

# nistry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXXIII, No. 11

NOVEMBER 1965

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

PRICE 3s. 6d. NET Annual subscription 46s. 0d. including postage

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Summary of the	Full details on pages
The estimated total number in civil employment in Green This was 18,000 less than in August. The main changes the distributive trades and increases in most manufacturiand electrical goods group, and in agriculture and fin	eat Britain in mid-September was 24,592,000.  were decreases in catering, hotels, etc., and ang industries, particularly in the engineering
There were 309,200 persons registered as wholly une and 7,800 registered as temporarily stopped from wor employees). Between 13th September and 11th Octowere increases in most industries and services but the services of th	k; a total of 317,000 (1.4 per cent. of all ober unemployment rose by 2,000. There

unemployed fell by 11,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 147,000—47.5 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by over 16,000 to 303,000; the seasonally adjusted number fell by 12,000 to 309,000.

# **Unfilled Vacancies**

There were 373,000 unfilled vacancies on 6th October, 19,000 less than on 8th September.

507

#### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 18th September 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,108,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 26,000.

496

# Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st October (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively,  $148 \cdot 4$  and  $160 \cdot 9$ , compared with  $148 \cdot 0$  and  $160 \cdot 2$  at 30th September.

512-519

#### **Retail Prices**

The retail prices index at 12th October (January 1962 = 100) was  $113 \cdot 1$ , compared with  $113 \cdot 0$  at 14th September. The index for the food group was  $111 \cdot 4$ , compared with  $111 \cdot 7$  the previous month.

521

#### Stoppages of Work

About 69,800 workers were involved in October in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 189,000 working days.

### **Factory Accidents**

There were 140 fatal and 69,000 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the third quarter of 1965.

# COMPARISONS BETWEEN CENSUS OF POPULATION AND MINISTRY OF LABOUR ESTIMATES OF THE WORKING POPULATION

The estimates of the economically-active populations of England and Wales and of Scotland in April 1961 obtained from the Censuses of Population, on a sample basis, have now been published. There are important differences between the definition of the economically-active population used for Census purposes and that of the working population used by the Ministry of Labour. This article, which has been prepared in consultation with the General Register Office, describes the main points of difference which affect comparison between the two sets of estimates. A similar note is included in the Census Volumes on Occupations.

#### Ministry of Labour definition of working population

The working population of Great Britain consists of all persons who are:—

(a) in civil employment for pay or gain either:—

(i) as employers or working on their own account (self-employed); or

(ii) as employees, although possibly not currently at work on account of holidays, sickness, injury, temporary stoppages, etc. (including persons who are normally employed in Great Britain but who are temporarily working elsewhere, school pupils and students over 15 years of age who also have insured employment and merchant seamen in foreign-going or foreign ships who are insured under the National Insurance Acts but excluding unpaid workers). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

(b) available for work and registered as wholly unemployed (i.e., without a job) at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. Other persons registered as unemployed but classified as temporarily stopped (i.e., with a job from which they are suspended on the understanding that they will shortly return to their work) are regarded as being in employment. Persons intending to enter employment but not registered as unemployed are not included.

(c) serving in H.M. Forces and Women's Services, including those who are stationed outside Great Britain and those on leave pending discharge.

#### The Census definition of the economically-active population

The economically-active population is defined as those persons aged 15 or over who were in employment during the week before the Census and those who, though intending to get work, were out of employment (including those who were out of employment because of sickness) at the time of the Census.

Those in employment include members of the Armed Forces and also persons who worked for only a few hours a week (such as a housewife who helped in her husband's shop or did some office cleaning). People away from their employment in the week before Census because of holidays, strikes, lock-outs, sickness or because they were temporarily laid off by their employer, are included among those in employment. It should be noted that a sick person is included among those in employment if his job was waiting for him when he recovered. Such cases are distinguished from those where the person was sick and out of employment.

The economically-active population does not include people who were not in employment at the time of the Census, nor intending to get work, even though they regularly worked at other times of the year, for example, in shops at Christmas or on farms at harvest time. People at school or university during term-time were excluded even if they did paid work during the holidays, weekends or other free time. These and all other persons who were not included among the economically active are described as the economically-inactive population.

#### Differences of definition

The main differences of definition between the economically-active population and the working population are as follows:—

(i) The Census figures exclude United Kingdom Armed Forces who were outside Great Britain on Census night; the Ministry of Labour estimates include them.

(ii) The Census figures exclude United Kingdom merchant seamen who were away from Great Britain on Census night; the Ministry of Labour estimates include them. Foreign merchant seamen who were in port in Great Britain on Census night are included in the Census estimate but not in the Ministry of Labour estimates.

(iii) Foreign and Commonwealth Armed Forces in Great Britain are in the Census figures but not in those of the Ministry of Labour.

(iv) The Ministry of Labour working population estimates are based primarily on the number of persons with national

insurance cards. Broadly speaking, a person who holds such a card is included in the estimate of the working population for a particular date, provided that his card is known to have been in use in the years both before and after that date. Not all persons who hold cards would necessarily be included in the Census economically-active population. Several large groups of such people are described in the paragraph headed "Comparisons for employees in employment." This is basically because some persons who hold cards may not be working or even seeking work on a particular day or in a particular week. The Census estimate of the economically-active population, on the other hand, includes such persons only if they were working in the week before the Census, or were out of employment but seeking work at the end of the week before the Census.

(v) Persons who are temporarily out of employment because of sickness or injury would normally still have a national insurance card, and because they are not available for work would not be registered as unemployed; they would therefore be included in the Ministry of Labour figures for employees in employment. However, in the Census figures they would be classified as "Out of Employment, Sick".

(vi) The Census figures include some persons whose employment was not subject to the national insurance legislation e.g., persons in employment outside Great Britain who were visiting Great Britain at the time of the Census. On the other hand, they exclude those persons included in the Ministry of Labour working population estimates who were then outside Great Britain for any reason, including holidays. No estimates are available of the difference between the numbers in these

#### General comparison

A general comparison between the Census and the Ministry of Labour estimates for Great Britain is shown in Table 1 on page 480. As explained in the Census Volumes, the sample on which the Census figures are based was biassed. All Census figures in the tables of this article have been adjusted for bias by the General Register Office.

In Table 1 account is taken of the difference of coverage listed at (i) to (iii) in the previous column to obtain a Censusbased estimate of the working population (5th item of each sub-section). The different treatment of the "Out of Employment, Sick" (point (v) above) can also be overcome by adding the Census figures for "Employees" and "Out of Employment, Sick" together, and comparing the combined figures (col. 3) with the Ministry of Labour estimates of "Employees in Employment" (including the Forces in both cases). When this has been done, the remaining Census category "Out of Employment, Other" (col. 4) can be compared with the Ministry of Labour figures for the wholly unemployed.

The differences between the Census and Ministry of Labour estimates after correcting for the difference in coverage (points (i) to (iii)) are given in the last item of each sub-section in the table. These differences are attributable mainly to the cause outlined in point (iv) and are discussed in more detail in subsequent paragraphs.

It may be noted that this is the first time that such a comparison has been possible. In earlier Censuses, up to and including 1951, no distinction was made between "Out of Employment, Sick" and "Out of Employment, Other."

#### Comparisons for employers and self-employed persons

The differences between the estimates of employers and self-employed persons shown in column (2) of Table 1 are of no significance because the Ministry of Labour estimates are themselves based on the Census estimates for 1951 and will be adjusted now that the 1961 Census results are available.

# Comparisons for employees in employment

Table 1 shows that the Ministry of Labour estimate of employees in employment exceeds the Census estimate by 769 thousand persons. This difference arises primarily from the existence of three large groups of persons who are known to be included in the Ministry of Labour estimates of the working population, but may well be omitted from the Census estimates.

The first group consists of full-time students and school pupils over the age of 15, who work in their free time and hold national insurance cards. These would be included in the Ministry of Labour estimates, but, as explained in the Census Volumes, they were by definition classified as economically inactive in the Census. The Ministry of Labour had already estimated on independent evidence that the number of such persons in the age group 15 to 24 years might possibly be of the order of a quarter of a million (see page 2 of the

January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE). The comparison by age in Table 2 shows that the difference between the Ministry of Labour and Census estimates for persons in this age group was 244 thousand.

The second group consists of seasonal and irregular workers who were not working in the week before the Census and were not intending to get work in the immediate future. Such people would normally make a return on the Census schedule which would lead to their being classified as economically inactive. They would nevertheless often hold national insurance cards and be included in the Ministry of Labour estimates. Such information as is available (e.g., the seasonal variation in the Ministry of Labour civil employment estimates) suggests that the size of this group may possibly be of the order of 200 thousand, the majority of these being women, many of whom only take short-term employment in the pre-Christmas period.

The third group consists of persons with national insurance ards who also had jobs but failed to declare them in the ensus. Large numbers of married women with part-time bbs might come into this category. It is possible that they garded their principal occupation as that of a housewife d consequently neglected to mention any paid job they ight have held. A post-enumeration survey made by the deneral Register Office indicated that the number of married ien who reported themselves as economically active needed be increased by about 5 per cent.; for single, widowed and vorced women the corresponding figure was about 1 per Together these imply underestimation of the Censussed female working population by about 230 thousand. The post-enumeration survey was based upon a very small and so such calculations are very approximate. there is reason to believe that because of the way which the survey was conducted, it may well have undertimated the degree of misclassification in the Census.

These three groups are not mutually exclusive, and there is undoubtedly some degree of overlapping between them. Various other hypotheses can be suggested which would be plausible in explaining the gap between the two estimates of the working population, although it would be difficult in most cases to find supporting numerical evidence. An example would be those people who describe themselves as self-employed in the Census schedule but who also hold an employee's national insurance card; they would be counted as employees by the Ministry of Labour. Apart from these other possible causes, the three large groups described above appear to account for a large part of the observed difference for "Employees in Employment" plus "Out of Employment, Sick" shown in column (3) of Table 1.

# Comparison between "Out of Employment, Other" and the registered unemployed

Differences between the numbers of persons enumerated in the Census as "Out of Employment" and the numbers of registered unemployed published by the Ministry of Labour have given rise to considerable misunderstanding in the past, although for many reasons differences are to be expected.

In the previous paragraph headed "Differences of definition", reasons were given under point (v) why persons classified in the Census as "Out of Employment, Sick" would in most cases be included as employees in employment in the Ministry of Labour estimates. Therefore this group needs to be discounted in comparing the two sets of data. Even after excluding the sick, differences are to be expected between the Census estimates of the "Out of Employment,"

other "and the Ministry of Labour estimates of the registered wholly unemployed. Column (4) of Table 1 shows that the total Census figure exceeds that of the Ministry of Labour by 80 thousand.

In the Ministry of Labour unemployment counts made on Mondays, 10th April and 15th May 1961, the numbers of registered wholly unemployed persons were 322 and 282 thousand, respectively. The figure of 300 thousand used in this article is an interpolated estimate of the number on the register who would be returned as "Out of Employment, Other" in the Census. This estimate is inevitably only an approximate one, especially as the Census was taken three weeks after Easter Day 1961 and there are substantial day-to-day variations in the numbers registered at such periods. The estimates of the numbers of married women registrants and the age analysis of the registered unemployed have been based on information relating to mid-1961, and so they also are only approximations.

The counts of the registered unemployed take no account of whether the person is claiming, receiving or entitled to receive national insurance unemployment benefit and/or national assistance payments. Registration is a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit and/or for the credit of a national insurance contribution. Those who do not qualify for unemployment benefit, either because they have not yet

paid sufficient contributions, or have exhausted their entitlement to benefit, are also required to register if they wish to apply for national assistance. The figures of registered wholly unemployed are however not limited to applicants for unemployment benefit and/or national assistance. Other groups of registrants include: many married women who, having exercised the option not to pay national insurance contributions, are not entitled to unemployment benefit but register to obtain help in finding employment; young persons who have recently completed their education or entered Great Britain and are seeking employment; and persons receiving national insurance retirement pensions who are seeking employment. About half of the married women and a large proportion of the young persons registered do not receive any payments.

The unemployment counts relate to a particular Monday and so include some persons who did not have a job that day but who were employed at some other time during the same week. Conversely, they exclude persons who were employed on the Monday but became unemployed later in the week. The Census figures of "Out of Employment, Other" include those unemployed for the whole of the week before Census day and also those who became unemployed during that week; they exclude others who were unemployed at the beginning of the week but were in employment at some time later in the week

Table 3 shows that persons under the age of 25 years account for about two-thirds (54 thousand) of the difference of 80 thousand. A young person who had recently left school or entered the country but had not commenced employment (even though he was to take up a job shortly) would probably be counted as "Out of Employment" in the Census but might not be included in the estimate of the registered wholly unemployed. The number of persons aged 25 years and over enumerated as "Out of employment, Other" in the Census but not registered as unemployed (26 thousand) was relatively small. It is of interest to note in Table 1 that the estimate of the number of married women registered as wholly unemployed exceeded by 8 thousand the number returned as "Out of Employment, Other" in the Census; some married women registrants may well have been counted as economically inactive.

Part of the difference of 80 thousand between the two sets of data may also be attributed to the following relatively small groups who are excluded from the published figures of registered unemployed but who might be counted as "Out of Employment" in the Census: severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain employment except under special sheltered conditions and are registered separately; trainees at Government Training Centres and Industrial Rehabilitation Units, etc., who have no employer and do not receive wages and so are not in employment; persons not claiming unemployment benefit or national assistance who are only seeking part-time work of not more than 30 hours per week; and members of H.M. Forces on leave pending discharge who may state themselves as "Out of Employment" at the Census, but still being paid as members of the Armed Forces, will not be counted in the registered unemployed.

## Comparison of the changes between 1951 and 1961

For the reasons explained above, and in particular the fact that the 1951 Census did not divide the "Out of Employment" into the two categories "Sick" and "Other", it was not possible to make a full comparison between the 1951 Census and the corresponding Ministry of Labour estimates. However, now that the 1961 results are available, it is possible to compare the two estimates of the change between 1951 and 1961 in the total number of persons in the working population, excluding employers and self-employed, but including the unemployed. This comparison is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 shows that the difference between the two estimates of the working population was greater by 322 thousand in 1961 than it was in 1951. The reasons for this change probably include the following. In 1951 there was National Service, and many people were in the Armed Forces who, had they been in education, might have contributed to the difference in the way that has been described for 1961. Between 1951 and 1961, there was considerable growth in the numbers of young persons continuing in education beyond the minimum chool-leaving age and also in the proportion of those taking jobs and so holding national insurance cards. Further, it is clear from the Censuses that there were many more married women with part-time jobs in 1961 than there were in 1951, and it is likely that there were also more seasonal and irregular workers. Finally, Census data suggest that of the people over retiring age (65 for men, 60 for women) a proportion of those who were in fact retired may have failed to describe themselves as retired on the 1951 Census schedule. These people would have inflated the Census-based estimate of the working population in 1951. (Tables overleaf)

Table 1—Comparison between the Census 1961 Estimate and the Ministry of Labour Estimate of the Working Population of Great Britain

(2)  1,673 — 1,673 1,622	Employ- ees plus "Out of Employ- ment, Sick" (3) 21,763 176 63 29	"Out of Employment, Other"  (4)
1,673 — — 1,673	21,763 176 63	anoma
1,673	176 63	380
1.622	21,973	380
+ 51	22,742 - 769	300 + 80
1,346 — — 1,346 1,338 + 8	14,461 173 62 29 14,667 14,834 - 167	269 — 269 215 + 54
192 — — 192 150 + 42	3,657 — — 3,657 4,168 — 511	37 — 37 — 35 — 8
135	3,645 3 1 3,649	74 — — 74 40
	192 — 192 150 + 42 135 — 135	192 3,657 — — 192 3,657 150 4,168 + 42 - 511 135 3,645 — — — —

Table 2—Comparison by Age of the Census 1961 Estimate of the Civilian† Employees in Employment plus "Out of Employment, Sick" in Great Britain and the Ministry of Labour Estimate

AMORE COLUMNOS SERVICIONAL DE LA COLUMNIA DE LA COL	nto pisti	foloit y	(1	(housands)	
Civilian† employees in employment	Age group				
plus "Out of Employment, Sick"	15–19	20–24	25 and over (3)	Total (4)	
Males and females  Census based working population‡  Ministry of Labour working population  Difference (Census minus M/Labour)	2,489	2,260	16,748	21,497	
	2,608	2,385	17,270	22,263	
	- 119	- 125	- 522	- 766	
Males Census-based working population Ministry of Labour working population Difference (Census minus M/Labour)	1,266	1,292	11,648	14,206	
	1,320	1,350	11,700	14,370	
	- 54	- 58	- 52	- 164	
Females Census-based working population; Ministry of Labour working population Difference (Census minus M/Labour)	1,223	968	5,100	7,291	
	1,288	1,035	5,570	7,893	
	- 65	- 67	- 470	- 602	

Table 3—Comparison by Age between the Census 1961 Estimate of the "Out of Employment, Other" and the Number of Persons registered as Wholly Unemployed in Great Britain

their being discussed as econc-	Age group			
nevertheless often held national death the Mirrary of Labour	15–19	20–24	25 and over	Total
Males and females Census "Out of Employment, Other" Ministry of Labour, registered wholly	59	53	268	380
unemployed	24 35	34 19	242 26	300 80
Males Census "Out of Employment, Other" Ministry of Labour, registered wholly	33	32	204	269
unemployed	14 19	18 14	183 21	215 54
Females Census "Out of Employment, Other" Ministry of Labour, registered wholly	26	21	64	111
unemployed	10 16	16 5	59	85 26

Table 4—Comparison of the Differences between Census and Ministry of Labour Estimates of the Working Population in Great Britain in 1951 and 1961 (Excluding Employers and Self-Employed Persons)

manually exclusive, and there is of overlapping perveces there, on he suspected which would be	Emple	Employees plus "Out of Employment, Sick " and "Out of Employment, Other"			
to examine out on newled of	1951	1961	Change 1951-1961		
Males and females Census economically-active population Census-based working populations Ministry of Labour working population Difference (Census minus M/Labour)	20,962	22,143	+ 1,181		
	21,199	22,353	+ 1,154		
	21,566	23,042	+ 1,476		
	- 367	- 689	- 322		
Males Census economically-active population Census-based working population Ministry of Labour working population Difference (Census minus M/Labour)	14,307	14,730	+ 423		
	14,552	14,936	+ 384		
	14,476	15,049	+ 573		
	+ 76	- 113	- 189		
Females Census economically-active population Census-based working population Ministry of Labour working population Difference (Census minus M/Labour)	6,655	7,413	+ 758		
	6,647	7,417	+ 770		
	7,090	7,993	+ 903		
	- 443	- 576	- 133		

\* British seamen at sea on Census night, less foreign seamen in British ports on Census night.

† This table differs from Table 1 in that it does not include the Armed Forces. The difference figures in column (4) vary slightly from those in the column (3) of Table 1. This is due to small differences in the Census and Ministry of Labour estimates of the size of the Armed Forces on Census day.

‡ The "Census-based working population" is derived from the economically active population in the same way as in Table 1, except for the adjustment for United Kingdom Armed Forces abroad.

§ Derived from the Census economically-active population as in Table 1. In 1951 a further adjustment was made for ministers of religion who were classified with operatives in the Census but would be considered as self-employed by the Ministry of Labour.

# MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1964

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1964 was about 10,065,000. This number was about 138,000 more than the total at the end of 1963, and about 183,000 more than the total at the end of 1962. The total of 591 trade unions at the end of 1964 compared with 602 at the end of 1963.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom. the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest

## Number of trade unions

The total of 591 trade unions at the end of 1964 (which included 18 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed a reduction of 11 compared with 1963. Nine unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function and four unions amalgamated to form two new unions.

Aggregate membership of trade unions
At the end of 1964 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 10,065,000, compared with 9,928,000 at the end of 1963, an increase of 1.4 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1964 was 7,928,000, an increase of 1.2000 at 0.00 at 1.00 at 1. 73,000 or 0.9 per cent. as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 2,138,000, an increase of 65,000 or 3.1

The total membership at the end of 1964 included 49,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 89,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom and with H.M. Forces was about 9,928,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 221,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known but it is believed to be relatively insignificant

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# Size of trade unions

In the following table the unions are grouped according to their tal membership at the end of 1964:-

to an roll sta successive bol		i gorganul	Percentage of		
Number of members	Number of unions	Total member- ship*	Total number of all unions	Total member- ship of all unions	
nder 500	252 55 100 60 28 22 20 19 17 10 8	41,000 38,000 161,000 207,000 189,000 271,000 388,000 706,000 1,196,000 1,687,000 5,182,000	42·6 9·3 16·9 10·2 4·7 3·7 3·4 3·2 2·9 1·7 1·4	0·4 0·4 1·6 2·0 1·9 2·7 3·8 7·0 11·9 16·8 51·5	

At the end of 1964 there were 307 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 252 with under 500 members each. These 307 smaller unions together accounted for under 1 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 18 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for rather more than two-thirds of the total membership of all unions.

#### ndustrial distribution of membership

In the table below some information is given regarding the ndustrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 964, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in ordance with the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification†.

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of ndustries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the anajority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union General and Municipal Workers and two smaller unions, it ald be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to single industry group, and all the members have therefore been uded in the group "General labour organisations". Conversely, e memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of orkers who are members of general labour organisations. It could be noted that national and local government employees in ecific industrial employment are usually members of the approaiate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included s other than the National and Local government service. The figures of trade union membership in the National ament service group also exclude the majority of Post Office yees, who are classified in the "Other transport and comtion" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade tions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males nd of females among their members. Although female membership

accounts for little more than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in Cotton, flax and manmade fibres—preparation and weaving; Clothing other than footwear; and some of the professional services, notably the medical

As previously stated, the total membership rose by about 138,000 in 1964. The main changes were increased in 1964. As previously stated, the total memoership rose by about 13,000 in 1964. The main changes were increases in General labour organisations (+54,700), Metal manufacture, engineering, etc. (+68,800), Other transport and communication (+13,200), Educational services (+14,700) and Local government service (+24,400). These increases were partly offset by decreases in Coal mining (-22,500) and Railways (-25,300).

The following table shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past 11 years.

d Clerical Staff		Number of unions at			nbership a of year*	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	Year	THE	end of year	Males	Females	Total	on membership of previous year
				000's	000's	000's	
1954			711	7,756	1,810	9,566	(+0.4)
1955	8 3	AND I	702	7,873	1,866	9,738	+1.8
1956			683	7,870	1,905	9,776	+0.4
1957	13 S TIC	Hes H	683	7.934	1.893	9.827	+0.5
1958	(CENTS)	ni wi	673	7,788	1.848	9,636	-1.9
1959	191.33		666	7.754	1.866	9,621	-0.2
1960	हुए ह	HUEF	662	7.883	1,949	9,832	+2.2
1961	CORNE	TOTAL	643	7,903	1,990	9,893	+0.6
1962	10.3		622	7.857	2,025	9,883	-0.1
963		THE . I	602	7.855	2,073	9,928	+0.5
1964	Man W	NZ TERN	591	7,928	2,138	10.065	+1.4

This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 5 per cent., the number of separate unions has declined by nearly 17 per cent. The increase in trade union membership of 1.4 per cent. in 1964 brings the total to 10,065,000, the highest ever recorded.

#### Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1964 there were 41 federations of trade unions in At the end of 1904 there were 41 redefations of trade diffious in the United Kingdom as compared with 42 at the end of 1963. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

# Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc." was published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

# Membership, etc. of registered trade unions

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts as at the end of 1964 is to be published shortly and it is hoped to include a review in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

the state of the specific of the seguity	Men	nbership at end of	1964‡	Membership at end of 1963‡		
Industry group†	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
eneral labour organisations	1,872,420	382,190	2,254,610	1,842,150	357,800	2,199,950
griculture, forestry, fishing	125,200	8,200	133,410	125,090	8,250	133,340
oal mining	620,620	38,790	659,410	644,560	37,300	681,860
other mining and quarrying§	3,090	490	3,580	3,130	490	3,620
ood, drink and tobacco	39,590	24,130	63,720	40,670	23,020	63,690
nemicals and allied industries§	9,270	6,830	16,090	9,260	6,790	16,050
etal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods,		<b>"一"</b>	HERITAGE STREET		TO RESERVE OF	
shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and	1001010	140 070	2 107 900	1 006 510	122 470	2,038,980
metal goods not elsewhere specified tion, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and	1,964,940	142,870	2,107,800	1,906,510	132,470	2,030,900
weaving	43,220	83,240	126,460	43,330	84,630	127,960
l other to the state of the sta	71,520	74,540	146,060	71.260	72,250	143,510
ather leather goods and for	10,730	3,750	14,490	11.000	3,980	14,980
	22,850	95,290	118,130	23,720	94,390	118,110
	41,070	40,300	81.370	42,510	38,450	80,960
icks notten alan	13,370	13,190	26,560	12,690	12,540	25,230
	92.580	10.810	103,390	91,360	10,690	102,050
OCT. Drinting and publishing	292,300	85.830	378,130	289,340	84,470	373,810
	5.740	1.860	7,600	5,320	1,450	6,770
	458,700	2,790	461,490	463,860	2,600	466,460
S. electricity and waters	31,240	420	31,660	30,160	440	30,600
	370.240	24.860	395,100	393,930	26,440	420,37
her transport and accessive e	422,130	62,110	484.240	409,660	61,340	471,000
	231,870	168,430	400,300	234,470	168,710	403,190
ourance hanking and C	137,270	65,560	202,830	138,730	65,890	204,620
	208,740	235,680	444,420	199,610	230,080	429,690
Other professional 1 · · · · · ·	114,390	145,590	259,980	111.780	142,630	254,410
	77,370	24,160	101,530	73.970	24,020	97,990
other miscellaneous services	2,470	670	3,130	2,510	640	3,160
	249,800	139,940	389,740	252,180	137,460	389,640
ocal government service	395,190	255,060	650,250	382,430	243,430	625,860
Totals	7,927,910	2,137,580	10,065,480	7,855,210	2,072,620	9,927,820

† Standard Industrial Classification, 2nd Revised Edition, 1958. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

† The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

§ A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of General labour organisations and are included under group of unions.

# NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES AND INCOMES

# Report on Remuneration of Administrative and Clerical Staff in the Electricity Supply Industry

Following the breakdown, at the end of May 1965, of negotiations over claims by staff unions in the electricity supply industry, the First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Economic Affairs requested the National Board for Prices and Incomes to investigate issues arising from a dispute "over the pay and conditions appropriate to clerical and administrative staff in the industry in relation to other groups of workers." As a result of the reference to the Board of their claims, the unions refrained from calling a strike.

The Board's Report "National Board for Prices and Incomes. Report No. 5. Remuneration of Administrative and Clerical Staff in the Electricity Supply Industry "(Cmnd. 2801) has recently been published and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage).

In January 1964 a three-year agreement on salaries for admini-strative and clerical staff was concluded, providing for increases in each of the calendar years 1964, 1965 and 1966 averaging approxieach of the calendar years 1964, 1965 and 1966 averaging approximately 3·2 per cent. per annum. Three other groups of employees in the industry—managerial, technical engineering and manual grades—obtained new agreements within the following six months. The unions representing administrative and clerical staff subsequently complained of discrimination, in the light of the terms of the agreements covering technical engineering and managerial grades, and also of disturbance of internal relativities following the manual workers, agreement workers' agreement.

When the dispute reached the Board, agreement had been reached on some matters and others were still negotiable. In particular the employers had agreed to certain structural adjustments which would have given employees in the lower administrative and clerical grades increases in earnings of up to at least 8 per cent, over and above the present increases accruing to them under the three-year above the present increases accruing to them under the three-year agreement. The employers, however, considered that these concessions should not be put into effect until other issues in dispute were resolved. These issues which represent the "formal area of disagreement" involve four union claims:—

- 1. For an annual lump sum of £35 to £60 in return for the employer's right to instruct staff to work excess hours and an undertaking to work up to one hour's overtime per day, if required,
- 2. That overtime, by employees in grades up to and including Grade 4, on a Saturday should be subject to the same conditions as overtime worked on Sundays or public holidays.
- 3. For special payment to staff for work on a Saturday morning or afternoon which is part of their normal five-day working week. (An offer of 15s. to £1 5s. according to grade has been made for Saturday afternoon working).
- 4. For improved shift allowances. (Negotiations broke down on the surrender of a condition stipulating the unions' agreement to any extension of shift working).

