VOLUME LXXIV, No. 3
PRICE 3s. 6d. NET
Annual subscription 48s. Od.
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office
including postage

## CONTENTS

| is p | Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Special Articles 4 | Safety, Health and Welfare: Fire Fighting in Factories 129 |
| Revised Employment Estimates, Great Britain: 1964 and 1965 | National Insurance: Workmen's Compensation; Improved Provision for War Pensioners |
| Applications for the Employment of Foreign Workers 112 | aternational Labour Organisation: Eighth Session of |
| Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces: June 1965 | the Metal Trades Committee; Preparatory Technical Conference on the Maximum Permissible Weight to |
| Retail Prices in 1965 | be carried by One Worker .. .. .. .. 13 |
| Index of Retail Prices: Annual Revision of Weights.. | Employment, Unemployment, Accidents, etc. |
| Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees: October 1965 | Index of Average Earnings |
| Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production: No. 16-March 1966 | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Wages and Hours of Work } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } 144 \\ \text { Index of Retail Prices .. } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text {.. } & \text {. } 151\end{array}$ |
| Industrial Training Boards .. .. .. .. 128 | Stoppages of Work-Industrial Disputes .. .. .. 152 |
| Disabled Persons in Government Employment .. 129 | Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc. |

## Summary of the Monthly Statistics



In the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 77), it was
announced that the method of compilation of the mid--year announced that the method of compilation of the mid-year
employment estimates for Great Britain was being changed and 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. 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 correspondand female employees in Great Britain at mid-1964 and mid-
1965 are now given in Table 1 below, together with correspond-
ing estimates of the numbers of employees in employment. ing estimates of the numbers of employees in employment.
Between June 1964 and June 1965, there was an estimated Between June 1964 and June 1965 , there was an estimated
increase of about 208,000 employes 78,00 males and
130,000 females. Over this period, as there were reductions increase females. Over this period, as there were reductions
in the numbers registered as unemployed, the estimated in the numbers registered as unemployed, the estimated
number in civil employment increased by about $255,000-$ number in civil employment incre
111,000 males and 144,000 females.

Table 1.-Employees in Great Britain

| - | June 1964 | June 1965 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employeses (including unemployed) | 23,209 | 23,417 | 208 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{14,851 \\ 8,388}}$ | -14,299 | 78 130 |
| Emplogees in employment | 22,892 | 23,147 | 255 |
| cot which | ${ }_{8,281}^{14,611}$ | - 14,2722 | 111 |

These mid-year estimates of employees are obtained by These mid-year estimates of with National Insurance cards,
adding together:
(a) estimates of employess based on counts of cards exchanged,
(b) numbers of those civil servants who are insured but do (b) numbers of those civ
not have such cards, and
(c) numbers of wholly
(c) numbers of wholly unemployed persons registered at
Employment Exhanges and Youth Employment Offices, not
covered by the estimates at $(a)$ above. Employment Exchanges and Youth Emp
covered by the estimates at (a) above.
covered by the estimates at (a) above.
As explained below, the estimates of employees with
insurance cards, (a) above, take account of cards exchanged insurance cards, (a) above, ake account of cards exchanged
up to the end of the following November. The estimates
of employees include all registered wholly unemployed up to the end of the foliowing November.
of employees include all registered wholy
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 or in employment at mid-year. Analyses of the mid-1964 and
1955 estimates by Region and by industry are given on pages
114 to 121 . 114 to 121.
Normally at this stage the mid-1964 estimates published in
the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE would not be altered 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 i955 to estimates (together with the estimates for the years
1963) have now been revised, the revised estimates a.
parable with those for mid-1965 given in this issue.
The estimates of " employeses in employment"" are derived
them the overall estimates of employees by deducting the 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 inJune. The estimates of employees in employment in an in-
dustry group are obtained from the total estimates of employeses
dlassifed to the industry by deducting the number of persons dustry group are obtained from the total estimates of employees
classifed to the industry by deducting the number of persons
registered as wholly unemployed at mid-June whose last registered as wholly unemployed
employment was in the industry.
A summary by broad industry groups of the estimates of
and A summary by broaend and June 1964, June 1965 and sub-
emploees in employment
sequent months to January 1966 is given in Table 3 on sequent months to January 1966 is given in Table 3 on
page 12. Detailed estimates, by industry, for the months of
June 1965, November 1965, December 1965 and January 1966 page 112. Detailed estimates, by
June 1965, November 1955, Decen
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 The previously published provisional monthy entimates for
July 1964 to November 1965 were based on the mid-1964
estimates published in the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. July $19 t$ estublished in the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTEE
These provisional estimates have now been revised to take 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 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, Wattord, (Stats.
Herts.

Reasons for the revision
The mid-year estimates of employees with cards are based
on the numbers of National Insurance cards due for exchange 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 on the first Monday in June. Aly, substantial numbers are
are exchanged fairly promptrer
exchanged late. About 98 per cent. are usually exchanged exchanged late. About 98 per cent. are usually exchanged
within three months and well over 99 per cent. within six within thr
months.
Before 1959, the mid-year estimates took account of the
ards exchanged up to the end of November. The relatively cards exchanged up to the end of November. The relatively
small number which had not then been exchanged was estimasmall number which had not then been exchanged was estima-
ted; any error in this estimate was comparatively trivial
From 1959, the method was changed in order to make it ted; 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 possible to produce preliminary mid-year estimates of the
totals earlier, without waiting for counts of cards exchanged totals eariier, without waiting for counts or cards estimates
more than three months atter the due date. The estime
were based solely on the cards exchanged up to the end of were based solely on the cards exchanged up to the end of
August, on the assumption that the proportions of cards August, on the assumption that the proportions of cards
exchanged more belatedly remained unchanged from year to
year For the eears 1959 to 1964, this assumption was proved exchanged more belatedy remained unchangtion was proved
year. For the years 1959 to 1964, this assump
to be justified, but it is now apparent that, in 1965 , there was a to e justified, but it is now apparent that, in 1965 , there was a
substantial change. In 1965 , the number of cards exchanged substantial change. In 1965, the number of cards exchanged
in June, July and August was abnormally low, and the method
of of estimation used for the years 19959 to 1964 therefore under-
estimates the number of employes in June 1965. It has estimates the number of employees in June 1965. It has
accordingly become necessary to revert to the earrier method
of estimation, taking account of cards exchanged up to the accordingly become necessary to revert exchanged up to the
of estimation, taking account of cards
end of November. These methods of compilation of 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 the two alternative methods difier; nevertheless, from 1959
to 1964 , there was sittel difference between the two sets of
estimates of the changes from year to year obtained by the estimates or 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 which takes account of cale.
The decision to revert to the earlier method means that the
estimates for the period 1959 to 1964 have had to be reestimates 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. given in Table 2 below.
Table 2.-Employees in Employment in Great Britain


Methods of compilation
Each National Insurance card bears the person's reference exchanges of cards are staggered and, for example, the B cards (i.e., those with suffix letter B) are due for exchange on the irst Monday in June. As already men
numbers of cards are exchanged belatedly.
Equal numbers of $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D cards have been issued,
and studies have confirmed that the cards in current circulation and studies have confirmed that the cards in current circulation
bear these suffix letters in practically equal proportions. Thus, bear these suffix xetters in practically equal proportions. Thus,
if the number of $B$ cards due for exchange on the first Monday if the number of B cards due for exchange on the first Monday
in June were known, the total number of employes with
俍 cards at that date could be estimated by multiplying this
number of cards by four. In practice however, owing to the number of cards by four. In practice hovever, 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. Reelatively few
cards are exchanged more than six months after the due date,

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966
and sufficiently reliable estimates of these very belated ex-
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 estimation took account of $B$ cards exchanged in the six
months up to the end of November. It assumed that the 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 number still outstanding at the end of November would
the same a ste number of B cards which, in the previo
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, of B cards exchanged in June, , uly and Ausust and also of A,
C and D cards exchanged belatedly in these months. It assumed that this number of A , C and D c 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 ex-
changed later. After the first few years of the present changed later. After the first few years of the present National
Insurance scheme, the pattern of belated exchanges of cards had beome 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 The numbers exchanged in March, April and May and in
September, October and November 1965 indicated that the pattern of carr exchanges in 1965 was abnormal and that the
number of cards exchan number of cards exchanged in June, July and August was an
unsatisfactory estimate of the number of B cards due exxhange in June. In 1965, the total on $\mathbf{B}$ cerr of all cards
exchanged in June, July and August was low for two reasons.

First, the number of $\mathbf{B}$ 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 number of A cards due for exchange at the beginning of March
were exchanged within three months, and the number exwere exchanged within three months, and the number ex-
changed in June July and August was correspondingly low.
This may have been because, in 1965 , there were 14 weeks This may have been because, in 1965 , there were 14 weeks
between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in
June (Whit Mond 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 are shown by the following figures of cards exchanged between
three and six months late and of cards three and six months late and of cards exchanged more than
three months late. About $89,000 \mathrm{~B}$ cards were exchanged in September, October and Nouvember, but only about $49,000 \mathrm{~A}$
cards cards were exchanged in June, July and August. About
120,000 B cards were exchanged in the 12 months December 1964 to November 1965 , but only $70,000 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C}$ and D cards were exchavged belatedly in June
July and August. This difference of 50,000 when July and August. This difference of 50,000 , when multiplied
by four, results in a difference of about 200,000 between th estimates of the total numbers of employees in June 1965
obtained by the obtained by the two methods, ofmpared wees in 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 card 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 form hitherto (for example on page 59 of the February 1965 issue
of this GAZETTE).

## They now include:-

(a) under National Government Service (M.L.H.901),
about 12,000 civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom who are inservants but do to not hotd indide the United
They are analogous to emplds. They are analogous sto employees employed in other industrdies
who remain insured whilst stationed overseas and whose cards who remain insured whilst stationed overseas and whose cards
are exchanged by their employers in Great Britain. Civil
servants stationed in are exchanged by their employers in Great Britain, Civil
servants stationed in Northery Ireland are included in the
employment estimates for Northern Ireland. (b) persons registered as wholly unemployed at Employ-
ment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices at mid-June Other than those with cards covered by the estimates of
employes consistes based on card exchanges. This group of persons
the GAZETRE as as " other persons not classified by industryed in this
they include new entrants or re-entrants to the working population
seeking employment and registered as unemployed; for
exam seeking employment and revistered as ankemployed; for for
example, young persons seeking or awaiting their first jobs
after completing their education, immigrants, married women
and other persons who have had a pron 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 . 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 general
estimates of employes bed estimates of exployees bessed on or ard exchand bes. The genera
are registered at Employment Exchanges are registered at Employment Exchanges are included in the
monthly unemployment statistics after completion of their release leave and are s.sown as "ex-service personnel, no
classified by industry" in the published analyses. 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. estimates of employees in the sea-transport industry (M.L.H. Where the insurance ecards are ono theld at company exchanged. c
Great Britain, the exchanges of cards of seamen on long voyGreat Britain, the exchanges of cards of seamen ony olong voy be paid under special arrangements. Although it is known tha
ben ins estimates of employees in this industry derived, as for othe employees in sea transport, it is no longer considered possible
to make reliable estimates of the shortfall. Hitherto to make reliable estimates of the shortfall. Hitherto an
addition was made, for example, of about 11,000 at June
1964 but this was probably an overestimate.

Analyses by Region and by industry
Information about the regional and industrial distributions (form C.F.205) rendered sions and National Insurance by most employers of five or
more employes. cards held by each of these employers at the begimbing of
June and also the number which are B cards nearly $19 \frac{1}{2}$ million employees. There B cards. They cove nearly $19_{2}^{2}$ miliinon employecs. 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 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 Each insurance card exchanged in June, July and August
(a) the industry (Minimum List Heading of the Standard
Industrial Classification) in which the emplogee is if not in employment, the industry, if any, in which he was
last employed; and last employed; and
(b) the area in which the card is exchanged or, if the em-
ployee is known to be employed in another area, it is allocated
10 that area to that area.
This provides information about some employees not assumed to be a representative 1 -in- 4 returns. These are 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
hat they are distributed in precisely the same way as those employees with crards for which regional and industry estimates
ent are available. The numbers involved were onlustry estimates
and 37,000 females
and 1964 but, because of the low number and 3,000 females in 1964 but, because of the low number
of cards exchanged in June, July and August 1965, 81,000 of cards exchanged in June, July and August $1965,81,000$
males and 102,000 females have been allocated in this way in
1965.

This problem arises from belated exchanges of cards which
robably vary from industry to industry and form probably vary from industry to indusctry and from Reards which to
Region. As no account is taken of these variations, where he 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 hhere 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 rrors 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 bards. The possib examined.
The estimates are given in hundreds but this does not imply of error are an entiable to this degree of precision. The margin
onay be a relatively high percentage of the estimate, particularly where the estimate is under 10,000 . 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)

## POLICE FORCES: JUNE 1965

Monthly analyses of employment published in this GAZETTE
(see, for example, page 112 oft this isures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties
Ther



 exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the
Standard Indsurtrial Cassification, it is not possible to obtain
information from that source about the total numbers employed
iy by local authorities.
The co-operation
 ear. 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 abted




 London Boroughs, which control all local authority services within
these araase xecet for those which are specifciall the responsibility
of the Greart London Council. The City of London Corporation
remained in existence remained in existence.
In comparing the.
re-organisation mentioned above should be bor preveious years, the mind, although
it is unlikely to have introduced any significant dither re-organisation mentioned above should be borne in mind, although
tit is unlikel to have introuced any significant discontinuity for
either England or Great Britain. forces (including the Metropo, atan Police). The figures for the
police forces have been oboitan from the Home ofice and the
Scottish Home and Health Department. Scottish Home and Health Department.
 ness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full--ime
engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time " and
the persons in the columns headed "part-ine" the epersons in the column headed "part-time" "re those engage
on part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service
for not more than 30 hours a week. for not more than 30 hours a week.
The figures for construction in the table represent, broadly,
workpeople employed in searate buildcing or civil enginieering
departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction

 road transport servicics but at also transport services cover not onl
airports and and harbour services
authers authorities.
A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the
part-time employes of a local authority (e.g., teachers and
lecturers at evening clase part-ime employees of a local authority (e.eg, teachers ann
lecturrs at evening classes and tecthical colleges) are engaged
during the daytine in the service of other employes,

$\qquad$


| Department or Service |  | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { males and } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education department: <br> (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply <br> Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, Resed persons' and other homes <br> Restaurants and canterns (excluding school canteens); orchestras ; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc. parks; race courses; golf courses; etc All other local authority departments <br> Police forces (including Metropolitan Police) <br> Grand total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , 185 |  | (1067 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 188,9898 \\ \text { S8, } \\ 30,457 \end{gathered}$ | 180 50, 3,087 | (titis |  | (106, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{332,233 \\ 7 ;, 583}}{\substack{7 \\ \hline}}$ | -14,545 | $\underset{\substack{7,921 \\ 2,645}}{\substack{4,52 \\ 2}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 23:121 }}$ | 17,89 <br> 446720 <br> 778228 |
|  |  | ${ }^{818,833}$ | 80,032 | 422,934 | 397,205 | 1,719,004 |

During 1965, 68,723 applications were made for permission to
employ foreign workers in Great Britain, an increase of 7,961 over employ foreign workers in Great Bitiain, an increase or the total number of applications allower 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 country.
country.
The following table analyses by industrial or occupational groups
the number of applications granted and refused in 1965 and 1964 .

| Industrial oroccupational group | 1965 |  |  | 1964 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Applin } \\ \text { catin } \\ \text { mata } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { granited }}{\text { No, }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { cappio } \\ \text { cat } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {NaO }}^{\text {Nanted }}$ | refused |
|  | 14,220 | 14,043 | 177 | 14,984 | 14,783 | 201 |
| Concert, $\begin{gathered}\text { stage, } \\ \text { variety } \\ \text { artists, }\end{gathered}$ film and and musians and other entertainers and film technicians | $\begin{gathered} 6,517 \\ 19,265 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,482 \\ 18,623 \end{gathered}$ | 642 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \\ 14,567 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,628 \\ 13,960 \end{array}$ | 34 607 |
| Hotels and restaurants: Domestic workers Others Other | ( $\begin{aligned} & 3,832 \\ & 12,811\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,709 \\ & 1,277 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1,234}^{123}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{3,8,892}$ | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{\substack{3,470}}$ | 1,427 |
| Nurses | 3,120 | 3,040 | 80 | 2,85 | 2,809 | 44 |
| Student ctrployees: Indutsty and comerce Hotels and restaurants | 8,268 | ${ }_{8}^{8,263}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {7,520 }}^{64}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.517}$ | 9 |
| Total .. | 68,723 | 66,126 | 2,597 | 60,762 | 58, | 2,424 |

[^0] employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is
available in the country and that the wages and conditions offered
are not less favourable than those commonly accor
employees for similar work in the district concerned. Nearly half the applications granted were for work in resident
domestic employment nursing and in the hotel and catering in In 1965 , as in the previous year, the number granted for industry In 1965, as in the previous year, the number granted for industry
and
increased surce (ninstantuding professional and scien and covered professors sand teacherers covices. increased substantialy and covered professors and teachers coming
to universites and schools a well as skiled and semi.skiled workers
to
 employees who come for a limited period to widen their experience
and improve their knowlege of the English langaage totaled nearly
9,000 and indluded young people from all over the world. 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:-


In addition to the figures given above 215 Italian men and women
 Scheme operates outside the the individual ruitment of workers. Thit system and the
maiority of the workers thus recruited went Scheme operates outsidid the individual permit system and the
majority of the workers thus recruited went to the hotel and catering
industry. indu

Ariculture and fishing
Mining and quarrying
 Enyineering and delectirical goods

Textites
Cothin and footwear
Ohter manufactures.
Total in manufacturing industries Construction: Gas, electricity and water Transsort Drissport and communication Caterinat, proteressional and scientificic services

tal employes in employmen
Males
Wholly unemployed
Malesestes
Females.
Total employees
$\underset{\substack{\text { H.M. Forces and Women's Services. } \\ \text { Memales. }}}{\text { Find }}$

| 1964 | 965 | 965 | 965 | 1965 | 1965 | 1965 | , |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{657}^{59}$ | ${ }_{625}^{486}$ | ${ }_{620}^{490}$ | ${ }_{618}^{493}$ | ${ }_{608}^{508}$ | ${ }_{699} 6$ | ${ }_{608}^{481}$ | ${ }_{606}^{466}$ | ${ }_{\substack{450 \\ 603}}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}834 \\ 524 \\ 5.224 \\ 2.204 \\ 500 \\ 590 \\ 567 \\ 5.34 \\ 1.687 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8,732 | 8,847 | 8,865 | 8,905 | 8,932 | 8,946 | 8,960 | 8,964 | 01 |
| ${ }_{\text {1,617 }}^{403}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,656 \\ 411}}$ | 1,659 | 1,667 | 1,6974 | (1,685 | ${ }_{1}^{1,677}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,649}$ |  |
| 11,409 | 11,538 | 11,556 | 11,601 | 11,658 | 11,699 | 11,665 | 11,639 | 11,575 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,651 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,625 \\ & \hline .020 \\ & \hline .065 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} .580$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,619 \\ & 3.091 \\ & 3.071 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 576$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 22,82 \\ \hline 18,212 \\ 8,2812 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,314 \\ & \hline 8,500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,3,30 \\ & 14,767 \\ & 8,543 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,1.07 \\ & 18,07 \\ & 8,822 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 147 \\ & 240 \\ & 247 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 207 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & \substack{211 \\ 64} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & \hline 240 \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 731 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 309 \\ \text { and } \\ 754 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 315 \\ 76 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 247 \\ & 72 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | ( |
| 23,209 | 23,417 | 23,490 | 23,632 | 23,629 | 23,604 | 23,625 | 23,623 | 23,446 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 408 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 423 \\ 407 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 420 \\ 16 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42125 \\ & 405 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421 \\ & 406 \\ & 406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & 407 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 420 \\ 150 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 405 \\ \hline 05 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 400 405 405 15 |


