 18th January 1966 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 22nd FEBRUARY 1966

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 22nd February 1966 on the base 16th January 1962

= 10	00.	our sandary	
	GROUP AND	INDEX FIGURE 22nd FEBRU 1966	1
		(16th Janu	
		1962 = 1	(
000	Food: Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	115	
	Meat and bacon	115	
	Fish	115	
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	111	
	Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	111	
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	103	
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	113	
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food	93	
	Total—Food	111	į
II	Alcoholic drink	112.8	
	Tohono	119.0	8
	Housing	120.8	8
	Fuel and light:	123.9	ě
	Coal and coke	121	
	Other fuel and light	119	
	Total—Fuel and light	120.1	ì
VI.	Durable household goods:		
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishing Radio, television and other househousehouse	ings 112	
	appliances	98	
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	108	
VII	Total—Durable household goods Clothing and footwear:	105.7	
111.	Men's outer clothing	112	
	Men's underclothing	111	
	Women's outer clothing	108	
	Women's underclothing Children's clothing	109	
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdash	107	
	hats and materials	104	
	Footwear	111	
	Total—Clothing and footwear	108.4	
VIII.	Transport and vehicles:	drillers and pres	
	Motoring and cycling	102	
		125	
IV	Total—Transport and vehicles	109.2	
17.	Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodicals	128	
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clean	ning 120	
	materials, matches, etc.	103	
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, to		
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	109	
	Total—Miscellaneous goods	110.9	
X.	Services: Postage and telephones	ton many	
	Entertainment	114	
	Other services, including domestic he	elp,	
	Other services, including domestic he hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing	ing,	
	laundering and dry cleaning	120	
	Total—Services	116.9	
	Avy Town so		

ALL ITEMS

Following are the indices for 22nd February on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia tions (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton 118.8

(3) Other items

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

A marked reduction in the average price of eggs was largely offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes and other fresh vegetables and bread. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by about 1½ per cent. to 109·8, compared with 111·6 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to 112·8, compared with 113·0 in January.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of increases in prices of household coal and gas in some areas, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 120·1, compared with 110.7 in Lemman.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO FEBRUARY 1966

The following tables show the index figure for "all items" for (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962, taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100, and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 100. The figure normally relates to a Tuesday near the middle of the month.

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	100.0	102.7	104 · 7	109.5	114.3
February	100·1 100·5	103.6	104·8 105·2	109.5	114.4
April	101.9	104.0	106.1	109·9 112·0	
May	102.2	103.9	107.0	112.4	
June July	102·9 102·5	103·9 103·3	107.4	112.7	STATE OF THE PARTY
August	101.6	103.3	107.4	112·7 112·9	State Street
September	101.5	103 · 3	107.8	113.0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
October	101 · 4	103·7 104·0	107.9	113.1	mil oges
December	102.3	104.0	108·8 109·2	113·6 114·1	

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956. The procedure is to multiply the figures in Table B by the index for 16th January 1962 with prices at 17th January 1956 taken as 100, viz., 117.5, and divide by 100.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The usual summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 142.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 178. In addition, 37 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February at the establishments where these 215 stoppages occurred is estimated at 53,800. This total includes 22,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 31,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 23,900 were directly involved and 7,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 183,000 working days lost during February includes 94,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in February due to industrial disputes:—

A about 1 per cent.	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers	Working days lost	
Coal mining	2 15	49 25	51 40	2,700 15,900	6,000 69,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles	3 8	20 22	23 30	18,600 3,100	59,000 11,000	
Port and inland water transport	2	4	6	4,400	13,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	58	65	9,100	25,000	
Total, February 1966	37	178	215	53,800	183,000	
Total, January 1966	14	207	221	65,900	146,000	
Total, February 1965	34	246	280	155,300	372,000	

Causes of stoppages

The following table classifies stoppages beginning in February according to the principal cause of each stoppage:—

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases	53 35 3 36 46	5,700 3,600 500 7,200 5,400	
discipline	4	1,200	
Total	178	23,900	