In its judgement of the dispute, the Board in its Report states: "Whatever the formal area of disagreement the heart of the dispute lies in the conviction held by the administrative and clerical staff that they have received treatment from their employers which is less than fair and reasonable having regard to settlements reached for other categories of employees.'

The Report points out that the average annual increase in earnings resulting from the three-year agreement for administrative and clerical staff is likely to be at least as great as the 3 to 3·5 per cent. figure laid down in the White Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy. "The claim for a revision of the agreement is thus tantamount to one for an exceptional pay increase, and the essential question for

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ourselves as a Board is the extent to which such an except increase would be justifiable in the light of the White Paper.

The Board considers that there is no case for an exception increase on the grounds of a need to attract adequate m since "excessive turnover and unfilled vacancies are not an undul serious problem on a national scale." Improvements alread offered to lower grades go beyond what is necessary to solve suc recruitment problems as existed.

The Board also considers that there is no case for extendin The Board also considers that there is no case for extending to the administrative and clerical staff either the productivity bonus paid to manual workers (the bonus is based on output in relation to pay hours) or the payments which are made to certain managerial and technical staff according to the capacity or sales of the unit in which they work. As to the first, the productivity bonus, the Board considers that this depends on total ouput which is largely determined by a capital investment programme; it does not, in the Board's view, bear a close relationship to productivity as such. As to the payments made to certain managerial and technical staff according to the capacity or sales of the unit in which they work, these are in general inapplicable to the administrative and clerical staff since their responsibilities do not change according to the size of the unit.

The Board goes on to consider whether a major change in working

The Board goes on to consider whether a major change in working practice is required from administrative and clerical staff which would justify, in effect, an exceptional pay increase. The Board concludes that an extension of shift working is desirable to permit of the more economical use of the capital invested in data-processing of the unions to any extension of shift working in a particular ca is out of date; and that the unions should accordingly surrend it in return for the more generous shift allowances already offer on the same basis as those recently agreed for the technical engineer

The Board also considers that the extension of Saturday afternoon working in showrooms is a change in working practice meriting recognition as such, and that negotiations on this should be taken to a conclusion

The Board does not consider that any special payment is required for Saturday morning working in showrooms; this constitutes not change in working practice. Nor does it consider that an annua lump-sum payment to the administrative and clerical staff on the line lump-sum payment to the administrative and clerical staff on the lines of that agreed to for the technical engineers in return for the right to instruct them to work at abnormal hours has any real foundation in the needs of the industry. There is no reason to believe that the changes which have taken place in the industry would require the administrative and clerical staff to work more unusual hours than before. The Board regards the claim for an annual lump-sum payment (which if granted would add another 4 per cent. to annual earnings) as a claim for a pay increase in a dismissed force. payment (which if granted would add another 4 per cent. to annual earnings) as a claim for a pay increase in a disguised form; and looking at it in this light it recognises that, where greater changes in practice are required from some categories of workers in an enterprise than from others with considerable accompanying changes in earnings, there can be left a sense of disturbance which in the interests of the efficiency of the industry should be reduced. It considers that the employers' concessions of increases to the general clerical and other grades—ranging up to at least 8 per cent, over and above present increases—may be regarded as intended to reduce this sense of disturbance; and it records its view that these concessions go as far as in all the circumstances is reasonable. It recommends that these concessions should be implemented from a date related in time to the date when agreement was reached, or, in the case of Grade 1, from the date of the employers' offer. Finally it recommends that the discussions on the structure of salaries for grades higher than those to whom concessions have already been made should take place in the same spirit of reducing the sense of disturbance.

# ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 91st Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 27th October 1965. The Minister of Labour, the Rt. Hon. R. J. Gunter, M.P., took the chair.

In a paper which gave information about the extent of regional mobility, from Ministry of Labour statistics, and the pattern of house changing, from a recent Central Office of Information Survey on Labour Mobility, the Minister asked the Council to consider the question of geographical mobility of labour.

consider the question of geographical mobility of labour.

Government policy had been to assist the planned development of industry and to provide for the employment of individuals, and the main weight of Government effort had been placed on the side of "taking work to the workers". Within the regions of high unemployment, growth tended to develop at particular points rather than uniformly, and geographical mobility within regions was therefore important. Questions arose of further help under the Ministry's transfer schemes and by the way of housing provision. There was also the question of the great extension of daily travel to work, sometimes over long distances and mainly by private transport. This raised the problem of assistance towards the cost of "exceptional" daily travel. of "exceptional" daily travel.

of "exceptional" daily travel.

After a full discussion the Council were of the opinion that the Government's policy of "taking work to the workers" was broadly right, but that more attention needed to be given to the transfer of key workers and to the training of nucleus skilled staff. Housing was considered to be an important factor to which special attention should be paid. The Council agreed to return to the subject in the light of later papers on industrial and occupational mobility.

Ree-charging employment agencies

the Council considered the desirability and practicability of troducing some form of control over fee-charging employment

A paper before them described the various types of agencies; the A pale term and a pale term an ncies and the International Labour Organisation Convention

the subject. The Council decided to consider the problem further and that, the meantime, a more detailed study of regulation in other pountries should be undertaken and more information compiled nout practice in this country at the moment; special attention hould be given to the growth of labour-only sub-contracting

Shift working Following discussion at its July meeting on the October 1964 urvey on shift working, the Council considered the particular

problem of shift working by women and young persons. It was suggested that the existing restrictions in the Factories Act on shift working by women and young persons were impeding the introduction of continuous shift-working systems and that they were out of line with modern thought and present-day industrial conditions. The Council also considered what further action might be taken on the broader aspects of the problem of shift

It was agreed that the Ministry of Labour should undertake a number of case studies in different industries and areas. These would aim to explore the ways in which firms have introduced shift working successfully and the benefits; also the obstacles which firms met over the introduction of shift working. It was considered that case studies of this kind could point the way to what action might usefully be taken by Government or by industry. This action would be taken in consultation with the National Economic Development Council and the Economic Development Committees which might be concerned.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED SKILLED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

The growing shortage of craftsmen in the construction industry led to the Ministry of Labour, in June 1964, carrying out an enquiry into the characteristics of all unemployed men who were last employed in the industry and who were registered for employment in e of the following construction occupations:

Bricklaver Mason, stone carver
Slater, tiler, thatcher, roofing felt fixer Floor and wall tiler, mosaic worker, terrazzo worker, floor layer ter decorator nber, gas fitter, etc. Glazier Sawyer, woodcutting machinist Miscellaneous workers in wood Miscellaneous building and civil engineering workers

Steel erector, sheeter Mechanical handling plant, etc. operator Erector, millwright, maintenance fitter

Manager, general foreman, clerk of works, etc.

Labourers, and ancillary workers such as lorry drivers and office orkers, were excluded from the survey.

The main purpose of the enquiry was to establish the standard of skill of the unemployed, what proportion of them were difficult to place and why, and their suitability for re-training.

For each of the 5,749 construction workers in the selected occupations who were registered as wholly unemployed at an employment exchange in Great Britain on 15th June 1964, an enquiry form was completed from Ministry of Labour records. No special interviewing was involved. The information obtained provided the

In interpreting the results of the enquiry it should be borne in mind that although some of the questions were factual others on, for example, placing prospects and suitability for training, required subjective judgements by the officers completing the forms. Furthermore, the survey took no account of the men who were registered for employment in one of the selected construction occupations but whose last employment was in an industry other than construction.

#### Regional distribution of the unemployed

The following table shows the regional distribution of the men included in the survey, the percentage of the total who were registered in each Region and, for comparison, the regional distribution of the total labour force of the construction industry. It will be seen that the Northern and North Western Regions and Scotland, which together contain 29 per cent. of the total labour force in the industry, accounted for 57 per cent. of the men included in the survey.

Region		ided in the	All employees (employed and unemployed) in the construction industry in June 1964		
50 61	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total	
London and S. Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midland Yorks, and Lincs. North Western Northern Scotland Wales	941 375 200 323 303 1,199 1,032 1,046 330	16 7 3 6 5 21 18 18 18	396,000 212,000 116,000 226,000 147,000 185,000 102,000 194,000 82,000	24 13 7 13 9 11 6 12 5	
Great Britain	5,749	100	1,658,000	100	

### Age of registrants and duration of unemployment

Of the registrants included in the survey, 2,379 (including 81 disabled persons) were in the 18–34 age group, 2,361 (including 226 disabled persons) in the 35–54 age group and 1,009 (including 142 disabled persons) were 55 and over. More than one-half of the registrants had been unemployed for less than six weeks but 845 had

been unemployed for 26 weeks or more (see Tables 1 and 2 overleaf).

The following table shows the percentage of each age group falling in each category of duration, and gives broadly comparable figures of workers in all industries. (It should be noted that for "all industries" the duration provides the state of the industries "the duration periods are not quite the same, and the figures relate to the July 1964 count of unemployed, whereas the construction figures relate to June 1964. These differences are unlikely, however, to invalidate the conclusion that skilled construction workers tend to remain unemployed for shorter periods

Deces		34	Du	ration of	current s	spell of u	nemploym	ent
Age g	roup	111	Con- struction survey	All inds.	Con- struction survey	All inds.	Con- struction survey	All inds.
			Less than 6 weeks	Up to and inc. 6 weeks	6 weeks but less than 26 weeks		26 weeks and over	
18 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 59 60 - 64 65 and over	130	prolit	Per cent. 74 61 56 48 46 33 44	Per cent. 61 47 36 28 20 14 25	Per cent. 23 29 30 32 32 32 35 34	Per cent. 26 29 29 26 24 24 32	Per cent. 3 10 14 20 22 32 22	Per cent. 13 24 35 46 56 62 43
All ages			56	33	29	26	15	41

### Standard of skill

Standard of skill

Of the 5,749 registrants, 44 (less than 1 per cent.) held professional or technical qualifications, 2,740 (48 per cent.) had served an apprenticeship, 120 (2 per cent.) had completed a course of Government Vocational Training, 31 (less than 1 per cent.) had been trained in H.M. Forces, 135 (2 per cent.) had received some other formal training and 2,679 (47 per cent.) had received no formal training in the occupation for which they were registered for employment (see Table 3). It was considered that 223 (4 per cent.) would have difficulty in obtaining employment because their standard of skill was unsatisfactory (see Table 4).

The survey included 187 immigrants from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and although 136 of them had received no formal training it was considered that only 12 possessed an unsatisfactory standard of skill.

Prospects of employment

It was considered that 2,403 men (42 per cent.) were likely to obtain employment without difficulty; 1,927 of them had been unemployed for not more than five weeks at the time of the survey. The prospects of employment for a further 1,416 men (25 per cent.) were considered to be limited by a lack of vacancies in their home areas. The remaining 1,930 (33 per cent.) were considered difficult to place—972 (including 309 of the 449 disabled persons included in the survey) because of age or physical condition, 223 because their standard of skill was unsatisfactory, 417 because of their attitude to work, and 318 on other personal grounds (see Tables 5 and 6).

The pressure of demand for certain skilled craftsmen was reflected in the better-than-average placing prospects of, for example, carpenters and bricklayers (see Table 7).

#### Suitability for training

Further training for employment was considered inappropriate for 4,174 of the men included in the survey as they already possessed a skill for which there was a reasonable demand. Another 580 were considered unsuitable for or had refused further training and 30 were under consideration or awaiting admission to Government Vocational Training. Of the remaining 965 who had not been considered for training at the time of the survey, about one-half had

### Geographical mobility

Nearly three-quarters (4,279) of the registrants had said they were prepared to take work only within daily travelling distance. Of the remainder, 337 were prepared to move permanently to another area, and 1,133 to move temporarily, to obtain employment; together they represented a little less than 25 per cent. of the married and 30 per cent. of the single men included in the survey (see Table 10).

#### **Industrial** mobility

The following table analyses by age group the 863 men included in the survey who had worked outside the construction industry (some in more than one other industry) for an aggregate of six months or more in the preceding four years. The figure in brackets expresses the number in each age group as a percentage of the total number of workers surveyed in that group.

Age group								
18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over		
158 (19 per cent.)	267 (17 per cent.)	202 (14 per cent.)	126 (14 per cent.)	62 (14 per cent.)	45 (9 per cent.)	3 (5 per cent.)		

These 863 men had held 1,069 jobs outside the construction industry—240 in shipbuilding and marine engineering, 366 in other manufacturing industries, 106 in transport and communications, and 94 in the distributive trades, mainly in the occupations of plumber, painter electrician or bricklaver. painter, electrician or bricklayer.

The table in the next column shows the proportion of men registered for employment in certain skilled occupations who were found to have worked outside the construction industry although not necessarily in the same occupation. The proportion of all men following these occupations who, according to the 1961 Census of Population, work in other industries is given for comparison:

		0 100			Construction survey	1961 Census
Plumbers	108	at ba	noi s	d or lot	Per cent	Per cent.
Carpenters		122.000	33.00	Thomas.		44
Painters		STANIE	400	model.	19	44 37
Bricklayers Plasterers	::			CHARLES .	: 11 8	10010 21

## Occupational mobility

In the five years preceding the survey, 511 men (about 9 per cent.) had been substantially employed in an occupation different from the one for which they were registered at the time of the survey. About one-half of them had been substantially employed as labourers. Among those who had been substantially employed in a skilled occupation, 100 had worked in a different construction occupation.

#### Conclusions

Certain facts emerge quite clearly from the results of this survey:

(1) Duration of unemployment.—The construction workers covered by the survey tend to remain unemployed for shorter periods than unemployed workers in general. More than half had been unemployed for less than six weeks.

(2) Placing prospects.—About one-third of the workers covered were considered to be difficult to place on personal grounds (as opposed to lack of local opportunities). In this category were 4 and 3 per cent., respectively, of the skilled and semi-skilled workers who were considered to be handicapped by an inadequate standard of skill.

(3) Geographical mobility.—Only about one-quarter of the workers covered had expressed a willingness to take work away from home, temporarily or permanently. But this was a higher respection they applies to unemployed workers in general

proportion than applies to unemployed workers in general.

(4) Industrial and occupational mobility.—A substantial number of the men surveyed had worked in other industries or occupations in recent years. The younger workers were more mobile in this respect than the older ones.

Table 1.—Able-bodied/Disabled: Age Analysis

Able-bodied/disabled	15 15 15 15 15 15	Age groups								
, dimensisfication to their service to rolling	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–59	60-64	65 and over	Total		
Able-bodied	811	1,487	1,320	815	383	420	64	5,300		
Registered disabled persons	11	32	64	82	43	44	when	277		
Unregistered disabled persons	6	32	47	33	34	19	nio elejo e	172		
Total	828	1,551	1,431	930	460	483	66	5,749		

# Table 2.—Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment: Age Analysis

孤.3	Ag	e group	,		Less than 1 week	1-5 weeks	6–10 weeks	11-15 weeks	16-20 weeks	21–25 weeks	26-30 weeks	31–40 weeks	41-50 weeks	51 weeks and over	Total
18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65 and o	ver		A CONTRACTOR	I de la constante de la consta	142 189 151 84 39 21 4	468 762 639 360 173 139 25	118 215 215 130 61 60 6	37 136 99 72 32 41 9	17 50 71 57 28 43 5	19 42 49 39 29 26 2	9 43 43 34 18 26 2	7 45 52 51 24 36 8	2 22 35 26 17 13	9 47 77 77 77 39 78	828 1,551 1,431 930 460 483 66
To	otal	P.S. C	1950 2.50	L.Der	630	2,566	805	426	271	206	175	223	117	330	5,749

# Table 3.—Training Received in Occupation for which Registered

Occupation for which registered	Holder of professional or technical qualification	Apprenticeship	Completed course of Government Vocational Training	Trained for skill in H.M. Forces	Received other formal training e.g., specialist courses	No formal training	Total
Carpenter, joiner	at 2, 102 men stoom Zifficulti stoom Zifficulti stoom Zifficulti	442 227 34 61 81	39 23 2 — 4	2 1	5 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	122 62 10 68 28	613 324 46 129 114
House and ship painter, paper- hanger	2 11 —	533 457 16 13	24 14	4	4 18 6	48 581 102 14	99 1,162 592 30
Miscellaneous workers in wood . Diver Pavior, road, etc. or surface layer Miscellaneous building and civil engineering workers Steel erector, sheeter	is ync — datuar grant i 1 grant od for certain grant — carr	-3 -5 41	USDNESSE TOTAL	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	1 2	8 7 1 50	22 11 2 61
Plater Riveter Electrician, etc. Mechanical handling plant, etc. operator	6	31 23 7 607	identie—	=,	33 —	511 1 —————————————————————————————————	734 575 24 7 742
Erector, millwright, maintenance fitter Manager, foreman, etc.	19	64 44	8	5 2	4 - 18	237 18 32	251 96 115
Total	44	2,740	120	31(30,1	135	2,679	5,749

Table 4.—Placing Prospects in Construction Industry: Analysis by Occupation for which Registered

to I to 50 wester 14 04 at ta 15 wester wester	of to 30 of the own	Hand in	SHALL Y	Vill find difficult	ty in getting w	ork because of	f:—	11	
Occupation for which registered	Should get work without difficulty	Lack of local opportunities	Age	Physical or mental condition	Prison record	Attitude to work	Other personal reasons	Unsatis- factory standard of skill	Total
Carpenter, joiner Bricklayer Mason (not monumental) Stater, tiler, thatcher.  Plasterer Floor and wall tiler, floor, etc. layer House and ship painter, paperhanger Plumber, gas fitter, etc. Glazier Sawyer, woodcutting machinist Miscellaneous workers in wood Diver Pavior, road, etc. surface layer Miscellaneous building and civil engineering workers Steel erector, sheeter Plater Electrician, etc. Mechanical handling plant, etc. operator Erector, millwright, maintenance fitter Manager, foreman, etc.	293 164 111 48 50 39 425 305 111 4 1 2 22 22 270 223 9 4 341 100 44 37	69 29 22 45 12 39 183 152 12 11 7 7 -1 14 213 236 9 2 237 76	52 32 4 11 7 7 6 109 36 1 5 3 -1 14 89 34 4 -3 39 16	86 41 2 8 15 2 140 30 1 —————————————————————————————————	5 4 4 —————————————————————————————————	37 22 3 10 9 3 147 20 2 1 — 4 62 39 — 32 19	38 15 3 3 8 5 65 18 1 — — — — 44 7	33 17 1 2 11 3 60 28 -1  4 27 10 2 -1 14 7	613 324 46 129 114 99 1,162 592 30 22 11 2 61 734 575 24 7 742 251 96 115
Total	2,403	1,416	517	455	74	417	244	223	5,749

Table 5.—Placing Prospects in Construction Industry: Analysis by Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment

5 TO 10 11 S. 10 TO 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		178 zbek inden autz	N	/ill find difficulty	y in getting w	ork because of	:-	untonive one e	
Duration of current spell of unemployment	Should get work without difficulty	Lack of local opportunities	Age	Physical or mental condition	Prison record	Attitude to work	Other personal reasons	Unsatis- factory standard of skill	Total
Less than 1 week 1 - 5 weeks 6 - 10 weeks 11 - 15 weeks 11 - 15 weeks 21 - 25 weeks 21 - 25 weeks 26 - 30 weeks 31 - 40 weeks	453 1,474 267 114 37 25 17 13	93 530 269 133 86 78 56 74	23 134 68 49 59 27 24 35	17 128 59 39 29 29 38 36 28 52	6 37 9 7 3 2 1	4 88 56 41 30 25 24 36 27	18 92 41 23 9 13 11 13	16 83 36 20 18 7 4	630 2,566 805 426 271 206 175 223
41 – 50 weeks	1	74 28 69	16 82	28 52	5	27 86	17	18	117 330
Total	2,403	1,416	517	455	74	417	244	223	5,749

Table 6.—Placing Prospects in Construction Industry: Able-bodied/Disabled

			v	Vill find difficulty	y in getting w	ork because of	-		
Able-bodied/disabled	Should get work without difficulty	Lack of local opportunities	Age	Physical or mental condition	Prison record	Attitude to work	Other personal reasons	Unsatis- factory standard of skill	Total
Able-bodied Registered disabled persons Unregistered disabled persons	2,337 44 22	1,390 12 14	490 19 8	173 178 104	73 1	395 9 13	238 4 2	204 10 9	5,300 277 172
Total	2,403	1,416	517	455	74	417	244	223	5,749

Table 7.—Comparison of Placing Prospects in the Construction Industry: Skilled and Other Occupations

Occupation fo	h:-1	a bibbi	Shoul	d get		Wi	II find diffic	ulty in gett	ing work b	ecause of:-	7			
registere			work w diffic	ithout	Lack o		Age or pl mental c		Other p		Unsatis		Total	
The second and	27	LES, E	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
			ectored				1000	To see those	repes en					
All occupations	diam.	es Santa	2,403	42	1,416	24	972	17	735	13	223	4	5,749	100
Carpenter	ac pit		293	48	69	11	138	23	80	13	33	5	613	100
Bricklayer		N. Will	164	51	29	9	73	22	41	13	17	5	324	100
Plasterer		ins and	50	44	12	11	22	19	19	17	11	9	114	100
Painter			425	37	183	16	249	21	245	21	60	5	1,162	100
Plumber			305	52	152	26	66	11	41	7	28	5	592	100

# Table 8.—Suitability for Government Vocational Training: Analysis by Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment

	Less than 1 week	1 to 5 weeks	6 to 10 weeks	11 to 15 weeks	16 to 20 weeks	21 to 25 weeks	26 to 30 weeks	31 to 40 weeks	41 to 50 weeks	51 weeks and over	Total
Possessing skills for which there is a reasonable demand and not requiring further training to bring up to standard	528	1,989	589	303	172	127	122	137	60	147	4,174
sion to, Government Vocational Training Considered unsuitable for training Considered suitable for training but unwilling	17	106	56	27	24	28	24	37	29	90	30 438
to undergo Not yet considered for training	777	45 413	19 138	12 82	11 60	13 35	23	5 44	4 24	22 69	142 965
Total	630	2,566	805	426	271	206	175	223	117	330	5,749

### Table 9.—Suitability for Government Vocational Training: Mobility

Mobility category	Possessing skills for which there is a reasonable demand and not requiring further training to bring up to standard	Under consideration for, or awaiting admission to, Government Vocational Training	Considered unsuitable for training	Considered suitable for training but unwilling to undergo	Not yet considered for training	Total
Prepared to move permanently to another area	260	2	19	11 2000	45	337
Prepared to take work beyond daily travelling distance	865	5	62	27	174	1,133
Prepared to work only within daily travelling distance	3,049	23	357	104	746	4,279
Total	4,174	30	438	142	965	5,749

# Table 10.-Mobility: Analysis by Marital State and Age Group

event Spell of Uncorployment	O to collected	20 21821	and rena	uboli rinoli:	Age group	ospects in	lacing Fr	A-Selly	
Mobility	Marital state	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total
Prepared to move permanently to another area	Married Single	18 48	68 35	57 21	53 13	10	8	to serve of the	215 122
Prepared to take work beyond daily travelling distance	Married Single	57 114	245 101	285 68	129 31	49 10	29	6	800 333
Prepared to take work only within daily travel- ling distance	Married Single	190 401	887 215	820 180	585 119	293 94	338 100	42 15	3,155 1,124
Total	Married Single	265 563	1,200 351	1,162 269	767 163	352 108	375 108	49 17	4,170 1,579



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# CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

# First Report Looks to the Future

The Central Training Council, in their first Report to the Minister Labour published recently as a House of Commons Paper\* amine the progress made in the 18 months since the Industrial 1964 became law, and consider some of the most ing needs for the future.

The Council was set up under the Act to advise the Minister of Labour on the exercise of his functions under the Act and on any ther matter relating to industrial training which he may refer to The Chairman is Sir John Hunter, C.B.E.

Since the Act became law, the Report notes, nine industrial nee the Act became law, the Report Hotes, line industrial ing boards have been established (covering wool; iron and construction; engineering; shipbuilding; electricity supply; water supply; and glass, ceramics and mineral products), and finister has announced his intention to set up boards covering rniture and timber industry; other sections of the textile ry; road transport; hotel and catering establishments; and tributive trades. (Five of the existing boards have presented rest progress reports to the Minister. Their first levy orders and except made and except been made and arrangements published for the payment of a to firms providing training.)

The Council express satisfaction at the Minister's intention to the whole of the textile industry within the scope of industrial industrial industrial sounds and to require these boards to submit proposals to dinister for setting up a joint committee, to which the Wool dwould also be a party. There is, they add, much in common cology is likely to strengthen this element. They hope that the print of a joint committee, which they believe to be a step a right direction, may eventually lead to agreement to set up a right direction, may eventually lead to agreement to set up a oard for the industry

for other industries the Council have advised the Minister would like to see some priority given to a board for re, and understand that discussions between the Ministry industry are in progress.

Council recommend that there are many advantages in boards covering as wide a sector of industry as possible. ill reduce the number of boards, the number of administrative imployed by them and the number of "fringe occupations" rest to two or more boards, thus simplifying the problems of ration. Moreover, the larger the sector of industry covered in the control of easier will a board be able to cope with changes in technology market conditions. A board covering only a small sector of ry with vested interest in a limited type of training could in circumstances prove a hindrance to change.

Discussing the activities of the first five boards, the Council orgratulate them on the speed with which they have presented heir levy and grant proposals for the Minister's approval. The rest levy and grant arrangements were of an interim nature, and e grants would be paid for training that was far from ideal. twas inevitable. The preparation of training recommendations bound to take time: and it was better for a board to do the operly than to rush through recommendations which bore eavy imprint of the status quo.

Boards had differed considerably in their approach to their first levy and grant proposals which had, among other things, resulted in wide variations in the rate of levy. Each board had assessed the position in its own industry and taken decisions accordingly. That the policies of boards should differ was implicit in the Act itself and the Council do not deplore the fact that boards should be approaching their targets in different ways. But they warn that there are limits to the degree of divergence that can be permitted in the long run if the objects of the Act are to be achieved.

For example, it was desirable that every board should, as soon s reasonably practicable, move towards a policy of seeking to carry ut a levy and grant system which will cover the full cost of training the industry, since without a fair distribution of the cost of training it will be impossible to expect firms that already do more than their fair share of training to contribute still more to the cost of advances in training. The Council recommend that the Minister should use his power of approval of levy and other proposals lowered this includes the cost of the cost of the cost of approval of levy and other proposals. wards this end, without attempting to impose any rigid uniformity.

In devising their interim schemes for grants the boards had inevitably to work from the position as they had found it. The more detailed and difficult work lay ahead. The Council think it may be of assistance to boards to have a memorandum setting out the basis winciples applicable to most forms of training and ut the basic principles applicable to most forms of training and they are engaged in preparing this. They also intend through their esearch committee to identify those aspects of training practices a which further research is desirable and to see that the results of esearch already undertaken are brought to the notice of the boards.

# ommercial and clerical occupations

Considering key issues facing the boards, the Council say that as oards have been set up to cover industries not occupations, this means inevitably that some occupations will be found in more than one industry. Commercial and clerical staff, for example, are employed in all industries and the Council feel it would be useful to take a special look at their training. Their Commercial and

Central Training Council. Report to the Minister. H.C. 352. Her Majesty's tionery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

Clerical Committee are making a study of training in this country and abroad and hope to be able to make suggestions for the boards next Spring.

Fears that a number of boards will be making recommendations about training for the same occupations which may lead to a demand for a wide variety of associated courses of further education each slightly different from the other are, in the Council's opinion, misplaced. Although an occupation may be found in a whole range of industries, the training given to any individual will, in its final details, need to be tailored to the needs of the particular industry, and indeed the particular firm, in which he is employed. There are bound to be variations, to a greater or lesser degree, in the training given for what is basically the same occupation. Although the industrial training may require variation and modification the constant of the contraction of the fication, the same associated course of further education should be suitable for different industries.