(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

Scotland


Wales

| (a) Lecturers and teachers <br> (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, schooi cleaners, school canteen stäfr, etcc.) Water supply <br> Transsuctuon Heartith services <br> services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.442 \\ 455 \\ \hline 10 \\ 10 \\ 19^{2} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| parks; race courses; golf courses; etc. All other local authority departments Police forces | $\begin{gathered} 24,695 \\ 4,5555 \end{gathered}$ | 1, ${ }^{982}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.59 \\ 3.578 \\ 118 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,935 }}^{123}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0,833 \\ \hline 4.658 \\ \hline 689 \end{gathered}$ |
| Grand total | 56,578 | 3,471 | 27,445 | 20,139 | 7,633 |

## Watar supply Trastroction Trant

Great Britain



(93771)

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 53,752 \\ 11.525 \\ 155 \\ 3.53 \\ 3,59 \\ \hline, 427 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 8,5060 \\ 3,5920 \\ 899777 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,060 \\ 3+, 045 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,8220 \\ 58,280 \\ 9,381 \end{gathered}$ |
| 977,697 | 89,236 | 507,984 | 499,809 | 2,024,726 |

114

| Industry | GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  | UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Tales } \\ \text { females } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { males } \\ & \text { fenmales } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Under | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totala } \\ \text { agaes } \\ \text { ap } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Undor }}^{18}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { apes } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Under }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { apes } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Under }}^{\substack{18}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Tals } \\ & \text { als } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 39.8 \\ 37.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488: 4 \\ & \hline 40 \\ & \hline 05: 8 \\ & 20: 3 \\ & 23: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 6 \\ & 7 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.1 \\ 87.6 \\ 1: 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 537 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 42: 8 \\ 20.9 \\ 23: 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 1: 4 \\ 1.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 40 \cdot 7 \\ 418 \\ \text { 20. } \\ 23: 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 6 \\ & 87 \\ & 1.6 \\ & \hline .6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mining and quarrying <br> Sotone and satat quarrining and mining Chake, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 1 \\ 23: 2 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 2 \\ 23: 2 \\ 1: 0 \\ ! \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 22.7 17 17.8 1.8 1.4 1.8 |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products 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 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & \hline 1.0 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.3 \\ & .2 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 37.9 <br> 17.1 <br> 3.6 <br> 4.0 <br> 1.3 <br> 6.2 <br> 3.4 <br> 3.4 <br> 2.73 <br> 2.7 <br> 3.4 |  |  |
| Chemical and allied industries Coke ovens and manufacture Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Phemicals and dyes Explosives and fireworks preparations Paint and printing ink oils, fats, soap and detergents . Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. ... | $8.3$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots: 8 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 142 \cdot 7 \\ 4.0 \\ 1.7 \\ 47.7 \\ 42.3 \\ \hline 9.3 \\ 13.9 \\ 13.7 \\ 5.7 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & * \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & \hline .3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Metal manufacture . .. .. <br> Iron and steel (general) $\ldots$ $\ldots$  <br> Steel tubes.. . $\ldots$ .. <br> Iron castings, etc. . $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Light metals..    <br> Copper, brass and other base metals    | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 3 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 1.2 \\ & .: 2 \\ & : 2: 1 \\ & : 2.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { at: } \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { si.7 } \\ 11: \\ 17: 2 \end{gathered}$ | 628.0 50.9 55.4 155 57.6 87.0 520 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 3 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.2 \\ 4: 8 \\ 1: 2 \\ 2: 1 \end{array}$ | $552 \cdot 2$ 277.1 17.8 14.0 69.5 69.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & .8 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) <br> Agricultural machinery tools Metal-working machine Engineers' small tools and gauges. Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories. . Office machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elseScientific, surgical and photographic instruWatches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Domestic electric appli Other electrical goods | $8.9$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering .. | $\begin{gathered} 18 \cdot 0 \\ 8: 1 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 203: } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 6 \\ \substack{6 \\ 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 145: 6 \\ \hline 15656 \\ 56.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | : ${ }^{0}$ |  |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal Motcle manufacturing cyircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. |  |  | 9: 9 | $\begin{gathered} 118 \cdot 6 \\ 62.9 \\ 7.6 \\ 38.6 \\ 34.6 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 21: 6 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 1: 3 \\ 5: 5 \\ 1: 2 \\ : 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 9.3 4.8 $\stackrel{3}{3}$ 8 | 9.4 <br> 63 <br> 7.6 <br> 39.4 <br> 4.1 <br> 3.0 <br> 2.4 <br> 09.6 |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Wire and w, screws, rivets, etc Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals $\underset{\text { Metal industries not elsewhere specified }}{\text { metals }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 8 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 1: 0 \\ & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & 17: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 6 \\ \pm .6 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 10.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \cdot 9 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 78.0 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 21 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 11 \cdot 6 \\ & 122 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{c} 25: 0 \\ 1: 3 \\ 1: 6 \\ 1: 6 \\ : 0 \\ 17: 2 \\ 17: 6 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and <br> man-made fibres, linen and man-made <br> fibres and worsted <br> Jute <br> Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets <br> Narrow fabrics <br> Made-up textiles Textile finishing <br> Textile finishing Other textile industries |  |  |  |  | 789.3 $45: 1$ <br> $105 \cdot 2$ <br> 96.6 187.9 18.0 <br> 18.0 11.3 126.7 <br> 126.7 8.3 <br> 40.4 an: an 20.4 27.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 23.3 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 3: 0 \\ & 3: 0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 84:1 ${ }^{848: 7} 4$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. <br> eather (tanning and dressing) and feilmongery Leather goods Fur .. | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 7 \\ & 23 \cdot 1 \\ & 23: 3 \\ & 9 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 6.7 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 4 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 1 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 69.8 \\ 24.5 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3.3 1.7 1.2 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \cdot 1 \\ \text { 23: } \\ 9 \\ 4.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2 \cdot 1}$ | $26 \cdot 6$ 6.9 15 14.4 | 30.3 30.7 8.7 |

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JUNE 1964-continued (Revised March 1960)

| Industry | (Remat |  |  |  |  | (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  | UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Tandes } \\ \text { females } \\ \text { femal } \end{gathered}$ | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Talas } \\ \text { females } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Under }}^{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | Under <br> 18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Under }} 18$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { ates } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Under }}^{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Clothing and footwear . . Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear | $\stackrel{13 \cdot 2}{ }$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 6.7 \\ 16.1 \\ \hline 6.6 \\ \hline 6.1 \\ 16.1 \\ 6.4 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 7 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & \vdots \cdot 2 \\ & \vdots \cdot 7 \\ & 5 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71.8 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 16.9 \\ & \hline 6.6 \\ & 17.4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 60.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, , lass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass. <br> Cement Abasises and buildoing materials, etc., noi elswhere specified | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 2 \\ & \text { 15:0 } \\ & 3: 0 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $275 \cdot 7$ 27.7 30.0 59.5 16.5 101.8 10.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 9 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $355: 6$ 35: 76.4 77.7 17.7 $116 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 4.4 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & .0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.6 \\ 2.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 4 \\ & 80.3 \\ & 36.7 \\ & 19.6 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. . <br> Furniture and upholstery Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets facturers facturers |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2919 \\ \hline 9.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.3 \\ 23: 2 \\ 23: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 2 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 4 \\ & \text { i:6 } \\ & \text { i: } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 296.7 |
| Paper, printing and publishing. <br> Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified of newspapers and periodicals. . Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. | 24:3 | ${ }_{7}^{410} 9$ | ${ }^{32} 4.5$ | ${ }_{2}^{216.5}$ | ${ }^{627.4} 9$ | ${ }_{4}^{24.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{4} 815.7$ | 33.0 4.3 | 219.0 22.1 | 633:8 9 |
|  | 2.1 | $33 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 34.6 | 68.2 | 2.1 | ${ }^{34 \cdot 4}$ | 5.0 | 35 | 70.3 |
|  | 2.5 | 35 | 5.4 | 36.0 | 71.7 | 2.5 | 35.8 | 5.4 | 36. | 71.8 |
|  | 4.0 | 108.3 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 138.9 | 4.1 | 109.9 | 3.4 | 31.0 | $140 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 11.7 | 157. | 14.8 | 93.2 | 251.2 | 11.8 | 159.2 | 15.0 | 94.0 | 253.2 |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries <br> Total, all manufacturing industries | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1: 6 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.1 \\ 1.7 \end{array} \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$ |  | 325.0 <br> 130.6144.214.510 34.0$11: 1$1185 <br> $34 \cdot 9$ <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.3 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 128:38. } \\ & 38.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & j 2.1 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 63.1 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $298 \cdot 6$ | 5,993.2 | $325 \cdot 1$ | 2,831-0 | 8,824-2 | 306.3 | 6,096.4 | 37.3 | 2,912.4 | $9,008 \cdot 7$ |
| Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Electricity <br> Water supply <br> Total in Index of Production industries | $110 \cdot 3$ | 1,578.9 | 9.4 | 81.7 | 1,660.6 | 114.8 | 1,628.1 | ${ }^{9} 6$ | $82 \cdot 9$ | 1,711 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 2 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & : 8 \\ & : 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 1.7 \\ & \text { a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { so.7. } \\ \text { si. } \\ 31.2 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $406 \cdot 1$ 424 237 $44: 6$ $47 \cdot 2$ 4 | $\begin{gathered} 10: 3 \\ 3: 9 \\ : 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 362 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 1020 \\ & \text { 20: } \\ & 41: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.3 \\ 2: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Si.2. |  |
|  | $444 \cdot 2$ | 8,568.5 | $339 \cdot 9$ | 2,986.0 | 11,554-6 | $456 \cdot 6$ | $8,731 \cdot 9$ | $352 \cdot 4$ | 3,069 -2 | 11,801-1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 34: 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 34 \\ 2.3 \\ 5.5 \\ 5: 1 \\ 2.5 \\ 7.1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots .6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5: 2 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distribution <br> Retail distribution <br> and agricul, materials, grain <br> retail) .. <br> Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery | $\begin{aligned} & 155.4 \\ & 1024: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{1,404: 9 \\ \text { 305 } \\ 805}]{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 274.8 \\ & 274.1 \\ & 240 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,974.0 \\ & 2,5103: 1 \\ & 2,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \cdot 20.2 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $1,441 \cdot 1$ <br> 3224.0 <br> 824 | $27 \cdot 9$ $27 \cdot 9$ $244: 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,596 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,539 \\ & 1,39 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,037 \cdot 80 \\ & \text { a, } 1454 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 7.2 | 131.9 106.5 | 5.1 3.7 | $34 \cdot 6$ | $168 \cdot 7$ $141 \cdot 2$ | 8.0 <br> 7.4 | 108.1 | 5.2 | 37.8 35.1 | 174.8 |
| Insurance, banking and finance <br> Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services. | 7.2 13.6 | $106 \cdot 5$ $346 \cdot 4$ | 3.7 40.7 40.1 | $34 \cdot 6$ 282.8 | $141 \cdot 2$ 629.1 | 7.4 13.7 | 108.1 351.9 | 3.7 40.3 | $35 \cdot 1$ $286 \cdot 4$ | $143 \cdot 1$ $638 \cdot 2$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 6 \\ & 17.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 40 \cdot 1 \\ 45: 8 \\ 45: 7 \\ \hline 8: 8 \\ .80 .8 \\ \hline 4.2 \\ 4.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { 18.1. } \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,574. <br> 35.0753.863.9 <br> 6.90 <br> 9.1 <br> 4.1 <br> 49.5 |  |
| Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. <br> Sport an Betting Catering <br> , hotels, etc. <br> Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. <br> fotor repairers, distributors, garages and ftations <br> Repair of boots and shoes. <br> Private domestic service Other services | 8.1 3.1 3.2 3.5 13.6 13.3 4.0 1.0 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8.6 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.6 \\ 14.3 .5 \\ 4 . \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ |  | $95 \cdot 3$ <br> 2.15 <br> 1.5 <br> 17.5 <br> 10.5 <br> 3.5 <br> 3.5 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 3 \\ & 29 \cdot 3 \\ & 11: 9 \\ & 1: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 8 \\ & 42.4 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344: 8 \\ & 14: 5 \\ & \text { 24: } \\ & 155:-7 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 5 \\ & 29.9 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Public administration $\dagger$ National government service $\dagger$Local government service ... Persons not classified by industry | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 931 \cdot 9 \\ & 5707 \\ & 570 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372.19 \\ & \hline 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,339 \cdot 9.5 \\ 7603 \\ 763 \\ \hline 63 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & \text { 13.7 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 17: 0 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \cdot 5 \\ & 1895 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 1.3 | 22.4 |  | 13.1 | 35.5 | 1.4 | 23.3 |  | 13.5 | 36.8 |
| Grand Totalt | ${ }^{805 \cdot 0}$ | 14,851.0 | ${ }^{837.0}$ | $8,358.0$ | $23,209 \cdot 0$ | 827.0 | 15,162.0 | 859.0 | 8,543.0 | $23,705 \cdot 0$ |

Minstry of Labour Gazette March 1966
ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1964: REGIONAL ANALYSIS-continued

| (Revised March 1966) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thousands) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland | Wales | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { a }}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { London } \\ \text { and S.E. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Eastern } \\ \text { Sond } \\ \text { southern } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { Western }}{\substack{\text { South }}}$ | Midands | Yorks. <br> and <br> andand <br> Lincs. | Western | Northern |  |  |  |
| Textiles-continued Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries |  |  | 1.2 | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ 14.5 \\ 14.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 3: 8 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119: 0 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 12 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 | 8.7 | i. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29.4 20.7 27 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and feilLeangerery goods , | $\begin{array}{r} 18.6 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.1 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 3.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 5: 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 10.1 | 2.9 1.8 | 4.4 <br> 2. <br> 1.2 <br> 18 | 2.0 |  |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Weatherproof outerwear ... Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, e Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3: 6 \\ 3: 4 \\ 6.0 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 2 \\ & 60.6 \\ & 38: 2 \\ & 4.9 \\ & \hline .91 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.8 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & \hline .7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 29.7 \\ 2.3 \\ 8.7 \\ 6.1 \\ 5: 1 \\ \hline: 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.1 \\ 4.5 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ |  |
| Bricks, potorery, lasss, cement, etc.Potery <br> Giass Cement Corsaives and building materials, etce, notelsewhere specifed | $\begin{gathered} 58 \cdot 1 \\ 4.1 \\ 12.2 \\ 13.4 \\ 6.5 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34: 2 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 3 \\ & 12: 6 \\ & 1: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 12 \cdot 1 \\ \text { 22: } \\ \text { si. } \\ 0.5 \\ 1.8 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 7 \\ & 30.2 \\ & 11.7 \\ & 14: 3 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 24.5 \\ 9.1 \\ 4.3 \\ 4.3 \\ 9.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 40 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $355: 6$ s5: f6:4 17.7 17.7 $116 \cdot 9$ |
| Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Timber <br> Bedding, etc. . . fitting Wooden containers and baskets $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Miscellaneous wood and cork manu } \\ \text { factures } & . & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 46.4 .4 \\ \hline 6.0 \\ 22.5 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 7.0 \\ 31.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { co. } 2.6 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 2 \\ & \hline 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 2: 7 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 0 \\ & 2 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 4 \\ & 6.2 \\ & : \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 24: 3 \\ 6.2 \\ 1: 2 \\ 1: 6 \\ 1: 6 \\ 4.0 \\ 1: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 3 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & \text { :3 } \end{aligned}$ | $291 \cdot 9$ 10.2 10.0 17.3 $23: 5$ $22 \cdot 5$ $20 \cdot 8$ |
| Paper, , ririting and pubising Paper and board | 236.7 | 8.1 <br> 10.5 | 34.0 7.5 7.5 | 56.2 | 38.8.8 | 90.0 17.3 | ${ }_{2}^{16.6}$ | 58:8 | ${ }_{4}^{12} 4$ | 697.4.4 |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases | ${ }^{14.1}$ | 9.6 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 18.8 4.9 | 2.0 | 96.4 |
|  | $24 \cdot 8$ | 11.2 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 3.9 | $16 \cdot 4$ | 2.2 | 4.6 | . | 71.7 |
| periodicals. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, | 68.1 | $15 \cdot 4$ | 4.2 | 9.1 | 6.8 | $17 \cdot 3$ | 3.5 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 138.9 |
|  | 99.2 | 37.4 | 12.0 | 28.9 | 20.5 | 24.8 | 6.5 | 19. | 2.7 | 251.2 |
| 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 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ 9.3 \\ 4.7 \\ 3.2 \\ 1: 1 \\ 17: 6 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 8 \\ & \hline 7.4 \\ & \hline \vdots 9 \\ & \vdots \cdot 9 \\ & 4 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.4 \\ 36.8 \\ 1.9 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4: 5 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 12.7 \\ 2: 4 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ i \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 16: 8 \\ 8.5 \\ ? .5 \\ \vdots \\ 1: 5 \\ 1: 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 325.0$130: 6$130.2 <br> $14: 5$ <br> 105 <br> $85 \cdot 9$ <br> $34: 8$ <br> 8.9 |
| Tota, all manufacturing industries | 1,814.9 | 948.3 | 397.5 | 1,828.5 | 944.5 | 1,382-3 | 449.1 | $741 \cdot 1$ | 318-0 | 8,824-2 |
| Construction | 336.0 | 211.8 | 115.8 | 226.5 | 147.0 | 185.5 | 101.9 | 194.2 | 81.8 | 1,660.6 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { an. } \\ \text { an. } \\ 59.8 \\ 9.8 \end{gathered}$ | 47.5 42. 28.7 6.0 1,0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 28:6.6.6 } \\ & \text { i9.0. } \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.5 \\ \hline 7.5 \\ 34.3 \\ 6.2 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 49 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 5 \cdot 7 \\ \text { ij: } \\ 5: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22: 3: 6 \\ & \text { an:6. } \\ & 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot 6 \\ 15: 3 \\ 2: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total in Index of Production industries | 2,327.4 | 1,213.1 | 559.6 | 2,274-2 | 1,262-3 | 1,660.4 | 699.9 | 1,037.5 | 520.3 | $\underline{11,54 \cdot 6}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 179 \cdot 3 \\ \text { sy.7.3 } \\ 38! \\ 3! \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $140 \cdot 1$ an: 24.9 24.7 13.2 13.7 28.0 28.3 5.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 45. } \\ & 39.4 \\ & 25.2 \\ & 37.2 \\ & 40.7 \\ & 40.8 \\ & 14 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 76.7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 23.9 \\ 13.3 \\ 9.7 \\ 6.7 \\ 67 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 1.8 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 852.1 214: $547: 9$ | 327.3 an: $235: 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181: 20: 2 \\ & 129: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 378 \\ & 270 \\ & 270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 268: 8 \\ & 187: 5 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | 395.0 28.1 28.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 163: 9 \\ & 1310: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303.7 \\ & 250.7 \\ & 258: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 79.4 \\ & 79: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Dealing in other industrial materials and | 43.4 46.4 | 24.5 | 16.7 | 20.0 | $14 \cdot 9$ | 18.9 | 8.2 | ${ }^{13 \cdot 9}$ | 8.2 | 168 |
| Insurance, bankling and finance | $46 \cdot 4$ $310 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{array}{r}9.6 \\ \hline 9.6 \\ 51.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6.5 27.1 | 20.8 53.5 | $16 \cdot 9$ $38 \cdot 9$ | 19.7 68.7 | $\begin{array}{r}5.1 \\ \text { 5. } \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 10.7 43.9 | 5.5 15.5 | ${ }_{6}^{141.2}$ |
| Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental sévicices Religious organisations Other professional and scientific services | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 579 \\ 2313 \\ 23: 4 \\ 237 \\ 27: 8 \\ 62: 8 \end{array} \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 322 \cdot 6 \\ & 156.7 \\ & 15: 2 \\ & 100.3 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 44 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160.8 \\ \text { of } \\ 75.7 \\ 61.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.9 \end{gathered}$ | $308: 4$ an: 150.1 10.6 103.2 14.5 14.5 2.8 | $\begin{array}{rl} 198: 4 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.0 \\ 7 & 7.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 276.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 276 \\ 10.1 \\ 130: 16 \\ 107: 3 \\ 13: 5 \\ 13: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 107 \cdot 0 \\ 10.9 \\ 5: 9 \\ 4.7 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. <br> Betting <br> Catering, hotels, etc. <br> Lry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, Motor |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \cdot 6 \\ \begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 3.5 \\ 2.0 \\ 58: 2 \\ 8.3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} \\ 2 . \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 113 \cdot 9 \\ 4: 6 \\ 4.0 \\ 30.1 \\ 15.1 \\ 5.3 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187.37 .7 \\ 5.9 \\ 5 \cdot 9.9 \\ 69.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.1 \\ 5.6 \\ 2.4 \\ 37.4 \\ \text { an: } \\ 3.6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 4 \\ & .20 .6 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 13: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 7 \\ & 15.6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 32 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 1 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 38.5 2.1 26.6 16.7 23.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 1 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 11.7 \\ & 39390 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 2 \cdot 8 \\ & 19: 8 \\ & 18,7 \\ & 227.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 9 \\ & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 8: 4 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 413: 6 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & \text { 10: } \\ & \hline 28: 4 \\ & 388: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public administration <br> National government service Local government service .. <br> artine servico | $\begin{aligned} & 399 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 1999.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \cdot 6 \\ & 89.6 \\ & 85 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 7: 7 \\ & 43: 5 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150.1 \\ & 960.1 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92: 8: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 67 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134: 9 \\ & 93: 8 \\ & 93: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \cdot 2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 2 \\ & 420: 2 \\ & 46: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 24 \\ & 41-3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Persons not classified by industry | 4.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 4.2 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 35.5 |
| Grand total | 5,993.0 | 2,644.0 | 1,333.0 | 3,645.0 | 2,236.0 | 3,034.0 | 1,315.0 | 2,202.0 | 997.0 | $\underline{23,209 \cdot 0+}$ |