Duration of stoppages

The following table classifies stoppages *ending* in February according to the length of time they lasted:—

applicable Adjusted	Number of					
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved 8,000 10,000 9,000 34,000 141,000			
Not more than 1 day 2 days	56 37 25 36 35	5,700 5,900 3,400 8,500 16,800				
Total	189	40,200	202,000			

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1966 AND 1965

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first two months of 1966 and 1965:—

brus 685 = 5884	Januar	y and Febru	nary 1966	January and February 1965			
Industry group	No. of stop-		ages in gress	No. of stop-	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for- estry, fishing	109	10,600	30,000	3 151	300 23,000	2,000 49,000	
Coal mining All other mining	109	310,000	+	nds'i b	es at 22m	the indic	
and quarrying Food, drink and	1	T	T				
tobacco	4	400	1,000	7	800	2,000	
Chemicals, etc	5	600	2,000	1	1,100	2,000	
Metal mfre	15	3,500	6,000	22	5,800	18,000	
Engineering	65	25,800	105,000	63	29,300	63,000	
Shipbuilding and marine eng	17	1,700	6,000	15	5,200	27,000	
Motor vehicles and	39	39,800	96,000	36	61,100	152,000	
cycles	39	1,500	5,000	6	5,900	12,000	
Aircraft Other vehicles	20000	1,500	5,000	3	200	1,000	
Other metal goods	9	900	3,000	13	4,300	6,000	
Textiles	4	800	1,000	5	200	1,000	
Clothing and foot-	1 960 4	d costen	on bund a	BERREISE	HI TOTAL	1 000	
wear	3	300	tone	3	300	1,000	
Bricks, pottery,				Servery of	1,200	2,000	
glass, etc	3	400	1,000	11	1,200	2,000	
Timber, furniture,		CHOROLEGE S	1,000	4	200	+	
etc	1 4	100 500	1,000	2	700	1,000	
Paper and printing	4	300	1,000	belth To	PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Remaining manu- facturing inds	8	1,300	11,000	6	1,600	3,000	
Construction	45	4,900	22,000	48	4,900	29,000	
Gas, electricity and					100	1 000	
water	2	400	†	3	400	1,000	
Port and inland		= 100	28,000	14	20,900	13,000	
water transport			4,000		47,100	108,000	
All other transport	13 5		1,000		600	2,000	
Distributive trades		200	1,000	Water State of the	doll has	STATE AND	
Administrative, professional, etc.		a page 14	S CHANGE		Super Con-		
services	7	400			200	1	
Misc. services	4		1,000	bu 4	200	T	
Total	385	102,700	328,000	447	215,300	495,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved Directly Indirectly		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
locality			Began Ended		CTT CTT		
Engineering:— Draughtsmen and tracers employed in the manufacture of industrial engines—Leicester (one firm)	280		1 Jan.	1 Mar.	Against the use of self-employed and contract draughtsmen when the run-down of certain works programmes was causing fear of redundancy	Work resumed. Agreement reached that self-employed draughtsmen would not be used in future.	
Arc welders and other production workers employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery—Kilmarnock (one	95	1,330	27 Jan.	14 Feb.	Claim for an increase in wages for arc welders	Work resumed. Agreement subsequently reached on an increase of 1d. an hour in the piecework base rate.	
firm) Drillers, press operators, other production workers and assemblers employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery—Stafford (one firm)	5,035¶	140	31 Jan.	3 Mar.	Claims by drillers and press operators for increases in their basic piecework rates	Work resumed, the drillers accepting an increase of 3d. an hour and the press operators' claim to be pursued under normal procedure.	
Motor Vehicles:— Semi-skilled machine operators, testers and assemblers and skilled operators employed in the manufacture of motor vehicle components and other engineering products—Liverpool (two firms)		210	9 Feb.	25 Feb.		Work resumed on pre-stoppage terms and conditions pending negotiations.	
Docks:— Dock workers—Hull	3,435	SELECT 1	7 Jan.**	ACCEPTANT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Against alleged delays in negotiating higher local piecework prices and an increase in the fall-back rate	No settlement reported.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

† One stoppage of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

| The number of workers indirectly involved rose from about 160 on 28th January to over 1,300 by 8th February.

| About 35 drillers and press operators withdrew their labour on 31st January. On 22nd February about 5,000 other production workers ceased work in support of the workers originally involved.