#### Provision of qualified training staff

The number of competent training specialists who will be needed to ensure the successful implementation of the Industrial Training Act is not available now. To meet the deficiency the Ministry of Labour, in conjunction with the Education Departments, sought Labour, in conjunction with the Education Departments, sought the co-operation of technical colleges and colleges of advanced technology in providing short intensive full-time courses for the training of prospective training officers. The Council regard these short-term courses only as an initial step, needing to be supplemented by special courses on particular aspects of training and by practical training on the job. They are setting up a committee to advise on the provision of longer courses to meet longer-term needs and other

They express "great regret "at the initially disappointing response from industry to the provision of short intensive courses, notwith-standing the offer of grants by the Ministry and training boards towards the cost of fees of candidates. But they note that industry is taking more interest and hope the boards will lose no opportunity is taking more interest and hope the boards will lose no opportunity to bring home to firms, especially medium-sized firms, the importance in their own interest of providing themselves with properly qualified training staff. The training of a sufficient number of competent instructors is similarly an important issue facing boards who will have to ensure that employers take full advantage of the facilities provided by the Ministry of Labour at Letchworth and Hillington and of facilities elsewhere. The Council are also considering how best they can give give on management and supervisory best they can give guidance on management and supervisory

On length of training, the Council state that in recent years opinion has gained ground that five years is an unnecessarily long period of training for most occupations, and some sections of industry have taken action to reduce the period. The Act places on boards an obligation to take a fresh and critical look at the length of training for the various occupations in their industries. The Council think it essential that boards should not be deterred from recommending realistic periods of training simply because this may present problems to the negotiating bodies in their industries. Construction Industry Training Board has confronted the issue and decided to draw a distinction between the length of training, which is for the board to decide, and the length of apprenticeship, which is for the national negotiating bodies in the industry to determine. This approach, the Report states, has much to commend it in that it leaves a board free to determine the length of training for apprentices in a way that the Act requires. But the Council observe that any long term dissociation of the length of apprenticeship from the period of training may well take away from the word "apprenticeship" much of its meaning as a form of training.

# Need for more adult training

The need for training does not end at 21 or at any other arbitrarily determined age. As a country Britain has tended to lag behind some others in providing systematic training for adults. To train adults is the only way in which individual men and women can be enabled to meet the consequences of technological change. It is the only way in which shortages of trained workers can be made good quickly. To meet the country's needs for skilled manpower during the next few years will require a big increase in adult training. Full use will be made of Government Training Centres, but the Council hope boards will encourage a far greater degree of adult training and retraining within their industries, calling for a variety of short, intensive courses lasting from a few days to a few weeks geared to special requirements of small groups of individuals.

The role further education must play in the future activities of the boards is crucial. It is recognised that the integration of industrial training and further education gives rise to a number of practical problems, for example, the most suitable form of release for different types of occupation and trainee. The Council are studying these problems and intend to put forward some suggestions which they have may be of use to boards. which they hope may be of use to boards.

The Council conclude their Report by stating that the Industrial Training Act is giving everybody the opportunity for taking a new look at industrial training. A willingness to examine existing practices with a new and sceptical eye, and to plan for the future in the light of the latest research and development throughout the advanced industrial countries is needed now. This is certainly the spirit in which they are tackling their work, and they feel sure it is also the approach of the boards.

A\* 3

# OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, JUNE 1965

This article summarises the results of the third enquiry into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers in the construction industries, analysed by occupation, which was held in June 1965. The results of the second enquiry, held in January 1965, appeared in the June 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. This enquiry is one of a series of twice-yearly enquiries instituted by the Ministry of Labour, under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, in January 1963. Other industries covered are engineering, shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, and the results of the June 1965 enquiry in these industries appeared in the October 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

#### Coverage of the industries

About 4,100 enquiry forms were sent to employers of one or more persons in the construction industries (Minimum List Heading 500 of the Standard Industrial Classification) in Great Britain. A distinction was made between those engaged in constructional engineering and other employers in the construction industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. Certain specialist types of employers, such as those engaged in open-cast coal mining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded from the enquiry. Enquiry forms were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 99 or less employees.

Of the 4,100 forms sent out nearly 3,600 were returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:—

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of m covered by returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more employees	29	8,809
Firms with 25–99 employees	21	963
Firms with 24 or less employees	3	21
Construction (other than constructional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more		
employees	1,024	289,899
Firms with 25-99 employees	1,060	40,541
Firms with 24 or less employees	1,435	13,399

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions (one in two for firms employing 25–99 and one in ten for firms employing 24 or less), cover about 11,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 505,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 30th June 1965. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc.

# Conduct of the enquiry

The information collected differed in some respects from that collected from other industries in the series. Employers were asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work was stopped because of inclement weather, plant breakdown, etc., so that information could be collected regarding the special payments made in the industry for time lost due to inclement weather, etc. Where work was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The occupations in respect of which information was sought are given in Table 3 on page 490. Building trade craftsmen other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished

from labourers. In the case of the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers".

Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for inclement weather, etc.; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

# Results of the enquiry

The results of the enquiry are given in Tables 1–4. In this series a comparison is usually made with the previous enquiry to show the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries. Because of seasonal factors such as weather and hours of daylight which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, the comparison given in the table at the foot of the page has been extended to show not only the changes in earnings between January and June 1965, but also between June 1964 and June 1965. The changes between the latter dates are not likely to be affected by seasonal factors. The value of these comparisons is subject to the usual limitations, however, that each enquiry relates to a specified pay-week in the month concerned and the enquiries are not based on matched samples.

The categories of workers shown in the table are the same as in Table 1 on the next page relating to all construction industries covered, where the numbers of workers concerned are given.

Between January and June 1965 there was an increase in standard wage rates of 1d. an hour. This increase affected all the construction industries except heating and ventilating, where hourly rates were adjusted to compensate for a reduction in normal weekly hours, constructional engineering and electrical contracting. Thermal insulation workers in England and Wales received an increase of 4d. an hour in the period. Average weekly earnings including overtime premium rose for all categories of workers, the amounts varying from 22s. 6d. to 33s. 11d., partly attributable to the increase in hours worked mentioned below. These increases represent the major portion of the increases which took place over the year from June 1964 to June 1965, and in the case of labourers and lorry drivers, compensate for a slight decrease in average weekly earnings between June 1964 and January 1965. The percentage increases over the year varied from 4·8 per cent. for labourers to 9·3 per cent. for the "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen group. Average hourly earnings show the reverse pattern in that the major increase during the year took place in the earlier period from June 1964 to January 1965 when a large proportion of the workers were affected by increases in hourly rates and a reduction in working hours. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium rose in the period January to June 1965 by amounts varying from 1·3d. to 2·1d. The percentage increases over the year June 1964 to June 1965 varied between 6·6 per cent. for labourers and 9·4 per cent. for skilled and qualified workers.

Normal weekly hours of work in civil engineering construction

Normal weekly hours of work in civil engineering construction were reduced from 43 to 41½ for the eight summer months, March to October, thus reducing the average weekly hours worked over a year from 42 to 41. For workers in heating and ventilating normal weekly hours were reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay. The average hours actually worked by the workers included in the enquiry rose from 46·5 in January 1965 to 48·6 in June 1965, as compared to 49·0 hours in June 1964. The increases varied from 1·7 hours for lorry drivers to 2·8 hours for the "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen group.

# Definition of terms

Descriptions of the terms used in this series of enquiries were given in the initial article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. Those relating specifically to the construction industries enquiry were given in the article in the January 1965 issue.

# Changes in Earnings: All Construction Industries covered

oranic courses leading from a few days to a few exclesional requirements of small groups of individualis.	June	January	June	January-	June 1965	June 196	4-June 1965
wither education must play in the future activities of its crocial. If its loognassi that the integration of	1964	1965	1965	Absolute change	% change	Absolute	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:  Skilled and qualified workers "Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers All workers covered	s. d. 348 9 376 0 307 6 348 10 339 9	s. d. 354 10 376 10 299 9 341 10 341 5	s. d. 379 3 410 9 322 3 366 1 366 6	s. d. + 24 5 + 33 11 + 22 6 + 24 3 + 25 1	+ 6.9 + 9.0 + 7.5 + 7.1 + 7.3	s. d. + 30 6 + 34 9 + 14 9 + 17 3 + 26 9	+ 8·8 + 9·3 + 4·8 + 4·9 + 7·9
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:  Skilled and qualified workers  "Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers All workers covered	d. 82·8 78·1 71·0 72·0 78·3	d. 88·5 83·3 74·4 75·3 83·4	d. 90·6 85·4 75·7 77·2 85·1	d. + 2·1 + 2·1 + 1·3 + 1·9 + 1·7	+ 2·4 + 2·4 + 1·7 + 2·5 + 2·1	d. + 7.8 + 7.3 + 4.7 + 5.2 + 6.8	+ 9·4 + 9·1 + 6·6 + 7·1 + 8·6

# TABLE 1.—GREAT BRITAIN—SUMMARY BY SKILL

	Numbers of men		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours	Average hours	Average "make-up"	Average hourly earnings	
Classes of workers	by the survey	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	of overtime worked	hours available	pay includin overtim premiur		excluding overtime premium
Constant	ALL CON	STRUCTIO	ON INDUS	TRIES CO	VERED				
Skilled and qualified workers "Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers	281,687 68,440 149,895 15,894	s. d. 379 3 410 9 322 3 366 1	s. d. 360 9 373 1 303 4 338 10	47·8 52·4 48·1 52·7	5·6 10·9 6·6 8·5	=	s. d. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	d. 95·3 94·0 80·4 83·4	d. 90·6 85·4 75·7 77·2
hory busilizating braffition 1	(1)	Construct	tional engin	neering					
Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers*	7,494 2,726 647	555 11 489 5 360 9	492 4 435 7 317 1	52·8 52·6 50·9	13·5 13·7 12·2			126·4 111·6 85·1	111·9 99·3 74·8
(ii) C	Constructio	n (other th	han constru	uctional en	gineering)				
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers .	274,193 65,714 149,248 15,816	374 5 407 6 322 1 365 9	357 2 370 6 303 3 338 8	47.6 52.4 48.1 52.6	5·4 10·8 6·6 8·5			94·3 93·3 80·4 83·3	90·0 84·8 75·7 77·2

(ii) Coi	nstruction	n (other the	an construc	tional eng	ineering)				
" Plus rated " men and mates	274,193 65,714 149,248 15,816	374 5 407 6 322 1 365 9	357 2 370 6 303 3 338 8	47·6 52·4 48·1 52·6	5·4 10·8 6·6 8·5		=	94·3 93·3 80·4 83·3	90·0 84·8 75·7 77·2
TABLE 2.—REGIONAL ANALY		Y OCC				CTION	(ОТНЕ	R THAN	1
A second parameter and graves and end engagement grave from	LOND	ON AND	SOUTH EA	STERN					
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	56,709 8,399 3,089 2,326 1,752 9,418 32,050 2,482	s. d. 384 5 415 1 436 6 375 4 367 6 454 8 339 5 359 7	s. d. 368 8 382 6 398 6 336 1 329 2 415 10 319 2 340 11	48·4 48·9 54·0 53·1 53·3 53·5 49·1 51·0	5·5 8·4 12·8 13·0 13·5 11·5 7·7 6·0		s. d.	d. 95·3 101·9 97·1 84·8 82·8 102·0 82·9 84·6	d. 91·4 93·9 88·6 76·0 74·1 93·3 78·0 80·2
The state of the s	EA	STERN AN	D SOUTH	ERN					
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	28,550 1,938 568 302 159 5,027 15,341 1,703	351 4 359 10 372 5 301 4 294 1 403 2 304 11 358 7	340 6 341 0 356 4 281 5 280 3 365 11 292 8 336 8	47·7 45·9 47·8 47·4 46·3 52·9 48·0 52·6	4·0 5·2 5·2 6·7 4·5 10·7 5·1 6·9			88·4 94·1 93·5 76·2 76·3 91·5 76·2 81·8	85·7 89·2 89·4 71·2 72·7 83·0 73·1 76·8
A manifesture basis for protest averages		SOUTH '	WESTERN						
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates* Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	15,945 1,533 240 249 3,491 8,890 993	333 6 349 4 328 11 271 2 350 11 281 5 320 10	323 9 334 8 319 9 261 1 332 0 271 3 307 0	46·3 44·4 46·3 44·0 — 48·0 45·8 48·9	3·4 3·6 2·2 3·3 — 6·1 3·8 4·8			86·4 94·4 85·2 74·0 87·7 73·7 78·7	83.9 90.5 82.8 71.2  83.0 71.0 75.3
For the second transporting officer, stops and feet a feet of the provincers of the second transporting to the second transport		MiD	LANDS						
Building trades craftsmen  Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	28,843 3,563 1,240 329 756 7,811 17,969 2,328	378 1 402 11 392 0 343 11 319 7 427 7 319 3 369 6	363 11 380 8 366 5 320 4 295 10 387 6 303 2 341 5	47·6 48·3 50·1 48·8 49·2 52·0 47·5 53·1	4·5 6·4 7·9 8·5 9·0 10·9 5·8 8·4	ШШШ		95·4 100·0 93·9 84·5 78·0 98·6 80·6 83·5	91·8 94·5 87·7 78·7 72·2 89·4 76·6 77·2
The County of the Ass	York	CSHIRE AN	т Нимве	RSIDE			The Past		
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	19,886 3,218 724 341 462 5,133 12,312 1,591	364 8 385 3 426 1 365 3 356 3 398 2 319 9 392 0	348 11 359 0 389 0 329 2 320 8 362 1 300 3 360 5	47·8 46·9 49·8 50·5 50·9 54·0 48·8 55·2	5·3 6·6 10·0 11·2 11·5 12·5 6·9 11·9			91·5 98·5 102·6 86·9 84·0 88·5 78·7 85·2	87·5 91·8 93·6 78·3 75·6 80·5 73·9 78·3
colors are standards of aktroliness and other			WESTERN	1 100 810					
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	28,376 3,285 424 543 238 5,615 16,494 1,704	368 0 390 0 430 6 361 7 332 9 385 11 315 3 352 7	353 7 368 4 392 3 339 10 307 8 355 9 297 1 327 0	47·2 46·9 52·6 51·4 50·6 51·3 47·8 51·7	5·0 6·8 9·9 11·1 8·4 9·7 6·9 8·4			93.6 99.9 98.3 84.4 78.9 90.3 79.2 81.8	89·9 94·3 89·5 79·3 72·9 83·2 74·6 75·8

<sup>\*</sup> No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

# TABLE 2.—REGIONAL ANALYSIS BY OCCUPATION—CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING)—continued

Average Average and a second	Numbers		e weekly ings	Average hours	Average	in of the	Average	Averag	e hourly
Classes of workers	of men covered by the survey	by the including overtime		actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	"make-up" pay per week	including overtime premium	excludin overtim premiun
- 10   10   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	Check a	Non	THERN	TO THE STATE OF TH	of hour logs force ercs, the			An Antang Fore, page 2	
			THERI				mi " maio; lond" Cina		
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates* Heating and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	13,074 1,903 280 176 — 2,757 9,005 660	s. d.  359 8 384 3 379 3 312 11  358 1 304 8 341 10	s. d.  344 6 358 8 363 0 293 1 337 7 289 9 317 9	46·7 45·5 48·9 46·4 — 47·7 46·5 51·0	4·5 5·5 5·0 7·2 — 6·5 5·0 8·2		s. d.	d.  92.4 101.4 93.2 81.0 90.0 78.6 80.4	d. 88.6 94.7 89.2 75.8 84.9 74.8 74.7
		Scor	TLAND						
Building trades craftsmen  Electricians  Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen  Electricians' mates  Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates  Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men  Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives  Lorry drivers	29,008 2,389 381 100 137 6,151 18,183 2,161	364 1 358 11 373 1 312 7 326 2 386 6 312 7 344 4	341 9 342 0 354 4 281 7 303 8 345 4 290 11 316 2	46.6 44.2 46.9 47.2 49.7 52.4 46.8 52.0	5.6 4.0 5.6 7.3 9.3 11.3 6.2 8.5	- - - - 0·1 0·1	-   -   0 1 0 1	93·6 97·3 95·6 79·4 78·7 88·4 80·1 79·3	87-9 92-7 90-7 71-6 73-3 79-0 74-6 72-8
		B W	ALES						
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates* Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	8,072 756 269 214 — 1,895 5,804 832	346 8 369 7 338 3 306 8 360 8 284 1 350 6	332 3 354 4 333 3 294 11 337 11 269 10 328 9	46·1 45·1 45·2 45·9 49·8 45·5 50·5	4·5 5·0 3·2 6·0 7·1 4·7 6·6			90·1 98·3 89·8 80·3 ————————————————————————————————————	86·4 94·2 88·5 77·2 81·3 71·2 78·1
	Mu	LTI-REGIO	ONAL FIR	ms†					
Building trades craftsmen  Electricians  Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen  Electricians' mates  Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates*  Building and civil engineering " plus-rated" men  Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives  Lorry drivers	10,433 921 177 231 9,851 13,200 1,362	463 11 474 10 481 8 379 2 470 0 383 5 452 9	430 7 415 8 444 10 325 8 417 1 350 0 396 7	50·1 52·1 51·8 51·9 	9·0 11·7 12·1 12·4 ————————————————————————————————————			111·1 109·4 111·7 87·7 — 100·9 88·9 92·3	103·1 95·8 103·1 75·3 — 89·6 81·2 80·8

No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages. † Multi-regional firms are those with contracts in more than one Region who are unable to provide a regional analysis

# TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—SUMMARY BY OCCUPATION

# (a) Constructional engineering

Timeworkers—* Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers†		district	hang	2 1	3,815 1,067 394	s. d. 517 7 465 7 323 7	s. d. 458 8 417 10 284 4	53·2 52·7 49·1	13·5 13·2 11·4		s. d.	d. 116·8 106·1 79·1	d. 103·5 95·2 69·5
Other than timeworkers—‡ Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers†	::			110	3,679 1,659 253	595 9 504 10 418 9	527 2 447 0 368 2	52·4 52·6 53·7	13·5 14·1 13·3	ashizitaro 'ashizitaro at 'ashizar	entinosimos entinosimos entinosimos entinosimos	136·4 115·1 93·6	120·7 102·0 82·2

## (b) Construction (other than constructional engineering

Building trades craftsmen
---------------------------

† No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

‡ Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc.

# TABLE 4.—GREAT BRITAIN—OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF FIRM—CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours	Average	Average "make-up"		e hourly
Classes of workers	by the survey	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	of overtime worked	hours available	pay per week	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
for raining and whither 1,081 113 I we comply the property of the construction of the	(i) Firm	ns with 24	or less em	ployees	or and	obralow b	collenger of their an	oyment E uršės ave f	langa yas maa ahii
ice congletified the bounce was dest in the less than		s. d.	s. d.	o bris vi	ior rates to	TO THE HITTER	s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen  Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	80,950 12,300 1,580 390 330 4,770 28,710 4,960	328 5 357 2 351 9 312 10 304 10 367 2 285 8 324 7	321 3 344 1 344 4 295 11 289 1 348 8 278 0 314 8	46·4 45·0 47·1 47·4 46·5 49·8 46·5 48·8	2·4 3·7 2·7 4·7 6·3 6·3 2·8 3·9		1111111	85·0 95·3 89·7 79·3 78·6 88·5 73·6 79·7	83·1 91·8 87·8 75·0 74·5 84·0 71·7 77·3
	(ii) F	irms with	25–99 emp	loyees					
Building trades craftsmen  Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	42,290 4,288 1,196 338 484 5,956 23,444 3,086	362 11 394 0 427 8 347 3 392 3 371 2 304 0 347 8	349 10 367 10 383 7 323 4 332 2 346 9 291 0 329 7	47·8 46·8 51·9 49·7 55·0 51·2 47·4 52·1	4·4 6·8 10·0 9·5 14·3 7·5 4·9 6·3			91·1 101·1 98·9 83·8 85·5 86·9 76·9 80·0	87·8 94·4 88·7 78·0 72·4 81·2 73·6 75·9
	(iii) Firm	s with 100	or more e	mployees					
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated "men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	115,656 11,317 4,616 4,083 2,940 46,423 97,094 7,770	403 11 432 9 427 6 359 0 347 2 426 7 337 2 399 2	380 11 393 2 393 1 325 1 318 4 385 0 313 8 357 7	48·3 49·9 52·4 51·3 51·4 53·1 48·7 55·3	7·2 9·9 11·9 11·5 11·2 11·7 8·1 12·2	111011	ШШШ	100·3 104·0 97·9 84·0 81·0 96·4 83·1 86·6	94·5 94·5 90·0 76·1 74·3 87·0 77·3 77·6

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963: FIRST REPORT

The Minister of Labour's first Report on the working of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 has recently been published as a House of Commons Paper.\* It deals with the period of 17 months from 31st July 1963, when the Bill received the Royal nt, to the end of 1964.

The Act is estimated to cover nearly a million premises and over ight million employees. It makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway remises and its requirements (which follow closely those of the actories Act) relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, entilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, ng water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire pre-

The Report outlines the administrative arrangements which had be made before the Act could be brought into force and summarist the findings of the enforcement authorities during the first way to be a second of the enforcement authorities during the first way to be set the enforcement authorities during the first way to be set the enforcement authorities during the first way to be set nths of the operation of the Act.

Enforcement of the Act in most offices and shops is the respon-Emblorement of the Act in most offices and shops is the responsibility of some 1,700 local authorities. H.M. Inspectors of Factories afforce the Act in Crown, local authority and railway premises and in offices in factories. H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries reresponsible for inspecting offices, shops and fuel storage premises mines and quarries. The fire provisions of the Act are, for the lost part, enforced by the fire authority.

# Registration and inspection

The Report estimates that about 70 per cent. of the premises covered by the Act had registered by the end of 1964. Despite widespread publicity, many occupiers have apparently been unaware of the need to register their premises, but it is hoped that the position will improve during 1965. Of the 618,767 premises recorded as registered at the end of last year, 89,802 (or 14.5 per cent.) were inspected during the year, and 248,326 visits were made by inspectors.

# Enforcement of the Act

The Report points out that the standards laid down in the Act not been found to be impracticable and that requirements ave been implemented without too much difficulty. In general, coupiers have been very ready to co-operate with suggestions for improving working conditions and authorities have relied mainly a advice and guidance in enforcing the provisions of the Act. Only two prosecutions were recorded (both arising from accidents to young boxs) young boys).

Among shops, standards of cleanliness and other working contitions were generally higher in those which were already subject inspection under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. he facilities provided by multiple firms were generally of a better landard than those of the small shop owner. With regard to fices, the Report states that it is almost impossible to generalise some authorities reported them as the best and others as the some authorities reported them as the best and others as the orst of the premises they had inspected. It was, however, often

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Report by the Minister of bour for the year ended 31st Dec. 1964. H. C. No. 351. Her Majesty's Stationery fice, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage).

reported that older buildings converted to offices lacked many

Some premises were found to be lacking in cleanliness, particularly rooms out of sight of the public. Overcrowding was mainly confined to old converted buildings, particularly in low-ceilinged attic rooms. Temperature conditions in offices were good, but the maintenance of a reasonable temperature raised problems in shops, particularly in those where food could deteriorate. Ventilation was found to be considerably better in offices than in shops.

Lighting standards in offices varied widely; in shops it was good in sales areas. Complaints had been made about the standards of cleanliness in some sanitary conveniences and about the lack of proper washing facilities. Few problems arose about the provision of drinking water. There were many premises where a first-aid box was not provided.

## Accidents

About 5,000 accidents were notified to enforcing authorities during the five months under review. This figure must be treated with the utmost caution as it is likely that there were other accidents which should have been reported but that in the first five months of the operation of the Act many employers were unaware of their obligation to notify accidents. Falls were by far the largest cause of reported accidents and accounted for two-fifths of the total. Other significant causes were handling of goods and stepping on, or striking against, an object or person.

In accidents involving machinery, food slicers were shown to present the worst hazard and the problem is being closely considered by the Ministry, in consultation with the trade interests concerned. Twelve fatal accidents were notified, eight of them due to falls.

The general experience of fire authorities was that few premises were found on first inspection to be entirely satisfactory. Several reported inadequate standards of fire fighting equipment, fire alarms and means of escape—especially in older buildings. This, however, may be due to the fact that authorities have devoted a large part of their attention to premises where improvement was most urgently

Fire certificates are required in certain premises—mainly those employing more than 20 people at any one time, or more than ten people on other than a ground floor. Nearly 113,000 offices and shops appeared to require certificates, representing about one-fifth of the total number registered and of these, 106,000 had applied for certificates. The process of certification is slow unless the means of escape are entirely satisfactory and only 1,139 certificates had been escape are entirely satisfactory and only 1,139 certificates had been issued by 31st December.

## Statistical tables

The Report includes statistical tables giving information on the numbers of premises registered and inspected during 1964, the number of prosecutions and exemptions recorded and an analysis of reported accidents.

# INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION: REPORT FOR 1964

Courses of industrial rehabilitation are provided by the Ministry of Labour at 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units (I.R.Us.) situated in the main centres of industrial and two others have some residential places for men. Some persons attending non-residential Units who are unable to travel daily from their homes can be accommodated in private lodgings or hostels. Leaflets describing the service and giving the location of Units can be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

The courses are for men and women of any employable age who, on completion of medical treatment or after long unemployment, need special help in adapting themselves mentally and physically to re-employment or in choosing the most suitable job. There is no set syllabus; courses are planned to meet individual need and usually last about eight weeks. They are controlled by a Case Conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in control of the Unit, a doctor, an industrial psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and a disablement resettlement officer. Each Unit has workshop sections covering machine-operating, bench engineering, wood-work, assembly and other light work, commercial and clerical work, and gardening combined with heavier work such as concreting. The workshop The courses are for men and women of any employable age who, combined with heavier work such as concreting. The workshop supervisors are craftsmen selected for their personal qualities. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and at most Units by a remedial gymnast; consultant psychiatric advice is available.

Rehabilitation is carried out under industrial conditions closely akin to those which the men and women are likely to encounter when they re-enter industry. Activities are planned with the dual object of restoring the person's mental and physical condition and giving him an opportunity to show what abilities or latent skills he may possess. Vocational assessment is an essential and continuing aspect of the course: a person engaged on production work (sub-contracted from local firms or Government Departments), with an increasing requirement to reach normal working tempo and observe normal industrial conditions, will show whether he has the stamina and temperament required for a particular job as well as the necessary manual dexterity or intellectual ability. Apart from the blind and some mentally disabled (see below), there is no segregation by category of disability, age or sex. The general aim is to improve or restore total working capacity and to assess the suitability for various types of employment, including suitability for vocational training or re-training in a skilled trade. This training, if recommended, is not provided in the Units: it would normally be arranged to follow at a Government Training Centre or other training establishment. (For further details see leaflets P.L406, P.L407 and P.L408 which can be obtained free of charge from any Employment Exchange.)

During 1964, 12,372 people (including 1,318 women) were admitted to the Units, an increase of 416 over 1963. The average length of completed courses was 7.7 weeks, as against 7.9 weeks

## Sources of recruitment

Sources of recruitment

Of the 12,372 persons admitted during 1964, 9,023 (72.9 per cent.) were recommended by persons or authorities outside the Ministry—mainly by hospitals, general practitioners and other members of the medical profession, but also including some (3.1 per cent.) recommended by employers, trade unions and voluntary organisations; 3,349 persons were recommended directly by the Employment Exchanges and other sources within the Ministry, and these comprised 734 (5.9 per cent.) persons recently discharged from medical treatment, 2,018 (16.4 per cent.) other unemployed disabled persons and 597 (4.8 per cent.) persons without apparent disability but experiencing exceptional difficulty in obtaining or keeping employment. (Registration under the Disabled Persons keeping employment. (Registration under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts is not a condition for acceptance for a course at an I.R.U.)

The proportion recommended from outside sources (72.9 per cent.) shows an increase over the previous year (68 · 6 per cent.) Increased publicity for the service in the middle of 1963, directed mainly towards the medical services, seems to have had some effect: the greater interest from outside noted in last year's report was maintained throughout 1964. Nevertheless, more orthopaedic and other physical injury cases, for whom early admission can usually be arranged, would be welcomed to enable a better balance to be maintained between mental and physical disabilities; the analysis aside does not reveal the comparatively large number of entrants who have a mental disability secondary to their main ailment.

## Types of disabilities

The table aside analyses the admissions during 1964 to show the proportion in each broad medical group, the number who completed their courses and the proportion of these who were placed in employment or accepted for a course of vocational training within three months of leaving the Unit.

As in previous years about two-thirds (68.9 per cent.) of all the entrants were suffering from (a) injuries to the head, trunk, limbs and spine, (b) heart, circulatory and chest diseases (including respiratory tuberculosis) or (c) some form of mental disorder. The last group (c) accounted for 22.9 per cent. of admissions in 1964, against 22.8 per cent. in 1963.