Note.-Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the to
U. Under 1.0.00.
IIncludes about 12,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.
(937)
Tlncludes
(93771) JUNE 1965: REGIONAL ANALYSIS



Mmistry of Labourur Gazete March 1966
ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1965: REGIONAL ANALYSIS-continued

| Industry | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland | Wales | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britain }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { London } \\ \text { and S.E. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eastern } \\ & \text { Soathern } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { South }}{\substack{\text { Sustern }}}$ | Midast ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {West }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Midastads }}^{\text {East }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yorks. } \\ \text { Hand } \\ \text { Hider- } \end{gathered}$ | North | Northern |  |  |  |
| Textiles-continued <br> Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries | 5.5. | (2.14 | 1.2 |  | +1.3 <br> 13.1 | ( $\begin{gathered}1.6 \\ 1.6 \\ 4.0\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1. 2 | 8.5.5. |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 28.8. } \\ & 27.1 \\ & 26.4\end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur... ... Leather (tanning and dressing) and feilmongery Leather goods Fur <br> Fur | $\begin{array}{r} 18.4 \\ 3.0 \\ 6.1 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 1.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 4: 6 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 5.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 1 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.22.\% |  | - 61.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |
| Clothing and footwear . . <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear | $\begin{aligned} & 129.4 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 18.9 \\ & 88: 2 \\ & 8: 6 \\ & 8: 6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 7: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \cdot 4 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 3: 4 \\ 5 \\ 5.5 \\ 12: 9 \end{array}$ |  | 78.9 | 58.4. | 96.1. | ${ }^{33} \cdot 0$ | 31.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.9 | 6.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{4.5}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{7} 1$ | 5:9 | 3.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 47:7 | 2.1 | - ${ }^{4.3}$ | 46 | 3.5 | 2.0 | -6 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 6 \\ & 14.6 \\ & \hline 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1: 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 23.2$\left.\begin{gathered}7.2 \\ 2: 5 \\ 2.9\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50.1 \\ 60.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 2: \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | 4.6 | 28.9 |  | 357.8574sti.79.977 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.2 |  |
|  |  | 3.8$3: 8$16.1 |  | 12.2 |  |  |  | 7.8 | 9.9 | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |
|  | 30.8 |  | 6.7 |  | 10.0 | 8.6 | 15.2 |  |  |  | 17.9 120.6 |
| Furniture and upholitery Bedding etc <br> Bedding, etc. <br> Wooden containers and baskets <br> $\ddot{\ddot{f} \text { actures }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17: 0 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23: 5 \\ 8.5 \\ 7.4 \\ 3: 4 \\ 3: 8 \\ 1: 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 8 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 1 \\ 9.4 \\ 6.5 \\ 1.9 \\ 4.7 \\ 1: 6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board Mackuracturses of paper and board nöt Printing, pubblishing of newspapers and <br>  | 2236.5 30 | 89.6 10.7 | 35.6 | 34.7 | 24.4 | 37:2 | 898.8 | ${ }_{2}^{17.5}$ | ${ }^{60.5} 18$ | 11.4 | 636.5 9 |
|  | 12.826.5 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | . 2 | ${ }^{14 \cdot 3}$ | 2.5 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1.7 | 67.4 |
|  |  | 12.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 |  | 3 4 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 4.7 | . | 74.7 |
|  | 26.5 69.4 | 15.9 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 3.7 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 17.7 | 3.5 | 12.0 | 2.5 | $141 \cdot 2$$255 \cdot 8$ |
|  | 69.4 97.4 | 40.6 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 14.2 | 19.7 | 24.5 | 7.1 | 20.1 |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries RubberLinoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating ..Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | $94: 3$ <br> $23: 4$ <br> $1: 4$ <br> 15.4 <br> 50.4 <br> an: <br> 14.6 <br> 14.6 | $42: 4$ <br> 10.4 <br> 4.4 <br> $3: 8$ <br> an <br> 19. <br> 12.4 |  | $\begin{gathered} 46.7 \\ 32.1 \\ 1.6 \\ 3.2 \\ 7.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 1.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.5 \\ \hline 7.9 \\ \vdots!6 \\ 5.6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 9 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 60.630.61.53.411.411.46.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 1 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \cdot 6 \\ & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 1 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota, all manufacturing industries | 1,805-5 | 1,016.2 | $405 \cdot 4$ | 1,253.1 | ${ }^{616 \cdot 1}$ | $900 \cdot 4$ | 1,380.0 | 463.0 | 757.5 | 323.5 | 8 8,20.7 |
| Construction | 403.8 | 7.6 | 114-3 | 149.4 | ${ }^{66 \cdot 6}$ | 142.7 | 188 | 105.2 | $196 \cdot 2$ | $80 \cdot 1$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{107.4 \\ 38.8 \\ 58.9 \\ 9.9} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 2.8 \\ \text { an: } \\ 9.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 .0 \\ \text { an } \\ 0.0 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.8 \\ & \text { 2.7. } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.6 \\ \text { 30.5 } \\ \text { a3.7. } \\ 4.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \cdot 2 \\ \text { se: } \\ \text { as: } \\ 5 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 6.6 \\ \text { an } \\ 3.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 6 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an } \\ \hline \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 9 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { a } \\ & 2 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,330.6 | 1,287.7 | 567.4 | 1,486.3 | $842 \cdot 9$ | 1,204.7 | 1,658.1 | $711 \cdot 2$ | 1,052-2 | 517.8 | 11,658.9 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 91: 5 \\ \text { I1: } \\ \text { in } \\ 23 \\ 2.4 \\ 7.6 \\ 29.5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 74 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 25 \cdot \\ \hline 5.3 \\ 13: 4 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{86.7 \\ 23.5}}$ |  |  | 1,369970 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35.2 \\ & \text { 35. } \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ | 30.3 |  |  |  | (in 26.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.9 \\ 13: 1 \\ 1: 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | 7.0 |  | 2.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 1 \\ & 25 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 11.8 | ${ }_{14} 4$ | 11.9 37.8 | ${ }_{17} 7.8$ | 53.2 419.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.0 | 6.8 |  | 91.3 |
| Distributive trades | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110.6 | 2,992-2 |
| Wholesale distribution | $549 \cdot 1$ | 258:6 | 129:5 | cers | (23.2 | + | 284.6 | 133:2 | 223:6 | ${ }^{14.9}$ | 2,10 |
|  | 22.3 | 26.7 | 17.5 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 18.4 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 169.2 |
| Deaing in other industrial .. materalas | 8.1 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 6.7 | 17.8 | 6.9 | 15.1 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 148.3 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 313.5 | $56 \cdot 1$ | 28.4 | 37.9 | 19.8 | 36.8 | 68.6 | 20.6 | 44. | $16 \cdot 4$ | 642.7 |
| Protessional and seieititic serrices | ${ }^{601} 5$ | 341.9 | 165.4 | 206.5 | 125:6 | 193.1 | 287.8. |  | 23.4 | 113:4 | 2,416:4 |
|  |  |  | 7.1 | 17.2 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 140.0. | ${ }^{69} 9$ | 12.4 | 57.5 | 1,1128.1 |
|  | 239.5 <br>  <br>  <br> 10.5 <br> 15 | 102.9 | 61.8 1.2 1.2 | 69.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 | 43.0 |  |  | 48.6 |  | 45 | 885.9 |
| Other professional and scientific services | 8.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 752 | ${ }_{2}^{278}$ | 152.4 | 157 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sport and other recreations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caterin, hotelis, cta.: C . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 523:7 } \\ \text { 22, } \\ \hline 4.6\end{array}$ |
|  | 13.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ling staions and hiose: | ${ }_{1}^{11}$ |  | 33.6 | [3.2 | 28.5 |  | 45.7 | ${ }^{22 \cdot 2}$ |  | 18.2 |  |
|  |  |  | $21.5$ |  |  |  |  |  | +17.6 | 4.1. |  |
| Public administra | 400.5 | 170.9 |  |  | ${ }^{63 \cdot 4}$ |  | ${ }^{134 \cdot 3}$ | 14.1 | 117.7 |  |  |
| Local government service .. | $211 \cdot 2$ | 89.2 | 47.0 | 2.1 | 40.7 | $63 \cdot 0$ | ${ }_{91}^{43 \cdot 1}$ | $31 \cdot 3$ <br> 42.8 | ${ }_{5}$ | 23 | - 66.7 |
| Persons not classified by industry | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 29.4 |
| Grand Total | 5,843.0 | 2,755.0 | 1,342.0 | 2,360.0 | 128.0 | 2,097.0 | 228 | 1333.0 | 2,2 | 1,003.0 | 23,417-0t |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (93771) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4*3 |

Diring 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 $4 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent. in 1964 nearly 2 per compared with rises of about $\frac{12}{2}$ per cent. in 1964 , nearly 2 per
cent. in 1963 , and rather more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1962 .
The veratage index for the 12 months ended in January 1966 The average index for $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966 in the index for each
of the ten component groups of fitems, and the effects of these
changes on the "all-items " index.

| Expenditure group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change in group } \\ \text { indor betweon } \\ \text { January } 1 \text { ITG } 5 \text { nd } \\ \text { January } 1966 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food Alcoholic drink Tobacco Fuel and light Durable household goods Transport and vehicles Miscellaneous goods Services Services |  | Per cont. <br> +0.8 <br> +0.8 <br> +0.7 <br> +0.7 <br> +0.1 <br> +0.1 <br> +0.5 <br> +0.5 <br> +0.1 <br> +0.4 |
| All items | + 4.4 | + $4 \cdot 4$ |


 ncluded in all the other expenditure groups, taken together,
ind
nese ose by about 5 per cent. The largest increase was $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per
cent. in the tobacco group. Five groups showed increases
canging from $7 \frac{7}{2}$ per cent. to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They were $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the tobacco group. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They were $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per
ranging from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. .t.
cent. in services and in alcoholic drink, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in housing, cent. in services and in alcoholic drink, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in housing,
and 5 and 4s per cent.., respectively, in the transport and
vehicles and fuel and light groups. In the three remaining and 5 and $4 \frac{1}{\text { s. per cent., respectiver, }}$, in the three remaining
vehicles and fuel and light groups,
groups, clothing and footwear, durabbe household goods, and miscellaneo
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 mid100, the "all-items" index, which stood at $109 \cdot 5$ at mid-
January 1965 , rose to $114 \cdot 3$ at mid-January 1966 . The index January 1965 , rose to $114 \cdot 3$ at mid-January 1966. The index
remained unchanged between January and February but rose emained unchanged bewween January and February but rose
in March when there were increases in the prices of many items. In April there was a rise of $2 \cdot 1$, much the largest in any single
month. This sharp rise in the index resulted from increase month. This sharp rise in the index resulted from increases
in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco and aleoholic drink
higher local rates and water charges, increases in the cost of in the prices of cigareltes archarges, increases in the cost of
higher local rates and water char vehicle licences and increases, largely seasonal, in the
motor notor venicle licences and increases, largely seasonal, in the
prices of tomatoes, partly offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal. There were further rises in the index
prices
in May and June. In May the rise in the index was due to in May and June. In May the rise in the index was due to
increases in the prices of a number of items, including otatoes increases in the prices in a num average price of eggs. The rise in
partly ofstet by a fall in to
June was due mainl to increases in the average prices o Dune was due mainly to increases in the average prices of
egges, beef and some vegetables, partly offset by a fall in the
eghe eggs, beef are of potatose. The index was unchanged in July,
average price
but there was a further small rise in August, when higher prices for eggs and milk and higher charges for radio and
felevision licences were only partly offset by lower prices for俍
fresh vegetables. In September and October there was little
overall movement, but in November there was a rise of 0.5 overall movement, but in Novenber there was a rise of $0 \cdot 5$,
due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of
houschold coal and eggs. In December increases, largely due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of
household coal and eqgs. In December increases, largely
seasonal, in the prices of eggs, were mainly responsibe for seasonal, in the prices of eggs, were mainly responsibe
a further rise, also of 0.5 . Between December and January
there were increases in the prices of fresh vegetables and in here were of travel, and reductions in the prices of eggs, and he 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 Decembe A rise in November was followed by sharper rise in Decex was
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 year in the average level of prices of food the prices of whic
are subject to seasonal fluctuationss viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish
and home-killed mutton and lamb. The average level of potatoes and other
and home- killed mutton and lamb. The average level o
prices of items, prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and
chilled beef, fell by ber cent. Prices of other items of food
rose by nearly 1 per cent. rose by nearly 1 per cen.
The average level of prices for the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake rose by rather less than very little change in most months but rose slightly in January 1966. There were fluctuationsths but titlte overaghtly change in the the
average prices of the other items included in the sub-group. The average level other items included in the sub-group. taken together, rose in the summer months and despite some
falls in later falls in later months was higher in January 1966 than a year eariier. Mutton and lamb prices showed little change eva
the year. Bacon and pork prices fell from February to May
rose rose in December, and fell again in January 1966, showing
little change over the year. The average price of ham als litle change over the year. The average price of ham atitle overall change. At midid.January 1966 the
showed
average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken togene
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 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, were raised on 1st August. The average level of egg prices,
after a fall in May, rose in each succeeding month of 1955, atter a fall in May, rose in each succeeding month of despite
substantially in Ausust, November and December and a sharp fall between December 1965 and January 1966, was
markedly higher in Jonuary 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 $11 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in January 1966 than a year together,
earlier.
There
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 and the averag.
The average price of sugar fell in May and in several other
months and was lower in January 1966 than a year earlier 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 Sune, July and August, and despite some suarl rises from mid-January 1965. Rises in March and April, after a fall in February, in the average price of 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 vege
tables showed some variation from month to month but was higher in January 1966 than a year carlier. For potatoes, omatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average
ovel of prices fell by slightly more than 1 per cent. over the year.
The a The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned 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
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 sub-group, particularly canned soup and meat ab-group index
extracts, showed a rise over the year, and the subber
was rather more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in January 1966 was rather more tha
than in January 1965

Group II-Alcoholic drink. The principal changes in the prices of beer, spirits and wines resuentore operation on 7 ti April. The average level of prices of the alcoholic drink group ap a whole rose by rather less than $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. betwee

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966
increases the index rose in April and remained for the rest of
the year at rather less than 101 per cent. above the January the year at
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 here were also increases in most areas in Scotland later in evel of charges for repairs and maintenance. As a result of hese changes the average level of housing costs rose by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per ent. 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 nd November owing to increases, largely seasonal, in prices for the fuel and light group as a whole was rather less than $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than a year earlier. The coal and coke
sub-group showed a rise of 2 per cent. of-group showed a rise of 2 per cent. Mainly as a result electricity, the index for the "other fuel and light" sub-group
rose by rather less than 6 per cent. between mid-January 1965 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 a 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 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year between January 1965 and January 1966 .

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

Group VII-Clothing and footwear. The prices of most slight of clothing showed increases in February followed by lothing and footwear group, as a whole, was 2 per cent.
higher in mid-January 1966 than in mid-January 1965 . The isd in the e verage level of prices was largest in the men's
inderclothing 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, 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 han 4 per cent. between January 1965 and January 1966 .
The index for the fares sub-group, covering both road and The index for the fares sub-group, covering both road and
rail pasen 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 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 when there were increases
both road and rail fares.

Group $I X$-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 travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical
goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per
cent. over the year (93771)

The most important single change in this group was the
abolition of the National Health Service prescriotion chare aboition of the National Health Service prescription charge
as from 11t February 1965. Mainly as a result of this change
the index for the sub 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 newspapers were mainly responsible for a rise of rather les
than 5 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of
books than 5 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of
books, newspapers and periodical, taken together. Small
price increases for a number of items contributed to a rise of rather mores than a number of per centems it ithentributed tor the stationery,
travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods. trave and sport.
etc. sub-group.
Group $X$-Services. This group is divided into three sub-
groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the yea
and was rather more than $7 \frac{7}{2}$ per cent. higher in mid-Januar 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 slightlyy more than 11 per cent. There were increase
from 1st August in the charges for radio and for radi from ist 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 Cootball matches and dance halls; the index for the entertain-
ment sub-group rose by slightly more than 8 per cent. over men yub-group rose by sighty more than orer cent. ove
the year. The averase of charges for sevices such as
hairdressing, laundering and dry cleaning and watch renain hairdressing, laundering and dry cleaning and watch repairing
rose in every month except Januarry 1966 and in that month rose in every month except January 1966 and
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 between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966, and als gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes
in each range shown to the change in the total indes in each range shown to the change in the total index.
There were increases in over four-fifth 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.

|  | ${ }_{\text {Number of }}^{\substack{\text { sections }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 18 8 10 10 10 14 14 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & \hline 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 860 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +5 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 0.4 \end{array}$ |
|  | $10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 24 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & \hline 0.1 \\ & -0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |

In the table below the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1965 and mid-January 1966 are analysed accordi
index.