*** One-day token stoppages took place on 7th, 12th, 18th, 25th January and 4th, 8th, 14th and 24th February.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3088 to 3091*. Award No. 3090 is summarised below. Awards Nos. 3088 and 3089 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry, and Award No. 3091 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Award No. 3090 (25th February).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For increased pay for staff within the purview of the Ancillary Staffs Council who are employed in the London Zone as defined in that Council's agreement. Award: The Court were not satisfied that the anomalies and difficulties put forward by the Staff Side can properly be remedied in the manner proposed in their claim: the Court therefore found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During February four awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under section 2(2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

An award was also issued by three arbitrators appointed under the same section of the Act to settle a demarcation difference between two Unions.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 464*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 464 (9th February).—Parties: Union of Post Office Workers and Post Office. Claim: That the weekly conditioned hours of work of Postal and Telegraph Officers employed in the London pay area be reduced from 42 gross to 41 gross with effect from such a future date as would allow six weeks for the preparation and introduction of revised duty schedules. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

During February notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (79), dated 4th February, for revising the general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, for reducing from 42 to 41 in 1966 and to 40 from 1st January 1967 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and for increasing by one the number of days of annual holiday to be allowed to a worker during the holiday season in 1967 and there-

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S. (31), dated 15th February, fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

Further information regarding either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:—

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 168, dated 17th February and operative from 28th March. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) (Amendment) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 175, dated 21st February and operative from 4th April. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces by one year the age at which certain workers receive the full adult rate.

*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of addresses the shown on page 154 or through any bookseller.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during February.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Ministry of Health and Social Services made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966 No. 28, dated 7th February and operative from 15th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966 No. 31, dated 14th February and operative from 22nd February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

Accidents.—Accidents at factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction. How they are caused and how to prevent them. No. 66. January 1966. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 6d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 60. Engineering Draughtsman. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.); No. 28. Local Government Service. 3rd Edition 1966. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.). Ministry of Labour.

(continued overleaf)

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Further information about these services may be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

Available locally through Youth Employment Offices, the Service is administered in some areas by the Ministry of Labour and in others by local education authorities. It gives advice and guidance to young people on their choice of work, including advice on training where necessary, helps them to find suitable jobs and keeps in touch with them during their early years of employment. The Service also assists employers to fill their vacancies for young workers.

School-leavers, other young people under the age of 18 years and those beyond that age still at school full-time, should get in touch with the Youth Employment Officer if they require advice and assistance in seeking work. Enquiries from parents about jobs for their children are welcome.

TRAINING

Vocational Training
Vocational training in about 40 skilled trades is provided free of charge at Government Training Centres widely distributed throughout the country. Courses, usually of six months' duration, are available for unskilled workers, disabled people and ex-Regulars who are suitable for training. Skilled workers who hereme redundant can be retrained in a pery skill

and ex-Regulars who are suitable for training. Skilled workers who become redundant can be retrained in a new skill.

Where the facilities for training at a Government Training Centre are not suitable, training can be provided at a technical or commercial college or with an employer, and for severely disabled people, at special residential training colleges.

Good tax-free allowances are paid to trainees at full-time courses. Where necessary, an allowance is made for lodgings or travelling expenses.

travelling expenses.

Supervisory Training
Training in supervisory skills is provided under the "Training Within Industry for Supervisors" scheme. Its object is to develop the skill of supervisors in instructing others, in human develop the skill of supervisors in instructing others, in human relations, in improving methods and in preventing accidents. The training programmes are known as Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety. For office staff and for Supervisors in Retail Distribution there are special versions of these courses. Ministry Training Officers either give these courses themselves or train the employer's representative as a T.W.I Trainer so that he can then conduct courses within his own firm.