The proportion of those completing their courses who were placed in employment or sent for training within three months was  $69 \cdot 6$  per cent., an improvement on  $64 \cdot 1$  per cent. for the previous

year. For various reasons, mainly medical, about one in every six entrants does not complete the full course planned for him; during 1964 the rate of premature termination was  $18\cdot4$  per cent.

Letters of enquiry about subsequent progress are sent out, after about six months, to all persons who complete courses. Information now available about the progress of entrants during 1963 who completed their courses shows that 8,041 (81·3 per cent.) replied to the enquiry. Of these, 5,129 (63·8 per cent.) were in employment or had been sent for training, and a further 1,081 (13·4 per cent.) had had some employment since leaving the Units although they were not working at the time of reply. The proportion who had be a sent for training at the time of reply. were not working at the time of reply. The proportion who had he no employment since completing the course was less than in the previous year (22·8 per cent. against 28·4 per cent). These figur reflect the improved employment situation since 1962.

#### Industrial rehabilitation of the blind

The Ministry of Labour reimburses the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind (R.N.I.B.) at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Blind (R.N.I.B.) at the Queen Enzageth Holines of Recording for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and Seast of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife. During 1964, 370 blind and women completed courses at these centres and 45 other ent terminated their courses at these centres and 45 other entrain terminated their courses prematurely; the number taking up course reached a new high level of 406, over 20 per cent. above the 196 figure, an increase made possible largely because of extra facilitie afforded by the R.N.I.B.

# Special arrangements for industrial rehabilitation of some mentally disabled persons

Last year's report told of experimental arrangements for industrial rehabilitation of long-term mental patients who needed more time to adjust to industrial conditions than is provided by courses at I.R.Us. The Ministry has continued the experimental arrangements for the workshops of Industrial Therapy Organisations (I.T.Os.) at Epsom and Hanwell to provide "agency industrial rehabilitation" under section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 and has afforded financial assistance by means of maintenance allowances to ex-mental patients undergoing rehabilitation in addition to contributing towards setting-up costs.

Up to 31st August 1965 a total of 234 had been admitted to the workshops. Of these, 76 were placed in employment and 60 were referred back to hospitals for further treatment. Epsom I.T.O. plans to expand workshop places to 75 and Thames (Hanwell) aims at 110 places. Experience to date suggests that any further build-up of strength will be more gradual; both I.T.Os. are now taking recruits from sources other than mental hospitals. Other areas have shown interest but no other scheme has reached the stage of a free proposition. The Ministry of Labour regards ITO. of a firm proposition. The Ministry of Labour regards I.T.O rehabilitation workshops as logical developments of hospita therapy units and in no way a substitution for them, as first the must be a well established industrial therapy unit within the hosp through which most of the entrants to an I.T.O. would norm progress. There must also be a substantial mental hospital popping the progress. tion and associated mental health services to supply a con movement of persons suitable for rehabilitation, and a good support of remunerative production work for the financial arrangements operate satisfactorily.

	stops	Num- ber of entrants	Num- ber of	within	three m	onths of
Disability group	Num- ber of entrants during	in each group as a per-	entrants who com- pleted	co	ntage of 1.(4) ted for	Total accept-
	period	centage of all entrants	the	Em- ploy- ment	Train- ing	employ- ment or training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism	269 261 337	2·2 2·1 2·7	222 222 298	57·7 48·6 51·3	16·2 18·5 11·4	73.9 67.1 62.7
Diseases of:— Digestive system	423	3.4	338	51.5	20.4	71.9
Heart and circulatory	1,064	8.6	915	54.2	16.8	71.0
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	860 455 273	7·0 3·7 2·2	682 381 219	53·1 50·9 57·1	14·2 18·1 11·4	67·3 69·0 68·5
ities of:— Lower limb Upper limb Spine (including paraplegia) Psychoneurosis Psychosis Mental subnormality Epilepsy	925 644 1,219 1,595 953 285 545	7·5 5·2 9·9 12·9 7·7 2·3 4·4	785 547 1,026 1,279 740 243 438	50·7 53·7 54·0 57·2 56·1 59·3 56·8	21·8 21·9 18·9 14·4 9·5 2·1 11·0	72·5 75·6 72·9 71·6 65·6 61·4 67·8
Other organic nervous diseases Respiratory T.B. T.B., other forms Other diseases	871 438 89 685	7·0 3·5 0·7 5·5	734 364 77 587	50·0 48·1 61·0 53·0	8·9 21·2 16·9 22·8	58.9 69.3 77.9 75.8
Left before medically examined	181	1.5	(ed) e	ali mon	8011	382
All disability groups	12,372	100.0	10,097	53 · 7	15.9	69.6
	TRANSPORTER STATE OF THE PARTY	Company of the Party of the Par	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1000

# DIGEST OF SCOTTISH **STATISTICS**

etry of Labour Gazette November 1965

The 26th issue (October 1965) of the Digest of Scottish Statistics, prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, was published recently by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. (8s. 1d. including lostage). For this issue the Digest has been revised and extended from 52 to 72 tables, to include as wide a range as possible of the more important economic, financial and social statistics now for Scotland. Among these is a completely new section de through Scottish ports.

Most of the statistics in the labour section are provided by the finistry of Labour. For the first time in the Digest details are y industry of employees in employment at mid-year. These hat from mid-1959 to mid-1964 the number of males in ment increased by only 0.2 per cent. compared with a 6.8 t, increase in female employment. This reflects the decline ominantly male-employing industries such as agriculture, ning and shipbuilding and marine engineering, which were greater importance in Scotland than in Great Britain le. Apart from July and August, the trend in unemploy-year has been downwards, and the September number of ered unemployed was the lowest for that month since 1957.

Among the new tables in the industrial section are details of dustrial building for manufacturing industry. From the projects ampleted over the five years 1960/64, the additional employment timated to accrue by the developers was 51,500, of which over 5 per cent. was in the engineering and electrical goods and vehicle

The Digest contains the Index of Industrial Production for cotland which shows that output in the second quarter of 1965 as 2.4 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1964. contributors to this rise were engineering and electrical (up by  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.), food, drink and tobacco ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.), electricity and water ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) and metal manufacture cent.). This was a similar pattern to the previous quarter h in general the rates of increase were reduced.

Other notable additions to the Digest include: analyses of er notable additions to the Digest include, analyses of ensal and recent year-to-year changes in the population; a lerable extension of the detail of expenditure on social services ousing; identifiable public expenditure in Scotland; capital diture by manufacturing establishments; local authorities' ole values and rate receipts by planning sub-regions.

# SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

# Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Accidents due to gassing by carbon monoxide account for about Accidents due to gassing by carbon monoxide account for about one-third of all cases of gassing and more than half the fatal cases that occur on factory premises, states a Ministry of Labour booklet "Carbon Monoxide Poisoning—Causes and Prevention", recently published and obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (4s. including postage). The booklet is No. 29 of the new series issued by the Safety, Health and Welfare division of the Ministry. They are designed to give information and advice about the best practices in safety, health and welfare in industrial and other employment.

The booklet states that in recent years the average number of carbon monoxide gassing accidents of a serious nature has been about 75 each year, with an average of nine deaths annually. Many of the accidents could have been easily prevented if the precautions outlined in the booklet had been observed; and it is pointed out that igh the advice chiefly refers to the dangers arising from carbon onoxide, many of the general principles for safe working are qually applicable to plant containing other gaseous poisons.

A substantial amount of carbon monoxide is always present in the haust gases from petrol engines. Medical evidence shows that it unsafe to work for long in an atmosphere in which the carbon onoxide content exceeds 100 parts a million of air.

For detailed study of how carbon monoxide gassing accidents appen, and how best to prevent them, particulars have been given of industrial hazards under five headings:—blast furnaces, gas procedures, gas works and coke ovens, distribution and use of gas, and coke ovens, distribution and use of gas,

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

# Proposed Government Action on Certain **International Labour Instruments**

The Minister of Labour has presented to Parliament a Command Apper\* setting out the Government's proposals on three Conven-tions and three accompanying Recommendations, and two Instru-ents of Amendment to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, all of which were adopted at the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference in 1964.

# Hygiene in commerce and offices

Convention No. 120 lays down minimum standards for working onditions in offices and trading establishments. The accompanying

See list of Official Publications Received on page 519.

Recommendation contains more detailed provisions and covers a wider range of establishments. In Great Britain the requirements of the Convention are met by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. The Command Paper announces that, subject to some specific reservations concerning the detailed provisions of the Recommendation, the Government accept the Recommendation and propose to ratify the Convention in due course.

### Benefits in the case of industrial injury

Convention No. 121 lays down standards for the financial benefits, medical care and welfare facilities to be provided for persons who are injured as a result of their employment. Although in many important respects the United Kingdom Industrial Injuries scheme goes well beyond the requirements of the Convention, the Government have decided to defer a decision on ratification until their present comprehensive review of social security provisions has been completed. They also consider that the accompanying Recommendation will have to be examined further in the light of future developments in the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes.

#### Employment policy

Convention No. 122 requires ratifying Governments to declare and pursue an active full employment policy. The accompanying Recommendation sets out more detailed provisions and contains suggestions concerning employment problems associated with economic under-development. The Government accept the Recommendation and propose to ratify the Convention.

# Amendments to the Constitution of the International Labour

The Command Paper also announces that the Government propose to ratify an amendment (Amendment No. 3) to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation which will empower the International Labour Conference to expel from the Organisation any member government which has been expelled from the United Nations. The Government are unable to support a further amendment (Amendment No. 2) which seeks to empower the Conference to suspend from participation in its proceedings any Government which has been found by the United Nations to be flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid. The Government's opposition to apartheid is well known. However, the effect of Amendment No. 2 would be that such suspension could take place in the International Labour Organisation even although it had not taken place in the United Nations. The Government attach great importance to the principle that in matters of an essentially political character Specialised Agencies such as the International Labour Organisation should not act independently of the United Nations itself. The amendment would infringe this principle.

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

# AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in September 1965:  Total Working Population	Page 494 494 496 497 498 499 499 499 500 501	Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September  Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders  Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury  Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958  Industrial Rehabilitation  Vocational Training  Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1965.  Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases	50 50 50 50 50
Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: September 1965	502 507	Accidents in Coal Mining	

# Employment in Great Britain in September

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between August and September 1965 and in comparable recent periods.

The employment figures for all dates after June 1964 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965.

# TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-August and mid-September 1965, together with figures for recent months, for mid-September 1964 and for June of each year from 1961. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-September 1964 and July, August and September 1965. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the table.

# TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: SEPTEMBER 1965

Industry or Service	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-June 1964	Mid-Sept.* 1964	Mid-June* 1965	Mid-July* 1965	Mid-Aug.* 1965	Mid-Sept.* 1965	AugSe 1965
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	948 731	920 712	906 684	879 657	885 652	853 625	857 621	860 618	875 615	+ 15
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles  Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	817 508 621 2,208 204 877 577 786 556 1,684	827 512 628 2,229 208 880 583 786 560 1,711	812 507 628 2,237 208 876 583 770 538 1,697	830 508 627 2,240 207 874 584 768 535 1,697	836 512 628 2,251 208 874 586 770 540 1,708	829 512 630 2,269 210 876 589 768 543 1,712	 + 11 + 1 + + + + + + + +
Total in manufacturing industries	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,838	8,924	8,854	8,871	8,911	8,939	+ 28
Construction†	1,617 379	1,653 387	1,681 397	1,755 402	1,771‡ 404	1,747 409	1,736 409	1,749 409	1,750 412	+ 1 + 3
Total in production industries	11,655	11,605	11,477	11,652	11,751	11,634	11,636	11,687	11,715	+ 28
Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,747 3,312 5,060	1,756 3,367 5,227	1,726 3,401 3,000 685	1,708 3,422 3,106 719	1,711 3,464 3,111 708	1,670 3,437 3,180 722	1,673 3,460 3,177 734	1,676 3,490 3,175 738	1,673 3,466 3,186 696	- 3 - 24 + 11 - 42
hotels, etc.)	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,701 519 752	1,710 519 758	1,677 519 764	1,686 519 764	1,702 519 764	1,697 519 764	- 5 
Total in civil employment	23,989 15,746 8,243	24,166 15,837 8,329	24,183 15,836 8,347	24,458 15,948 8,510	24,618‡ 16,028‡ 8,589	24,455 15,890 8,564	24,506 15,908 8,598	24,610 15,968 8,642	24,592 15,947 8,645	- 18 - 21 + 3
Wholly unemployed	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	317 240 77	335 249 87	270 207 63	275 211 64	318 240 78	304 231 73	- 14 - 9 - 5
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	424 408 16	423 407 16	423 407 16	422 406 16	421 405 16	421 406 15	+ 1
Total working population	24,714 16,389 8,325	24,980 16,540 8,440	25,071 16,592 8,479	25,199 16,596 8,603	25,376‡ 16,684‡ 8,692	25,148 16,504 8,643	25,203 16,525 8,678	25,349 16,613 8,736	25,317 16,584 8,733	- 32 - 29 - 3

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

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

† Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier dates are not strictly comparable. See page 59 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Amended figure.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month) (Thousands												
Industry ** Court Manual	Sep	tember 19	54*	my 1	July 1965*	i radmate	A	ugust 1965	*	Sep	65*	
musuy	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	567 · 4	17.5	584 · 9	536 · 2	17.5	553 · 7	533 · 6	17.5	551 · 1	530 · 7	17.5	548 · 2
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	460 · 8 32 · 3 89 · 6 17 · 6 41 · 1 21 · 8 12 · 0 39 · 6 30 · 8 16 · 2 23 · 6 78 · 6 40 · 4 17 · 2	351·0 8·5 59·6 35·9 38·3 11·5 3·8 58·9 44·7 4·7 19·8 19·7 22·8 22·8	811 · 8 40 · 8 149 · 2 53 · 5 79 · 4 33 · 3 15 · 8 98 · 5 75 · 5 20 · 9 43 · 4 98 · 3 63 · 2 40 · 0	470·3 31·2 91·9 17·5 42·9 24·1 11·6 38·6 34·5 15·8 23·9 78·8 42·0 17·5	344·2 8·3 62·0 32·8 38·9 12·1 3·6 52·4 45·2 4·5 19·9 23·3 21·8	814·5 39·5 153·9 50·3 81·8 36·2 15·2 91·0 79·7 20·3 43·3 98·7 65·3 39·3	473·6 31·3 92·5 17·6 43·8 23·7 11·8 39·2 34·6 15·7 24·5 79·2 42·0 17·7	347·4 8·4 62·7 33·5 39·3 12·2 3·7 54·1 44·6 4·5 19·0 19·9 23·3 22·2	821·0 39·7 155·2 51·1 83·1 35·9 15·5 93·3 79·2 20·2 43·5 99·1 65·3 39·9	463·5 31·4 90·7 17·5 42·5 22·3 11·8 39·1 32·1 15·8 24·0 78·0 40·9 17·4	350·0 8·4 61·7 34·7 38·9 11·8 3·7 56·5 45·0 4·5 19·9 23·4 22·2	813·5 39·8 152·4 52·2 81·4 34·1 15·5 95·6 77·1 20·3 43·3 97·9 64·3 39·6
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	367·3 15·8 25·5 5·5 173·8 32·1 16·7 33·6 29·2 25·9 9·2	143·0 0·5 3·9 1·7 47·8 43·4 9·2 13·7 13·3 4·9 4·6	510·3 16·3 29·4 7·2 221·6 75·5 25·9 47·3 42·5 30·8 13·8	364·3 15·6 24·3 5·5 171·5 33·0 16·3 33·7 28·5 27·4 8·5	142·0 0·5 3·8 1·7 47·4 43·1 9·3 13·3 13·0 5·6 4·3	506·3 16·1 28·1 7·2 218·9 76·1 25·6 47·0 41·5 33·0 12·8	365·7 15·7 24·3 5·5 172·1 33·4 16·3 33·9 28·5 27·4 8·6	144·4 0·5 3·8 1·7 48·1 4·1 9·4 13·5 13·2 5·7 4·4	510·1 16·2 28·1 7·2 220·2 277·5 25·7 47·4 41·7 33·1 13·0	365·4 15·6 24·3 5·5 171·9 33·2 16·4 33·9 28·4 27·6 8·6	144.6 0.5 3.9 1.7 48.1 44.3 9.4 13.5 13.1 5.8 4.3	510·0 16·1 28·2 7·2 220·0 77·5 25·8 47·4 41·5 33·4 12·9
Metal manufacture.  Iron and steel (general).  Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals  Copper, brass and other base metals.	551·1 277·8 47·8 109·3 46·6 69·6	76·0 25·1 8·6 14·3 11·0 17·0	627·1 302·9 56·4 123·6 57·6 86·6	550·1 278·4 49·1 106·4 46·3 69·9	76·2 25·6 8·8 14·2 10·6 17·0	626·3 304·0 57·9 120·6 56·9 86·9	550·5 278·9 48·7 106·6 46·5 69·8	76·6 25·9 8·9 14·2 10·7 16·9	627·1 304·8 57·6 120·8 57·2 86·7	552·3 279·8 49·2 107·0 46·7 69·6	76·9 26·2 8·9 14·2 10·7 16·9	629 · 2 306 · 0 58 · 1 121 · 2 57 · 4 86 · 5
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,597 · 4 32 · 2 76 · 0 48 · 0 36 · 7 43 · 3 26 · 1 50 · 5 40 · 1 288 · 2 130 · 3 21 · 6 177 · 6 84 · 4 7 · 0 165 · 3 41 · 4 45 · 4 40 · 5 85 · 4	606·0 4·9 13·2 14·5 6·4 8·1 3·5 7·3 16·3 62·7 16·1 5·7 52·3 46·2 8·0 58·0 52·0 31·9 134·9 126·0 68·0	2,203·4 37·1 89·2 62·5 43·1 51·4 29·6 57·8 56·4 27·3 229·3 130·6 15·0 223·3 63·4 77·3 292·3 66·5 153·4	1,613·2 32·5 77·5 49·2 37·6 43·8 27·3 52·3 41·1 291·0 134·5 21·5 180·2 84·9 7·2 165·8 44·7 155·8 38·0 85·4		2,213·8 37·4 90·8 64·7 44·3 52·3 30·9 59·8 58·3 355·0 151·0 27·6 233·3 131·2 15·4 224·6 65·5 77·1 280·3 61·8 152·5	1,621 · 8 32 · 5 78 · 1 49 · 6 37 · 7 43 · 9 27 · 3 52 · 6 41 · 3 293 · 0 135 · 1 21 · 4 186 · 5 43 · 1 44 · 9 157 · 1 38 · 1 85 · 7	603·1 4·9 13·6 15·5 6·7 8·4 3·6 7·6 17·3 64·5 16·7 6·1 53·1 46·8 8·2 59·3 22·5 32·5 125·0 23·7 67·1	2,224·9 37·4 91·7 65·1 44·4 52·3 30·9 60·2 58·6 357·5 151·8 27·5 234·3 132·1 15·6 225·8 65·6 77·4 282·1 61·8 152·8	1,633·6 32·7 78·9 49·9 37·9 44·1 27·7 53·3 41·9 295·3 136·7 21·6 85·8 7·4 167·5 43·3 45·2 2158·5 37·3 86·0	609·8 4·8 13·6 15·8 6·7 7·7 17·8 64·6 16·8 6·1 47·4 8·4 8·4 59·8 22·6 33·3 126·6 23·6 67·8	2,243·4 37·5 92·5 65·7 44·6 52·7 31·4 61·0 59·7 359·9 153·5 27·7 236·7 133·2 15·8 227·3 65·9 78·5 285·1 60·9 153·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	195·6 143·8 51·8	11·4 7·9 3·5	207·0 151·7 55·3	194·6 144·5 50·1	7.9	205·8 152·4 53·4	195·3 145·5 49·8	11·3 8·0 3·3	206·6 153·5 53·1	197·9 147·7 50·2	11·4 8·1 3·3	209·3 155·8 53·5
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	754·9 420·7 18·6 223·0 40·7 48·1 3·8	4.0	872·5 482·9 26·1 261·8 44·7 50·9 6·1	750·3 430·0 19·0 212·0 37·9 47·7 3·7	63·3 7·7 37·6 3·4 2·8	867·4 493·3 26·7 249·6 41·3 50·5 6·0	749·3 429·9 19·0 211·3 37·9 47·5 3·7	117·4 63·5 7·7 37·6 3·5 2·9 2·2	866·7 493·4 26·7 248·9 41·4 50·4 5·9	751 · 4 430 · 6 18 · 8 212 · 3 38 · 2 47 · 8 3 · 7	117·6 63·7 7·8 37·6 3·4 2·9 2·2	869·0 494·3 26·6 249·9 41·6 50·7 5·9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	374·5 15·2 7·3 28·1 33·4 15·9 15·3 259·3	17·9 10·6	572·0 23·0 14·1 46·0 44·0 37·3 27·0 380·6	376·7 14·9 7·0 28·5 33·9 16·3 15·5 260·6	18·2 10·6 19·9 11·8	573 · 4 23 · 0 13 · 4 46 · 7 44 · 5 36 · 2 27 · 3 382 · 3	378·7 15·0 6·9 28·6 34·0 16·6 15·6 262·0	196·2 8·1 6·4 18·2 10·6 20·0 11·9 121·0	574·9 23·1 13·3 46·8 44·6 36·6 27·5 383·0	379·5 15·1 6·9 28·5 34·1 16·2 15·7 263·0	10·6 20·2 11·9	13·3 46·7 44·7 36·4 27·6 385·9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	365.4 35.3 40.1 41.4 87.6 8.6 4.3 3.8.2 3.9 22.9 7.8 9.3 46.9 19.1	6·4 89·2 4·3 17·3 14·0 19·2	776·7 44·5 103·1 94·9 183·9 10·7 127·4 8·2 40·2 21·8 28·5 69·4 27·2	361.6 36.8 40.4 40.9 83.7 8.8 4.1 37.5 3.9 23.7 8.0 9.4 44.9	8 · 9 60 · 2 51 · 8 91 · 5 8 · 3 6 · 0 87 · 1 4 · 3 17 · 1 13 · 7 21 · 7	759·2 45·7 100·6 92·7 175·2 17·1 10·1 124·6 8·2 40·8 21·7 28·1 66·6 27·8	41·1 84·0 8·7 4·2 37·5 3·9 23·9 8·0 9·5 44·7	51.9 91.2 8.2 6.1 87.3 4.2 17.2 13.7 18.9 21.8	760·5 45·7 100·8 93·0 175·2 16·9 10·3 124·8 8·1 41·1 21·7 28·4 66·5 28·0	37·6 4·0 23·7 8·0 9·4 44·6	8 · 8 59 · 9 51 · 7 91 · 0 8 · 3 6 · 3 87 · 9 4 · 3 17 · 3 13 · 6 18 · 8 21 · 8	45·8 100·2 92·5 174·4 17·1 10·5 125·5 8·3 41·0 21·6 28·2 66·4
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	36·4 22·8 9·3 4·3	26·0 6·7 14·9 4·4	62·4 29·5 24·2 8·7	36·0 22·1 9·4 4·5	7·1 15·1	62·4 29·2 24·5 8·7	22.2	15.2	62·6 29·3 24·7 8·6	9.3	7·2 15·2	29.4
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear	142.9 6.9 30.8 19.4 6.6 13.1 4.2 8.7 53.2	22·3 88·9 47·4 40·1 96·0 8·9 32·8	540·4 29·2 119·7 66·8 46·7 109·1 13·1 41·5 114·3	136·5 6·2 30·1 18·5 6·4 13·5 3·9 8·2 49·7	20·7 85·5 44·8 39·0 91·9 8·3 31·1	515·2 26·9 115·6 63·3 45·4 105·4 12·2 39·3 107·1	6·3 30·1 18·7 6·4 13·4 3·9 8·2 50·3	21·0 86·1 44·9 39·5 93·0 8·3 31·6 57·9	12·2 39·8 108·2	6·2 30·3 18·4 6·4 13·4 3·9 8·3 50·4	21·0 86·8 45·1 39·8 93·7 8·3 32·1 58·6	27·2 117·1 63·5 46·2 107·1 12·2 40·4 109·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	275·0 67·3 29·7 59·1 16·2 102·7	7·0 35·8 19·6 1·6	354·3 74·3 65·5 78·7 17·8 118·0	59·3 16·2	7·0 35·6 19·8 1·6	353·8 73·2 65·2 79·1 17·8 118·5	66 · 6 29 · 6 59 · 7 16 · 4	7·1 35·3 19·9 1·7	73·7 64·9 79·6 18·1	66·3 29·6 59·7	7 · 3 35 · 7 19 · 9 1 · 7 16 · 0	73.6 65.3 79.6 7 18.1 118.5
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	83 · 8	13.5	291 · 9 97 · 3 101 · 2 17 · 5 31 · 9 23 · 6 20 · 4	83 · 4 78 · 5 8 · 9	14·2 20·2 8·0 4·4 3 5·3	97.6 98.7 16.9 30.5 23.1	84·1 78·9 9·0 26·4 17·8	14·3 20·2 8·0 4·5 5·2	98 · 4 99 · 1 17 · 0 30 · 9 23 · 0	83.9 79.7 9.0 26.7	14·3 7 20·3 8·0 7 4·5 8 5·2	98·2 100·0 17·0 31·2 2 23·0

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

(93057)

# Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

			(M	id-mon	th)							
*cael radinatese	Sej	otember 19	064*		July 1965	I asocoupe	A	ugust 196	5*	Sej	otember 19	ousands) 965*
Females Total   Makes   Females   Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	75·3 34·0 35·6	217·5 22·1 34·8 35·6 30·8 94·2	632·9 97·4 68·8 71·2 142·8 252·7	410·2 75·0 33·8 35·2 108·4 157·8	214·2 21·3 33·4 35·7 31·0 92·8	624·4 96·3 67·2 70·9 139·4 250·6	412·9 75·3 34·0 35·6 109·0 159·0	217·5 21·7 33·6 36·5 31·3 94·4	630·4 97·0 67·6 72·1 140·3 253·4	414·0 75·5 34·1 35·7 109·6 159·1	218·9 21·6 34·0 36·8 31·5 95·0	632·9 97·1 68·1 72·5 141·1
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	92·8 10·4 7·2 12·6 5·2 50·4	128·5 38·3 3·2 7·0 22·7 6·2 36·5 14·6	327·0 131·1 13·6 14·2 35·3 11·4 86·9 34·5	199·4 93·1 9·7 7·0 12·9 4·9 51·9 19·9	128·0 36·7 3·0 6·7 24·2 5·9 37·8 13·7	327·4 129·8 12·7 13·7 37·1 10·8 89·7 33·6	200·7 93·5 9·7 7·0 13·1 5·0 52·5 19·9	128·3 36·7 2·9 6·8 24·4 6·0 37·7 13·8	329·0 130·2 12·6 13·8 37·5 11·0 90·2 33·7	200·6 93·7 9·6 7·0 13·1 5·0 52·3 19·9	129·2 36·9 2·9 6·8 25·3 6·1 37·5 13·7	254·1 329·8 130·6 12·5 13·8 38·4 11·1 89·8
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,969 · 0	2,820 · 7	8,789 · 7	5,966 · 7	2,770 · 2	8,736.9	5,990 · 7	2,786 · 7	8,777 · 4	5,999 · 3	2,805.5	33.6
Construction†	1,549 · 3	80.8	1,630 · 1	1,514.3	80.8	1,595 · 1	1,527-3	80.8	1,608 · 1	1,528 - 3	80.8	The last
Gas, electricity and water	106·1 206·8	51·1 16·4 31·5 3·2	404·4 122·5 238·3 43·6	356·5 104·8 212·0 39·7	52·1 17·2 31·4 3·5	408·6 122·0 243·4 43·2	356·6 104·8 212·0 39·8	52·3 17·4 31·4 3·5	408·9 122·2 243·4 43·3	359·0 104·8 214·4 39·8	52·7 17·4 31·8 3·5	1,609·1 411·7 122·2 246·2
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	100 1	44·3 16·0	261·7 208·1	213·5 189·2	44·7 15·8	258·2 205·0	214·1 189·9	44·8 16·0	258·9 205·9	211·8 189·3	44·5 16·0	43·3 256·3 205·3
Distributive trades	355.6	1,577·8 202·7 1,302·9	2,966·7 558·3 2,101·2	1,371 · 8 351 · 4 791 · 9	1,590·8 201·0 1,317·9	2,962·6 552·4 2,109·8	1,384·2 354·1 799·2	1,608 · 9 202 · 8 1,333 · 6	2,993·1 556·9 2,132·8	1,371 · 2 353 · 1 788 · 8	1,598·0 201·8 1,323·9	2,969·2 554·9 2,112·7
agricultural supplies	129·7 105·3	36·8 35·4	166·5 140·7	122·8 105·7	36·1 35·8	158·9 141·5	124·5 106·4	36·3 36·2	160·8 142·6	124·8 104·5	36·6 35·7	161-4
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	21·6 204·7 30·2	60·0 23·0 32·0 392·3 89·4 34·8 76·6 4·2	130·2 61·6 53·6 597·0 119·6 47·1 414·3 15·7	68·7 37·7 21·1 213·8 30·5 11·9 329·8 11·2	58·6 23·5 28·7 409·6 89·1 34·0 78·6 4·1	127·3 61·2 49·8 623·4 119·6 45·9 408·4 15·3	70·4 38·3 21·3 216·2 31·5 12·0 333·9 11·4	59·9 23·9 30·5 410·4 89·5 33·8 78·4 4·1	130·3 62·2 51·8 626·6 121·0 45·8 412·3 15·5	70·3 35·8 22·0 200·4 29·6 11·2 333·2 11·3	59·7 22·7 36·8 384·7 87·3 33·1 78·5 4·1	130·0 58·5 58·8 585·1 116·9 44·3 411·7

# OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1965

The following table; shows the estimated amount of overtime by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries§ in the week ended 18th September 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged

or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures

		Estimate ing mai	ed number o	of operative orkers, on	es, exclud- overtime	I	Estimated nu	mber of	operatives or	n short-time				
	Esti- mated total	F 155	Per-		of overtime orked		INC. SE	putralun - Satila	Total	Hou	ırs lost			
Industry  The state of the stat	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week	Total on short- time (000's)	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time			
Food, drink and tobacco	110	192·0 36·7	34·1 33·4	1,755 335	9·1 9·1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	5	15.4			
Chemicals and allied industries	291 126	79·9 35·1	27·4 27·8	814 390	10·2 11·1	AL THE	-	=	-	tentini las	E 1000			
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	230	147·4 42·4 42·4	31·1 18·4 43·9	1,432 451 403	9·7 10·7 9·5		1·9 1·2 0·2	1·9 1·2 0·2	0·4 0·5 0·2	14 9 2	7·6 8·1 7·4			
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)  Non-electrical engineering  Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,499 927	676·2 483·5 192·5	45·1 52·2 33·7	5,671 4,138 1,532	8·4 8·6 8·0	0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·3	0·6 0·3 0·3	<u>-</u>	8 5 4	14·8 15·0 12·3			
Vehicles	100	242·6 146·0 66·3	39·3 37·7 47·6	1,894 1,114 535	7·8 7·6 8·1	Ξ	10·2 10·1 0·1	10·2 10·1 0·1	1·7 2·6 0·1	105 104 1	10·3 10·4 8·5			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	432	171 · 8	39.7	1,414	8.2		0.5	0.5	0.1	5	10.3			
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	146	123·5 17·0 41·7 12·3	19·7 9·9 28·6 11·7	978 125 364 73	7·9 7·4 8·7 5·9	1·0 0·4 	4·7 1·5 0·3 2·1	5·6 1·8 0·3 2·3	0·9 1·1 0·2 2·2	91 38 3 26	16·3 21·2 10·0 11·1			
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	11.8	26.6	85	7.2					atuo loore	and love			
Clothing and footwear	420 92	43·3 11·3	10·3 12·3	218 50	5·0 4·5		3.9	3.9	0.9	22 13	5·7 4·4			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	269	88.3	32.8	868	9.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	18	14-1			
Timber, furniture, etc	212 74 76	88·8 32·8 30·9	42·0 44·4 40·8	738 278 219	8·3 8·5 7·1		0.7	0.8	0.4	_ 8	10.2			
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc Other printing, publishing, etc	424 75 164	168·7 37·1 67·5	39·8 49·2 41·3	1,450 314 543	8·6 8·5 8·0		0.3	0.4	0·5 0·1 —	1 _	2.8			
Other manufacturing industries	242	74.0	30.6	645	8.7		0.1	0.1	0.1	2	17.2			
Total, all manufacturing industries§	6,113	2,108 · 2	34.5	17,964	8.5	1.5	24.2	25.6	0.4	281	11.0			

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1965 WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in his GAZETTE (see pages 494 to 496 of this issue), include not only ersons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who mally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries arate information about the number of women in part-time yment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by ers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1965, are in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard strial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal stries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-61 ere given on pages 458-459 of the December 1962 issue of this

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Estimated Numbers of Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1965

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
lood, drink and tobacco	94-5	27.0
Bread and flour confectionery	21.1	34-2
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	15·3 11·0	44·1 28·3
Milk products	2.0	16.9
Fruit and vegetable products	10.1	37·5 22·4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified* Brewing and malting Other drink industries* Tobacco	3.7	19·2 12·1
Other drink industries*	2.4	9.8
Tobacco	3.4	15.3
hemicals and Allied Industries	23.2	16.0
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.	14·8 17·8
Paint and printing ink	2.2	16.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.7	20.6
Metal manufacture	11.1	14.4
Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	3.2	12·2 16·2
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.5	14.8
Engineering and electrical goods	95.5	15.7
Metal-working machine tools	2.0	14.7
Other machinery*	8.8	17.7
Ingineering and electrical goods Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Other machinery* Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	2.4	14.3
specified*		14.4
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments.		City September 1
	7.7	15.6
Insulated wires and cables	4.1	18.1
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric apparatus	23.0	18.0
Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods*	2.6	11.0
TO CO. I STATE OF THE PARTY OF		19.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.4	12.3
Vehicles . Motor vehicle manufacturing	13.5	11.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	7.1	11.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	42.1	21.2
Dolls, Huls, Screws rivete etc	4.6	21.2
Cans and metal boxes Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	25.3	30.7
Cextiles		
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-	57.7	14.5
	10.9	18.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6·2 15·0	12·0 16·5
Narrow fabrics	11.5	13.1
Made-un textiles	2.3	19·1 12·2
Textile finishing	2.3	13.3
eather, leather goods and fur	3.7	13.9
- sather goods	3·7 2·1	13.8
Clothing and footwear	35.9	9.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's abitety	8.4	9.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.3	10.8
Dress industries not also be to the state of	9.0	9.6
	4.2	7.2
Pottery Pottery	8.1	10.0
Glass	2.2	6.2
ADIASIVES and L. 1111	2.4	12.1
	2.3	14.4
Timber	8.3	14.3
Furniture and upholstery	2.0	14.0
Paper, printing and a second	W. States and States	13.8
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard beard	30.7	14.0
cases, cartons and fibre-board packing		traculati nett
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	6.6	19.4
Filhting publicate	7.1	19.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	4.7	14.9
	9.9	10.4
Other manufacturing industries	27.2	21.1
Toys, games and sports equipment	8.3	22.5
Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	8.0	21.3
		15.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	452.9	16.1

<sup>\*</sup> The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the table pages 60 and 61 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

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



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<sup>†</sup> Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier dates are not strictly comparable. See page 59 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. ‡ Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

<sup>§</sup> Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

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

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

				(A	verage 190	2 = 100
	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104 · 6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100 · 1	103 · 6
1000	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103 - 1
1070	100 - 4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100 - 1	99.6
10.50	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100 - 5
10/0	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100 - 1	104.9
1061	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100 - 1	103.7
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
963	98.2	97.5	99.1	98.1	98.3	98.9
964	100 - 1	101.1	99.2	98.2	96.8	102.3
Week ended:						
964 June 20	102.3	103 - 2	102.5	100.8	97.6	104 - 4
July 18*†	96.8	99.0	87.8	91.9	98.4	99.7
August 15†	84.0	83.9	87.6	79.5	89.5	85.2
September 19	102 · 8	104.0	101.2	100.5	99.2	105 - 3
October 17	102.8	104.0	101.0	100.3	99.2	105 - 2
November 14	102.8	104 · 4	101.2	100.0	99.2	105 - 2
December 12	102.5	103.6	100 · 3	99.8	98 · 2	105 - 3
965 January 16	100.4	101.9	99.5	97.7	93.4	103 - 3
February 13	100.7	102 · 1	100 · 4	97.7	93.2	103 · 6
March 13	100.2	101.8	98.0	97.0	93.6	103 · 6
April 10	101.0	102.4	100.6	96.9	94.9	104.2
May 15*	100.7	101.9	101 - 1	96.6	94.7	104.0
June 19	100.4	101.7	101 - 1	96.0	95.6	103 - 4
July 17†	94.3	95.2	86.2	87.9	96.7	98.8
August 14†	82.0	81.9	82.4	76.2	88.3	84.8
September 18	100 · 4	101.2	97.6	96.4	98.0	104 · 1

# Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 ‡

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January					101 · 2	98.5	100 · 7	100 - 4
February	104.2	99.2	105 - 5	103.9	102 · 8	97.8	101.2	100 - 7
March	_	_	_	_	102 - 3	98.0	101 - 5	100 - 2
April	103 · 4	101 - 5	106.0	106.3	102 - 4	99.7	102.2	101 - 0
May	103.0	102 · 4	105 - 3	105-1	102.7	100.0	102.0	100 - 7
June	21115	132010	100100	106 - 1	102 - 4	100.0	102.3	100 - 4
July			_	93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8	94.3
August	98.5	100 - 1	102.3	101.0	83.4	82.5	84.0	82.0
September	_	_	207	105 - 4	102 - 3	101 - 3	102 - 8	100 - 4
October	100.9	105-2	107-1	104.8	101.9	101.9	102 . 8	
November	101 - 6	106-1	106.7	104 - 5	101 - 3	102.0	102 - 8	5 11 <u>4 37</u> 1
December	T-sm	10100	here a	NATE OF	100 - 7	102.3	102.5	THE THE

of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The reference base used in the tables published in this GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all months of the year are now available, the indices have been recalculated on a new reference base:—12 monthly average for 1962 = 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

Tenentage of total number total number (notice) and total number (noti	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0
Week ended: 1964 June 20 July 18* August 15 September 19 October 17 November 14 December 12	100·7 100·9 101·1 101·0 100·6 100·5 100·8 100·1	100·7 101·2 101·2 100·8 100·7 100·5 101·2 99·5	100·8 101·4 101·4 100·8 99·8 99·9 99·9 99·1	101 · 4 101 · 9 101 · 9 101 · 2 101 · 0 100 · 8 100 · 9 101 · 2	99·9 99·7 100·9 101·5 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·0	101·2 101·2 101·5 101·5 101·2 101·1 101·4
1965 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15* June 19 July 17 August 14 September 18	99·4 99·8 99·9 100·0 99·8 99·7 99·4 99·1 98·7	99·0 99·4 99·3 99·6 99·6 99·3 97·9 97·8	98·7 99·3 99·3 100·1 100·2 100·2 99·4 95·8 96·7	100·3 100·7 100·5 100·4 100·3 100·5 100·6 100·3 100·2	98·2 98·5 99·0 99·3 99·0 99·3 100·1 100·9 99·3	100·3 100·7 100·8 100·8 100·7 100·5 100·6 100·8

# Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 t

The state of the s		Deside de la constante de la c	1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	- 7	-	New Project	- C	99.4	98-4	100-2	99.4
February	102 - 7	101.4	103 - 6	100 - 4	100 - 2	98.4	100-5	99.8
March		_	_	_	100 - 2	98.6	101.0	99.9
April	102 - 6	103 - 1	102 - 1	101 - 5	100-4	99.4	101-1	100.0
May	102.0	103 - 1	102 - 1	100 - 6	100 - 2	99.8	100.3	99.8
June	- 3	EL -	THE REAL PROPERTY.	101 - 4	100 - 2	100.0	100.9	99.7
July	-	-	P8-1	101 - 6	100 - 3	100-5	101.1	99.4
August	102 - 4	103 - 6	102.0	100.9	100.5	100 - 7	101.0	99.1
September	-	_	_	100 - 8	99.8	100 - 5	100.6	98.7
October	102 - 1	104-0	101.9	100 - 6	99.5	100.6	100.5	
November	102 - 4	103 - 8	101 - 8	100 - 5	99.3	100.6	100-8	1000
December	- 2	1 -	-	-	99.4	100-8	100 - 1	-
		0.0		Whind have	CAMPACTURE	PIS TORE OF	THE STATE OF THE	STREET,

\* Figures for dates after June 1964 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965. The figures from May 1965 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1965 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.
† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–5 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962–5 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962–5 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–5 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher, the indices for August 1963–4 approximately 14 points higher, and the index for August 1965 approximately 13 points higher.
‡ Figures for 1956 and 1957 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

# SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

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

# Wholly Unemployed (excluding school-leavers); Males and Females

Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Standard Region	11th Oct	tober 1965	Change Sept./Oct.	Industry of previous employment	S.I.C. Order(s)	11th Oct	ober 1965	Change Sept./Oct
*	Actual	Adjusted	Adjusted	tide   6 64   6 6   1   6 8   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	19 1, 30	Actual	Adjusted	Adjusted
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	49 25 21 16 15 19 44 31 58 26	48 26 21 16 17 19 44 32 61 26	- 5 - 2 - 1  + 1  - 2 - 1 - 1	Industries covered by the index of production	II-XVIII III-XVII XVII I XIX XX XXIII† XXIII†	128 77 42 8 25 35 20 87	80 48 11 24 36 18 85	- 3 - 1 - 3  - 1 - 1 - 1
Great Britain* of which Males Females	303 230 73	309 240 70	-12 -8 -4	* Each series is adjusted separately ar sex and industry figures may differ from the M.L.H. 884 only.  ‡ Excluding M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hotology)	m the correspon	nding Great	sums of the Britain over	regional, all figure.

The actual number for the North Western Region in September 1965 was 43, not 45 as given on page 456 of the October issue of this

# Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1965 Unemployment at 11th October 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at th October 1965 were:-

-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* emporarily stopped†	220,631 6,667	13,153 150	66,080 903	9,337 74	309,201 7,794
Total	227,298	13,303	66,983	9,411	316,995
hange since 13th September 1965	+ 7,439	- 7,113	+ 5,305	- 3,964	+ 1,667

The rate of unemployment at 11th October was 1.4 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 13th September.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1965

The following table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1954 o 1964, and the numbers registered in each month of 1965.

150		G	reat Britai	-20155	Milmed	Billia
22 1.0	Who		Tempo	prarily ped†	Total	United Kingdom total
1.0	Males	Females	Males	Females	TRODISE	Distriction of
1954	176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 226,300 321,900 279,600 278,948 269,857 258,836	95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000 126,700 92,600 88,118 88,228 84,142	7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 46,300 6,600 6,863 6,418 24,497	5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 6,400 1,800 2,449 3,386 4,614	284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200 573,300 380,600 376 378 367,889 372,089	317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800 499,900 612,300 413,400 401,994 405,706
12th Apr 10th May 14th June 12th July 9th Aug 13th Sept 11th Oct	243,435 226,450 207,422 211,335 240,158 230,735 233,784	82,565 73,721 62,507 63,630 77,700 72,854 75,417	12,949 5,092 4,907 4,393 19,239 9,540 6,817	2,282 1,664 1,306 1,219 2,001 2,199 977	341,231 306,927 276,142 280,577 339,098 315,328 316,995	373,948 341,571 305,334 309,785 368,858 343,551 344,447

At 11th October 34,244 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 11th October was 303,190 consisting of 230,184 males and 73,006 females. The seasonally adjusted total was 309 thousand, to the nearest thousand (see foot of preceding page).

# DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 11th October 1965 according to duration of unemploy-

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	32,037 20,048	3,730 2,275	10,803 7,391	2,614 1,614	49,184 31,328
Up to 2	52,085	6,005	18,194	4,228	80,512
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	13,584 10,715 9,073	1,494 1,028 799	5,430 4,459 3,629	1,075 714 558	21,583 16,916 14,059
Over 2, up to 5	33,372	3,321	13,518	2,347	52,558
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	8,718 5,131 5,695	597 332 357	3,337 2,065 2,089	437 242 255	13,089 7,770 8,396
Over 5, up to 8	19,544	1,286	7,491	934	29,255
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52	5,005 14,982 26,869 14,387 10,385	328 1,361 555 143 55	1,848 4,892 7,205 3,817 2,219	176 1,039 389 101 52	7,357 22,274 35,018 18,448 12,711
Over 52	44,002	99	6,896	71	51,068
Over 8	115,630	2,541	26,877	1,828	146,876
Total	220,631	13,153	66,080	9,337	309,201

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment‡ and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers ", in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th October 1965.

"school-leavers", in ea	289	- 925	lly unemplo	Steronolina	Bathgo	8-0 0-0	A A S I	porarily stop	Pose	176	Tota	al unemplo	oyed
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	37,678 18,502 15,666 20,127 10,754 9,373 15,799 32,094 22,844 39,775 18,146	2,152 1,112 633 1,236 786 450 1,012 1,985 1,836 1,768 1,419	9,077 4,771 4,704 6,413 3,995 2,418 4,163 9,514 6,179 15,578 5,681	1,236 850 591 989 645 344 1,001 1,006 1,114 1,227 1,323	50,143 25,235 21,594 28,765 16,180 12,585 21,975 44,599 31,973 58,348 26,569	309 525 100 3,648 3,299 349 399 231 269 1,030 156	2 1 4 42 33 9 7 1 6 72 15	27 17 20 289 181 108 74 211 56 130 79	7 1 35 24 11 8 2 11 6 4	345 543 125 4,014 3,537 477 488 445 342 1,238 254	40,141 20,140 16,403 25,053 14,872 10,181 17,217 34,311 24,955 42,645 19,736	10,347 5,638 5,316 7,726 4,845 2,881 5,246 10,733 7,360 16,941 7,087	50,488 25,778 21,719 32,779 19,717 13,062 22,463 45,044 32,315 59,586 26,823
Great Britain	220,631	13,153	66,080	9,337	309,201	6,667	150	903	74	7,794	240,601	76,394	316,995
Northern Ireland	18,528	595	7,721	279	27,123	230	4	94	001	329	19,357	8,095	27,452
United Kingdom	239,159	13,748	73,801	9,616	336,324	6,897	154	997	75	8,123	259,958	84,489	344,447

Astronomic and October 8	Dar	centage rate	bas	anning of the state of the stat	Dura	tion of un	employme	ent: wholl	y unemplo	oyed*	502	Wholly	unemployed
Region		employmen		aidoud A	Ma	iles	7	010	Fem	ales	1 SE2	excluding '	'school-leavers'
The lates of ESS and O	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 13th Sept. 1965
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·1 1·1 1·9 1·0 1·0 1·1 1·3 1·8 2·8 3·1 2·9	0·5 0·6 1·2 0·6 0·6 0·6 0·7 0·9 1·7 2·1 2·3	0·9 1·0 1·6 0·9 0·9 0·9 1·1 1·5 2·5 2·7	13,200 5,758 4,188 5,386 3,277 2,109 4,710 8,145 4,643 7,757 4,303	7,069 3,516 2,657 3,215 <i>1,802</i> <i>1,413</i> 2,844 5,132 3,705 5,337 3,218	3,766 1,535 1,368 1,882 <i>I,073</i> <i>809</i> 1,394 3,078 2,145 3,822 1,840	15,795 8,805 8,086 10,880 5,388 5,492 7,863 17,724 14,187 24,627 10,204	4,702 2,210 1,959 2,257 1,482 775 1,576 3,139 1,740 3,312 1,527	2,501 1,488 1,378 1,644 1,049 595 1,217 2,152 1,511 2,660 1,314	935 530 558 906 578 328 599 1,135 870 2,120 772	2,175 1,393 1,400 2,595 1,531 1,064 1,772 4,094 3,172 8,713 3,391	49,281 24,799 21,360 28,029 15,718 12,311 21,293 43,851 31,057 57,668 25,852	+ 3,806 + 2,152 + 3,180 + 707 + 237 + 470 + 1,316 + 616 + 1,465 + 1,396 + 1,827
Great Britain	1.6	0.9	1.4	58,090	36,693	20,830	118,171	22,422	15,865	8,425	28,705	303,190	+ 16,465
Northern Ireland	6.2	4.4	5.5	2,831	4	,361	11,931	1,167	2	,312	4,521	26,931	- 745

\*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 501.

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

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

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

See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation. The new Midlands Region comprises the two Economic shapping Regions—West Midland (former Midland Standard Region) and East Midland. The numbers and percentage unemployed in the former Administrative Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"

Numbers

Percentages

Change since

Change since

Change since

13th Sept. 1965

 
 Males
 Females
 Total

 39,808
 10,321
 50,129

 20,207
 5,543
 25,750

 24,086
 7,377
 31,463

 18,450
 5,716
 24,166
 Total 13th Sept. 1965 48,956 +3,834 24,745 +2,144 26,754 + 557 22,947 +1,446 
 Males
 Females
 Total

 1·1
 0·5
 0·9

 1·2
 0·6
 1·0

 1·0
 0·6
 0·9

 1·3
 0·7
 1·1
 London and South Eastern

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

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 11th October 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	re	Number egisters at	rs of per 11th Oc		65	Per-		re	Number egisters at	rs of per 11th Oc	sons on tober 19	65	1
_	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ-	the william and	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	I e
Prin	cipal To	owns (by	Regio	n)	UG .		Development	Distric	ts (by R	egion)-	-conti	nued	1
ondon and South Eastern Greater London	27,152	6,413	2,121	35,686	258	0.8	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	329	360	56	745	10	I
Brighton and Hove Chatham	1,414 545	354 316	61 154	1,829 1,015	=	2.0	Merseyside and Prescot	12,645	3,139 45	1,280 2 27	17,064	13 118 1	107
Bedford †Bournemouth	247 1,349	48 353	21 90	316 1,792	-6	0.7	Widnes	292	181	27	500	bes	100
Cambridge	228	57 151	10 39	295	=	0.4	Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington	524	373	98	995		-
Luton †Norwich	349 1,011	60 238	29 79	438 1,328	_	0·5 1·5	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South	521		30	333	1	
Oxford Peterborough	716 255	95 111 428	42 21	853 387	370	0.9	Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	2,296	855	408	3,559	22	-
†Portsmouth	1,692 327 363	428 143 65	171 47 26	2,291 517 454	11	1·6 0·7 0·4	Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	932 316	114	74	1,120	-	-
Southampton Southend-on-Sea	1,610	277 189	165 44	2,052 1,079	7	1.4	Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring	994	239	161	1,394	5	-
Watford	221	54	40	315	10	0.5	Consett Darlington and Aycliffe	326 475	77 143	62 36	465 654	=	1
†Bristol	2,523	466 159	124	3,113	12	1.2	Durham	610	32 18	65	707 45	=	
Gloucester	1,398 771	173 491 187	67 103 82	1,992 1,040	9	1·1 2·1 1·6	Hartlepools Haswell and Horden	1,013	270 118	107 63	1,390	16	1
East Midland †Chesterfield	820	211	115	1,146	4	1.5	Loftus Prudhoe Saltburn	56 93 90	24 13 60	10	80 116 150	=,	1
†Derby Leicester	653 1,061	205 254	14 46	872 1,361	250	0.7	Seaham Seaton Delayel	205	167 129	23 11	395 231	3	-
tincoln tMansfield	474 456 344	175 170	39 68 18	688 694 446	10	1.3	Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester	443 586	72 86	68 52	583 724	9	1
Northampton	2,615	84 544	185	3,344	43	0.6	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Wash-	2,258	542	268	3.000	1000	1
†Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	3,216 158	886 94	319 26	4,421 278	598	0·7 0·9	ington Tyneside Whitby	7,260 189	1,654	875 29	3,068 9,789 250	111 49	1
Coventry	3,107 48	608	175	3,890	1,961	2·0 0·2	Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	720	209	69	998	14	1
Smethwick	153 1,442 318	23 443 90	19 111 40	195 1,996 448	13 169 2	0·5 1·3 0·7	Wingate Scotland	176	22		198	-	1
West Bromwich	101 419	18 352	10 74	129 845	14	0.7	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	1,410	636	31	2,077	8 7	
Worcester	263	26	7	296	3	0.7	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	3/	31	one 25	92	World WEST-	1
†Barnsley †Bradford	799 1,058	240 249	95 84	1,134	13	0.8	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and	955	598	64	1,617	5	
Dewsbury	176 771 1,070	84 281 163	15 212 119	1,264 1,352	6 7	0·9 1·5 2·0	the Calders	522 43	289 140	40 7	851 190	-1	1
Halifax Huddersfield	169	66 168	15 15	250 505	31 18	0.5	Cumnock	610	224	26 55	529 889	o do o	1
†Hull †Leeds	2,570 1,946	512 283	270 189	3,352 2,418	74	2·1 0·9	Dundee and Broughty Ferry	1,626	344	100	2,070	41	1
Rotherham	403 302	68 125	78 79	549 506	8 -75	1.0	Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver-	PALT.	10800		THE SECOND	ed South	1
Sheffield Wakefield York	1,603 245 574	376 75 140	79 29 80	2,058 349 794	75 4	0·8 0·7 1·2	keithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny-	874	731	109	1,714	18	
North Western Accrington	137	67	13	217	2	1.2	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan	873 135	1,070	65 26	2,008	35 14	
Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn	236 424	70 194	18 29 50	324 647	21 2	1.1	Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil-	133	44	20	203	0.20	1
Blackpool Bolton	1,114	229 203	50 42 22	1,393	23	2.6	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas-	14,010	2,702	746	17,458	51	1
Burnley Bury Crewe	287 126 392	140 37 125	1 49	449 164 566	5 5	1·1 0·5 1·9	gow Highlands and Islands	1,377 3,840	692 876	128 495	2,197 5,211	451	
†Manchester †Salford	3,942 838	560 141	294 51	4,796 1,030	15 2	} 1.0	Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil	1,087	1,381	61	136 2,529	20	
Oldham Preston	556 804	153 325	15 78	724 1,207	8	0.8	Lesmahagow Newton Stewart	114	36	15	154 216	Lingdo	
Rochdale St. Helens	145 686 502	730 132	97 103	178 1,513 737	20 21	0·4 2·5 0·9	North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and	2,566	1,959	291	4,816	122	
Stockport	291 539	288 79	35 22	614 640	7	1.0	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh,	964	488	38	1,490	201	
orthern	526	246	37	809	of Olia	1.9	Rothesay	134 78	34 108	66 10 17	1,102 178 203	201	
cotland Edinburgh	2,815	576	166	3,557	30	1.4	Shotts Stranraer	92 261	111	20 50	223 449	3 19	
Vales †Cardiff	2,567 709	423 92	319 154	3,309 955	70	2.1	Turriff Wales	55	22	7	84	2	
†Newport †Swansea	1,338	369	111	1,818	27	1.4	Ammanford and Garnant Anglesey	165 587	190 118	45 57	400 762	_2	
TEC 2 1 12 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		1 000 c	1 PHO.	1 28			Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn, and Ystrad Mynach	612	353	113	1,078	Small 1	1
Developm	ent Dis	tricts (b)	y Regio	on)	1 13	10 F	Blaenau Ffestiniog Caernaryon, Bangor, Beth-	121	23	7	151	liste <u>lli</u> st Histori	
outh Western		978		65			esda and Penygroes Caerphilly and Seng-	733	146	69	948	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Bideford Camborne and Redruth	212 378	53 142	15 21	280 541	3 2	3.4	henydd Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Ponts	300	57	87	444	-	
Camelford Falmouth	73 504	34 85	11 22	118 611	-1	6.5	seinon, Kidwelly, Pont- ardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais	824	344	92	1,260	73	9
Gunnislake Helston Ilfracombe	45 149 193	16 65 75	1 17 19	62 231 287	- 3	10·4 5·4 7·6	and Treharris	770 361	160 199	73 28	1,003 588	40	
Liskeard and Looe Newquay and Perranporth	170 245	69 132	20 22	259 399	vo	5.2	Pembroke Dock	196 180	50 46	26 -52	272 226	7 SOLDO	
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	573	158	23	754	8	5.7	Pwllheli and Portmadoc Rhondda Rhyl	369 807 449	96 309 91	116	517 1,232	3	
Wadebridge	97	50	15	162	tro	6.3	Ystalyfera and Pontardawe	173	104	41 42	581 319	2	
Bridlington	379	44	33	456	37	4.8	Total, All Development Districts	75 892	25,470	7 435	108,797	1,565	

<sup>\*</sup>Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964. †Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 472 of the November 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: OCTOBER 1965