Retail Prices in 1965-continued
Allititems and group indices from January 1965 to January
1966
The table below shows, for each month from January 1965 to
. The table below shows, for each month from Janury 1965 to
January 1966 , the index figure for allititems and for each of the
ten main ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16 th
January 1962 taken as 100 . In addition, indices are given for three 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
subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and
other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish, and home kilided other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish, and home-kille
mutton and lamb, (2) items the prices of which have been affecte
considerably by considerably by changes in import prices since 1956, viz, bacon,
cooked ham, butter, chese and chilled beef, and (3) other items consed ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef, and (3) other items,
An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group,
combined.

|  | 1965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1966 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Inanh }}^{\text {12th }}$ | ${ }_{\text {lobl }}^{\text {16th }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {April }}^{13 \text { th }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{18 \text { th } \\ \text { May }}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{\text {15th }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{13 \text { buh }}}^{\text {July }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{\text {Aug }} \mathbf{4} . \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Septh }}^{\text {Sept }}$ |  | $\stackrel{1}{16 \text { th }}$ Nov. |  | $\underbrace{\text { and }}_{\substack{18 \text { sh. } \\ \text { Jan. }}}$ |
| Food (see sub-division below) | 110.3 | 109.9 | 110.4 | 111.6 | $111 \cdot 9$ | $112 \cdot 5$ | 112.0 | $112 \cdot 1$ | 111.7 | 111.4 | 112.2 | $113 \cdot 3$ | 113.0 |
| Alcoholic drink | $110 \cdot 9$ | 111.8 | 111.3 | 118.7 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 119.0 |
| Totacco | 109.5 | . 5 | 109.5 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 20.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | ${ }^{120 \cdot 8}$ |
| Housin | $116 \cdot 1$ | 2 | 116.5 | 120.7 | 21.0 | 121-2 | ${ }^{121.6}$ | 12. | 121.9 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.6 | 123.7 |
| Fuel and light | 114.8 | 115.1 | $115 \cdot 7$ | 110.5 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 12. | 112.7 | 115-2 | $115 \cdot 4$ | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.7 |
| Durable houshold goods | 104.0 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104:8 | $104 \cdot 9$ | 105.0 | 105 | $105 \cdot 4$ | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.6 |
| Clothing and footwear | 106.0 | $106 \cdot 4$ | $106 \cdot 6$ | 106.7 | 106.8 | $106 \cdot 9$ | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 108. |
| Transport and vehicles | 103.9 | $104 \cdot 2$ | 104.6 | 106.8 | 107.4 | 107.6 | 107.6 | $107 \cdot 6$ | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.8 | 109. |
| Miscellaneous goods | 109.0 | $107 \cdot 4$ | 107.9 | $108 \cdot 6$ | 109.0 | 109.0 | $109 \cdot 2$ | $109 \cdot 3$ | 109.4 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 110.6 |
| Serrices | 8.3 | 108.5 | 109.6 | 110.1 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 113.0 | 114.9 | $115 \cdot 4$ | $115 \cdot 6$ | 116.2 | 116.5 | 116.6 |
| All items | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 112.7 | $112 \cdot 9$ | 113.0 | $113 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{113.6}$ | 114.1 | 114. |
| Food: : Itemss, prices of which fuctuate | 103.0 | $102 \cdot 1$ | 104.1 | $108 \cdot 1$ | 109.9 | 111.2 | 108.6 | 108.3 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 109.4 | 112.8 |  |
| Items prices of which are affected | 119.7 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 117.1 | 116.3 | 117.1 | 117.1 | 118 | 118 | 118.5 | 118 | 119.1 | 118.5 |
| Other tiems | 111.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | $112 \cdot 1$ | 12.0 | 112.5 | ${ }^{112} \cdot 6$ | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.5 | 112 | 112.5 | 112. |
| All groups other than food | 109.2 | $109 \cdot 3$ | 6 | $112 \cdot 2$ | ${ }^{112} \cdot 6$ | 112.8 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 析 | 113.8 | 3 | 4 | $14 \cdot 8$ |

## Sidikand $S_{\text {pan }}$

## OFFICES

give a good start to the day
Start each day in a bright and cheerful office that's had the 'spick and span' treatment of Office Cleaning Services.
Many of the ministries and countless commercial organisations find that it pays to unload the complete burden of office cleaning on to the responsible shoulders of Office Cleaning Services Limited.


$$
\begin{array}{l|ll|l}
\text { For }
\end{array} \begin{aligned}
& \text { FLOORS, METALWORK, } \\
& \text { ENTRANCES, TELEPHONES. }
\end{aligned} \quad \text { regular attention to } \begin{aligned}
& \text { Faily Cleaning } \\
& \text { TOILETS, ETC. }
\end{aligned}
$$

OFFICE CLEANING SERVICES LTD

Strablished 1900 Head Office: 28-34 Eagle Street, High Holborn, London WCI

Branches throughout the Greater London area, and at
CROYDON, LONGFORD (MIDDX), BRISTOL, SOUTHAMPTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ROCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER
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 FUEL AND LIGHT
Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting

Cost or Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting
pattern of the index should be revied annually in January on the
basis of the informat basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure
Survey in respect of " index " housholdst for the three years
Suded in the proverious June.
Accordingly a new index
Atccordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962
with weights based on the vareage expenditure in respect of index
households for the three years ende
 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1966 the weighti
pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index househol
during the thrre years ended June 1965 , repriced dat January 19

pricc. These weights are given below. They are used to combine
percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in
January 1966 .
In order to express the index figures
In order to express the index figures so computed in 1966 on
January 1962 taken as 100 - the reference base of the index-the
January 1962 taken as 100 -the reference base of the index- ine
index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are
linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index foyures
 for January. 1966 . It is a necessary consequence of the use of
changing weight that the allititems index fisure 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 192 by $^{\text {by }}$ any signe set of weightse
The weight to be used in calculatint the Index of Retail Prices
The weights to be used in calculating the Index of
from February 1966 to January 1967 are as follows
FOOD
Bread
Flowr
OOD
Bread
Flour
Other
Biscuit
Cakes
Bees,
Beetto
Mutto
Pork
Bacon
Ham
Sam

Beef
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Mutton and lamb̈ } \\ & \text { Pork }\end{aligned}$
Bacon
Ham (coooke

Fish, fresultry
Butter
Margarine
Lard, other
Chese
Chesse
Eggs
Mik. fresh
Milk
$\underset{\substack{\text { Milk, fresh } \\ \text { Milk can canned, dried, etc. } \\ \text { Tea }}}{.}$

| Tea |
| :--- |
| $\substack{\text { Teffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks } \\ \text { Soft drinks }}$ |


| Surt ar |
| :---: |
| $\substack{\text { Sugnks. } \\ \text { Jam, marma }}$ |

Jan, marm.
Potatos
Tomatoes
Othatoes
Otruit, fresh, vegetables and canned, dried, etc., vegetables.
Oried, etc
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried,
Ice cream...
Other foods
Food for animals
Total, Food
ALCOHOLIC DRINK
Beer, etc.
Spirits, wines, etc.
Total, Alcoholic drink
tobacco
Cigarettes
Tobacco
Total, Tobacco
Coal
Coke
Gas
Electric
Gas
Eloctricity
Oil and other fuel and light
Total, Fuel and light
dURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Furniture
Radio, tele
Radio, television, etc. $\because$..
Other houshold appliances
Floor coverings
Floror coverings
Soft furnishings
Soff furnishings $\because: .$.
Chinaware, glasware, etc.
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.
Total, Durable household goods
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing
Wensen's
Men's underclothing
Womens's outer colthing
Women's underclothing
Comen's underclothing
Children's uter cothing
Children's underclothing
Hose
Cloves, , habercaachery, hats, etc.
Clothing materials
Mething otwearial
Women's footwe
Women's footwear
Children's footwear
Total, Clothing and footwear..
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES
Purchase of motor vehicles
Maintenance of motor vehicles
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Purchase of motor vehicles } \\ & \text { Maintenance of motor vehicles } \\ & \text { Petrol and oil } \\ & \text { Motor licences }\end{aligned} . . \quad \therefore \quad .$.
Petrol a a d o oil
Motor licences
Motor insurance
$\xrightarrow{\text { Motor insurance }}$ Cycles and other vehicles
Railes and other vent.
Bus, etc. transport
Total, Transport and vehicles
miscellaneous goods
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Writing papen and onher stationers' } \because \ddot{0} \text { gods } \\ & \text { Medicines and surgical, etc., gooods } \\ & \text { Toilet requisites }\end{aligned} \quad$. Toilet requisites
Soap and other detergents
Soda
Soap and other detergents.
Soda, , odishes, ,tc.
Other household goods.
 Travel and sports goods, leather go
Photographic and optical goods
Toys

Total, Miscellaneous goods

## SERVICES

## Housing

Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent
Rates and water charges
Charges for repairs, main
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etct.
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.
Total, Housing



${ }_{(9371)}$


Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966
AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES
 BY INDUSTRY GROUP: OCTOBER 1965

## AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1965


 total incluced I, 735,696 employed in manuacturing industries.
Tables I and II on the opposite page summarisis the resuts of
the enquiry and compare the figures with those for 1959, the first

 females. When considering information for separate industry yroups
it has tro be remembered that because of the variations as between
industries in the proportion of adults and young persons and industries in the proportion of adults and young perssons and of
highly qualified staf and routine office workers, the difierence in the
 a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in
diferent industries for comparable elasses of emplovees working
under similar conditions. The fact that over the whole field dinder simiar conditions. The fact that over the whole fiela
underered hen average salary for males was more than double that
for females does not mean that males and females with similar covered hee average salary for males was more than double that
for females doos not mean that males and females with similar
qualifications and responsibilities received widely different re-
 muneration. This difierence in the average salary level is, no doubt,
due argeely to the folowing factor: (a) in genera, females were
employed on diferent classe of work from males; (b) the proportion employed on difierent classes of work from males; ; $b$ the proportion
of young employecs in in unior positions was greater amongst
females than amongst males. young employees in iunios
females than amongst males.
Table III distinguishes between full-time and part-time female
employese Comparison of the figures of average earnings in Table eIII with those in Table III shows the extent to which earnings
are reduce the of the past-ine female emploces
and

 paid esmales (47,190 out of a total of 468,562 . Combining these
figures, part-time femalos (weekly-paid and montly-paid combined)
formed 8.2 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The formed $8 \cdot 2$ per cent. of all females included in the enatcuiry. The
comparabel figure for part-time women manual workers was 23.3
per cant. in the Oct
manual workers. per cent. in the
manual workers.
Individual firms have different practices in allocating admini-
strative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly 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 compaies adminisrative, tecchnical and clerical employees are transerfrrades to the montrthy y pay-roll as asoon as theney reach a
certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different
practices may vary in importance es between industry roups and
may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or practicfsect the averag
meekly-paid males.
The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly 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 GAZETTi (page 104), has continued. In October 1965,
 were monthly--paid, as comparened with 46 per cent. and 16 per cent.,
respectively, in October 1959. For this reason the earnings of respectively, in act weekly-paid employees have been combined on
monthy-pid
a weekly basis and these combined figures have been used to calculate, a weekly basis and these combined figures have been used to calculate,
for booth males and females, percenage changes between October
1959 , October 1964 and October 1965 (Tables I a and II). for both males and females, percentage changes as between
195, October 1964 and $O$ ctober 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 raned from 13.9 per cent in chemicals and proportions of employees who were weekly-paid. The percentage
ol weekly-paid males ranged from 13.9 per cent. in chemicals and
allied industries to 65.3 per cent. in shipbuiiding and marine allied industries to $65 \cdot 3$ per cent. in shipbuilding and marine
engineering and of weekly-paid females from 38.1 per cent. in gas, engincering and of weekly-paid females from 38.1 per cent. in gas,
electricity and water to 90.9 per cent. in shipbuild ding and marine engineering.
In all industries combined the average earnings of weekly-paid
males were $65 \cdot 4$ per cent. of those of monthly-paid. In the separate were industry proups the corresponding figures ranged from
年
2. 52.5 per cent. of the equivalent monthly-paid amount in the
chemicals and allied industries to 67.8 per cent. in metal manuIn all the industries covered weekly-paid females received on
areage 75.4 per cent. of the equivalent earninas of the mothly In ail the industries covered weekly-paid females received on
average $7 \cdot 4$ ter cent. of the equivalent earningsof the monthy-
piid. In the industry groups the corresponding figures varied average In the industry groups the corresponding figures varied
paid.
between 64.2 per cent. in vehicles and $89 \cdot 1$ per cent. in gas,
electricity and water.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 13 A CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

Mintery of Labour Gazete March 1966
STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 16-March 1966

 Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with onther


 conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits
and other relevant subjects.





 quoted companies incluced in previousis issues and reteect are end of
system of analysing company accounts introduced at the end
194



INDUSTRIAL TRAINING BOARDS
The Minister of Labour has recently made Orders under the
Industrial Training Act 1964 estabisishing three turther industrial






MAN-MADE FIBRES PRODUCING INDUSTRY training board
Chairman
 Managing Director of Courtauld
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

| Employer Members |
| :--- |
| Mr. R.J. Ker-Muir, O.B.E., M.A.. . .Sc. (Oxon.), T.D., Director, |





Employee Members
Employee Members
Mr. E. Clayton, Electrical Trades Union, 314 Norwich Road,
 House, Smith Stuare, London S.W. 1. .eneral Workers' Union,
Mr



 Derby. . Mason, M.A. Director of Education, Education
Mr. . D. D. .
 Mr. W. W. W. Wilkinson, A.T.1., Senior Lecturer, Departmen
Science, Coventry Technical College, Buts, Coventry,

Minstry of Labour Gazette March 1966
CARPET INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD
Chairman
Mr. J. B. Ransome F.C.A.. Fuller, Jenks, Wise and Co.,
55-61 Moorgate, London E.C.2.
Employer Members
Mr. M. D. Ayroyd, Managing Director, T. F. Firth and Sons
Ltd., Clifton Mills, Brighouse, Yorkshire. Mr.J.P. Crump, Dil. F. C., Managing Director, Velmar Textiles Ltd.,
Batley, Yorkshire.
 Mr. D. Macphee, Joint Manasing Director, Wm. C. Gray and Sons Ltd., Newton Carpet Works, Ayr, Scotland. Ld. Kidder-
Mr. .. H. Naylor, Director, T. and A. Naylor Ltd., Kinter minster. . Marsden-Smedley, Director, Carpet Trades Ltd.,
Mr. A. .
Kidderminster.
Employee Members

Employee Members
Mr. . . Ak. Akinson, District Secretary, National Union of Dyers
Bleachers
Bradford, Yorkshire. Texte Workers, Textile Hall, Westgate, Mr. Whard, Liddorl, , Prsiresident, Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory
Workers' Union, 71 Cartlon Place, Glasgow C.5.
 and Factory Workers, Union, 1 Cartion Place, Glasgow C.5.
Miss Hilda D. Pickes, General Secreary, Northern Carpet Miss Hilda D. Pickles, General Secreary, Northern Carpet
Trades Union, 9 St. Jamess street, Halifax, Yorkshire. Trades Union, 9 St. James's Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Mr. W. E. Timmins. District Organiser, General and Municipal
Workers' Union,
 Iucational Members
Educational Members
Mr. J. C. Brooke, M.A., Chief Education Officer, County
Education Office, Castle Street, Worcester.

 Department, Kidderminster College of Further Education,
Kidderminster. Mr. T. Johsor. Walker, F.E.C.A., D.A.(Edin.), Principal,
Glasgow College of Printing, North Frederick Street, Glasgow
C.1.

KNITTING, LACE AND NET INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD
Chairman. Veasey, formerly Chairman and Managing Director
Mr. H. H. .
of Jone Woollies Ltd, Nottingham, The Pines, Uppingham
R Ood, Bushby Leicester of Jonee Woollies Ltd,
Road, Bushby, Leicester.
Employer Members
Mr. K. Gayton, J.P.
Mr. K. Gayton, J.P., Director, H. T. H. Peck Ltd., West Bridge,
Leicester. Mr. W. .. Mactagart, C.B.E., J.P., Chairman and Managing
Director, Pringle of Scotland Director, Pringle of Scotland Ltd., Hawick, Scotland.
Mr. F. A. Paine, C.B.E., Managing Director, W. F. Paine Ltd.,
 Mr. D. F. Paling, F.T.1., Director, of Primary Production, ham. Babington-Simith, Director, I. and R. Morley Ltd.,
Mr.

1. Hanaver Street, London W.1. Mr. J. A. Walker, Managing Director, J. B. Walker and Co.
Ltd., $35 / 37$ St. Mary's Gate, Nottingham.
 Employee Members
Enployee Members
Mr. W. Auld, President, British Lace Operatives Federation,
i. Marsh Road, The Park, Nottingham. 1 Marsh Road, hhe Perk, Nottingham.
Mr. W. Bee, President, National Federation of Hosiery Dyers
 Union of. Hosiery Workers, 5.PN, New Wealal, Lresidenter, National
Mr. H. L. Gibson, J.P., General Secretary, National Union of Hosiery Workers, 5 . New Weall, Leicester. National Union of
Mr. A. Green, llkerston District Secretary , National Union of Mr. A. Green, ,likerston District Secretary, National Union of
Hosiery Workers, 2 Mundy Street, Heanor, Derbyshire. Miss Elizabeth H. G. McIntrre, Workpeoples Shirecretary,
Joint Negotiating Committee for the Scottish Hosiery Trade, Joint Negotiating Committee for the Scottish Hosiery Trade,
13 Sandyford Place, Glasgow C.
Mr. P Pendergast Mr. P. Pendergast, Leeicester District Secretary, National Union
of Hosiery Workers, 55 New Walk, Leicester.
Educational Members
Mr. J. B. Baxter, M.A.,. Director of Education, County Offices,
Newtown St. Boswelis. Roxburrshire Mr. E. Davison, M.Com., M.B.I.M., Principal, Hinckley TechMic. C. C. College, L. Leicestershire.
C. Hurd, F.T.I., Head of Textile Department, Leicester


DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered
disabled persons in Government employment on tres Octocer 1965
in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial


$$
+2
$$

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment)
Acts, 1944 and 1958 , all employers with 20 or more workers are requircd to employ a quota of registered disabled persons, at present
3 per cent. of total staff, and Government Departments, although
not bound by tem not bound by them, have accepted the obligations of these Acts.
In addition, 473 or $94 \cdot 6$ per cent. of a total of 500 pessenger In addition, 473 or 94.6 per cent. of a total of 500 passenger
electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered
disabled persons.
 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, , iffer
slightly
from those in the published figures of staf 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 andenency services ion Nor-orthern
IIreand ; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different
basis.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE Fire Fighting in Factories
Every year there are several factory fires each causing more than
£10,ơo worth of damage and usually at least one fire in which
direct damage exceeds f1,000,000. These large and costly fires are
 and television audiences in reports, photographs or film because of
their spectacular naturue, but it is in fact the large number of smaller
fires which in aggregate cost most and fires which in aggregate cost most and cause most damage.
These assertions are made in a Ministry of Labour bookle " Fir
 the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, is obtainababe from
Her Majesty's Statanomery office or through any bookseller, price
25. (2s. 5d. including postage.) Nearly all fires start in a small way and develop slowly at frist,
which maens that if suitable fir-fifhtitig equipment is at hand
they can be put out before any serious damage is done. they can be put out before any serious damage is done. 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 readilily available for use
Section 38 of the Office Section 38 of the Offices, Shops and Railiway Premises Act 1963
makes a similar requirement for the premises covered by that Act
The bookt is The booklet it a guide which every factory should have and
make available o all responsible for frire fighting and training. It
stresses that although an earrly attack on a fire can prevent or make available to all responsible for fire fighting and training. It
stresses that, lathour an andy antack on fre can prevent or
reduce material losses, no saving of this kind can compare in reduce material losses, no saving of this kind can compare i
importance with human safety. It adds: "Employed persons should be allowed to use firefighting appliances only as long as it is completely safe for fhem
to do so. Although an experienced works fire brigade may be
compete. competent tof fight largen fires. other people should be warned of t the
dangers and instructed that their function should be strictly linite dangers and instructed flat their function should be strictly limite 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 appliances are
It brings up to date a previous booklet published four years ago
which has been in great demand. The revised publication describes
the dand the dangers in first-aid fire fighting, the nature and types of fire
risks, fire-fighting agents, types of equipment, recommende
 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 1 National Incentrance. been made introduced to
inplement the Workmens Compenation and Benction implement the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Amendment)
Act 1965 and operative from 1s March, they are the Workmen's
Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme 1966 and Coniosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit Scheme
1966. The relevant Statutory Instruments are SI 1966 No