Courses in instructional techniques for trade instructors (including apprentice instructors) are provided at the Ministry's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow). These courses are specially designed for people who spend a considerable part of their working time giving instruction.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966

Employment Exchanges

The main function of Employment Exchanges is to provide a free employment service for employers requiring workers and for workers—whether employed or not—seeking jobs. Vacancies which cannot be filled locally are circulated to Exchanges over will area and if necessary, over the whole country. a wide area and, if necessary, over the whole country.

Ex-Regular Members of H.M. Forces

Employment Exchanges form part of the Regular Forces Resettlement Service and at each one there is a member of staff to help ex-Regulars to secure civilian employment suited to age, experience and ability. Advice on employment prospects is also given to Regulars during their last few months of service. Professional and Executive Register

A service for professional people and for those seeking managerial, executive and trainee executive posts in industry and commerce is provided at 39 of the larger Employment Exchanges. Information is also given about careers opportunities in the professions and in industry and commerce.

Nurses and Midwives

Many of the larger Employment Exchanges have specially trained staff to deal with the employment of nurses, midwives and those in related occupations. Qualified nurses give advice and, where necessary, conduct interviews.

and, where necessary, conduct interviews.

Disabled People

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer to help disabled people to find suitable employment, and to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. This service is available to all disabled people. The D.R.O. will also discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and deal with questions arising out of the employment of disabled people. Blind Persons Resettlement Officers and Blind Persons Training Officers are available to assist in the resettlement of blind people.

Resettlement Transfer Scheme

Resettlement Transfer Scheme

By the payment of grants and allowances, the Resettlement Transfer Scheme encourages unemployed workers to transfer from one area to another, to take up new employment and to achieve permanent resettlement. The facilities provided, include free fares, lodging allowances and household removal

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Relations Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. They give assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery and help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. They are available to give advice on such matters as personnel policies, the techniques of personnel management and problems of human relations at the place of work.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

The Ministry provides free courses at 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units covering the main industrial areas of the country. The Units cater for people over school-leaving age who, after completion of medical treatment or following long unemployment, need a gradual readjustment to working conditions and expert vocational help to fit them to return to work. They also provide expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if a change of job is necessary. Men and women still in employment may need advice of this sort when ill-health or advancing age is causing them difficulty in coping with their normal work.

The courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units last about

eight weeks. Tax-free allowances are paid to cover maintenance and also, where appropriate, lodging costs and fares. At three of the Units there are residential places.

The Ministry is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Factories Act 1961 and associated legislation. H.M. Factory Inspectors are available for consultation on all matters concerning the safety, health and welfare of workers

employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to this Act, such as docks or places where building operations or

this Act, such as docks or places where building operations or works of engineering construction are in progress.

The address of the nearest office of the Inspectorate may be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

The Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, London S.W.1 displays safety, health and welfare methods and appliances used in factories. It is open free to the public, and special arrangements can be made for taking groups round.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, which is concerned with the safety, health and welfare of workers in a wide range of non-industrial employment and which provides for minimum standards of accommodation and other facilities, makes various authorities (including local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors and Mine and Quarry Inspectors) responsible for enforcing its general provisions in different classes of

Information or advice on the Act can be obtained from Town Clerks or District Inspectors of Factories.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Wages Inspection

The Wages Inspectorate helps employers and workers to interpret the provisions of the Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 and enforces the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advises employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954, and is responsible for its enforcement. Enquiries about these services should be made to the appropriate Regional Office (see below).

PUBLICATIONS

A number of sale publications are issued by the Ministry. They include: Ministry of Labour Gazette (3s. 6d. monthly); Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production (20s. quarterly); Accidents—how they happen and how to prevent them (2s. quarterly); Careers Guide (Loose leaf edition 15s. and bound edition 8s. 6d.); The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act: A general guide (2s. 6d.); and booklets in the Choice of Careers and Safety, Health and Welfare series (prices vary with booklets). The prices do not include postage.