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 11th October 1965, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. C.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

	Toris To	isső sill	598	Great Brita	in	s z gosn	ox I dinon	rolgad.		
Industry	unen	holly aployed ng casuals)		orarily pped	uj akvr Jasi rod Jasi rod	Total		bookers	nited King (all classe	
cies for Adults, Sentember 1965	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and horticulture	. 7,604 . 5,431 . 1,895	783 736 13	1,067 53 1,000	30 30 —	8,671 5,484 2,895	813 766 13	9,484 6,250 2,908	11,113 7,758 3,032	880 832 14	11,993 8,590 3,046
Coal mining	6,019 5,327	146 109	2	3 3	6,021 5,328	149 112	6,170 5,440	6,176 5,329	152 112	6,328 5,441
Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239)	. 6,544 1,328 3,317 1,512 387	3,305 455 2,170 562 118	29 2 19 8 —	34 1 33 —	6,573 1,330 3,336 1,520 387	3,339 456 2,203 562 118	9,912 1,786 5,539 2,082 505	6,996 1,430 3,574 1,574 418	3,884 518 2,444 585 337	10,880 1,948 6,018 2,159 755
Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263)	. 4,365 . 983 . 1,942	1,112 50 286	2 1 1	= 6	4,367 984 1,943	1,118 50 286	5,485 1,034 2,229	4,453 992 1,994	1,138 51 297	5,591 1,043 2,291
11201111	4,600	512 351	390 365	13 13	4,990 4,188	525 364	5,515 4,552	5,071 4,256	530 365	5,601 4,621
Mechanical engineering* (331–352) Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances	. 11,669 . 7,840 . 1,077 . 604 . 2,148	3,819 1,644 835 318 1,022	126 111 — 2 13	122 30 6 64 22	11,795 7,951 1,077 606 2,161	3,941 1,674 841 382 1,044	15,736 9,625 1,918 988 3,205	12,230 8,148 1,242 611 2,229	4,260 1,769 963 395 1,133	16,490 9,917 2,205 1,006 3,362
	5,286 4,801	161 113	24 23	5 = 5	5,310 4,824	161 113	5,471 4,937	5,538 5,028	168 120	5,706 5,148
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	. 4,382 1,862 151 1,232 1,073	599 313 42 186 38	3,538 3,463 2 71 2	96 96 —	7,920 5,325 153 1,303 1,075	695 409 42 186 38	8,615 5,734 195 1,489 1,113	8,072 5,446 156 1,326 1,079	735 414 42 218 40	8,807 5,860 198 1,544 1,119
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 3,982	1,418	189	13	4,171	1,431	5,602	4,240	1,471	5,711
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and here knitted goods	3,961 684 402 832 315 291	2,906 451 362 663 101 438 236	432 14 6 25 1 167 179	301 35 35 28 15 144 33	4,393 698 408 857 316 458 659	3,207 486 397 691 116 582 269	7,600 1,184 805 1,548 432 1,040	5,124 1,003 545 890 317 522 748	4,339 882 663 733 116 700 334	9,463 1,885 1,208 1,623 433 1,222 1,082
Testles leader 101 44 05E	476	173	1	2	477	175	652	490	187	677
Pootween	1,207	2,440 269	55 11	59 10	1,262 319	2,499 279	3,761 598	1,345 326	3,306 330	4,651 656
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	3,257 1,000 460 708	677 110 213 263	265 29 212 10	34	3,522 1,029 672 718	711 110 247 263	4,233 1,139 919 981	3,694 1,103 683 721	735 114 259 268	4,429 1,217 942 989
Furniture and upholstery	2,583 1,010 869	416 109 121	156 55 89	23 19	2,739 1,065 958	439 109 140	3,178 1,174 1,098	2,892 1,145 1,003	452 112 146	3,344 1,257 1,149
Printing, publishing, etc.* (481-483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	2,379 1,142 1,237	1,362 751 611	35 15 20	30 7 23	2,414 1,157 1,257	1,392 758 634	3,806 1,915 1,891	2,471 1,193 1,278	1,494 811 683	3,965 2,004 1,961
Rubber	2,402 956 669	1,091 251 294	=	12 2 3	2,404 956 669	1,103 253 297	3,507 1,209 966	2,490 1,002 678	1,165 279 305	3,655 1,281 983
Total, all manufacturing industries	. 57,093	19,991	5,244	745	62,337	20,736	83,073	65,106	23,864	88,970
Gas electricity and make	. 41,654	504 208	86 12	1 _	41,740 2,354	505 208	42,245 2,562	48,072 2,507	582 220	48,654 2,727
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport	. 22,955 . 6,112 . 1,912 . 2,783 . 6,340 . 1,705 . 2,593	1,682 226 513 92 99 31 426	233 — 16 13 109 80 4	-8 -3 4	23,188 6,112 1,928 2,796 6,449 1,785 2,597	1,690 226 516 92 99 31 430	24,878 6,338 2,444 2,888 6,548 1,816 3,027	25,371 6,370 2,781 3,070 6,676 2,123 2,807	1,779 230 530 98 104 34 473	27,150 6,600 3,311 3,168 6,780 2,157 3,280
Dietributing 4 2	. 22,397	12,635	49	62	22,446	12,697	35,143	23,988	14,137	38,125
	6,230	1,013 4,992	6 16	2 18	6,236	1,015 5,010	7,251 9,544	6,370 4,732	1,115 5,601	7,485
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–883) Catering, hotels, etc.	25,426 5,691 10,831	17,201 1,862 9,117 744	61 23 13 3	98 17 19 1	25,487 5,714 10,844 3,541	17,299 1,879 9,136 745	42,786 7,593 19,980 4,286	26,758 5,964 11,390 3,720	18,845 1,930 9,690 795	45,603 7,894 21,080 4,515
Public administration National government service	3,538 15,584 6,088 9,496	2,461 1,289 1,172	41 10 31	10 3 7	15,625 6,098 9,527	2,471 1,292 1,179	18,096 7,390 10,706	16,413 6,482 9,931	2,762 1,502 1,260	19,175 7,984 11,191
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	958	109	-	10.1 - 0	958	109	1,067	1,025	125	1,150
Other persons not classified by industry	21,004 17,404 3,600	13,692 11,281 2,411	Ξ	Ξ	21,004 17,404 3,600	13,692 11,281 2,411	34,696 28,685 6,011	22,327 18,587 3,740	14,427 11,964 2,463	36,754 30,551 6,203
GRAND TOTALT	233,784	75,417	6,817	977	240,601	76,394	316,995	259,958	84,489	344,447

<sup>\*</sup> Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

<sup>†</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,347 males and 153 females in Great Britain and 3,727 males and 179 females in the United Kingdom).

# Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: September 1965

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, nonce each quarter adults registered at has been developed by the International Labour Office. Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1965\*

			Great	Britain	00.1		Easter	Reg		osuliwath	na Tale mi	20id la
Occupation			1000	258   0	London	and S.E.†		hern†	South '	Western	Mid	lands†
			Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	O EAC			1 1 2			1,32	1 1-524	3-229	sfectionery es v211, 2	d floor con	Prend and
Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc. Forestry workers			3,554 1,791 680 58 1,025	1,879 724 1,062 42 51	170 65 103 —	449 105 332 12	447 287 113 2 45	576 226 343 7	453 237 100 3 113	211 97 106 8	251 163 82 1 5	241 103 135 3
Miners and quarrymen			411 339 72	3,950 3,763 187	$\frac{1}{1}$	17 16 1	4 1 3	$\frac{17}{17}$	7 2 5	59 59	18 12 6	882 856 26
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	t. 1149	§	166	432	27	59	6	65	2	8	donle bes	104
Glass workers			61	303	20	83	3	34	3	9	le redro by	90
Pottery workers	100		71	88	2	3	1	12	2	2	58	57
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill work Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen	cers	::	512 241 116 155	2,142 1,376 416 350	42 21 11 10	187 134 14 39	13 5 6 2	258 224 27 7	12 8 3	64 52 7 5	114 64 9 41	837 520 203 114
Electrical and electronic workers			1,940	5,080	466	1,163	212	1,022	168	312	149	1,260
Electronic equipment manufacture a workers	ind maint	enance	689 910 341	1,692 1,719 1,669	205 187 74	512 359 292	88 91 33	502 304 216	66 71 31	93 78 141	54 56 39	379 434 447
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers	: (8		9,680 612 151	36,264 148 1,164	1,804 78 17	8,079 12 155	830 30 20	6,659 23 93	694 15 27	2,194 6 19	1,414 63 13	6,568 33 218
Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbui	iding worl	kers	114 131 270	99 368 139	12 10 44	7 48 29	13 19 13	5 123 18	7 10 5	17 4	1 8	3 1 18 292
Sheet metal workers Welders Toolmakers Press tool makers			292 727 90 48	2,209 1,860 458 351	55 127 24 12	567 294 103 98	22 64 11 5	493 320 120 75	21 44 11 2	94 101 32 10	56 99 10 5	363 114 86
Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics	:: ::	::	25 1,044 622 1,150	129 4,007 2,123 4,190	5 171 104 219	39 836 392 1,246	1 114 48 97	40 888 230 815	131 28 95	355 54 272	6 156 58 98	24 725 458 697
Turners Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators			188 576 932	2,451 6,713 3,053	38 122 238	429 1,191 896	16 55 60	422 1,198 486	10 30 57	152 425 336	34 120 251 18	494 1,372 548 35
Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers Watch makers and repairers			45 581 1,322 61	166 1,984 2,245 55	12 143 206 15	75 381 694 22	4 45 106 4	22 396 438 10	41 82 6	9 91 102 1	273 3	204 458 13
Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc. Vehicle and cycle chassis and body bu Aircraft body building	ilding		176 26 225 102	603 53 751 339	49 10 47 5	203 25 111 91	26 18 30	160 6 98 141	15 2 39 4	31 2 38 25	14 5 31 33	52 17 195 25 123
Miscellaneous metal goods workers  Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners		100	1,333 942	606 6,772 5,153	330 219	1,708 1,105	9 89 49	1,644 1,301	7 126 92	17 412 329	11 122 89	942 710
Capienters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers		02 (:: )	91 173 38 89	456 622 206 335	33 37 7 34	195 235 32 141	26 -8	108 141 41 53	8 16 4 6	15 28 20 20	6 14 6 7	46 76 49 61
eather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers		10 mm	336 61 275	383 143 240	82 28 54	99 62 37	15 1 14	68 19 49	16 4 12	14 4 10	60 8 52	120 32 88
Textile workers	11 802 11 950		513 76	1,114 235	22	27	8	42	3	28	114	114
Textile weavers	3 6 60 3 6 60 3 6 60	27	59 378 614	217 662 1,296	21 278	713	8	11 30 169	1 2 25	7 21 63	113	104
Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers			110 202 153 149	111 564 319 302	42 124 70 42	55 388 157 113	7 3 14 16	17 25 59 68	9 12	33 12 14	1 9 6 15	10 22 21 35
Good, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture	810,		514 456 42	728 709 17	99 89 5	155 147 8	35 31 4	116 112 4	21 17 1 3	61 61 —	23 19	79 78 1
Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	11 521 228		342 88 254	541 197 344	123 16 107	154 59 95	48 7 41	154 35 119	22 4 18	45 15 30	16 2 14	44 9 35
Building materials workers			92 66 26	407 230 177	2 1 1	30 22 8	7 3 4	129 86 43	1 1	13 4 9	11 10 1	144 49 95
Makers of products not elsewhere specifie Rubber workers			280 55 85	1,089 359 523	85 12 35	273 19 171	24 5 11	181 6 137	14 1 3	59 21 27	24 4 8	327 223 89 15
Other workers  Construction workers  Bricklayers			2,559 674	3,915 2,063	38 423 105	83 821 379	157 64	38 855 489	152 36	344 193	236 79	637 340 7
Masons	te pec	or a s	86 146 247	113 119 578	5 18 35	12 41 132	4 9 17 63	9 15 129 213	12 10 14 80	46 10 29 66	1 8 28 120	17 86 187

<sup>\*</sup> Wholly unemployed figures relate to 13th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 8th September.

† See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation.

national Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers. Figures for September 1965\* are given below. This continues the practice of publishing both national and regional figures—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1963. Information for the remaining quarters, December, March and June, will be published,

etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a

included. In such cases the present analysis follows the Inter-

regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and for Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of ilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the this GAZETTE, while the corresponding regional figures will be naterials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, available in the succeeding issue of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 10d. including postage). The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading General labourers (light)'

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1965\*

Occupational And	35		2,021	103	L,1 - 10	6,0	40	1.5 - 1 - 22	gion	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0,61		**		COLUMN	andres by	Troughts 1
NEC ALEXA, COLUMNIA				81	Yorks Humb		200	North V	West	ern	550	Nort	hern	Sco	tland	w	ales
Occupation	on 25		131	100	Wholly unem-	Unfille		Wholly unem-		nfilled	ur	holly nem-	Unfilled	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	150	1	276	1 21	ployed	2 1	60	ployed	100		pie	oyed		ployed	1,729 %	pioyed	Packers.
Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden Gardeners, nursery workers, e Forestry workers Fishermen	workers .		977 - 747 - 187 - 43	1000	594 103 36 2 453	3	2 8 1	209 62 71 1 75	6,4 4,9 1,3	93 42 51 —	25,1 23,0 1,8	208 134 51 5 18	51 29 11 1	1,048 624 85 36 303	70 33 28 9	174 116 39 8 11	56 37 18 1
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen	410		1,816	22.22	38 37 1	99 98		21 12 9	1,1	327 317 10	8,3	<b>39</b> 30 9	22 6 16	198 180 18	7 2 5	85 65 20	1,628 1,580 48
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	38		.293	.23	10	1	6	65	1,3	47	1,0	21	9	23	38	7	86
Glass workers	35		140	- 24	5	4	4	9	0.00	25	24400	5	. 13	15	1 12 18	1	atie // 1
Pottery workers	22		59	24.	1		4	1	CE 44	10	100	2	11.0	3	stow gnins	i al	Hairdres Lauodry
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling r Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen Other workers	nill worke	ers	. 170 . 124 . 134	OWN SE	55 17 11 27	35 12 8 14	9	47 24 11 12	1,1	204 148 31 25	1,0,1	65 23 27 15	96 73 21 2	146 76 32 38	87	18 3 6 9	11 9 2 —
Electrical and electronic workers Electronic equipment manuf			mainten	ance	128	35	57	316	17.2	312	EAI	153	158	222	311	126	185
workers			.202		42 64 22		36 06 25	95 164 57	1900	58 105 149	San San	42 83 28	14 94 50	68 121 33	217	29 73 24	68 32 85
Engineering and allied trades wo Constructional fitters and erec		::	1,677	-20	444 51		29	1,606	2,11	4,583	13.5	<b>807</b> 96	1,768	1,462	15	619 110	983
Platers Riveters and caulkers	1,659		1,076	1.22	5		8	25 14	0.15 E.A	108	16,7	17	137	25 42	17	5 7	$\frac{18}{2}$
Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and Sheet metal workers		din	g worke		4 4 13		28	24 99 39	3,5	28 19 300	9,7	19 36 20	19 29 81	39 50 53	3	11 13	6 51
Welders	0588,68		26,977	- 136	36	14		92 14	8.19	274	1.00	92	170	113	140	60	49
Press tool makers					2		6	9 4	-	22	-	2	10 3	1	16	5 2	28
Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors		::	::		36 36	36	7	193 122		487 273		81 83	122 119	105	127	57 57	75 163
Fitters (not precision), mecha Turners		::	::	::	51 10	19	93	232 27		437 373		85 17	134 130	192	204	81 8 38	103 54 149
Machine-tool setters, setter of Machine-tool operators Electro platers	perators		::	. ::	30 29	69		58 122		1,013 321 18		45 13	323 42 3	78 142 8	59	20	92
Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering wo	rkers		017	.5	27 64	13	88	1 129 201	3	219 227	2	1 40 98	279	86	238	26	38
Watch makers and repairers Instrument makers and repair	1		1-1-		4 4		3	11 26	2	1 29		12	64	15	2	14	13
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc. Vehicle and cycle chassis and		ildi	ng		11	1	8	4 39		162		1 7	1 38	21	_	12	23
Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods we			3		16	11	13	15 29	10	22 150		12	3 4	41		3 4	8
Woodworkers	(I works		19		88	46		191	E	469		159	332	162		66	241 222
Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machine	niete		811.		73 3 8		17	143 18 18		340 34 42		121 6 20	286 10 27	100	23	56	8 4
Pattern makers Other woodworkers	,		20E-	30.	-4	1	6	4 8	1,0	23	Cal	8 4	6 3	27		i	2 5
Leather workers	12		228	17	15	ET IS	6	26	25	34	0 50	26	2	76	A COLUMN	20	8
Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repair	ers		23		15		6	4 22	T.	14 20		4 22		72	6	8 12	8
Textile workers			.189		126	29		105	R	507		6	-	123		6	15
Textile spinners Textile weavers	1.	::	150		20 15	6	53	31 15	14	118	1	1	==	21 24 78	7	1 2 3	$\frac{12}{3}$
Other textile workers	21:		.84	2	91	16	50	59 98	C, b	246 115	0,1	23	19	75	1 445	16	NE MINE
Wholesale heavy clothing work	ers		01.		6	111	4	22 37	100	5 51		7	3 3	18	12	3	1
Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc.			32	1.7	2 6	1 19	7	18 21		30 29	1	8 7	8 5	19	13	7	12 9
Food, drink and tobacco workers	13.		TA	6.	30	13		108	1,4	90	100	23	23	156	59	19	13
Workers in food manufacture		::	978	. 4	26	13	32	101	13,2	88	1,4	20	22	136	3		13
Workers in tobacco manufact	ure		357	1.5	1	51 3		4	4,4	2	400	1	9	60	DATE OF	NAME OF TAXABLE OF	37
Paper and paper products wo	rkers	::	18	1.0	13 1 12		5 8	45 17 28	1,3	55 42 13	-	10 5 5	1 8	34	21	5 2 3	10 27
Building materials workers			191	2.0	2	6	32	13	8	23	1	6	2	24		26	13
Brick and tile production wor Other building materials work			390	1 1 1	2	2	5	7 6	2,6	18	0	5	- 2	15	19	23	5 8
Makers of products not alcomber			1	1.1	7	7	71	54	Oly.	132		24	14	42	14	6	18
Plastics workers			TOL		=	2 3	28	17 17	Q	47 44	4	2 5	9	14	8 3	2	7 8
other workers			35		7	7	8	20	000	41	010	17	5	24	STATE STATE	oud andres a	241
Construction workers Bricklayers Masons					188	30 14	15	453 104		296 151		103	174	458 83 29	142	216 29 12	241 115 7
Slaters Plasterers			::		6 11	1	3 10 56	11 26 37		13 5 44		8 15 29	5 23	40	15	14 38	1 51
Others Others	vontinue	6)		::	96		00	275		83		121	37	268			67

(continued on page 504)

			Great	Britain	20 10 l	il pell 20	rollel els	Reg	gion	eloin ex	at mere In suc	BY STRUM
Occupat	tion		ob collection (e)	au tro liza Lingui bio	London	and S.E.†	Easter Sout	n and thern†	South	Western	Mid	lands†
			Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men_con	ntinued	1 00 beace	d selections	2012	ed sulfi	opariace.		Jed 169	8 016 Tes	1 150ms		Salan I
Painters and decorators		arlin, gia	2,274	3,506 2,949	720 593	1,093 860	234 200	720 617	151 128	196 161	203 157	492
Decorators (excluding potters			. 381	557	127	233	34	103	23	35	46	410 82
Drivers, etc. of stationary engine Transport and communication wo			. 1,311	995	2,104	6,691	57	230	56	29	118	166
Railway workers			359	1,640 4,317	46 1,373	514	1,126 14 823	2,021 183 757	894 35 694	474 41 261	1,122 61 994	4,133 474 761
P.S.V. drivers, conductors Seamen Harbours and docks workers	edies ::		201 2,515	8,735 106	26 481	4,356 25	18 209	647	13 115	85 13	15 11	761 2,568
Other transport workers Communications workers	WhatW		. 74 . 196 . 305	40 488 859	14 70 94	7 165 185	9 17 36	11 133 276	3 9	30	1 16	83
Warehousemen, packers, etc. Warehouse workers	-roscar -torostr.	unformativ	2,729	1,968	691	840	200	359	25	35 115	24 254	247 258
Packers, bottlers			2,298	1,357 611	498 193	504 336	185 15	276 83	189 15	94 21	225 29	195 63
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers	2 ::	le:: :	. 23,087	6,435 4,918	6,611 5,903	2,665 2,032	3,541 3,292	977	2,945 2,786	252 162	1,833 1,690	1,047 801
Other clerical workers	:: ::	:: :	107	1,322 195	621 87	554 79	238	187	148	45 45	131	228 18
Shop assistants	190x	£2	4 THE	4,173	846	1,471	357	774	326	225	287	604
Service, sport and recreation work Police, etc. Hotels and catering:	kers	å:: :	4774	9,286 2,280	3,024 127	3,343	672 57	1,816 543	419 40	564 128	440 36	1,169
Kitchen staff	#	۹ ا	(10	1,356 493	334 128	431 207	118	293	86	87	76	156
Waiters, etc Others	20	EL .	467	691 844	191 174	164 301	44 46	140 144	42 35 36	29 71 61	38 16 41	49 57
Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning wor Domestics	kers ::	-:: :	276 69	323 188	79	106 75	24 7	59 36	23	40 7	20	136 34 22
Attendants		- I	1,601	237 987 1,141	24 233 461	106 328 682	10 98 58	56 170	21 29 39	21 48	108	34 22 24 167
Entertainment workers Others	:: ::		1,464	67 679	1,105	15 307	78 75	124 13 145	30 31	39 3 30	32 40 22	102 17 71
dministrative, professional, techn Laboratory assistants	nical worker	Mark Street	252 1	17,252 652	4,343	5,083	1,938	2,877	1,338	727	1,221	3,238
Draughtsmen			604	2,068 2,952	93 197 106	144 442 769	37 97	202 514 484	23 75 4	24 69 160	53	72 552
Other administrative, profession workers	ssional and	d technica	12 154	11,580	3,947	3,728	1,797	1,677	1,236	474	1,142	385
abourers		ter	114,983	21,643	12,741	5,139	6,872	5,202	5,628	1,292	11,605	3,985
General labourers (heavy)			16716			907						
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light). Factory hands			46,716 42,635	4,396 677 3,722	3,201 4,693	897 183	1,787 2,907	1,076	1,659 2,712	338	4,205 4,564	847 117 251
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light). Factory hands Other labourers			46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904	4,396 677 3,722 12,848	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340	897 183 1,344 2,715	1,787 2,907 861 1,317	1,076 163 1,599 2,364	1,659 2,712 330 927	338 36 114 804	4,205 4,564 897 1,939	
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light). Factory hands Other labourers	::		46,716 42,635 9,728	4,396 677 3,722	3,201 4,693 2,507	897 183 1,344	1,787 2,907 861	1,076 163 1,599	1,659 2,712 330	338 36 114	4,205 4,564 897	117 351
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light). Factory hands Other labourers			46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904	4,396 677 3,722 12,848	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340	897 183 1,344 2,715	1,787 2,907 861 1,317	1,076 163 1,599 2,364	1,659 2,712 330 927	338 36 114 804	4,205 4,564 897 1,939	117 351 2,670
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers Graden Moment	and total		46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904	4,396 677 3,722 12,848	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340	897 183 1,344 2,715	1,787 2,907 861 1,317	1,076 163 1,599 2,364	1,659 2,712 330 927	338 36 114 804	4,205 4,564 897 1,939	117 351 2,670
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc	and total		46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904	4,396 677 3,722 12,848	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340	897 183 1,344 2,715	1,787 2,907 861 1,317	1,076 163 1,599 2,364	1,659 2,712 330 927	338 36 114 804	4,205 4,564 897 1,939	117 351 2,670
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramma workers, etc as, coke and chemicals makers	and total	11	286 80	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682	338 36 114 804 7,772	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729	117 351 2,670 27,626
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers	and total	11	286 80 61	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 372 218 98	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227	138 40,558 138 36 17	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682	338 36 114 804 7,772	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramma workers, etc as, coke and chemicals makers	and total	##	286 80	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682	338 36 114 804 7,772	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729	30 25 21 726
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers	and total	11	286 80 61 56	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 372 218 98 742	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 27 1 2 1	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 138 36 17 2	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682	338 36 114 804 7,772	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers urnace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders	and total	1	286 80 61 56 59 62 1,555	372   218   98   742   164   413   7,096	27   1   2   1   —	138   36   17   2   13   169   2,200	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682	338 36 114 804 7,772	26   2   47   20   2   509	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers  intrace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work	and total	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	286 80 61 56 59 62 1,555 28 527 705	372 218 372 218 372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 27 1 2 1 — 7	138 1,344 2,715 40,558 138 36 17 2 13 169	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 - 5 7 - 331 135	26	30 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 2,378 56 1,254
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers Impact, forge, foundry, rolling minectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods workers	and total	## 1	286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295	372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42	138   36   17   2   13   169   2,200   30   687   1,140   343	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — 5 30 — 7 17 6	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10  5 7  331  135 158 38	26	30 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers  intrace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work	and total	81	286 80 61 56 59 62 1,555 28 527 705 295	372   218   98   742   164   413   7,096   124   2,564   2,909   1,499   179	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42 120 16	138 1344 2,715 40,558 138 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102	1,787 2,907 2,907 861 1,317 16,936	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	26	30 25 21 726 38 2,378 56 1,254 539 23
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers  intrace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work oodworkers	and total	## 1	286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295	372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 27 1 2 1 — 7 178 42 120	138   36   17   2   13   169   2,200   30   687   1,140   343	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — 5 30 — 7 17 6	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 26 ——————————————————————————————————	30 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers  urnace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work oodworkers ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers axtile Workers	and total	11	286   209,401   286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42 120 16 - 13 6	138   40,558   40,558   138   36   17   2   13   169   2,200   30   687   1,140   343   102   262   193   193   102   102   103   10	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — 5 30 — 7 17 6 1 7 7 12	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	26   2   47   20   2   509   7   285   154   63   2   34	30 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers  urnace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers regineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work workers ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers xtile Workers Textile workers Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepara	and total	81	286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   288   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127   140	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42 120 16 - 13 6 7	138   40,558   40,558   40,558   138   36   17   2   13   169   2,200   30   687   1,140   343   102   262   193   69   128	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   5 30 - 7 17 6 1 7 7 12	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 26 ——————————————————————————————————	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 506 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers  ottery workers  urnace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers agineering and allied trades work Welders  Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work oodworkers ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairer xtile Workers Textile spinners Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepar Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc.	and total  and total  and total	## 1	286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42 120 16 - 13 6 7	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — 5 30 — 7 17 6 1 1 7 7 12 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 10	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 ——————————————————————————————————	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc.  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers ottery workers ottery workers mace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers regineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work workers ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers xtile Workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepar Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Textile workers	and total  and total  and total  and total	6	286   209,401   286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127   140   164   380   380	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 - 42 120 16 - 13 6 7	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 138 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 - 4 13	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 47 20 2 509 7 285 154 63 2 34 9 25 70 1 1 2 2 15 24 28	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 50 4 76 66 119 265
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc.  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers ottery workers  arnace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers rectrical and electronic workers regineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work oodworkers ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairer xtile Workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepar Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing worker	and total  and total  iiii workers  iii w	## 1	46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904  209,401  286 80 61 56 59 62 1,555 28 527 705 295 23 172 54 118 1,077 127 140 75 191 164 380 1,460 85	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 372 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 414	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42 120 16 - 13 6 7 16 - 1 1 8 7	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 138 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57 5,057 144	1,787 2,907 2,907 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 1 1 1 2 41 970 63	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 - 4 13 56 2	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 ——————————————————————————————————	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 50 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720 49
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc.  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers ottery workers ottery workers otterical and electronic workers ranace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers officering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods wor oodworkers other workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairer xtile Workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepar yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers Other workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other light clothing machinists Other light clothing morkers	and total	## 1	46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904  209,401  286 80 61 56 59 62 1,555 28 527 705 295 23 172 54 118 1,077 127 140 75 191 164 380 1,460 85 442 392 234	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 147,826 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 414 4,472 4,804 1,382	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 7 178 42 120 16 - 13 6 7 16 - 1 18 7	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 13 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57 5,057	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   ———————————————————————————————————	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977 110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 - 4 13 56 2 2 5 22	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 47 20 2 509 7 285 154 63 2 34 9 25 70 1 2 2 15 24 28 101 4 12 43	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers  cottery workers  cottraction and electronic workers  agineering and allied trades work  Welders  Machine-tool operators  Miscellaneous engineering work  Miscellaneous metal goods work  woodworkers  ather workers  Tenners, fellmongers, etc.  Boot and shoe makers, repairers  xtile Workers  Textile spinners  Textile spinners  Textile weavers  Cotton and rayon staple preparry  yarn and thread winders, etc.  Textile weavers  Cotton and rayon staple preparry  yarn and thread winders, etc.  Textile examiners, menders, etc.  Other workers  othing, etc. workers  Retail bespoke tailoring workers  Wholesale heavy clothing workers  Hat makers Other clothing workers  Lipheletry workers	and total	## 1	286   209,401   286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127   140   75   191   164   380   1,460   85   442   392   234   25   123   1	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 218 98 742 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 41,494 13,266 41,494 13,266 41,382 41,382 41,137	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 - 42 120 16 - 13 6 7 16 - 18 7 240 16 6 9 71 60 5 8	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 13 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 ————————————————————————————————————	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — 5 30 — 7 17 6 1 1 7 7 12 — — 6 6 6 42 3 2 11 12 — 9	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977  110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 1 32 41 970 63 175 357 113 31 191	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 1 - 4 13 56 2 2 8 15	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 47 20 2 509 7 285 154 63 2 34 9 25 70 1 1 2 2 15 2 2 15 2 2 15 2 4 3 16 3 18 3 6	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720 49 344 1,008 121 111 124
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc.  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers ottery workers  arnace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers rectrical and electronic workers regineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work oodworkers ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairer xtile Workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepar Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing morkers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc.	and total	8	46,716 42,635 9,728 15,904  209,401  286 80 61 56 59 62 1,555 28 527 705 295 23 172 54 118 1,077 140 75 191 164 380 1,460 85 442 392 234 25 123 159	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 414 4,472 4,804 1,382 224 1,137 833	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 42 120 16 - 13 6 7 16 - 1 18 7 240 16 69 7 11 60 5 8 8 11	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 13 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57 5,057 144 1,740 1,652 810 107 393 211	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977  110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 1 32 41 970 63 175 357 113 31 191 40	1,659 2,712 330 927  13,682  41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 - 4 13 56 2 5 22 8 - 15 4	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 ——————————————————————————————————	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 50 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720 49 344 1,000 1,00
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Grader of the labourers  It and electronic workers  Machine-tool operators  Miscellaneous engineering work  Miscellaneous metal goods work  Godworkers  Grader of the labourers  Grader o	and total	## 1	286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127   140   75   191   164   380   1,460   85   442   392   234   25   123   159   446   411   6	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 144 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 414 4,472 4,804 1,382 2,24 1,137 833 2,602 2,519 14	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 - 42 120 16 - 13 6 7 16 - - 1 18 7 2 40 16 6 9 7 11 12 12 12 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 13 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57 5,057 1,44 1,652 810 107 393 211 589 586 1	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — 5 30 — 7 17 6 1 1 7 7 12 — — 6 6 6 42 3 2 11 12 — 9	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977  110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 1 32 41 970 63 175 357 113 31 191	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 1 - 4 13 56 2 2 8 15	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 26 47 20 2 509 7 285 154 63 2 34 9 25 70 1 1 2 2 15 2 2 15 2 2 15 2 4 3 16 3 18 3 6	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720 49 344 1,08
Women  Women  Women  General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers Other labourers  Gramm workers, etc  as, coke and chemicals makers lass workers ottery workers  mace, forge, foundry, rolling mi ectrical and electronic workers regineering and allied trades work Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering work Miscellaneous metal goods work workers  ather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers xtile Workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prepar Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers Wholesale heavy clothing worker Wholesale heavy clothing worker Wholesale heavy clothing worker Hat makers Other clothing machinists Other light clothing morkers Hat makers Other clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers, etc.  od, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture	and total		286   209,401   286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127   140   380   1,460   85   442   392   234   25   123   159   446   441   6   6   29	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 164 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 414 4,472 4,804 1,382 2,519 14 69	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 - 42 120 16 - - 13 6 7 16 - - 18 7 240 16 69 71 60 5 8 11 60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57 5,057 144 1,652 810 107 393 211 589 586 1 2	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977  110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 1 32 41 970 63 175 357 113 31 191 40 390 387 3	1,659 2,712 330 927 13,682 41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 1 21 3 1 1 21 3 1 4 13 5 6 2 5 2 8 8 7 6 6 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 2 47 20 2 509 7 285 154 63 2 2 34 9 25 70 1 1 2 2 2 15 24 28 101 4 4 12 43 18 3 6 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720 49 344 1,008 121 111 124 63 204 167 4 33
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers  Grader of the labourers  It and electronic workers  Machine-tool operators  Miscellaneous engineering work  Miscellaneous metal goods work  Godworkers  Grader of the labourers  Grader o	and total  and total  ill workers  cers kers  sers  ers  ers		286   80   61   56   59   62   1,555   28   527   705   295   23   172   54   118   1,077   127   140   75   191   164   380   1,460   85   442   392   234   25   123   159   446   411   6	4,396 677 3,722 12,848 147,826 147,826 147,826 144 413 7,096 124 2,564 2,909 1,499 179 890 413 477 4,286 594 756 316 630 496 1,494 13,266 414 4,472 4,804 1,382 2,24 1,137 833 2,602 2,519 14	3,201 4,693 2,507 2,340 35,227 1 2 1 2 1 - 7 178 - 42 120 16 - 13 6 7 16 - - 1 18 7 2 40 16 6 9 7 11 12 12 12 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	897 183 1,344 2,715 40,558 40,558 40,558 13 36 17 2 13 169 2,200 30 687 1,140 343 102 262 193 69 128 13 7 51 57 5,057 1,44 1,652 810 107 393 211 589 586 1	1,787 2,907 861 1,317 16,936 42   ———————————————————————————————————	1,076 163 1,599 2,364 26,977  110 14 31 5 19 118 905 3 183 558 161 23 189 39 150 84 10 1 32 41 970 63 175 357 113 31 191 40 390 387 —	1,659 2,712 330 927  13,682  41 1 1 2 28 4 21 3 - 1 1 21 3 1 - 4 13 56 2 2 8 - 15 4 7 6	338 36 114 804 7,772 26 10 	4,205 4,564 897 1,939 19,729 19,729 2 47 20 2 509 7 285 154 63 2 34 9 25 70 1 1 2 2 2 34 9 25 7 2 15 24 28 15 24 28 15 24 28 15 24 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	117 351 2,670 27,626 30 25 21 726 75 38 2,378 56 1,254 529 539 23 205 73 132 530 4 76 66 119 265 1,720 49 344 1,08