130 19 . 196 No. 164 , respectively, which are obtainabbe from
and S.I.
Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. (1s. 9d. Her Majesty's Stationery,
and 2s. including postage). and 2s. inclucing postage).
The schemes extend allowances to certain partially disabled men
entitled to workmen's compensation who at present receive no
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
mon injured at work before January 1244 it it increases their
morkmen's compensation to $£ 2$ a week, subject to a limit of twoworkmen's compensation to te a week, s.abject to a limit of two-
thirds of the oloss of earnings due to the injury The basic allowane is treated as if it itere workmen's compensation, and o
of the following allowances may be paid in addition.
of the following allowances may be paic in add ation.
Major incapacity allowance. - This replaces the former supple-
mentary allowance of $£ 4$ ss. a week for totaly incapatitad or

 of the pension for 100 per cent. disabbement (previously 6615 s. a
week) under the Industrial Injuris Actlessthe amount of workmen's
compensation and less any basic allowance in payment. 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
 counterparts benefiting under the provisions of the Industrial
Injuries Act. The immediate effect is to secure an extra 10 s.a week
隹 or the man whose compensation does not include an element for
his wife, and about 1,600 men-half those who qualify for the
his his wife, and about 1,600 men-hal
allowance-will receive this increase.
Lesser incapacity allowance- This is an allowance for men
entitted to weekly payments of workmen's compensation who do
not 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 not quaal the scope of supplementary allowances for men on
extend
compensation, which until now has been limited to tose whose
 allowance is available to all whose weekly compenseation is relatec
to an existing Iolss of earnins and is in pot paid merely to sateguard a

 will be determined by the Board administering the scheme on the
basis of rules which are more in accord with principes applicable
to cases covered by the Industrial Injuries Act than those adopted basis of rules which are more
toc asess covered by the Industrial Injuries Act than those adopted
for the purposes of workmen's compensation.

| The Pneumoconio |
| :---: |
| Scheme 1966 |

This scheme deals with men suffering, as a result of employment
before sth July 1944 form certrain slowly developing diseases (mainly pneumoconiosis) which became apparent too late for
compensation to be clamed within the time limitsof the old Acts
It renlace the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Beneffit heheme 1951 It replaces the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme 1951
and the Industrial Diseases Miscllameos Benefit Scheme 1954.
The separate allowances for totally disabled men formerly payable The separate alllowances for totally disablided men formerly payable
under the Workmens Compensation and Benfit (Supplementation) under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation)
Act 956 and under the old schemes are replace by b single new
allowance payable at the rate of the 10 per cent. Industrial Injies
 Act disablement pension. This links the rates of the allowan
for the two rroups of men, and alaso increases by 10.s. a week
amount payable to the totally disabled time-barred men.
Administration and claims
The schemes incorporate many of the features of the schemes they
supplant; for each of them the existing Administrative Baard remains upppant;for each of them the existing Administrative Board remains
he authority resposible for management and for determining
huestions of entitiement. Enquiries about the schemes and claims questions of entitlement. Enquirires about the schemes and claims
to the new allowances should continue to be addressed to the
Sto Secretary, Workmen's Compens
Norecross, Blackpool, Lancashire.

Improved Provision for War Pensioners A Royal Warrant and other Instruments recently published provide
mproved benefits for very severely disabled war pensioners and for improved beneitits for very severely disabled war pensioners and for
certain war anputes. These changes, which were foreshadowed
by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurace in theuse of Commons on 20 th December 1965 give effect to recommendations made by the Committee on the Assessment
the chairmanship of Lorr McCorquodale of
was published in December (Cnnd. 2847).
The Warrant introduces a new allowance of $£ 3$ a week for war 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 o pensioners who have a permanent disablement of such severity
hat they are receiving constant attendance allowance at a rate that they are receiving constant aucendance aving it at such a rate
above thon ormal maxium, or would berecivig
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 21 st March.
The relevant Royal Warrant and other amending Instruments,
obtainabol from Her Majest's Stationery Office, are Royal Warrant obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, are Royal Warrant
1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939, Army, Cmnd. 2926,


 Personal Injuries (Civilian
No. 163, price 6d. (9d.).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

## Eighth Session of the Metal Trades Committee

 The Eighth Session of the Metal Trades Conmittee of theInternational Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 6th International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 6th
to liti December 1965 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wihhelm
Claussen (Federal Republic of Germany). Delegates from 27 Claussen (Federal
countries attended.
The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation.
The Government delegates were Mr. P. McC. Boyd, M.B.E. M.C., Phe Government delegates were Mr. MMis . . A. Ogivie, O.B.E.,
Prichipal, Ministry of Labour and Miss
Assistant Labour Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development. The Assistant Labour Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development. The
employers' delegates weree Mr. B. Macarty, C.B.E., Engineering
Employers
Federation and Mr. A. G. Robertson, Shipbuilding

 and Eninering Unions. The Goverrment 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 (b) upps the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committer
(c) recent events and developments in the metal trades.
2. (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
countries. countries.
3. The role of employers' and workers' organisations in
programming and planning in the metal trades. programming and planning in the metal trades.
The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from The Committee adopted
tems 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 developimportance of the metal trades in any economic and social develop-
ment. It draws attention to the need to take full advantage of capital resources and nant new technine need by bouilding gul a a labour force
adequate in numbers and skill. International technical co-operation adequate in numbers and skill. International technical co-operation
should aim to provide the developing counties with suible
ssistance for training at all levels. The Committee also stresses assistance for training at all levels. The Committee also stresses
the importance of sood labour-management realtons and makess
number of suggestions for the future activity of the International a number of suygestions for the future activity of the International Labour organisation.
In its second series of conclusions the Committee states that
participation of employers' and workers' organisations in proparticipation of employers'
gramd workers' organisations in prosramming and planning is indispensable in ali countries, whatever
their rolitical, economic and social structure. It mentions suitable measures for ensuring such participation.
In accordance with the usual practice 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


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 by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays
 technical and clericale employeas are exy, exlided., administrative, extent of intorm-. 4 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of over-
timaly worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures

| Industry |  | Estimated number of operatives, exclud-ing maintenance workers, on ing maintenance workers, on overtime |  |  |  | Estimated number of operatives on shor-t-time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Numbe <br> (000's) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours of overtime } \\ \text { worked } \end{gathered}$ |  | Stood off for week (000's) |  | Totalshor-tsimetime$\left(0000^{\circ}\right.$ s) |  | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number (000's) |  |  |  |  |  | Number (000's) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { operative } \\ & \text { opent } \\ & \text { shorte } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Food drink and tobaccos $\begin{gathered}\text { Fread and four confectionery }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{564 \\ 108}}$ | 174.9 <br> 34.3 | 31.0 <br> 31.8 | 1,569 | ${ }_{8.8}^{9.8}$ | 0.1 | 1.4 0.1 | 1.4 0.1 | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | $\stackrel{18}{18}$ | 12.4 |
| Chemicals and alied ind indstries. | ${ }_{126}^{297}$ | ${ }^{78.5}$ | ${ }_{27.6}^{26.5}$ | \%99 | 10.2 | = | 0.1 | 0.1 | = | 1 | 14.1 |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (generai) Iron castings, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 4204 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.1 \\ & 34,6 \\ & 44.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.8 \\ & \hline 460.8 \\ & 46.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,65 \\ \hline 301 \\ 425 \end{gathered}$ | 9.4 <br> 10.4 <br> 9.4 <br> 18 | 0.1 <br> $\stackrel{0}{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 6: 2 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 2.8 \\ 0.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{67}{61}$ | 9.94 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine Non-electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,537 \\ & \substack{986 \\ 586} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6919.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 9995 \\ 195: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 52.2 \\ 33.4 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,799 \\ & 1,1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | I | 0.6 0.5 0.1 | 0.7 0.5 0.1 O. | $\overline{0.1}$ | $\stackrel{5}{4}$ | \%.8 8.4 8.0 |
| Vehicles ... .. Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{aligned} & 613 \\ & \text { B131 } \\ & 1914 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200.2 \\ & { }_{16}^{66} \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.5 \\ & 49.5 \\ & 49.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,94 \\ & 1,254 \\ & 1597 \end{aligned}$ | 7.6 7.5 8.0 8.3 | = | 14.7 | 14.7 | 2. 2.4 | ${ }_{122}^{122}$ | ${ }_{8.3}^{8.3}$ |
| Metal goods not elsowhere specified .. | 444 | 171.7 | 38.7 | 1,428 | 8.3 | - | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 5 | 5.7 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Hosiery and other knitted goods | $\begin{aligned} & 628 \\ & \hline 119 \\ & 106 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.50 .5 \\ & \begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 43.2 \end{array} \\ & \hline 13 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.15 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { in.5.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,032 \\ & \hline, 149 \\ & \hline 909 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 7.6 \\ 9.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.3}{\frac{0.2}{0.2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & .7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leatier, leather goods and fur. | 42 | 10.5 | 25.0 | 79 | 7.6 | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2 | 5.9 |
| ${ }_{\text {Clothing and }}^{\text {cootwear }}$ | ${ }_{93}^{426}$ | ${ }^{42.5}$ | 10.0 <br> 10.8 | ${ }_{49}^{207}$ | 4.5 | 0.2 | ${ }_{3}^{4.4}$ | ${ }_{3.6}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1.1}$ | $\underset{ }{35}$ | 7.5 |
| Bricks, pottery, Elass, cement, ete. | 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 . <br> Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc Other printing, publishing etc | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 1.44 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163.5 \\ & \text { an. } 58 \\ & 64.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.6 \\ & 399.4 \\ & 39.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,402 \\ \hline 270 \\ 510 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{=}$ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | $\underbrace{6}$ | ${ }^{13.9}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other manufacturing industries } \\ & \text { Rubber } \end{aligned}$ | 124 | \%7.9 33 33.6 | 3.4 <br> 33.8 <br> 33 | 694 <br> 296 | 88.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5 | 9.3 |
| Tota, all manutacturing industriest | 6,165 | 2,107.3 | 34.2 | 17,698 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 37.0 | 38.0 | 0.6 | 344 | 9.0 |

Becaus of the rounding of fgures indepen
Excluding shipbuilding and ship reparing.

AND OTHER STATISTICS
Contents of this Section

| Emplogment in Graat Britain in January 1966: | Pa | Unemployment at 14th February, 1966-continued | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overtime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industries | 131 | Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis |  |
| Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis. | 132 | Placing Work of Employment Exchanges | 139 |
| Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of A yerage Hours Worked | 134 | Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 to 1958 |  |
|  |  | Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Iniury |  |
| Summary for Great Britain | 135 | Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Order | 140 |
| Duration of Unemployment | 135 | Ind | ${ }_{141}^{141}$ |
| Numbers Unemployed, 1955-1966 | 135 | Industrial Rehabilitation |  |
| Regional Analysis, United Kingdom | ${ }^{135}$ | Employment Overseas | 142 |
| Numbers Unemployed in | 136 | Retail Prices Overseas |  |


| Industry | ne 1965 |  |  | November 1965* |  |  | December 1965* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | January 1966* |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total |  |  |  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | tal |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 218.0 \\ & \hline 2.7 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \text { S4: } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 49.7 \\ \hline 75.8 \\ 3.7 \\ 38.7 \\ 10: 7 \\ 161.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 223:2 } \\ & \text { ani.6 } \\ & \text { a3.3.0. } \\ & 32.4 \\ & 366.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 419.3 \\ \hline 5.5 \\ \text { s.7. } \\ 18.2 \\ 1090 \\ 161.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $640 \cdot 2$ 907.2 77.7 14.7 257.3 73.8 |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fre goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 133.6 \\ \text { 32.7. } \\ 72.7 \\ 25.7 \\ 25.7 \\ 39.4 \\ 14.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 20.8 .8 <br> 95.2 <br> 7.5 <br> 7.2 <br> 12.7 <br> 5.1 <br> 52.1 <br> 21.8 <br> 1.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & \text { 32.6.6.6 } \\ & 2.0 \\ & 23.3 \\ & 5.8 .8 \\ & 34.2 .24 \\ & 14.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Tota, all manuacturing industries | 6 6,029. | 2,816.8 | $\stackrel{8,846.7}{ }$ | $\underline{6,084.3}$ | 2,876.1 | 8,960.4 | 6,095.9 | 2,87.8 | $\frac{8,963.7}{}$ | $\underline{6,071.8}$ | $\underline{2,829.2}$ | $\frac{8,901.0}{1,0}$ |
| 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 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 357.7 \\ & \hline 20.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { 41.4. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52 \cdot 9 \\ \text { si.7 } \\ 31.8 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 410.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 10.7 \\ 2451 \\ 449.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 54.3 .3 \\ \text { 18.1. } \\ 3.7 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 418.9.9. } \\ & \text { 251. } \\ & \text { 45:2 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 54.4. } \\ \text { si. } \\ 3.5 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 419.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 125: 3 \\ 25: 4 \\ 45: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367.0 \\ & \text { and.7 } \\ & \text { a20.7 } \\ & 41.6 \end{aligned}$ | S4.6. |  |
| Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting | ${ }_{\text {218. }}^{218}$ | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{45.6}$ | ${ }_{26}^{264.7}$ | 216.0 <br> 197.8 | 45.3 | ${ }_{2}^{261.3}$ | ${ }_{2196.5}^{219}$ | 45.1 | $\xrightarrow{261.1}$ | ${ }_{125}^{215.4}$ | ${ }_{16.7}^{44}$ | ${ }_{\substack{260.1 \\ 211.8}}$ |
| Distributive trades wholesale distribution <br>  Deairiculural supppies in other industrial maiérials eite | $1,373.0$ 3777.8 777.8 $\stackrel{128.8}{108}$ | $1,588.8$ 1,3108 $1,30.7$ <br> 37.8 <br> 36.6 | $2,961.0$ $2,588.5$ 2.51 <br> ${ }_{\substack{1465 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,377.85 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 355.5 \\ 783.2 \\ 131.1 \\ 108.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,668.8 \\ 1,283.1 \\ 1,38.2 \\ 38.4 \\ 36.1 \end{array}$ | $3,046.6$ $2,166.4$ 2,5 <br> 169.5 | $1,385.6$ <br> 3750.1 <br> 7 <br> ${ }^{133.6}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,700.9 \\ 1,41.9 \\ 1,4515.2 \\ 38.5 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,090.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3,265 \cdot 4 \\ 2,205 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,966.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,9612 \\ 2,116.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & 172.2 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting <br> hotels, etc. <br> Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc Repair of boots and shoes $\quad . . \quad .$. |  |  |  |  |  | 129.6 66.5 53.1 19.9 19.4.4 43.6 44.2 14.2 |  |  | 129.0 56.5 53.7 11.4 44.0 43.5 43.9 13.9 |  |  |  |

## THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

VOLUME IV
NUMBER I
The Internal Social Responsibilities of Industry
Minimum Wages in a Fully Employed City

MARCH 1966
Allan Flanders
E. G. A. Armstrong W. E. J. McCarthy
and B. A. Clifford
D. Volker
R. W. Rideout

The Content of Trade Union Rules Regulating Admission

Copies and full details of this and all previous issues are available from:
The British Journal of Industrial Relations, London School of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, London W.C. 2

Publication Dates: March, July and November
Subscription Rates-postage included: U.K. 15 s, per copy, $£ 22$ s. one year, $£ 6$ three years. Overseas 16 s ., $£ 25$ s., and $£ 610$ s. U.S.A. $\$ 2.50, \$ 2.50$ and $\$ 18.00$ respectively.

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness,
and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing
holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures and (2) of average hours, worked by operatives in manufacturing
industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been s.and of women operatives who work part-time. The figurres
of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives,
compiled for manuracturing industry as a whole (excluding ship- estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in
buiding
 are likely to be less s reliabte. A futll account of the method of
acalculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 . calculation was sublis
issue of this GAZrrte.
The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a
specifc week each month ny an estimate for the same week of
average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation

Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

|  |  |  | Vehicles |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { cood } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { toraco } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { onatur } \\ \text { fatur } \\ \text { ing }} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10.1 <br> 109.5 <br> 109.1 <br> 19.1 <br> 10.1 <br> 100.1 <br> 100.4 <br> 98.4 <br> 96.8 <br> 96.8 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 56.5 \\ & \hline 049 \\ & 1051 \\ & 1055 \\ & 105: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.7 \\ 87.4 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.7 \\ 100.8 \\ 09.9 \end{array}$ |  |  | 100.0 <br> 855 <br> 106 <br> 106 <br> $106 \cdot 4$ <br> $106 \cdot 4$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 January 15 | 99.4 | $03 \cdot 1$ | 96.2 | 94.7 | 93.8 | $101 \cdot 6$ |

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one
week in each month, but trior to that date they could be fompile week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compile
only for one week in February, April, May, Ausust, October an November. The reference base used in the tables published in this
GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average o
 months of the year are now available, the indicess are calcul
on the reference base:-12 monthly average for $1962=100$. Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head $\begin{gathered}\text { (Average } 1962=100\end{gathered}$

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 | Month | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958





## Ministry of Labour-H.M. Factory Inspectora

ACCIDENTS-HOW THEY ARE CAUSED AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM Illustrated booklet containing descriptions of accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and details of safety precautions Illustrated booklet containing descriptions of accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Facto

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At 14th February 32,261 married women were registered as
unemployed.
Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in
insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly
unemployed on 14th February was 326,450 consisting of 256,113 mames and ono,33 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 as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1955
to 10655, and the numbers regisere in March, June, September
and December 1965 and January and February 1966.


REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM
The following, tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment\# and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding

| Region | Wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stoppect |  |  |  |  | Total unemploged |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Men } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boyser } \\ \text { Bnder } \\ 18 \text { y yars } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { M }}_{\text {M }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Men } \\ \text { and oars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cover } \\ \text { and } \\ 18 \text { vears } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { By years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { 18 years } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Males | Femal | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 7 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 16 \\ & 10 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 18 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 128 \\ 108 \\ 120 \\ 189 \\ 80 \\ 207 \\ 287 \\ 138 \\ 280 \\ 187 \\ 138 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{7} \\ & \frac{9}{9} \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 31 \\ & \frac{8}{11} \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 247,7 | 9,40 | 64, | 6, 6 , 39 |  | 8,247 | 9,577 | 334 | ${ }^{1,143}$ | 74 | 1,1 | 267,094 | 72,81 | 339,375 |
| Northern IrelandUnited Kingdom | 21,95 | 804 | 7,780 | - 11 |  | 0, | 423 | 6 | 270 | 6 | 705 | 23,183 | 8,367 | 31,550 |
|  | 269,73 | 10,207 | 72,4 | 8 6,70 |  | 9,092 | 10,000 | 340 | 1,413 | 80 | 11,833 | 290,277 | 80,648 | 370,925 |
| Region | Percentag rate of |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ales | ales | tal | ${ }_{\text {2peoks }}$ | 2 weks | (5 weeks <br> up to 8 | kss Over | ${ }_{8}^{8}{ }_{2}^{\text {Up to }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ | 5 weeks up to 8 | Over 8 weeks | Total |  | 966 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,082 <br> 733 <br> 799 <br> 795 <br> 257 <br> 752 <br> 507 <br> 1,104 <br> 1,646 <br> 1,646 <br> 622 |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 55,738 | 36,121 | 24,890 | , 140 | 17,182 | 12,868 | 7,801 | 33,213 | 326, |  | 3,487 |
| ern Ir | 7.4 | 4.4 | ${ }^{6.3}$ | 2,794 |  | ,288 | 14,672 | 2 | 2,1 | 190 | 4,907 | 30,640 |  | 1,436 |







SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue
he monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages 382 ne monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages 382
380, October 1965 (pages 444 to 447) and January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the Gazertr.


## *Wher no figuru is available the siz + The sigo



8M.L.H. 884 only.
| Excluding M.L.

## 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 aft two years.
A Sketchley Overall Service representative lives cally. His close supervision by regular visits ensure a reliable service at all times with satisfaction to both management and wearers.


Stetchley
FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM

[^1] | they werer last employed．The analysis is based on the Standard $\begin{array}{l}\text { Department，Stat } \\ \text { Industrial Classification（1958）．Figures are shown for each } \\ \text { Watford，Herts．}\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unitcd Kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \\ \text { (including casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | ales | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture，forestry，fishing Agriculture and horticulture Agricult | $\begin{aligned} & 10,4710 \\ & \substack{8,0120 \\ 2,120} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,385 \\ & 1,385 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,4665 \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 173 \\ 173 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,907 \\ & 8,189 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,557 \\ & 9,575 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,722 \\ 1,67 \\ 18 \\ 139 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,38 \\ 1,348 \\ 4,5510 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining | $\begin{aligned} & 6,266 \\ & 5,418 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,255 \\ & 5,424 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 139 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c，530 } \\ 5,531}}$ |
| Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries＊（211，213－229） Drink in Tobacco |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.441 \\ & \hline 2.322 \\ & \hline, 522 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ \hline 86 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Coke ovens，il refineries，etc．$\because(261-263)$ Chemicals and dyes | $\begin{aligned} & 4,246 \\ & 1,844 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,020 \\ 248 \\ 248 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\square$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,254 \\ 1,8,864 \end{gathered}$ | （1027 | （i， | $\begin{aligned} & 4,337 \\ & 1,970 \\ & 1,970 \end{aligned}$ | （1，052 | （i， |
| Metal mandatatre Iron and stelt（3ii－313） | 5,309 4,479 |  | 1， 1,802 | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ |  | ${ }_{309}^{473}$ | ¢，584 | －7,309 <br> 6,365 | ${ }_{309}^{475}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\substack{7,684 \\ 6,674}}$ |
| Engineering and delectrical goods ${ }^{3}$ Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances ${ }^{\text {Other electrical industries }}$（ $361-\frac{-363}{} \mathbf{3}, 369$ ） | 12,461 <br> $\substack{8,230 \\ 1,200 \\ 2,185 \\ 2,184}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,597 \\ & \hline, 501 \\ & 8200 \\ & 890 \\ & \hline 983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 508 \\ 505 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 28 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,954 \\ & \substack{1,961 \\ 1,201 \\ 2,180 \\ 2,187} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,155 \\ & 1,16196 \\ & 1,108 \\ & 1,057 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,617 \\ & 10,587 \\ & 2,506 \\ & 3,318 \\ & 3,318 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stiobuildidg and marine eninieniring | ${ }_{6,431}^{6,972}$ | 132 <br> 88 <br> 88 | 42 | － | ${ }_{\substack{7,015 \\ 6,473}}$ | 132 88 | ${ }_{\text {7，}}^{7,541}$ | 7，590 | $\xrightarrow{149}$ | 7，734 |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicie manuracturing $\ddot{\text { and }}$ Aircraft manufacturing and repaiiring $(\dot{8} 4,385)$ Locomotives，railway carriages，etc．$(344,38)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,971 \\ & 1,95 \\ & \hline 1.155 \\ & 1,2,27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 587 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 537 \\ 535 \\ 1535 \\ 25 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 906 \\ & \frac{978}{125} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,277 \\ & \hline, 285 \\ & 1,280 \\ & 1,2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 506 \\ & \hline 54 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,941 \\ & 2,92929 \\ & 1,238 \\ & 1,234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,715 \\ & \hline, 198 \\ & 1,128 \\ & 1,254 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified ．． | 4，285 | 1，295 | 362 |  | 4，647 | 1，302 | 5，949 | 17 | 336 | 6，053 |
| Textiles <br> pinning，doubling，cotton，flax，man－made fibres Weaving of cotton，linen and man－made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute． Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing |  | 2,450 <br> $\begin{array}{l}326 \\ 378 \\ 387 \\ 387 \\ 376 \\ 176\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 54 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 325 \\ 253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 29 \\ & 29 \\ & 23 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather，leather goods and fur | 502 | 185 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 504 | 187 | 691 | ${ }^{523}$ |  | 129 |
| Clothing and fotrear Footwear ．． | ${ }_{1}^{1,307}$ | ${ }^{2,227}$ | ${ }_{39}^{112}$ | ${ }_{42}^{96}$ | 1，400 | ${ }^{2.3533}$ | 3，742 | （1522 | － | 4，9，756 |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． <br> Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc．．．． Pottery |  | $\begin{aligned} & 587 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 108 \\ 108 \\ 208 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 524 \\ 343 \\ 346 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 46 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,142 \\ & 1.185 \\ & 8250 \\ & 825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 334 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 314 \\ 223 \\ 208 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & \hline 1.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.461 \\ i, 353 \\ \text { s.85 } \\ 839 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.1.120 } \\ & 1,453 \\ & 1,059 \end{aligned}$ |
| Timber，furniture，etc Furniture and upholstery | $\begin{aligned} & 2,838 \\ & 1,088 \\ & 1,948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 121 \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \\ & \hline 171 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{40}{29} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,084 \\ & 1,1,19 \end{aligned}$ | 456 151 151 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,540 \\ & 1,250 \\ & 1,250 \end{aligned}$ |  | 告136 | （i，694 |
| Paper，printing and publishing $(481-483)$ Paper，board，cartons，etc．＊$(486,489)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2121 \\ & i, 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,336 \\ 717 \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$ | 32 3 27 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{3} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,243 \\ & 1,264 \\ & 1,36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,342 \\ \hline 622 \\ 622 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,985 \\ & 1,969 \\ & 1,996 \end{aligned}$ | ci， | citis | （ |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating | $\begin{gathered} 2,612 \\ \hline, 929 \\ \hline 73 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,021 \\ & 264 \\ & 264 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}87 \\ 68 \\ 2\end{gathered}$ | 3 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,224 \\ 225 \\ 265 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,223 \\ & 1,2025 \end{aligned}$ | （1，7， | （1．115 |  |
| Total，all manulacturing industries ． | 62，331 | 18，704 | 5，3，3 | ${ }^{738}$ | 67，64 | 19，422 | 87，106 | 71，115 | 22，83 | 93，45 |
|  | 52，809 | 445 | 1，092 |  | 53，01 | 445 | 54，346 | 61，791 | 520 | 62，31 |
|  | 2，494 | 174 | 6 | 1 | 2，500 | 175 | 2，675 | 2，6 | 190 | 2，886 |
| Gas，electricity and water ．． |  | 1，708 | 225 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{24,258}$ | 1，7131 | 25，971 | ${ }_{\substack{26,3188 \\ 6,280}}$ | ${ }_{195}^{1,803}$ | 28，121 |
|  | （e．0．094 | ¢ | 24 | 1 | ， | 536 98 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{24 \\ 115 \\ 52}}{ }$ | 1 |  | 100 10 1 | ci，3,364 <br> 1,963 |  | 105 18 128 | coiche |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{1,896 \\ 3,181}}^{\text {，}}$ | 15 480 | 52 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,1848 \\ 3,184}}^{\text {d，}}$ | 483 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 3，667 } \\ \hline 1,68}}$ |  | ${ }_{528}^{18}$ | ${ }_{\text {3，}}^{\text {3，990 }}$ |
| Distributive trades ．．．．．．．． | 24，846 | 12，873 | 33 | 68 | 24，979 | 12，941 | 37，920 | 26，69 | 14，401 | 4，100 |
| Insurance，banking and finance | 6，403 | 770 |  |  | 6，412 | 770 | 7，182 | 6，551 | 59 | 7，420 |
| Profesional and scientific serrices | 4，850 | 4，671 | 21 | 18 | 4，871 | 4，689 | 9，560 | 5，051 | 5，259 | 10，310 |
| Miscellaneous serrices | ${ }^{27,699} 6$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { che }}}_{\substack{16,658 \\ 1,763}}$ | 572 | $\stackrel{194}{19}$ | 28，271 | ${ }_{\substack{16,852 \\ 1,817}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4,123 \\ 8,462}}^{4}$ | 20，650 | \％ 488 | ${ }_{\text {4，}}^{4.058} 8$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 42 } \\ \hline 12 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{7}^{72}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {20，845 }}^{2,42}$ | ${ }_{\substack{12,357 \\ 3,987}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{709} 6$ | ${ }_{\text {4，}}^{4,966}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{16.837 \\ 6778 \\ \\ \hline 18}}$ | 2， 2.631 | ${ }_{\text {li，}}^{1}$ |
| Public administration National government service Lecal government service <br> Local government service |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,257 \\ & 1,289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{7}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,358 \\ & 9,661 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,299 \\ & 1,0,296 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{7,587 \\ 10,757}}$ |  | 1，214 | ${ }_{\text {11，343 }}$ |
| Ex－sererice persomel not clasifited by industry | 1，020 |  |  | － | 1，020 | 99 | 1，119 | 1，068 | 101 | 1，169 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over． Aged under 18 | $\begin{gathered} 18,097 \\ 1,9,077 \\ 1,070 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,0.38 \\ & 10,351 \\ & 7227 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 三 | $\begin{gathered} 18,097 \\ 1,9,07 \\ 1,070 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,078 \\ & 10,37 \\ & 72127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29,115 \\ 2 ; 1,198 \\ 1,797 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,41018 \\ & 18,223 \\ & 1,223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,756 \\ & 1,9796 \\ & \hline 796 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,176 \\ & 2,1,17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Totast ．． | 257，183 | 71，064 | 9，911 | 1，217 | 267，04 | 72，281 | 330，375 | 290，277 | 80,648 | 370，925 |

grand Totalt

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\substack{\text { mag } \\ \text { dis } \\ \text { dis }}$ | Yomed |  | Toat |  |  | Yeme |  |  |
| Agriculture，forestry，fishing | $\underset{\substack{1.000 \\ \text { sexp }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 190 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ | $81$ | ${ }^{17}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,060 \\ 1,055 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.510 \\ \substack{1020} \\ \hline 0.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{2003 \\ 1 \\ 1.068}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 80 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 42 \\ 6 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 3.528 | ${ }^{61}$ | ${ }^{3.187}$ | ${ }_{85}$ | 7，902 |  | ［，987 | 4，304 | 1．983 | e，ss |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,49}$ | ${ }_{18}^{194}$ | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }_{6}^{168}$ | ${ }^{3,737}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2,594}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1，9，}}^{1.81}$ | ¢86 |  |
|  | unse | 1.48 | s，ss | ${ }_{73}$ | ， | 2，580 | ${ }_{6}^{1}$ | ${ }^{10,58}$ | 3，601 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{1.105}$ | ${ }^{2}$ 239 | ${ }^{\text {ma }}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{12}$ |  | 4， |  | ${ }^{183}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{3.24 \\ 3,24}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | （188 | ${ }_{\text {cse }}^{\text {cis }}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }^{3,4,47}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{2.80 \\ 0.108}}$ | ${ }_{1.38}^{188}$ | $\stackrel{0}{1,37}$ | sis | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{3,3,78}$ |
| Meater saod | 4，4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{81}$ | ${ }_{1} 1912$ | ， | 7．1．15 | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{3} 1.14$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,73}$ | 1991 |  |
|  |  | s， |  | ${ }^{27} 4$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {4．}}^{0 \times 1}$ | cinc |  |  |
| Weam |  | ${ }_{127}^{118}$ | ${ }_{215}^{215}$ | ${ }_{75}^{104}$ |  |  | ${ }_{36}{ }_{3} 6$ | ${ }_{67}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {coses }}$ |
|  | 52 | ${ }^{23}$ | 23.35 |  | 4 | ${ }_{1}^{1251}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,272}$ | ${ }^{12,35}$ | ${ }_{\text {，}}^{1,088}$ | ${ }_{2,586}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {coin }}$ | ${ }_{\text {2，48 }}^{\substack{2,19 \\ 2,1}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{39 \\ 585}}^{30}$ | so | ${ }^{126}$ | ， | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{1,4}$ | ， | 4， | ${ }_{72}$ | 5，42 |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ 1， |  |  | ${ }^{205}$ |  | $\substack{14.1 \\ \text { asid } \\ \text { sid }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.088 | 29 | 1,43 | ${ }^{24}$ | 4， 4 s | 1.85 | － | 2,32 | 2，1，5 | 6，70 |
| Toala，almmand | 3391 | 6，622 | ${ }^{21237}$ | ，713 | ${ }_{76,58}$ | ${ }^{6,568}$ | 202 | 9，138 | 2，780 |  |
| dener | ${ }_{\substack{30,39 \\ 1,908}}$ | ${ }^{2.087}$ |  | （14 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{3,012 \\ 1,780}}$ | （121 | ${ }_{\text {su4 }}^{\substack{\text { sut }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{688 \\ 20 \\ 20}}$ | ${ }_{145}^{14.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {22，}}^{\substack{2.17 \\ 2,19}}$ |
| mopr tad emm | ， | ${ }_{56} 5$ | 5985 | In | 1，3，970 | ${ }_{15,24}$ | 1.58 | ${ }_{236}^{238}$ | ${ }_{82} 8$ | ${ }^{20,545}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{10.47 \\ \text { so }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{3 \\ 1085}}{108}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a，2，}}$ | ${ }_{\text {li，}}^{1,100}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,545}$ | ${ }_{\text {LT，}}^{1,40}$ |  |
| max memite | ${ }_{1}^{1.561}$ | ， | ${ }_{3}^{3,05}$ | ${ }^{40}$ | 6，132 |  | ${ }^{1,928}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{2,768 \\ \text { 2，0，}}}$ | ，s，54 |
| Sacie | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  | cita |  |  |
| Paile |  |  |  |  | cincie |  | cid |  | （120 |  |
|  | 12,46 | 6，6，92 | 5，488 | 1．9．96 | 19，972 | 10.811 | s， 3 ， 4 | 11，5s1 | 5，322 |  |
| Restion |  |  | cick |  | Toal |  | com | Stick |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cratimian | ${ }_{17}^{17,46}$ | ${ }_{10,02}$ | S，4，s88 | 1.096 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

－See footnotes on page 135.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January





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

| Nationsion of the |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ Weeks ended |
| Northumberland |  |  |  |
| Yorkhire: | coicle | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}4,900 \\ \hline 3,100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Soort Westers | ¢ 6 6;300 | - $\mathrm{Nil}^{600}$ |  |
| England and Wales |  | - 2,3000 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,7400 \\ 4,300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Great Britain | 448,700 | - 2,600 | 39,00 |

The following figures of recruitment, was
relate to National Coal Board mines only.
It in provisionlyly stimated that during the form week of books thus showed a net dererase of 2 .500, ommonated wintan n cectase o 2,400 unmest ind



Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

| - | January 1966 | December 1965 | January 1965 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coalfface workers: Involuntary | ( $\begin{gathered}7.96 \\ 12.28\end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {c/ }} 10.989$ | 8.20 10.47 |
| All workers: Voluntary Involuntary | ${ }^{\text {c/ }} 12.86$ | 5.64 ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\text {11.65 }}$ | ¢. ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{10.84}$ |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board
mines was 12.18 cwt. in January compared with 11.83 cut. in
the previous month and $105 \cdot 46$ cowt. in January 1965 . The mines was $112 \cdot 18$ cwt. in January, compared with $111 \cdot 83$ cwt. in
the previous month and 105.46 cowt. . January 1965 . The
output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $36 \cdot 56 \mathrm{c}$ wt. in Jonuary; for Deceniber 1965
was 37.06 cwt. and $35 \cdot 55$ cwt., respectively.

## Borymin

BEHNG


Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1968
Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury
The usual monthly table published on page 88 of the February The usual montiy table pablisied on page 88 of the February
issue of this GAzrIT, witt detail relating to 18 th January 1966
and coble figures for the previous month and year, was the and comparable figures
last in the present series.
O Oing to recent changes in the medical certification rules (see
fourth paragraph of "Statutory Instruments" on page 104 of the
 Ferruary issue of this GAzETE) it has been found neesssary to
introduce a new method of estimating the numbers of insured
persons absent from work owing to sickenss or persons absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury.
The frsst table in the new series, which will relate to the first
Tuesday in March 1966 , has not been prepared in time for insertion Tuesday in March 1966 , has no
in this isue of the GAzEITE.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {loym }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { over } 16 \text { but } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,58 \\ & 1,552 \\ & 1,526 \\ & 1,148 \\ & \hline 85 \\ & \hline 871 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 8,946 | 5,015 |  |  |

Disabled Persons (Employment)Acts,1944\&1958 The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 , at 19 th April 1965 (the last date on which a a count was taken) was 658,925 , compared with
655,878 at 20th April 1964 . The number of disabled The number of disabled persons on the Register who were
unemployed at 14 th F February 1966 was 47,355 , of whom 41,525
were maies and 5830 . were males and 5,830 were females. An analysis of these figures is
given in the table below. iven in the table below.

| - | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suitable for ordinary employment <br> Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to <br>  | 35,444 | 5,027 | 40,471 |
|  | 6,081 | 803 | 4 |
| Total | 41,525 | 5,830 | 47,355 |

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the five weks ended The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the five wecks ended 9th Frbruary 1966 was
7,640 including 6,212 . 7,64, including, ,.12 men,, ,237 women and 191 young persons. In
addition there were 147 placings of registered disabled persons in addition there were 147
sheltered employment.