In addition certain free leaflets are available at Employment Exchanges. Among these are leaflets on the Professional and Executive Register, the Youth Employment Service, Supervisory Training, Training within Industry, Industrial Rehabilitation, the Contracts of Employment Act, the Industrial Training Act and the Redundancy Payments Act.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern and Southern: Bryan House, 76–80 Whitfield Street, London W.1.
MUSeum 8616.
London and South Eastern: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W.C.1.
HOLborn 8454.
Midlands: 281–289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4. ASTon Cross 3081.
Northern: Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Newcastle

2/3/5.

North Western: Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester 1. DEAnsgate 9111.

South Western: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol 8. Bristol 38481 and

33094.

Yorkshire and Humberside: City House, Leeds 1. Leeds 38232.

Scottish Headquarters: Stuart House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh 3.

FOUntainbridge 2433.

Wales Office: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Cardiff 32961.

THE PACKAGE **DEALERS**

Productivity bargaining leads to substantial wage increases in exchange for higher productivity. Plant and national agreements now range from the oil companies to British Oxygen, BEA, and Rank Hovis McDougall. Are the criticisms of these deals valid?

VARIABLE FACTOR PROGRAMMING

Indirect office and maintenance workers take a rising share of total labour costs. The American technique known as VFP gives supervisors a method of control.

ON THE SICK LIST

Unjustified sickness absence is on the increase and is 'socially acceptable'. Research identifies eight categories of malingerer.

RENT ACT 1965

Its implications for firms who provide living accommodation for employees.

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Official Publications Received*-continued

Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production. No. 16. March 1966, Ministry of Labour. Price 20s. (20s. 9d.).—See page 128.

Industrial Disputes.—Report of a Committee of Investigation into the Bristol and Avonmouth Docks Dispute. December 1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.); Industrial Courts Act 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between employers in membership of the Longbridge Group of Delivery Agents and their employees. Cmnd. 2905. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.)

National Insurance.—Law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 27 and Appendix to Supplement No. 27. Price 7s. 3d. (8s. 2d.); Law relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Supplement No. 17 and Appendix to Supplement No. 17. Price 4s. 3d. (4s. 11d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 10. Fire Fighting in Factories. (With correction slip). Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 5d.).—See page 129.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments*, relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/168; 6d. (9d.)), made on 17th February; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) (Amendment) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/175; 6d. (9d.)), made on 21st February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 153.

The Industrial Training (Man-made Fibres Producing Industry Board) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/143; 9d. (1s.)), made on 10th February;

*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown opposite or through any bookseller

The Redundancy Payments Share Fishermen Regulations 1966 (S.I. 1966/145; 3d. (6d.)), made on 11th February by the Minister of Labour under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965. These Regulations, operative from 25th February, apply (with necessary modifications) section 31 of the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 to the employment of certain share fishermen who will not be eligible for redundancy payments, so as to enable the persons liable to pay redundancy fund contributions in respect of them to receive

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1966/28; 6d. (9d.)), made on 7th February; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. 1966/31; 6d. (9d.)), made on 14th February. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 153

The Teachers' Salaries Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/277; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 22nd December 1965 by the Ministry of Education under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland) 1947 to 1963. These Regulations, deemed to have come into operation on 1st April 1965, introduce from that date revised scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary schools, intermediate (other than technical intermediate) schools, grammar and special schools.

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. 1966/13; 6d. (9d.)), made under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. 1966/14; Amendment Regulations (Northern Irelana) 1900 (S.R. & O. 1906)14, 6d. (9d.)), made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. These Regulations, made on 14th January by the Ministry of Health and Social Services, and operative from 31st January, are similar in scope (in relation to Northern Ireland) to those for Great Britain detailed on page 104 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

The Industrial Training (Catering Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. 1966/32; 6d. (9d.)), made on 14th February by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964. This Order establishes an industrial training board to be known as the Catering Industry Training Board, and defines the industry to which it relates. Provision is made as to the membership of the Board and its meetings and proceedings.

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