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes \*† on page 502.

(continued on page 506, top section)

\* See footgotes \*; on previous page.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1965 Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1965\*—continued

The shows, for the past the usons.	ith South	striker 156	Reg	tion	of class	HAN SELLA	the sense	Service S		E DE SE
The second state of the second	Yorks	s. and erside†	North V	Western	Nort	hern	Scot	land	Wa	les
Occupation  Bollet Violet Design Desi	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued	18	E PERENT	110 82	CANADA SE	p. diffes.	The same of	tousquisus spinotitied	SORROURS E	n dhanan	Malestania Malestania
Painters and decorators Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	117 100 17	229 196 33	303 242 61	398 350 48	172 147 25	115 110 5	292 253 39	119 105 14	82 73 9	144 140 4
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	74	120	228	121	148	58	313	40	146	18
Transport and communication workers Railway workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors	917 12 688 39 151	822 143 272 294 49	2,187 53 1,511 18 540	1,048 155 364 477 2	1,376 34 974 12 307	426 26 150 232 2	2,683 79 2,008 34 482	309 49 206 20	1,207 25 901 26 219	261 55 107 56
Seamen Harbours and docks workers Other transport workers Communications workers	4 5 18	17 47	8 26 31	33 17	17 16 16	7 8	13 24 43	10 7 16	5 13 18	13 28
Warehousemen, packers, etc. Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers	139 128 11	110 84 26	346 264 82	147 76 71	179 168 11	19 18 1	568 499 69	58 49 9	148 142 6	62 61 1
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers	1,545 1,431 113 1	264 196 65 3	3,137 2,839 269 29	678 528 146 4	1,588 1,459 105 24	153 130 23 —	2,362 2,156 198 8	252 192 58 2	1,609 1,531 74 4	147 130 16 1
Shop assistants	245	251	473	405	247	146	628	191	247	106
Service, sport and recreation workers	27	598 246	1,345 69	769 161	551 30	306 73	1,213 49	401 22	311 36	320 152
Kitchen staff Bar staff Waiters, etc.	30 20	59 13 27	166 64 59 76	125 36 86 46	53 35 23 50	51 19 41 37	96 200 60 74	110 38 63 47	41 25 19 44	44 9 42 14
Others	40 12 3	58 21 25	39 17	28 14	19	12	49	14 2	11 3	9
Domestics	83	9 47 49	318 412	119 96	245 51	32 21	14 413 119 72	5 53 17 10	7 74 21 19	7 23 11 2
Others	804	1,194	73 43 1,802	1,723 54	18 17 806	10 848 86	1,448 26	1,087 13	647	475 33
Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen Nurses Other administrative, professional and technica	20 26 10	24 73 267	70 87 27	219 428	45 25 9 727	83 113 566	22 48 1,352	100 268 706	22 14 587	16 78 348
workers	748 8,952	1,957	1,618 18,495	1,022	14,727	843	25,015	645	10,948	651
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers	3,778 3,845 231	368 12 91 1,486	8,892 5,877 1,126 2,600	419 27 83 1,400	6,574 5,595 765 1,793	106 10 50 677	12,785 8,396 1,142 2,692	244 21 27 353	3,835 4,046 1,869 1,198	101 108 63 379
Service and feature property from the Service	P	Popios Sp. Western 1971	pvi i	Section of the Sectio	Delication of the second	1,843 1 1,543 1,600	637 1 3.645 1.8 7.150	Designation	200	0.834 6.760 7.187
Women Farm workers, etc	25	1 39	less II	1 16	1 22	1 5	1 83	1	1 9	1 7
Gas, coke and chemicals makers			12	10	2	38	53	28	8	50
Glass workers	1	9	50	17	1	3	5		ordenes men	Victory of p
Pottery workers	,	28	3 2	9		1	34		ribers -	12
Electrical and electronic workers	-		10	56	11	1	21	13	3	
Engineering and allied trades workers Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers	12 23	162 139	284 7 77 145	654 6 117 291	66 2 9 36	3 8	380 12 84 180	7 21	7 9	16 65
Woodwarkers	7	8	55	240	19		104	ote state	1	e someodowa To
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	1	46	60 16 44	118 45 73	11 3 8	5 3	40 17 23	9		18 12 6
Textile Workers Textile spinners Textile weavers	132 17	1,351	354 58 54	1,576 224 414	38 11 7	3	421 37 68	12 24		$\frac{64}{1}$
Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers	3 41 17	176 213	70 70 31 71	314 301 39 284	5 6 9	3	57 61 196	32	7	
Clothing, etc. workers Retail besnoke tailoring workers	79	20	253 17	2,485	195	30	28	609 21 243	3	20
Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers	27 25 9 2	283 51 1	85 63 29 4	844 851 131 51	127 20 16	163 58 12	71	60	11	112 14
Upholstery workers, etc.	4		27 28	180 370	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	58		19	4	9
Food, drink and tobacco workers  Workers in food manufacture  Workers in drink manufacture  Workers in tobacco manufacture	21	473	142 124 18	565	38 35 1 2	71 3	160 150 5	184		99
Paper and printing workers	28	32	120 70 50	163 145	28 17 11	4	Cr. 5 14 15 G 4 2	72	1	1
Building materials workers	er er b		2	14	2	9 519 +1	21	8	W. J. 101 80	2

				Genet	Britain				Re	gion			
	Occupati	on	orthern		Britain	London	and S.E.†		ern and thern†	South	Western	M	idlands†
			Unfilled	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Wor	nen—co	ntinued			10	COMP.	L	equity (					-
Makers of products no	t elsewhere			196	1,158	10	395	3	115	bousi	84	7	100
Rubber workers	.011	393	216 .115	28	257		70	1	5		2 6	otenosei i.	170
Plastics workers		253	7 110	34 134	403 498	3 7	148 177	2	57 53	3	76	2	64
									Charleston		Charles William	belses) 4	43
Painters and decorator	rs	E16	85 68	56	129	1,3	20	1771	2	coner1	13	12	68
Transport and commun	nication wo	rkers	6426	1,332	1,848	211	536	143	354	88	65	131	486
Motor drivers (exce P.S.V. drivers, cond	pt P.S.V.)		4 26	279 109	274	41	74 28	32	31	30	9	42	96
Other transport wor	rkers	2.008	150	175	490	30	167	24	117	3 5	5 22 29	7 26	254
Communications w	orkers	482	2	769	569	134	267	86	112	50	29	56	83
Warehouse workers, p	ackers, etc.	13	1	1,520	3,491	188	1,330	26	415	31	84	164	MOST THE
Warehouse workers				107	335	10	144	4	50	6	5	18	646
Packers, bottlers				1,413	3,156	178	1,186	22	365	25	79	146	82 564
Clerical workers	05 ··	888	81	13,312	17,030	2,056	8,600	1,227	2,591	1,009	740	1,120	1 027
Clerks	0		1	8,464	5,042	1,317	2,286	780	787	606	207	758	1,837
Book-keepers, cashi	iers			1,398	2,526	176	1,208	122	419	75	115	77	242
Shorthand-typists		2,350	531	1,496 1,227	4,614 3,436	247 227	2,463 2,040	164 125	634	178 107	236	134	493
Typists Office machine oper	ators	801	E	727	1,412	89	603	36	522 229	43	91	118	327 170
Shop assistants	2	8	P	6,637	9,821	482	4,093	347	1,555	399	552	448	1,078
Service, sport and recr	eation work	kore		10,969	27,583	1,957	10,266	831	4,785	808	2,104	912	Street made
Hotels and catering	:105	Kers	306	10,909	21,505	1,957	10,200	031	4,785	000	2,104	912	2,585
Kitchen staff	22		073	1,872	5,310	301	2,108	135	856	115	332	246	595
Bar staff	017	÷ ::		1,393	4,533 3,459	330 141	1,933	81 64	561 572	87 70	255 270	125 82	429 279
Others	RE	000 T.	61.	1,037	3,976	225	1,427	93	774	90	360	71	303
Hairdressers	60	00	13.	428	1,077	60	385	53	193	33	90	35	102
Laundry and dry cle	eaning wor	kers	037	498	2,139	108	959	21	350	39	123	40	227
Domestics (other th	an charwo	men and cl		3,584	5,445 1,221	223 88	1,638 556	302	1,177	340 13	602	244	518
Entertainment work	ers	11	2	562	33	431	8	22 38	231	10	47	48	94
	53	410	50 32	183	390	50	149	22	50	11	24	9	34
Administrative, profess	ional, tech	nical worker	21	2,810	17,647	604	4,916	261	2,327	230	1,030	297	2,377
Laboratory assistan	ts	worker	00	196	215	28	42	15	56	10	12	11	16
Draughtsmen, trace				116	137	17	49	11	45	10	9	6	11
Nurses	780.1.	anianal	d tich .	1,125	16,079	190	4,323	82	2,102	109	955	135	2,152
Other administrati	ve, profe	ssional an	d technical	1,373	1,216	369	502	153	124	101	54	145	198
Athan manks	268	84		28	27600 4	1 774	5 222	070	101	44 3321	1 100	- 3100340	announts.
Other workers Factory hands	Socialista	232 1	and the same of	16,977 11,465	17,130 6,876	1,774 1,213	5,223	878 598	3,617	627 366	1,157	2,000 1,239	2,167
Charwomen, cleaner		See and a see	000.	3,005	7,814	204	2,325	121	1,166	131	576	446	1,070
Miscellaneous unski		rs 10.25	tag	2,507	2,440	356	858	159	392	130	182	315	306
	C.	rand total		59,612	127 216	7,841	44,485	3,880	19 726	3 370	6,921	5 040	17.567
	GI	and total	01	59,012	127,216	7,841	44,485	3,880	18,726	3,370	0,921	5,940	17,567

			Re	egion			LESCO LESSE	-		
Occupation		s. and berside†	North	Western	Nor	thern	Scot	tland	w	ales
Fixe workspikers   1   28   2   1	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Women—continued	NEG)	238 52	(4)	3.6	4-4	.26	1.	modenness	olemoda he	Get, collec
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers	3	78 23 25 30	69 17 11 41	257 94 69 94	10 4 6	12 7 5	87 6 11 70	28 14 14	$\frac{4}{\frac{1}{3}}$	19 13 6
Painters and decorators	1	2	4	18		-	37	6	To but	The same of
Transport and communication workers  Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)  P.S.V. drivers, conductors  Other transport workers  Communications workers	16	109 18 40 21 30	178 33 9 22 114	149 18 33 50 48	106 23 15 14 54	36 15 4 12 5	309 29 60 30 190	86 6 33 25 22	90 23 1 8 58	27 7 1 16 3
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	10	313 14 299	568 18 550	552 27 525	126 13 113	42 5 37	301 26 275	82 4 78	8 8	27 4 23
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Shorthand-typists. Typists Office machine operators	65	679 235 117 163 97 67	2,049 1,272 250 181 200 146	1,309 509 193 261 196 150	1,181 745 154 131 80 71	309 96 49 104 39 21	2,661 1,639 378 202 217 225	721 228 141 197 94 61	1,249 828 101 166 90 64	244 89 42 63 30 20
Shop assistants	436	619	808	1,044	892	319	2,079	401	746	160
Service, sport and recreation workers	558	1,696	1,130	2,597	1,078	1,060	2,663	1,642	1,032	848
Kitchen staff Bar staff Waitresses, etc. Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Attendants Entertainment workers Other workers	23	323 286 223 215 70 99 374 52 1 53	247 281 106 88 74 77 148 64 19 26	422 621 305 380 100 203 398 140 5	190 134 96 63 24 44 481 31 5	152 186 178 143 47 41 249 26 — 38	405 164 267 272 94 121 1,213 64 24 39	384 155 363 244 55 88 295 40 10	103 102 166 89 26 20 497 18 5	138 107 166 130 35 49 194 15 3
Administrative, professional, technical workers  Laboratory assistants  Draughtsmen, tracers  Nurses  Other administrative, professional and technical workers	81	1,785 26 3 1,672	411 33 20 171	2,030 38 9 1,879	180 19 14 81	639 5 4 567	430 48 34 194	2,018 9 3 1,948	209 17 3 82	525 11 4 481
Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners	1,320 767 342	1,626 648 746	2,492 1,205 524	1,595 233 1,092	1,829 1,306 458	700 319 340	4,276 3,326 570	540 116 317	1,781 1,445 209	505 271 182
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	211	232	763	270	65	41	380	107	127	52
Grand total	3,812	10,099	9,019	15,247	5,817	4,013	14,647	6,944	5,286	3,214

# \*† See footnotes \*† on page 502.

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 8th September 1965 and 6th October 1965, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

on Colliery Rooks  Divisions	8th Se	eks ended ptember 965	6th C	eks ended October 965	Total number of placings
no seed to (+) and to seed a car drive by a	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	3rd Dec. 1964 to 6th Oct. 1965 (44 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over  loys under 18  lyomen aged 18 and over  lirls under 18	96,118 40,580 45,980 31,788	147,826 56,625 127,216 59,913	84,365 21,624 44,222 13,658	143,519 51,423 121,679 55,902	892,691 200,676 424,947 156,973
otal	214,466	391,580	163,869	372,523	1,675,287

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

question.

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

in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 6th October 1965 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th October 1965. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

13,658 163,869 143,519 51,423 121,679 55,902

Tom.	do dol re	malf to star	The state of the s	unfilled	is given a	it the end	of the tabl	le.		
Wilderson   One of they in 600 de 196   State of the 196   State of th	index to		s during fou 6th October					vacancies re t 6th Octobe		filled
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,920	533	3,837	74	6,364	1,957	1,957	886	400	5,200
Mining and quarrying	463 314	<b>549</b> 497	39 20	<b>20</b> 10	1,071 841	5,337 5,053	1,065 1,000	62 25	37 8	<b>6,501</b> 6,086
Food, drink and tobacco	3,373	711	4,034	603	8,721	2,304	1,004	5,334	1,777	10,419
Chemicals and allied industries	1,922	356	868	227	3,373	2,685	695	2,213	855	6,448
Metal manufacture	2,714	644	334	137	3,829	5,171	1,636	794	439	8,040
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instru-	8,330	2,618	3,805	885	15,638	24,180	5,658	9,204	3,364	42,406
ments, etc	5,758 2,572	1,661 957	1,480 2,325	399 486	9,298 6,340	16,962 7,218	4,128 1,530	3,634 5,570	1,655 1,709	26,379 16,027
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,343	371	91	32	2,837	2,999	262	53	34	3,348
Vehicles	1,897	606	462	120	3,085	8,651	768	1,380	404	11,203
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,117	996	1,380	318	5,811	5,106	2,977	3,422	2,128	13,633
Textiles	1,724	599	1,351	590	4,264	2,350	1,759	6,460	4,546	15,115
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	406 512	108 96	269 344	123 106	906 1,058	713 617	401 550	1,715 1,695	1,008 1,220	3,837 4,082
Leather, leather goods and fur	245	93	140	90	568	264	395	706	662	2,027
Clothing and footwear	448	311	1,620	936	3,315	1,315	1,226	11,773	6,851	21,165
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,806	343	479	114	2,742	1,842	837	1,144	801	4,624
Timber, furniture, etc	1,928	893	363	145	3,329	2,523	1,649	880	708	5,760
Paper, printing and publishing	1,240 891	471 183 288	992 624 368	496 223 273	3,199 1,921	1,620 998 622	1,260 550 710	2,019 1,236 783	2,288 1,141 1,147	7,187 3,925 3,262
Printing and publishing	1 622	335	1,227	270	1,278 3,465	2,046	768	2,490	1,093	6,397
Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufacturing industries	1,633	9,347	17,146	4,963	64,176	63,056	20,894	47,872	25,950	157,772
Construction	22,485	2,601	344	181	25,611	18,842	4,102	656	667	24,267
Gas, electricity and water	991	305	112	78	1,486	1,209	446	215	180	2,050
Transport and communication	4,261	716	708	284	5,969	15,657	1,450	2,189	680	19,976
Distributive trades	7,876	4,040	6,227	4,293	22,436	9,843	12,273	16,542	15,384	54,042
Insurance, banking and finance	332	348	500	636	1,816	1,680	1,294	1,252	1,391	5,617
Professional and scientific services	1,176	506	3,013	877	5,572	7,967	2,303	23,655	2,528	36,453
Miscellaneous services	8,385 447	1,782 118	10,350 375	1,536	22,053 1,020	9,819 574	4,257 307	24,771 1,120	7,696 297	46,543 2,298
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	5,284 347	260 244	6,961 689	323 294	12,828 1,574	3,110	854 322	11,121 2,029	1,215 1,060	16,300 3,771
Public administration  National government service  Local government service	3,756 1,514 2,242	897 367 530	1,946 1,339 607	716 324 392	7,315 3,544 3,771	8,152 4,287 3,865	1,382 554 828	3,579 2,221 1,358	989 581 408	14,102 7,643 6,459
HIGH ON FISE OCCODEL 1805, TOTAL	84,365	21,624	44,222	13,658	163,869	143,519	51,423	121,679	55,902	372,523
	04,000	THE MATER	0.389.30	wsn.	brill solv	ewr'spno	ga bois a	and the second	Pien BM	133749
omen Boys Guils years over 16 but over 16 but Told	81 18	Eemployinsi mitted_by	begy E sed			1		nshange	p soling d	Play
Region 21890	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern* Eastern and Southern* South Western Midlands* West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside* North Western Northern Scotland	24,988 10,980 4,381 9,915 5,973 3,942 6,217 12,409 5,184 6,507	4,883 2,701 1,377 3,157 1,880 1,277 1,721 2,959 1,797 1,681	15,838 4,740 2,073 4,153 2,658 1,495 3,563 5,784 2,455 3,968	2,745 1,851 930 1,920 1,197 723 1,235 1,726 1,175 1,190	48,454 20,272 8,761 19,145 11,708 7,437 12,736 22,878 10,611 13,346	39,150 26,985 7,094 27,548 17,314 10,234 11,419 14,006 5,004 6,955	14,893 6,247 2,286 12,007 8,876 3,131 5,408 5,115 1,368 2,940	42,543 17,751 6,113 17,035 9,886 7,149 10,040 15,038 3,652 6,571	16,669 6,465 3,010 11,260 7,299 3,961 4,951 6,832 1,623 3,981	113,255 57,448 18,503 67,850 43,375 24,475 31,818 40,991 11,647 20,447
wales	3,784	1,348	1,648	886	7,666	5,358	1,159	2,936	1,111	10,564
Great Britain	04 265	21 624	11 222	12 659	163 860	143 510	51 422	121 670	55 002	372 523

44,222

\* See footnote § on page 499.

Great Britain .. .. .. .. 84,365 21,624

# "REVVI" Wall Washing Machine

NOW INCLUDES THE VERSATILE 'FLUIBRUSH' UNIT



- Speeds cleaning.
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# Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

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

Division of		en la	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	In	Increase (+) or decrease (- compared with the average for							
103 503   13 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	National Coal Board		5 weeks ended 25th Sept. 1965		eeks ended Aug. 1965	5 we 26th	eks ended Sept. 1964					
Northumberland			1 1846.65	317		886	pension					
		0.0	89,400	1 -	800	_	8,300					
			103,600	-	200	-	5,500					
			35,900	-	200	-	2,100					
			80,400	-	300	-	4,700					
			33,000	-	200	-	3,500					
			66,000	-	700	-	7,500					
South Eastern .			4,700		Nil	-	300					
England and Wa	ales		413,000	_	2,400	_	31,900					
Scotland .		13	47,700	_q	400	-	3,900					
Great Britain .		Des	460,700	-	2,800	-	35,800					

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 4,300 persons were recruited to, and about 7,500 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,200, compared with a net decrease of 2,300 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

# Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	Mar.	Sept. 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1964
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	11 86	7·46 11·91	8·27 11·52	7·54 9·95
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	- 34	5·92 11·77	6·29 11·13	5·83 9·75

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 106.63 cwt. in September, compared with 103.80 cwt. in the previous month and 100.07 cwt. in September 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 34.96 cwt. in September; for August 1965 and September 1964 it was 33.20 cwt. and 33.61 cwt., respectively.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st October 1965, according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	37,887 26,922 8,031 4,106 9,285 1,654 5,201 4,447	2,022 1,455 396 1,128 	5,206 2,286 1,246 — — 56 87 108	45,115 30,663 9,673 5,234 9,285 1,788 5,688 4,808
Total	97,533	5,732	8,989	112,254

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

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

‡ Includes 7,433 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

# Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the rarious Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial, injury on 19th October 1965 and the corresponding injures for 21st September 1965 and 20th October 1964. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit mader the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance of the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance of the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance of the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance of the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance of the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance of the National Insurance or the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance ustrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of ons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) ickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment f benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, uch claims are included in the table. Injury benefit is payable in espect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial

I Mining	Nur	mbers of	insured ; work ov	persons a	absent fro	om	
Region	adatala op Et d	Sickness	d by t	Industrial injury			
to in the 13 person of the land of the lan	19th Oct. 1965	21st Sept. 1965	20th Oct. 1964	19th Oct. 1965	21st Sept. 1965	20th Oct. 1964	
Condon and S. Eastern: Greater London Council Area Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Southand Watern Northern Southand Watern Watern Northern Southand Watern Watern Watern Northern	126·7 44·0 47·5 38·4 57·1 86·3 61·5 93·6 170·3 79·7 125·1 77·5	114·2 41·0 43·0 35·1 52·8 81·4 57·8 89·2 164·4 75·9 119·8 75·0	88·0 76·5 48·7 37·2 54·2 84·9 60·0 92·0 168·2 75·2 122·0 72·8	5·0 2·1 2·5 1·9 2·8 5·5 5·9 11·0 9·7 10·1 10·4 9·6	4·7 1·9 2·3 1·7 2·7 5·1 5·7 10·3 9·3 9·5 10·4 9·5	3·5 3·7 2·5 1·8 2·6 5·2 5·5 9·8 9·0 8·7 9·2 8·7	
Total, Great Britain	1,007.6	949 · 3	979 - 7	76.3	73.0	70 · 1	

Periodical checks are made of the proportion of males included the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work, and e latest estimate suggests about 74 per cent. for absence caused sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent twing to sickness on 19th October 1965 represented 4.9 per cent. of the total number of persons insured for sickness benefit. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

# Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 11th October 1965 was 45,841, of whom 39,946 were males and 5,895 were females. An analysis of these figures is iven in the table below.

in the factor and a second or a second or	Males	Females	Total	
Suitable for ordinary employment	34,075	5,122	39,197	
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,871	773	6,644	
Total	39,946	5,895	45,841	
		TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 6th October 1965 was 6,014, including 4,915 men, 875 women and 224 young persons. In addition there were 192 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltoned. neltered employment.