Fatal Industrial Accidents




| - | \%an | ${ }_{\text {rex mixy }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| deatememate | ${ }_{4}^{48}$ |  |

 Sold
 Her Mesity stationero oly
Practivis.
and connected procasses
Clay, potery, cement, ei
Metal extraction, reffinin
Metal exraction
Metal casting
Mesal
Metal rolling, drawing, oxtrusion and forging
Miscellaneous

Constructional enginerings, boiler making
Locotive ant railwy equiment ...
Nonrail vehicles and aircain
Non-riil vehicles and aircraft
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair
Electrical enginecting
Electrical enginecring
WWoodworking processes
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap
Coal gas, coke ovens
Coai gas, coke ovens, patent fuel
Wearing apparel
Wearing apparel ..
Paper and printing

| Paper and |
| :--- |
| $\substack{\text { Miling } \\ \text { Food } \\ \text { Drink }}$ |

Drink
Fiecticity eneration
Rubber
Other faciory procosesses
Works and Places under
Works and Places under ©.s. 125 and $127 . . . \quad .$.
Building operations
Works of engineering construction
Works of engineering co
TOTAL, Factoris Act


Industrial Diseases



Industrial Rehabilitation




Sid

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
HANDBOOK
A manual designed for people for whom industrial relations are a matter of everyday practical concern. It presents, in compendious form, essential facts about the organisation of employers and employed in Great Britain, describes the scope and methods of their negotiations with each other, and how their differences are settled. The part played by procedures and institutions set up by statute and the ways in which relationships at the place of work may be adjusted are also dealt with. An essential 'tool of trade ' for every personnel manager and welfare officer.

PAINTING and DECORATING
Office Cleaning
Window Cleaning Lime Washing

FRANK STUBLEY LTD
1, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, 1
Telephones: LEEDS 28323 and 686435

## Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary
 domestic service, was about $3,644,200$ in November, compared with
3,621, ono revised figure) in the previous month and 3,52 , 800 in
November 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment November 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment
benefft in January 1966 is estimated at 19,490, compared with
20,509 in December and 15,831 in In January 1965 .

## BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment a
Employment Exchanges at the end of December was 64,538 , com Employment Exchanges at the end of December was 64,538 , com-
pared with $57,1,64$ a month previously and 59,826 at the end of
December 1964 . December 1964.

CANADA
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number
in employment at 11 th December was $6,933,000$, compared with
 Persons wholly unemployed at 11 th December are estimated at
252.000 or 3.5 per cent. of the tabour force, compared with 20.000
or 3.1 per cent. at 13 th or 3.1 per cent. ar 1136th ot the tabember and 284,000 or $4 \cdot 1$ per cent. at
12 th December 1964 .

FRANCE
 159,452 , of whom 35,208 were wholly ynemployed persons in receipt
of assisance. The corresponding figures were 15,591 and 3,238
at the beginning of the previous month and 138,0101 and 27,107 at at the eegine. ne of he prenious
the beginning of January 1965 .
GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the numbe 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 corrresponding
Dite
figures at the same dates were $7,181,6,757$ and 11,589 . figures at the same dates were $7,181,6,757$ and 11,589 .

The number of persions wholly unemployed at the end of January
1966 was 56,8811 this this ine included 2,074 persons employed on
relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benenfit. At relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At
the end of December 1956 the repective figures were 49,863 and
1,771 and at the end of January 1965 they were 50,998 and 3,634 .


The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 14,199 at the end of Novenber, compare
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 142,68 compared with 1144,24 at the end of the
previous month and 143,583 at the end of October 1964 .
SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges show thar in the middle of November the total number of persons regis-
tered as unemployed was 20,346 , compared with 14,510 in October

 compared with 0.7 per cen
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
 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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


#### Abstract

The Department of Labor eetsimate 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 in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of Amenica (including Alask and Hawai) in industris other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately $62,563,000$ in agricululure and domestic service was approximately $62,563,000$ in December compared with Di,940, 5900 (revised figure) in November and $59,86,000$ in December 1964 .Thi number of production workers in manufacturing industries in December was 13,723,000, compared with $13,788,000$ revised figur) in November and $13,035,000$ in December 1964. They also estimate that the total $13,035,000$ in December 1964 . They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the midde of Deeember was about $2,888,000$ or 3.8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, comabout $2,88,000$ or 3.8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, com- pared with $2.966,000$ or 3.9 percent. at the middole 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 In the table below a summary is siven orea countries contained in
relating to changes in retail prices in over
fficil publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETRE official publica
was prepared.

| Country | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Index } \\ \text { Base } \\ \text { pot } \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Index }}^{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { figur }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yoar |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Month }}^{\text {M }}$ |  |
| elgium <br> Finland. . | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1953 \\ 1957 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{127} 18$ | +0.74 | +5.02 +7.0 |
|  |  | Nov. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All itoms } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{145}^{142}$ | ${ }_{-1}^{\text {Nil }}$ | ${ }_{+7}+$ |
| France | 1962 | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 112:3 | +0.4 | +3.1 |
| crmany (Fed- | 1962 | Jan. 1966 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 111:5 | ${ }_{+0.6}^{+0.6}$ | +4.5 |
| Italy (large towns) | 1961 | Nov. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 125:8 | ${ }_{+0.1}^{+0.1}$ | +3.5 +3.7 |
| Luxembourg | 1948 | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { Items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 1996.32 | +2.12 | +9.30 |
| Netherlands | 59-60 | Jan. 1966 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 120 | ${ }_{-1}$ | ${ }_{+10}^{+6}$ |
| Norway | 1959 | Oct. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{123}^{122.6}$ | - 4 | +3:6 |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | 194849 | Nov. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | $\xrightarrow{131} 1.3$ | ${ }_{+4}^{+2 \cdot 5}$ | +5.1 |
| Spain | 1958 | Oct. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All itoms } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 157.0 160 | +0.8 $\begin{aligned} & +0.8 \\ & +1.0\end{aligned}$ | 4 5 |
| den. | 1949 | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{236}^{195}$ | +1 | +11 |
| Switrorland . | 1939 | Jan. 1966 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 221:3 | +1.2 | +11:3 |
|  | 1952-53 | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left\{_{\text {Allitems }}^{\text {Food }}\right. \end{array}\right.$ | - 1359 | 2年 | ${ }_{+}^{+5.2}$ |
| Canada | 1949 | Jan. 1966 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 141.2 <br> 140 <br> 14 | +0.4 |  |
| Japan | 1960 | Sept. 1965 | \{ Allitems | 138.0 <br> 146 | $\stackrel{+2.1}{+2.9}$ | 11.0 15.4 |
| Now Zealand | 1955* | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 1332 1245 | +127 | +31 |
| Rhodesia | 1962 | Dec. 196 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{1}^{107} 106$ | +0.7 +0.9 | +2. |
|  | 1958 | Sept. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 113.7 <br> 115 | -0.3 | +3 |
| United States .. | 1957-59 | Dec. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | (111.0 | +0.4 |  |



## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS


#### Abstract

1963 and January 1966 are given in the following table. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the ndex has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the was given on pag    and water supply, some niscellanyonous cenvicucestion, asd some, electricicty of the trances   Great Britain Employees paid each week* 1963 Average $=100$ 


Employees paid monthly*


All employees




tirn, leathor roo ovod and fur


All manufacturing industries




The earnings of omployess paid monthly rolate
Revised sinco pubication of last montí's GAZE


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 28 th February 1966 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of nomal weekly hours and of hourlir rates of wages for all
 The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-
ment from month to month in the level of fulltime weekly rates ment from month to month in the e evel of full-time weekly rates
of wages in the princinat industries and services in the United
Kingdom, compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as of wages in the principal industries and servicus in the taken as
Kingom, compared with the level at 3st January 1956 take nat
100 The representative industries and services for which changes

 tages ined by viluntary colilective agreements between organisa-
tions of employers and workpople arbiration awards or wages
regulation orders. The percentage increases in inte various indus-
tries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of

 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 payment-by-resuuts workers
introduction of new machinery, etc.

```
Nota-The
```

Weekly Rates of Wages



Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966

Index of normal weekly hours
The index of
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same
representative industries and services, the averaes movement from
month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31 of January 1956 taken has of of work
con compared with the evel art sist January 1956 taken as 100 . The
weekly hours for the sparate industries are combined in accordance
with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed

at the base date. The method of calculation was deseribed
more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAzzrTr

 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 reas Which are affected by changes in the
time and absences for other reasons.



Index of hourly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding fifures
when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given
in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAzzrext for
April

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures April 1958). } \\
& \text { Hourly Rates of Wages }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

General
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 anuary 1956 100 , and relate to the end of the the basis of 31 . 3 thes
for months prior to January 1965 were given in previous issues of or months prio
this GAzETTE.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAzETTE have been revised to include changes arranged retrospective effect or revisodted to include for changes arranged with
remed indion 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 (30tr June 1971 100 to give measure on a brod basis
of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figures should be be
 headed "Gene
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

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

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

## Major settlements in Februa

 The principal setllement during the month was the agreement onpay and hours for railway workers. Under the terms of the agree pat and hours for railway workers. Under the terms of the agree-
ment normal weeky hours of work were reduced fom 42 to 40 ,
with effect from 28 th February, and standard weekly rates of wages with effect from 28 th February, and standard weekly rate.
are to be increased by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 1st September. On 16 th Febbuary the National Joint Industrial Council for the
Electricty Supply Industry reached agreement for increases in basic Electricity Supply Idustry reached agreement for increases in basic
rates of pay with rettrospective effect 1 st February. Under the termo of the settlement traftsmen received an increase of $£ 30 \mathrm{y}$ year,
semi-skilled workers $£ 2710$. and labourrers $£ 25$ a year. From the semi-skilled workers $£ 27$ 1 1 s. and wabeurers $£ 22$ a year. Frem the
same date vertime rates of pay were increased by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and
she she shift enthancement for continuous three-shift operation was
increased by $£ 10$ a year. The weekly productivity bonus of 10 s. 6 d . increased by $£ 10$ a year. The weekly productivity bonus of 10 s . 6 d.
is to be a fixed paymment, with effect from 1st April. The new agree-
ment will operate for a period of 12 months. The National Council for the Omnibus In The National Council for the Omnibus Industry reached agree-
ment on 11th Ferbuary for areduction from 42 to 40 in the normal
weekly hours of workers employed by company-owned omnibus Weekly hours of workers employed by company-owned omnibus
undertakings, operative rome the frist full pay week in April. The Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry
agreed on 16 th February to increase the rates of wages of time. agreed on 16 tht February to increase the rates of wages of time-
workers employed in accotries by 8 . . 4d. a week, from the frrst full
pay period in March. Plumber jointers employed on contract sites workers employed in . Pactories by jointers emplo.
pay proiod in Marh. Plamber
have had their rates increased by 4 d an hour.
Costor-fliving sliding-s-cale adjustments nottified during the month
include those affecting the building and civil engineering industries, include those atiecting the builiding and civil engineering industries,
furunitur and allied industries, national newspaper printing in
London and Manchester and iron and steel manufacture. The setlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified
during the month have operative dates from February 1966 to October 1966 and it is estimated that their implemenation will
add $£ 730,000$ to the basic fullt-time weekly wages of $2,430,000$
and workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of
500,000 workers by an average of two hours. (Increases for approximately 155,500 workers amounting tours. 70.000 are already
included in the tabie in the adjoining column.)
Changes coming into operation during February
Changes coming into operation during February
retails have already ben given of the settlements affecting the
railways and electricity supply. 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 incement came into operation.
craftsmen and by t . for an haur for
cor mates. Employees working under craftsmen and by 4d. for adult mates. Employees working under
systems of single shift or double shift in the hosiery manuacacturing
industry in the Midlands have had their normal weekly hours systems of single shift or double shift in the hosiery manuaracturing
industry in the Midands have had their normal weelly hours
reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to 41 . reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to 41 . 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 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 mini-
 mum wage increased by 2 s. 8 d. a day), motor vehicle manufacture
(increase of 3 ta. an hour for hourly-paid employees of Vauxhall
Motors Ltt.) ) 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. 6 d . or 1 Industries for wocteded by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included
Ind Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding--scale increases included
building and civi engine-ring construction in Northern Irleand,
carpet manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and pig iron carpet manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and pig iron
manufacture.
Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during Estianates 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. normal weekly hours of work retuced by an average of two hours.
Of the total increase of 25 onooo about $£ 175$, ,ooo resulted from
arrangments made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies

 adjustments, and the remainder from direct
employers' associations and trade unions.
Analysis of changes during the period January-Februar 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 The following table shows, by industry group, the numbers of
workers affected (a) by increases in basic fulltime weekly rates
of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by 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 reductions in normal week
amounts of such reductions.

| Industry group | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Basic full-time } \\ \text { week ly rates } \\ \text { of wages } \end{array}$ |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| d | 400,000 |  | ,000 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { cis } \\ \text { 10,000 } \\ 35,000}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s.0,00 } \\ 13,000 \\ 13,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,5000 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 3,0,000 \\ 20,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 13, |
| Metil als and ature |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,415,000 | 390,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Venibices |  |  |  |  |
| deat |  |  |  | 250,000 |
| tiles, ieather goods ar |  | 1, 2,000 | $\overline{3,00}$ | $\overline{3,000}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,000 | - 1 1,0000 |  | 18,000 |
| Other manufacturing industric | 000 | 41, 4,0000 | -1,0000 | 320,000 |
| Gass, electrioity aind waier |  |  |  |  |
|  | 145,000 | 195,000 | 230,000 | 80,000 |
| Public administration | ${ }^{\text {315,0000 }}$ | 4,4,000 | c25,000 | ${ }_{\text {1,240,000 }}^{1,000}$ |
| Total | $\overline{3,375,000}$ | ,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 correspos ding months of normal weekly hours of work.
Ind $\begin{aligned} & \text { about } \\ & \text { had a net increase of appoo workerimately } £ 1,120,000 \\ & \text { in their basic full }\end{aligned}$ had a net increases of approximately $£ 1,120,000$ in their basic full-
time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 490,000 workers had time weelly rates of wages, and approximately 490,000 workers had
an aggeggetereduction of about 470,000 hours in their normal weekly
hours of work

Under the indays with pay
Urder, England and Wisions of the Bes, service holidays haves Council Regulation Order, England and Wales, esvice holididys have been introduced
to oive three extra days after ten years' service and six extra days
after 15 years. In the brewing industry at Button-ont Trent the to give three extra days arter ten years service and six extra days
after 15 years. In trewing industry at Burton-on-Trent the the
qualifying period for the extra one week's holiday is to be reduced qualifying period for the extra one week's holiday is to be reduced
to three years from tst 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 or Work, 1sT APRI 1965 " on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (see aistrict } \\ & \text { (senote at } \\ & \text { begining of } \\ & \text { tabbe) of } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|r\|rc\|} \text { chanh } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { foffecer } \end{array}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { Lemen }}_{\substack{\text { Limestrone } \\ \text { quarring }}}$ | $\underbrace{\text { der }}_{\substack{\text { West Cumberland } \\ \text { (10) }}}$ | 24 Jan.28 Feb. | Male worker | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased¥ by 0.1332 d. an hour (11.9.9.8564d. to 15.9 .9916 d.$)$ for workers $10.9958 d$.$) for boys under 18$. <br> Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased $\ddagger$ by 0.0541 d. an hour (11.9.9.9916d to 1.10 .10 .0457. .) for workers 11.0228 d .) for boys under 18. |
|  |  |  | Male workers |  |
| Ball clay | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { Northe and } \\ \text { Dourth } \\ \text { Dorsor } \\ \text { Dorsit } \\ \text { (12) } \end{array}\right.\right)$ | 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 hourss Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied daywork labourers 21 and ${ }^{\text {oner }}$ iner, 5 . 5d. an hour. |
| Irrontone and ${ }_{\text {dren }}$ iroore mining | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cumberland } \\ (13) \end{gathered}$ <br> (13) <br> North Lincolnshire |  | Male workers <br> Male workers | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increasedf by 1d. a shift ( 14 s s. 6 d. to 14s. 7 d.) for workers 18 and over who normally work 5 siris a week, an by dd. (7s. 3d. to 7s. 3 zd.) for boys under 18 . <br> Cost-of-living bonus payment increased. by 1.18 d . a shift $(12$ s. 5.01 d . t $12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \cdot 19 \mathrm{~d}$. for men, by $0.88 \mathrm{~d} .(9 \mathrm{~s}$. 3.76 d . to 9 s . 4.64 d .) for youths 18 an <br>  |
| Tronstone mining |  |  |  |  |

[^2] $\dagger$ Workers who are atiected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column,
\& Under slidings-scale arrangements based on the

| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baking | ${ }_{\text {England and }}^{(20)}$ Wales |  | All workers covered by national | Increases in weekly rates of wages of yarious amounts, in conjunction with a <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Brewing | Lo | 3 Jan . | All workers | Increases of 12 I s. a week for men 21 and over and 10 . $6 d$ for woone 18 and <br>  <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Kent }}{ }_{\text {(30) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { Catyater } \\ \hline \text { 3 Jan } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increase of 125 a a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { South } \\ \text { Mandes } \\ \text { Monduth } \\ (31) \end{gathered}$ | 1 Jan. | All workers | Increase of 12 s . 6 d . a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men-able-bodied brewery labourers 21 and over 238 s . 6 d a a week, transport drivers 253 s., helpers on lorrios 2385 s. 6d.; women 21 and over in bottling stores 175s. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hampssire and Isle } \\ & \text { of Wighte } \\ & (29) \end{aligned}$ |  | All workers | Increase of 12 s . a week for adult male workers, with proportional amounts for women and young workers; aduit male rate now payable at 18 (previously 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 257 s.; women 19 and over 73.6 per cent. of the adult male rate. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { in teon } \\ \text { in Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  |
| Coke, pig iron,iron and steel manufacture |  | 6 Feb . | All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agree- ments in other industries |  |
|  |  |  | Workers, other than maintenblastfurnaces, | Cost-of-living payment increased $\ddagger$ by 1.3 d . a shift ( 12 s .6 d . to 12 s . 7 d . calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths. |
|  |  | 7 Fe | Workers employed at steel |  <br>  those under 18 . |
|  | ${\text { South-West }{ }_{(4)}^{\text {(45) }} \text { Walest }}^{\text {d }}$ | 6 Feb . | Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, en steel manufacture | Cost-ofliving bonus increased by 2 d a a hift $(115 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $11 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{6} . \mathrm{J}$ for men and <br>  |
|  | West of Scotland** | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Pay period } \\ \text { Bebinging } \\ \text { Bi jan. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Workers employed at ironpudding forzes <br> and sheet mils |  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 7 Feb. | Galvarisers and and andilaty <br>  of annealing |  <br>  for those under 18 . |
| ${ }_{\text {mabe }}^{\text {Taubecture }}$ | Newport | 6 Feb . | Male workers |  <br>  |
| Shatle | $\underset{\substack{\text { Lancashire } \\ \text { Yorkshire } \\ \text { (52) }}}{\text { and }}$ | (eay day | Journeymen | Increaseq in minimum day work rato of 1d. an hour; pieceworkers' "further, percentage addition increased by 1 per cent. Minimum rates after chango, day workers- Lancashire 7s. 7d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s. 9 d.; pieceworkers- <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Surgical } \\ & \text { instrument } \\ & \text { and equipment } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { England (excluding } \\ & \text { Sheflielo) and } \\ & \text { Wales (54) } \end{aligned}$ | 3 Jan. | Male workers |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Motor venicle } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Luton, } & \begin{array}{c} \text { Dunstable } \\ \text { chad } \\ \text { Port } \end{array} \\ \text { Hilesmere } \end{array}$ | Jan. | Hourly paid workers employed | Increase of $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for all adult workers, with proportional amounts fo younger workers. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Lock, latch and } \\ \text { Key making }}}{\text { ata }}$ | ${ }^{\text {England }}(65)^{\circ}$ |  | All wor | Increasef in cost-of-living addition of 2 per cent. ( 11 to 13 per cent.). Minimum <br>  rioup B R 237s. 5d. or 222 s . 6d., labourers 22 ss . 2d.; women 18 and over 157 s . 9 d. |
| Jute carpet manufacture | Dundee | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { day } \\ \text { Feb. } \end{gathered}$ | All work |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Carat }}^{\text {anuracture }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (93) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { divy } \\ \text { debe in } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hosiery } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Midands }}$ (91) | 3 Jan . | Employees working under sys- tems of single shift or double shift who onormally work 41 hours or more | In $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase of } 3 \text { per cent. on basic oarrings as compensation for a reduction in } \\ & \text { the standard working weoks. }\end{aligned}$ |

[^3]

| Industry |  |  | Clases of workers | Pariculara of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ropet trin and | ${ }^{\text {Gratat fititin }}$ (88) | 28 Jan . | kers |  |
| Narour faric | (9f) | 31 Jan . | All workes |  |
|  | Northem Iranad | 22 Fob . |  |  |
|  | Grat Rrititin | 7 Fob. |  |  |
| Class rocessins | ${ }_{\text {Grata ( Bitian }}^{\text {(123) }}$ | 2 Feb. | Workers emplove in ine pros |  |
| Exinitition | ${ }_{\text {Great Bitain }}^{(1,2)}$ |  | Craftenen and laboures |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  | Increase of 4 d an hour including cost-of-living increase§ of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. Standard rates after change: signwriters including show card and ticket <br> writers 9 s . 1d. an hour, full-time specialist production artists (capable of producing finished art work) and specialist full-time model makers $9 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., silk screen printers-technicians 8 s . 10d., printers $8 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Increases in standard rates of 4 d. an hour for journeymen electricians and $3 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d}}$. for adult mates. Standard hourly rates after change: journeymen electricians 9s. an hour, adult mates 8 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Building and civil engineering |  | 7 Feb. | Builing and div |  <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Gratat }}^{\text {Rititin }}$ | 21 Feb . | (es |  |
| Thermal insul | Engand and Walss | 7 Feb . | Thermal insulation engineers on land contracts |  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\text { supply }}_{\text {Elacticity }}$ |  | 1 Feb . | Manal workers and buliding |  |
| Dock habor | ${ }_{\text {Gratat }}^{\substack{\text { Pritin } \\ \text { cip }}}$ | 31 Jan . | Doa | $\qquad$ |
|  |  | 7 Frob. | Managers and manageresses <br> Other workers . |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ball clay | North and South (12) | 1 Jan. | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 .* <br> Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 .* |
| Baking | England and Wales |  | All workers covered by national |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Lock, latch and } \\ \text { key making }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {England (65) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full fulk } \\ \text { porat woung } \\ \text { or fobl } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Normal weckly hours reduced from 41 to 403.* |
| Rope, twine and net making | $\mathrm{Gratat}_{\text {(8ritin }}^{\text {(88) }}$ (20) | 28 Jan . | 1 workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to $41 \frac{1}{4} .^{*} \dagger$ <br> Standard working week reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to $41 \frac{1}{4}$ hours. $\ddagger \ddagger$ |
| ${ }_{\text {mosiery }}^{\text {manfacture }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Midands }}^{\text {(91) }}$ ) | 3 Jan. | Employees working under systems of single shift or double shift who normall work $41 \pm$ |  |
| Narrow fabrics | Grati $\operatorname{critain}_{\text {(94) }}$ | 31 | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.48 |
| handkerchief goods and linen piece goods manufacture | $\xrightarrow{\text { Northern }}$ (10) (20and. | 22 Fob. | All workers ... |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Railway service }}^{\text {(British Railways) }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Gratat }}^{\text {gritin }}$ (184-185) | 28 Feb . | Conciliation staff | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 |
| Railway service (London Transport Board) | ${ }_{\text {London }}^{\text {(186-187) }}$ | 28 Feb. | Conciliation staff | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 . |
|  | United Kingdom. | 7 Feb. |  | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40 ( 49 to 48 for watchmen and watchmen/operators). |
| River authorities | England and wales | 28 Fcb. | Male worke | Norral weekly hours reduced fro |
| Health services | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grat tritioun } \\ & (228-2929) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Begining } \\ & \text { of firs } \\ & \text { forloy } \\ & \text { forlowing } \\ & \text { for Fob. } \end{aligned}$ | Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 . |
|  |  |  | Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc. | Normal weokly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . *$ Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 .* |
|  |  |  | Orthopaedic appliance grades | Normal weekly hours reauced from 42 to to. |

$1 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{m}$

## 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 Councis, Acts standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for more important industries and in source of the information is given in each case.
A revised edition relatitng to 1 st April 1966 is in course of preparation and
date to be announced later.
Price 25 s . By post 25 s . 11 d .
Obtainable from
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addresses shown on page 154
or through any bookseller

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966
IU INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
INDEX FOR 22nd FEBRUARY 1966
ALL ITEMS (16th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 114 \cdot 4$ At 22nd February the official retail prices index was $114 \cdot 4$ (prices
at 16 th January $1962=100$ ), compared with $114 \cdot 3$ at 18 th January and $109 \cdot 5$ ary 16 th February 1965 .
The inder The index of retail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commodities and sevvices
purchased by the ereat maiority
 Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and
medium salary arrers. The index is not calculated in term or
money but in percentage form, the
mereage level of prices at the money but in percentage form, the is arectace clevelated of pricerat terms of the
base date being represented by 1oo. Some goodd and sevice are
relatively much more important than others and the percentage base date being represented by 100 . Some goods and services are
relatively much more imporat than others and the percentage
changs in trice levers the various items ince the base date
 100, using the weights given on page 125 of this GAztrTx which
are derived from the Fanily Expentiture Surveys made in 1962 -65,
adjusted to correspond with the lever of prices ruling in January adjusted th correspond with the level of prices ruling in January
1966. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to
16 th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corrensendinal 1966 . The index numbers in this series are then linked back to
16t January 1962 by multilying each by the corsponding index
for 18 th January 1966 on the base 16 th January $1962=100$ and
ing 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 22 nd February 1966 on the base 16 th January 1962


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 viiz, fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh tions (viz, fresh milk, eggs, potatos and other fresh
vegetabes, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton
and lamb) .. and lamb)
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in
import ricess vizi, bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and
chilled beef) import prices (viz.
chinled beef).
(3) Other items

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food
A marked reduction in the average price of eggs was largely fresh vegetanleases and the theaderatere prices of tomatoes and other
which are affected by seasonal variations for foods the prices of
 for the food group as
with 113.0 in January.
Fuel and light
 with 119.7 in January

## Other groups

In the remaining eight groups there was little change in the general
evel 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, (Table A) each month from January 1956 to Decenmer 1962 ,
taking the aecage level of prices an 17 th January 1956 as 100 and
Table B) each month from January 1962 onward (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the
average level of prices at 16 th January 1962 as 100. The figure average level of prices at 16 th January 1962 as 100 , The gigure
normally relates to a Tuesday near the middle of the month.

TABLE A. -17 th January $1956=100$

|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Se |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 10 \\ & 110 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 1008 \\ & 110 \\ & 112 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1113 \\ & 118 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 110 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 105 \\ & 109 \\ & 119 \\ & 110 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 106 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 100 \\ & 109 \\ & 109 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 106 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 103 \\ & 109 \\ & 1090 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1080 \\ & 110 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ |  |


| Month | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 102.7 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> 103 <br> $104 \cdot 2$ <br> 104 |  |  | 114:3 |

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 1 f6th January 1962 with prices at 17th January B by the index for
viz., 117.56 taken and divide by 100 ,

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX A full descrition of the index, entitled " Method of Construction
and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series


[^4]
## STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY The number of stoppages of work* dae 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, 23,900 were directly involved and 7,100 indirectly
involved (fi.e., throww out of work at establishments where
the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes),
The aggregate of 183,00 working days lost during February The aggregate of 183,000 working days lost during February
incluades 年,ood days Iost through stoppages which had continued
from the previous month. from the previous month.
Te following talole gives analysis by groups of industries
stoppages of work in February due to industrial disputes:-

| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  | Stoppages in progress |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \substack{\text { Started } \\ \text { beforing } \\ \text { of month }} \\ \text { of mon } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Surited } \\ & \text { mont } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Workers | $\underset{\substack{\text { Working } \\ \text { days lost }}}{\text { los. }}$ |
| Coal mining Engineering | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ${ }_{25}^{49}$ | 51 40 | 2,700 | 6,000 |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{3}$ | ${ }_{22}^{20}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{18,600 \\ 3,100}]{ }$ | 59,000 |
|  | 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 |
| Tota, January 1966. | 14 | 207 | 221 | 65,900 | 146,000 |
| Total, February 1965 | ${ }^{34}$ | 246 | 280 | 155,300 | 372,000 |

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

| Principal cause | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { stoppopages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { workers directly } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wages-claims for increases | ${ }_{35}^{53}$ | cis |
|  | $3^{36}$ | (100 |
| Other morking arrangements, rules | 46 | 5,400 |
| Trade union status | 1 | , |
| Total | 178 | 23,900 |

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

| Duration of <br> stoppag | Stoppages | Workers directly | Working days lost by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 57 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 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 The following table gives an analysis by gisuess or the Snited
of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes sin the United
Kingdom in the first two months of 1966 and 1965 :--

## Industrial Courts Act 1919 and

 Conciliation Act 1896Industrial Court Awards
During February the Industrial Court issued four awards,
Nos. 3088 to $3091{ }^{*}$. Award No. 3090 is summarised below. Awards Nos. 3088 to $3091 *$. Award No. 309 is summmarised below. Awards
Nos. 3088 and 3089 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry,
and Nos. Award No. 3001 wat refererred to the the Court purt of an in industry,
and
the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959. the Award No. 3090 (25th February).-Parties: Awara No. 309 (25th Febiruary)- Parties: Staft Side and
Management Side of the Ancillary Stafs Counil of the Whitley
Councis for the Health Service (Great Britain Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For
increased pay for stafl within the purview of the Ancilary Staffs
Council who are employed in the London
 anomalies and dificiultitise put forward by the that Sise can properly
be remedied in the manner proposed in their claim: the Court be remedied in the manner proposed in their claim: the Court
therefore found that the claim had not been established and awarded
accordingly. 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 demaration difference the same section of
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. 404 (thth February). - Parritis: Union of Post Office
Workers and Post Office. Claim: That the weekly conditioned Workers and Post Office. Claim: Phat the weety conetioned
hours of work of Postal and Telegraph Officers employed in the
 from such a a future date as would allow six weeks for the preparation
and introductoon rovised duty shheduls. Award. The Tribunal
found that the claim had not been established and awarded and introductio
found that the
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 proposals to the
Wages Councils:
Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal K.D.
(79), dated 4 th February, for revising the general minimum and (79), dated 4 th 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 1 st January 1967 the enumber from 42 to 41 in 1966 and to 40 from 1 st January 1967 the number
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and
ond of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and
for increasing by one the number of days of annul hoiliday to be
allowed to a worker during the holiday season in 1967 and thereallowed
after.
after.
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages
Council (Scotland). Council (Scotland).-Proposal R.N.T.S. (31), dated 15 th February,
for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.
Further inform
Further information regarding either of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concen
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders
During February the Minister of Labour made the following
Wages Regulation Orders*:Wages Regulation Orders*:-
The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Amenament)
and operative from 28 th March. This Order fixes revised statuatry and operative from 28 th March. This Order rixes revis
minimum remuneration for male and female workers.
The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) (Amendment) Order 1966:
S. 1966 No. 175 , dated 21st February and poperative from tht Apriil Shis Order fixes revised statutory mindimum remunereation for
This
male and female workers and reduces by one year the age at male and female workers and reduces by one
which certain workers receive the full adult rate.


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 the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving
proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:
The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation
(Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1906: S.R. \& O. (N.1.) 1966 No. 28, dated 7 th February and operative from 15 th February. Th The Linen and Cotton Handker chief and Household Goods and
Linen Piece Gooosd Wages Regulation (Amendment) Orrer (Northern
 and operative from 22nd Febriary. This Order prescribes revised
statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours
for female workers. for female workers.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note--The prices shown are net; those in brackets include
postage.) postage.) Accidents.-Accidents at factories, docks, building operations and
works of engineering construction. How the are caused and how Works of engineering construction. How they are capratations and
tow
toprevent them. No. No. 6 . January 1966. Ministry of Labour.
 stry of Labour.
(continued overleaf)

Contractors to
Her Majesty's Stationery Office

## LAW PLATEN COMPANY LIMITED

Precision Mechanical Rubber Roller Re-Cover and Grinding
All descriptions, Multilith Rollers, Rotaprint Rollers.

Head Office:
Reg: 63 VICTORIA ROAD, ROMFORD, ESSEX

Tel. : ROM 41271





154

## THE PACKAGE DEALERS

Productivity bargaining leads to substantial wage increases in exchange for highe productivity. Plant and national agreements now range from the oil companies to British Are the criticisms of these deals valid?

VARIABLE FACTOR PROGRAMMING
Indirect offfice and maintenance workers take a rising
share of total labour costs. The American technique 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

It implications for frrms who provide living accom-
modation for employees
These are titc fatar from recent issues of
PERSONNELMAGAZZNE
5s. monthly from your newsagent. For a free speci-
men copy phone Miss Lesley Cooper at WATerloo men copy phone Miss Lesley Cooper at WATerloo
3388 or write to her at Business Publications Ltd.,
180 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
official Publications Received*-continued
Incomes Policy.-Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and
Production. No. No. March 196 . Ministry of Labour. Price 20s. (200. 9d.). -See page 128.
Industrial Disputes.- Report of a Committee of Investigation into
he Bristo 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 of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the dispute
between empoyers in membersio of the Longride Grop of
Delivery Agents and their employees. Cmnd. 2905 . Price 1 Is. 9 . (2s.) National Insurance.-Law relating to Family Allowances and
National Insuruance. Supplement No 27 and Appendix to Supplement
 (Industrial Iniurriss. Supplement No. 17 and A Appendix to Supple-
ment 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). Series. No. 10. Fire Fighting in Factories. (With corr-
Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 5d.).- See page 129.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
Since last month's issue of this GAzerTe was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments ${ }^{*}$, relating to matters with which mentioned Statory instruments ${ }^{*}$, relatitng to matters with which
the Ministry of tabour is concerned, either directly or indirectiv, have
been published in the series of Statutory Instruments The list been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list
also include certain regalations, ett., published on in the series of
ato

 February; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) (Amendment) Order
966 (S.I. 1966/175; 6d. (9d.)), made on 21st February. These
 The Industrial Training (Man-made Fibres Producing Industry
Board) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966(143; 9d. (1s.)), made on 10th February;


Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1966

 on 7 th March. These Orders were made by the Minister
under the Industrial Training Act 1964 .--See page i28.

 to the employment of certain share fishermen who will not be
elighbe for redundancy yayments. so so to nable the persons liable
to pay redundancy fund contributions in respect of them to receive to pay re
refunds.


 under the
page 153 .
 the Ministry of Education under the Education Acts (Northern
Ireland) 1947 to 1963. These Regulations, deemed to have come
 scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary schools
intermediat ( (ther than technical intermediate) schooos, grammar
and special schools.


 Amenament megede unders the National Insurance (Industriai Injuries)
Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 . These Regulations, made on 14th
(N) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 . These Regulations, made on 14 th
January by the Ministry of Health and Social esvices, and operative
from from 31st January, are similar in scope (in relation to Northern
Ireland) to those for Graeat Britain detailed on page 104 of last
month' isue of this GzerTe month's issue of this Gazette.
 the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Industrial
Training Act Northern Ireland 1964 This Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964. This Order establishes an
industrial training board to be known as the Catering Industry
ITrint 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 Provision is made as to the membership of the Board and it
meetings and proceedings.

NTIC
UBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES
Annual subscription 48 . od.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the Ministry or Labour GAzzrTr should be addressed

 Smallebrok, Ringway, Birmingham $5 ; 109 \mathrm{St}$. Mar
Street Sardiff; 5 , Fairfax Street, Bristol $1 ; 80$
Chichester Street, Belfast 1. Chichester street, Belliast regard to the contents of the
 Ministry of Labour, Orphang
(Telephone: Watford 28500.) ADVERTISEMENTS
Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements
in thic GARrTrE should be addressed to the Director of
Publications, Her Majesty's Stationery Publications, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct,
London $\begin{aligned} & \text { E.C.1. } \\ & \text { 147 and 148.). (Telephone: City } 9876 \text {, extensions }\end{aligned}$ 147 and 148.$).$
The Governm
the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particularar advertisemements, is no guarantee that
the goods or services advertised therein have recived REPRINTS OF ARTICLES
REPRINTS OF ARTICLES
Reprints from the GAzETT, which should be ordered
within one week of publication, cost $£ 35 \mathrm{~s}$. Od. per pag within one week of publication, cost $£ 3$ 5s. Od. per page
(or part) for 125 ocies and 8 . od. per page (or part) (or part) for 125 copies and 8 . Od per page or part)
for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances
for reprints should be addressed to the Director of for reprints shold be addressed to the Director of
Publication P.2) Hor Majesty's Stationery Offce,
Atlantic House, Hoborn Viaduct, London E.C.1.
 Cheques


# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS 

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

DUST ERTRACHORS

## WE

EXTRACT THE = DUST FROM INDUSTRY
SPENCER \& HALSTEAD LTD.
TEAD LTD.
OSSETT, YORKSHIRE.


## EYRHETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1860)
Lower Tower Street,
BIRMINGHAM 19
Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS
 BRASS EYELETS and RINGS VENTILATOR EYELETS
Telephone: ASTon Cross 1711-2 Telegrams: "Bodills, Birmingham"

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd. RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER
Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS
Telophone
Radciffe $2284-5-6-7$. ${ }^{\text {Telegrams }}$.
SULPHTE RADCLIFFE" and ENAMELLING PAPERS LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUBEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## CEITS. TVURNER \& CO. IPD. <br> SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS

 Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 \& 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS. ENVELOPE CARTRIDGES, PRINTINGS, BONDS, GLAZED MANILLAS SPECIALLY TREATED CRAPERS, TISSUES.London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh \& Co. Ltd., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C. 4 Horsburgh \& Co. Ltd
Phone: Central 3636

## PIRSTICS

## USE PLASTICS FOR EFFICIENCY:

Our tough fire-resistant PVC covers have 1000 industrial uses. For parkaging, use-our attractive POLYTYHENE BAGG for alil rades. We packaging, use our attractive Poantity. Price right, delivery right. HJB PLASTICS LIMITED
Packaging House, Norton Street, Leicester. Fully Represented in London and all provinces. Fully Represented in London and all prov
Scotland: Abbotsinch Rd., Grangemouth.

Tel. Grangemouth 3017

## TUBULER FURNETURE



TUBULAR FURNITURE \& EQUIPMENT
Metalliform Ltd. manufacture a wide range of tubular furnituro and equipment, all modern in design and sturdy in
construction. Illustrated catalogues gladly forwarded on request.
METALIIFORM
HOYLAND COMMON Nr. BARNSLEYTEI. HOYLAND 2187

Ministry of Labour H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

## Plant \& Machinery Maintenance

This booklet draws attention to the importance of maintenance of plant and machinery as a factor in the establishment of safe working conditions and underlines the particular risks to which maintenance workers may be exposed.

Safety Health and Welfare New Series Booklet No. 28

$$
\text { 3s. (by post 3s. } 6 d .)
$$

Published by

## HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

and obtainable from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.


[^0]:    The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission hom special conditions apply are that the

[^1]:    - Number resistered as unemploged expressed asa apercentase of the estimated total number of employeses (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964.

[^2]:    

[^3]:    

[^4]:    RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS The usual summary of the latest information
    received relating to changes in retaii prices
    in oversea countries is