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 499 to 501.

Owing to lack of space it has not been possible to include in this ection the usual statistics of *Employment Overseas* and *Retail Prices* Overseas. Latest figures will appear next month.

# Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 4th October 1965.

Color clothing	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	809	110	919
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,389	198	1,587
Number of persons who completed courses	696	74	770
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during period	147	24	171

Up to 4th October 1965 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 176,749, including 5,106 blind persons.

# Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 13th September 1965.

Number of persons	100015	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	ata	1,996	838	2,834
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.		3,172 125 4	648 413 32 404	3,820 538 36 404
Total in training		3,301	1,497	4,798
Training completed		1,623	754	2,377
Placed in employment		1,562	699	2,261

# Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1965

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September 1965, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 185, with a gross tonnage of 1,609,075 tons. This was 31,284 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 263,255 at the end of September, which was 14,850 tons more than

the last quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 11,054,706 tons gross, of which 14·56 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 9,445,631, an increase of 26,384 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 218,273 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4.973,678 tons, or 45:0 per cent, of the 218,273 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,973,678 tons, or 45.0 per cent. of the total tonnage under contruction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 589,871, representing 36.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and Russia (U.S.S.R.), for which countries no figures were available.

were available.

The number of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1965 were 34 motorships (229,305 tons). The numbers launched during the same period were two steamers (27,710 tons) and 32 motorships (161,734 tons), a total of 34 vessels (189,444 tons). The numbers completed during the period were four steamers (104,763 tons), and 28 motorships (153,652 tons), a total of 32 vessels (258,415 tons).

The above figures exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

# PAINTING and DECORATING

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# Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in October 1965 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

110 2 001	- Ship	was a	500	September 1965	October 1965
Places under the Fac	s Act			41	60
Mines and quarries*	 	 		15	26
Seamen	 	 	12000	4†	5‡
Railway service			125-34	44	10

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for October 1965. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act								
Textile and connected pr	ocesses							2
Clay, pottery, cement, et	c							8
Metal extraction, refining	g and conve	rsion						1
Metal casting								2
Metal rolling, drawing, e	extrusion an	d forgi	ing		1	131,011		34
Miscellaneous metal prod	cesses							3
Shipbuilding and repairing	ng				1000		144	3
Constructional engineering	ng, boiler m	naking						1
Locomotive and railway	equipment			1950	A Charles			1
Non-rail vehicles and air	craft							2
Other machine and meta	l manufactu	ire and	repair					3
Electrical engineering								
Woodworking processes					111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Series I	11.0	3
Miscellaneous chemical n	nanufacture	, paint,	, oil re	fining,	soap			4
Coal gas, coke ovens, pa								_
Wearing apparel				1			1	1
Paper and printing								_
Milling			1					_
Food								1
Drink								_
Electricity generation								1
D.11.		/						145
Other factory processes .		5.00	0.00		3 20	11.27		1
						erine an	1000	Sec.
Works and Places under s.s.	125 and 12	7 of Fa	ctories	Act 19	061			
Building operations .								13
Works of engineering cor								6
Docks and warehouses .								4
TOTAL, FACTORIES	СТ							60

\* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 25th September 1965 and the 5 weeks ended 30th October 1965.

† Includes 2 deaths caused by an engine-room explosion.

Includes 3 deaths in a foundered vessel.

		Touribet 1965
Mines and quarries*		Railway service
Coal mines:		Brakesmen and goods guards.
Underground	22	Brakesmen and goods guards
Cuefoco	2	Ligibo di ivois alla motorma
0.1	2	I i cilicii
	102 B	Labourers
Miscellaneous mines	-	Mechanics
Quarries	2	
	100	Passenger guards
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	26	Permanent-way men
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARKIES	20	Porters 5
0	-	Shunters 1
Seamen	100	Other grades
Trading vessels	41	Contractors' served
Fishing vessels	1	Contractors' servants 1
TENTE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Stanie	ni hazioasi ta sentena
MOMAY SPANNING	-	Control of the second second
TOTAL SEAMEN		TOTAL RAILWAY CEDINOS

# Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during October 1965 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional

I. Cases		II. Deaths
Lead poisoning	10 2 1 16 18	Chronic benzene poisoning Anthrax TOTAL DEATHS
TOTAL CASES	47	cos feintenbui diod le in-

# Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 25th September 1965, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 37, compared with 76 in the 13 weeks ended 26th June 1965 and 47 in the 13 weeks ended 26th September 1964. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 282, 293 and 294.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of accident	k	iber of pe illed durin weeks en	ng	Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended		
Underground:	26th Sept. 1964	26th June 1965	25th Sept. 1965	26th Sept. 1964	26th June 1965	25th Sept. 1965
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground. Haulage Miscellaneous (including shaft acci-	1 14 19	31 19 14	17 7	113 89	5 97 78	114 82
dents)	9	5	11	54	82	53
Total	43	69	35	256	262	249
Surface: All causes	4	7	2	38	31	33
Total, underground and surface	47	76	37	294	293	282

# Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Third Quarter of 1965

The following tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st July 1965 to 30th September 1965 inclusive (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals are published each year in this GAZETTE and also in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, however, contain tables using the Standard Industrial Classification as well as tables based on the Process Classification used in these quarterly tables

Details of the Process Classification and other accident classifications used by H.M. Factory Inspectorate are given in the "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage). Details of the Divisions of the Inspectorate used for the purposes of the table given here are published in "H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory" (Form 243A) published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage).

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

(1) A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. (See section 80 (1) of the Factories Act 1961.)

(2) An accident is notifiable in accordance with the above section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to sections 125–127 of the Factories Act 1961) as defined in sections 175 and 176. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

(3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

(4) In the tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON. (5) Accidents which are included in the tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Third Quarter 1965, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total			
Northern Yorkshire and Humberside (L Yorkshire and Humberside (SI Midlands (Birmingham) Midlands (Nottingham) Eastern and Southern London (North) London (South) South Western Wales North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester) Scotland	heffield)	w 278 w 278 aunio	100 3 page 5 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	16 9 8 5 6 13 12 8 5 15 12 7 24	6,694 3,875 5,675 5,509 5,196 5,425 4,657 4,548 3,070 4,813 6,991 4,395 8,267
	Totals	In the later	30.20	140	69,115

# Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Third Quarter 1965, by Process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes	THE RESERVE		Wearing apparel		
	36-36	693 393	Tailoring	_	229
Cotton weaving processes	tors wildrawk	61 274	Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery	OITHI	248
Weaving of harrow woodlen spinning processes Worsted spinning processes	how the next	394	Footwear manufacture Footwear repair	100	207 13
Woollen spinning processes Worsted spinning processes Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths Flax, hemp and jute processing Flax, hemp and jute processing	1	144 312	Total	vodeniO	703
Hosiery, Kinted goods and Indiana	1-01th (11)	179 247	He was assured to peter utsund to here remain whilest	/ Lister	O REBEN
Rope, twine and net making		95 133	Paper and printing trades	1	944
Other textile manufacturing processes.  Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing  Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	in army 1	380 54	Paper making Paper staining and coating	00 1 1 A	173
Laundries	SPOT VIS	230	Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery	= 1	448 209
Total	1 00	3,589	Printing and bookbinding Engraving	4	689 18
Clay, minerals, etc.	codepas y	700	Total	5	2,481
Bricks, pipes and tiles	bontamoo	792 344	Food and allied trades		
Other clay products Stone and other minerals	1	243 208	Flour milling	4	175
Lime, cement, etc.		872	Coarse milling	1 1	178 41
Total	1	2,459	Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	Christian I	1,031
Metal processes	8	200	Sugar confectionery	1 1	476 868
Iron extraction and refining	8 4	300 1,161	Milk processing	- 4	404 142
Aluminium extraction and refining	=	113	Sugar refining	二	117 245
Other metals, extraction and refining	-	322	Other food processing	1 1	1,309 869
Iron and steel	9	1,415 281	Non-alcoholic drink	1	197
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	_ ata	82 616	Total	11	6,052
Metal forging and extrusion Iron founding	6	557 2,385	Miscellaneous	TANK DE	
Steel founding Die casting	=	456 173	Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors	-	765
Non-ferrous metal casting	elle Tiera	389 100	Other use of radioactive materials	vida	6
Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc.	=	71	Tobacco	1	165 161
Enamelling and other metal finishing	29	1.1301	Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	0.02	29
Total	29	8,566	Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		85
General engineering Locomotive building and repairing	Section 1	262	Rubber	- 10	915 77
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	-	551 663	Cloth coating	- zodu	37
Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering	$\frac{1}{2}$	667 968	specified)	3	614 827
Motor vehicle manufacture	25 -	1,658	Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other		187
Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing . Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	2	250 1,401	high precision work Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household		Valle I
Work in shipyards and dry docks	2	1,613	textiles	=	156
Work in wet docks or harbours	2	215 382	General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) Processes associated with agriculture	E = 5	134
Machine tool manufacture	3	2,298	Match and firelighter manufacture	= -	10 9
Tools and implements	-	399	Factory processes not otherwise specified	_	456
engineering	1	1,355 825	Total	4	4,765
Sheet metal working	1	957 639	Total, all factory processes	82	55,725
Other metal machining	- 2	802 1,133	Construction processes under section 127	Oate Date	101.0
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		1,007	of Factories Act 1961		
Railway running sheds	E I	41 63	Building operations	SASS ALCON	1 go et
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	= 1	16	Industrial building:— Construction	17	2,094
Wire rope manufacture	1	198 87	Maintenance	4 3	520 135
Total	17	18,893	Commercial and public building:— Construction	5	2,229
Electrical engineering	Telegraphic Residence		Maintenance	2	513 85
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	669	Blocks of flats:— Construction	5	746
repair	8	72	Maintenance	- 0	60
ment manufacture and repair	Sp sell	602	Dwelling houses:—	Asparl 1	Stobles To
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture Cable manufacture	1 2 3	280 413	Maintenance	2	1,625 464
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	July 1		Demolition	No. Topico.	61
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		160 580	Construction	1	249 98
Total		2,776	Demolition		28
Wood and cork working processes		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Total	41	8,913
Saw milling Plywood manufacture	2	577	Works of engineering construction Operations at:—	STATE OF THE STATE OF	e kn hydras
Wooden box and packing case making		74 173	Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	2	253 80
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	$\frac{2}{1}$	70 391	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than	2	101
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	1 2	7	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)  Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	363
Other wood and and and and	日間	53 931	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	2000 040	108
	- 40	287	Sea defence and river works	- 1	26 734
Chemical industries Total	5	2,597	Other works	1 inda	172
Heavy chemicals	_ 8	373	Total	9	2,010
Other chemicals	2 1	263 372	Total, all construction processes	50	10,923
Oil refining	2	74 240	Processes to des section 125 of France	77 47	February Contra
Explosives	1	102	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		Marc April
Paint and varnish	- 9	109 159	ACI 1901 Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-		May
	2	454 265	building)	6 2	2,158 309
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		50	Witnest on officer from the objection for	8	2,467
11 mille Himbides, Manchin	-	2 944	four, Brestol and Bellist, or Minusa say for	140	69,115
eks; metal goods not closwhere specified.	9	2,844	na gmbhadaine school Inontono	ng meral ma	the land

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

# INDICES FOR 31st OCTOBER 1965 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st October 1965 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:

	All indu	stries and	services	Manufa	ndustries		
Date	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	
1965 Sept.	148.0	92.4	160.2	144.8	92.1	157-1	
1965 Oct.	148.4	92.2	160-9	145.0	92.0	157.6	

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

# Index of weekly rates of wages

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

# Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

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

# III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1963 1964	117 120 127 132 138 143	118 119 126 129 135 139	119 123 128 132 138 144	112 115 118 124 131 139	117 119 125 127 130 136	112 116 121 124 128 133	118 121 122 126 131 135	118 123 124 132 135 144	115 120 126 131 138 146
1964 September October	144 144 144 144	141 141 141 141	146 146 146 147	142 142 142 142 142	136 136 136 137	135 135 136 136	136 136 136 136	146 146 146 146	148 148 148 148 148
1965 January February March April May. June. July August September October	151 151 151 152 152 152 152 152 152 152	142 142 142 142 142 148 148 148 148 148	148 148 148 149 149 150 150 151	142 142 142 143 143 143 144 144 144 144	138 138 138 138 138 138 141 141 141	136 136 138 138 138 138 140 140 140	138 138 138 138 138 144 144 144 144 144	146 146 147 151 151 151 153 153 154 154	148 148 151 155 155 155 155 156 156 156

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

<sup>\*</sup> Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

# of Labour Gazette November 1965 ndex of normal weekly hours

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

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

## Normal Weekly Hours

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
957	99·9	99·9	99·9	99·9
958	99·7	99·6	99·8	99·7
959	99·6	99·5	99·8	99·6
960	97·9	98·3	98·1	98·0
961	96·0	95·8	95·9	95·9
962	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1
963	95·0	95·0	95·0	95·0
964	94·6	94·8	94·5	94·6
064 September	94·5	94·8	94·5	94·6
October	94·5	94·8	94·5	94·6
November	94·3	94·7	94·3	94·4
December	93·8	94·4	93·9	93·9
June July August September	93·7 93·7 93·5 93·5 93·2 93·1 92·5 92·4 92·4	94·3 94·3 93·9 93·6 93·4 93·3 92·8 92·5 92·5	93·8 93·8 93·4 93·1 92·9 92·7 92·2 92·2 92·2 92·2	93.9 93.9 93.6 93.4 93.2 93.1 92.5 92.4 92.4

	Date	0.65	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	Monthly averages		100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8
1964	September October November December	::	94·9 94·9 94·8 93·8	94·6 94·6 94·5 93·9	94·7 94·7 94·6 93·8	94·8 94·8 94·7 93·9
1965	January		93.7 93.6 93.4 93.3 93.2 92.1 92.1 91.9	93·6 93·6 93·5 93·2 93·0 93·0 92·3 92·3 92·3	93·6 93·6 93·6 93·2 93·1 92·1 92·1 92·1 92·0	93.7 93.7 93.6 93.3 93.2 92.2 92.2 92.1 92.0

# index of hourly rates of wages

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

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

# Hourly Rates of Wages

VI All Industries and Service

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
1956	104·8	104·2	105·5	104·7	
1957	110·1	109·8	111·4	110·1	
1958	114·2	114·4	116·0	114·3	
1959	117·3	117·7	119·2	117·4	
1960	122·3	122·8	125·6	122·5	
1961	129·8	130·7	135·9	130·3	
1962	135·7	137·0	142·5	136·2	
1963	140·6	142·8	148·4	141·3	
1963	147·8	150·4	156·1	148·6	
1964 September	149·0	152·3	157·9	149·9	
October	149·1	152·4	158·0	150·0	
November	150·0	153·1	158·8	150·8	
December	151·5	153·9	159·7	152·2	
1965 January	152-7	155·0	161 · 4	153·4	
	153-0	155·2	161 · 5	153·6	
	153-7	156·1	162 · 7	154·5	
	154-4	157·2	163 · 9	155·3	
	155-1	158·2	164 · 8	156·0	
	156-3	158·9	166 · 1	157·2	
	158-4	161·9	170 · 1	159·5	
	158-7	162·9	170 · 4	159·9	
	159-0	163·3	170 · 7	160·2	
	159-7	164·4	171 · 3	160·9	

VII.—Manufacturing	g Industries	only
The second secon	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	

	Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	Monthly averages	{	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6
1964	September October November December		145·1 145·3 145·5 147·8	150·4 150·6 151·2 152·6	153·9 154·1 154·6 156·3	146·4 146·6 147·0 149·0
1965	January February March . April . May June July September October	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	149·2 149·3 149·6 150·4 151·1 151·4 155·2 155·3 155·4 155·9	154·1 154·2 154·9 156·5 157·2 157·5 161·4 161·5 162·0 162·9	158·1 158·6 160·0 160·7 161·2 168·3 168·5 168·9	150·4 150·5 150·9 151·9 152·6 152·9 156·8 156·9 157·1 157·6

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st muary 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures or months prior to September 1964 were given in previous issues of

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

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must of be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to re than the nearest whole number.

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

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

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

# Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1965 were given in an article on pages 392 to 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1965 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 60·4 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 36·5 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 65·1 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 46·5 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 59·3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 35·0 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 65·4 per cent. for hourly earnings and 44·7 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

# AVAILABLE MID-DECEMBER

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# Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

# Major settlements in October

The pay and hours dispute between the British Railways Board and the unions representing the conciliation staff and associated grades concerned was referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes on 15th October. On a provisional basis, pending the Board's report, the initial stage of the British Railways Board's long-term offer, providing for increases in standard weekly rates of amounts ranging from 7s. to 11s. a week, according to occupation, became operative from 4th October. Similar increases for employees of the London Transport Board became effective from the same

Agricultural workers in England and Wales are to have their normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, with effect from 3rd January 1966. In addition, minimum weekly rates are to be increased by 8s. for men and by 6s. for women. The National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry agreed to a reduction from 42 to 40 in normal weekly hours. The change became effective from 5th November for craftsmen and from 31st December for drivers, conductors and other manual workers. In the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade it has been agreed to establish new minimum rates from 3rd January 1966. London differentials are to be eliminated and the new rates applied on a national basis. In effect, the minimum hourly rates of men will be increased by amounts ranging from 81d. to 1s. 03d., according to occupation and location. Under the terms of the agreement there is no obligation to adjust the wages of workers in receipt of rates above the new minimum.

Minimum rates in one major organisation producing rayon yarn have been increased by 3d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women from 11th October. In the bacon curing industry increases of 23d an hour for men and 21d. for women became operative from 1st November. In the West of England wool textile industry, agreement was reached to withdraw the interim increases in minimum gross earnings, payable since 12th July 1965, and to increase the previously agreed rates by 12s. 6d. a week for men and 8s. 6d. for women, with effect from 8th November. Agreement was also reached for a reduction in normal weekly hours from  $42\frac{1}{2}$  to  $41\frac{1}{4}$  and for a further increase of 3 per cent. in the existing piecework rates to compensate for the reduction in hours.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting pig iron manufacture and iron and steel manufacture

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from May 1965 to November 1967, and it is estimated that their implementation will add £520,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 1,500,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 490,000 workers by an average of 1\frac{1}{4} hours. (Increases for approximately 275,000 workers amounting to £120,000 are already included in the table in the

# Changes coming into operation during October

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting the railways and rayon yarn production. The normal weekly hours of work of postmen and postal and telegraph officers have been reduced by two hours and the weekly hours of other manipulative grades employed by the Post Office have been reduced by one hour. The normal weekly hours of Government industrial workers have been reduced from 42 to 40. In the water supply industry in England and Wales normal weekly hours were reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay, and there were additional increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and location. Increases of 21s., 17s. and 14s. a week, according to occupation, became payable to workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and normal weekly hours were reduced from

Other industries and services affected by changes during the month included unlicensed places of refreshment (normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, with increases for workers other than managers and manageresses of 4½d. an hour for men and 3½d. for women), the wool textile industry in Yorkshire (increase in weekly time rates of 5 per cent. together with a reduction from 42½ to 41½ in normal weekly hours), cocoa, chocolate and sugar confection manufacture (reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 and building brick and allied industries in England and Wales (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding scale increases included furniture manufacture and associated industries, pig iron manufacture and iron and steel manufacture.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during October show that 1,080,000 workers received increases of £365,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 820,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 11 hours. Of the total increase of £365,000 about £235,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £77,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £27,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from an arbitration award and from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments

### Analysis of changes during the period January-October

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

	Basic for weekly of w	rates		l weekly of work
Industry group	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
10 E2 10 E2	ITT ESTYTES	£	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	485,000	260,700	-	
Mining and quarrying	321,500	179,800	21,000	25,000
Food, drink and tobacco	366,000	166,400	414,500	591,900
Chemicals and allied industries	87,000	45,000	186,500	351,000
Metal manufacture	230,500	137,900	128,500	184,000
Engineering and electrical goods	1,474,500	694,200	2,162,500	2,198,600
Shipbuilding and marine	65 000	19 700	140,000	140,000
engineering	65,000	18,700	140,000	140,000
Vehicles	131,000	107,800	23,000	23,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	162,000	62 400	172 500	267 200
Tankii	545,000	62,400 262,500	173,500 398,000	267,300 319,200
Leather, leather goods and fur.	45,000	16,700	24,500	24,500
Clothing and footwear	430,500	177,500	427,000	451,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	430,300	177,300	427,000	451,000
	170,500	92,400	101,500	119,400
Timber, furniture, etc	190,000	107,500	165,500	169,100
Paper, printing and publishing	419,500	308,500	105,500	105,100
Other manufacturing industries	43,000	19,400	24,000	25,300
Construction	1,224,000	231,600	301,500	336,300
Gas, electricity and water	258,500	205,600	256,000	512,000
Transport and communication	1,010,000	754,200	408,000	896,000
Distributive trades	526,000	255,500	1,095,000	2,096,300
Public administration and	020,000	200,000	1,000,000	-,
professional services	780,500	404,200	98,000	196,200
Miscellaneous services	636,000	347,400	973,500	1,719,900
2.031 111 12.002	7 / 100			District Co.
Total	9,601,000	4,855,900	7,522,000	10,646,000

Included in the above table are about 4,700,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1964 about 8,600,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,975,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages and approximately 1,033,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,283,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Coal mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of pay week which includes 23 Aug.	Electro-mechanics, fitters, elec- tricians, engineering crafts- men grade I plus	National standard grade rates increased by 1s. 5d. a shift. National standard grade rates after change: underground—electro-mechanic grade 55s. 4d. a shift; fitter/electrician 52s. 10d.; surface—electro-mechanic grade 51s. 10d.; fitter/electrician grade 49s. 4d.; engineering craftsmen grade 1 plus 51s. 10d.
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	25 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 0.0258d. an hour (1s. 8.6354d to 1s. 8.6612d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.0129d. (10.3177d. 10.10.3306d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	3 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 0.46d. a shift (12s. 2.91d. to 12s. 3.37d.) for men, by 0.35d. (9s. 2.18d. to 9s. 2.53d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (6s. 1.45d. to 6s. 1.69d.) for boys under 18.

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

† Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column. For a large majority of men in the grades concerned the increase does not constitute an increase in wages—it is the first of three stages in the consolidation of an allowance formerly paid as an addition to grade rates.

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

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during October-continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Corn trade	Great Britain	4 Oct.	Mill and other manual workers except transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of 9s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade A mills 219s. a week, grade B 216s.
then the property of the prope	Os. 10st, worseed of address of 1785 very distribution of 1785 very di	4 Oct.	Transport workers	Increases of amounts ranging from 9s. 6d. a week to 17s. a week, according to occupation and area, for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles, statutory attendants and mates (6s. to 9s., according to age and area for drivers, under 21, of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity). Grade 1 and 2 areas merged to form one area rate outside London. Minimum rates after change include: drivers, 21 and over, of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 221s. 6d. a week, elsewhere 216s. 6d., drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 221s. 6d., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 228s. 6d., 223s. 6d., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 234s. 6d., 229s. 6d., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 243s., 238s., over 18 tons 254s., 249s., statutory attendants and mates 214s. 6d., 211s. 6d.
Atomic energy	United Kingdom (243)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases in national minimum wage rates of 21s. a week for men and women 21 and over in craft grades, of 17s. for men and 14s. for women in general worker grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. National minimum rates after change include: craftsmen and craftswomen 271s. a week; general worker grades (excluding domestic worker grades), men 21 and over 225s. 9d., women 21 and over 181s. 2d.†
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land; (44) (45)	3 Oct.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment§ increased by 0.46d. a shift (12s. 2.91d. to 12s. 3.37 for shift-rated workers) or by 0.06d. an hour (1s. 6.36d. to 1s. 6.42d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.35d. a shift (9s. 2.18d. to 9s. 2.53d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (1s. 1.77d. to 1s. 1.82d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. a shift (6s. 1.45d. to 6s. 1.69d.) or by 0.03d. an hour (9.18d. to 9.21d.) for workers under 18.
	West of Scotland   (44)	Pay period commencing nearest 3 Oct.	Workers, other than main- tenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d, a shift (12s, 3d, to 12s, 4d, calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45)	4 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.46d. a shift (12s. 2.91d. to 12s. 3.37d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.35d. (9s. 2.18d. to 9s. 2.53d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (6s. 1.45d. to 6s. 1.69d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales** (45)	3 Oct.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2d. a shift (11s. 2d. to 11s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland†† (45)	Pay period beginning 25 Oct.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.4d, a shift (13s. 0.8d, to 13s. 2.2d.) or by 0.175d, an hour (1s. 7.475d, to 1s. 7.65d, for six-shift workers) for men, by 1.05d, a shift (9s. 9.6d, to 9s. 10.65d,) or by 0.131d, an hour (1s. 2.606d, to 1s. 2.737d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d, a shift (6s. 6.4d, to 6s. 7.1d.) or by 0.087d, an hour (9.737d, to 9.824d.) for boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.46d. a shift (12s. 2.91d. to 12s. 3.37d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.35d. (9s. 2.18d. to 9s. 2.53d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (6s. 1.45d. to 6s. 1.69d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	3 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.16d. a shift (11s. 7.78d. to 11s. 8.94d.) for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 9.534d. to 7s. 10.307d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 8.73d. to 5s. 9.31d.) for boys.
Shuttle manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	Pay day in week commen- cing 7 Oct.	Journeymen	Increase in minimum day work rates of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 7s. 5d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s. 7d.
	imilar track drivers to class 5s, 15d., from according to daily to d. London rates on a.f.	First full pay week following 28 Oct.	Journeymen	Increase§ in minimum day work rate of 1d. an hour; pieceworkers' "further" percentage addition increased by 1 per cent. Minimum rates after charge: day workers—Lancashire 7s. 6d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s. 8d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 37 per cent., plus 113 per cent.).
Rayon yarn production	Great Britain (90)	11 Oct.	Workers employed in one major organisation	Increases in basic rates of 3d. an hour for men 20 and over, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates in the industry after change include: men 20 and over 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, women 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . for a 41-hour week; men 21 and over 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ ., women 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . for a 40-hour week.
Wool textile (woolcombing)	Yorkshire (81)	First full pay week following 4 Oct.	All workers	Increases in weekly rates of 5 per cent. for time rate workers and 6 per cent. for pieceworkers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change: male night workers—bowl minders (with dryer) 217s. 7d. a week, card jobbers, 7 or less (with appropriate additions for 8 or more cards) 211s. 10d., comb minders without noil, long wool 214s. 8d., medium or botany 210s., backwash minders, punch minders (8 combs or less), finisher minders (3 boxes) 210s., wool pullers, bowl feeders, makers-up, can dodgers, card feeders by hand, wool runners, strong box minders, breakers-off, shoddy men, burr takers-out, wool dryers 205s. 5d.; male day workers—bowl minders (with dryer) 192s. 11d., card jobbers, 7 or less (with appropriate additions for 8 or more cards) 187s. 9d., comb minders without noil, backwash minders, punch minders (8 combs or less), finisher minders (3 boxes) 186s. 2d., wool pullers, bowl feeders, makers-up, can dodgers, card feeders by hand, wool runners, strong box minders, breakers-off, shoddy men, burr takers-out, wool dryers 182s. 2d., card grinders 214s. 6d.; female workers—breakers-off, shoddy.
tund per vale	Section Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con C	ti Oct.	All workers	wool dryers 182s. 2d., card grinders 214s. 6d., telliate workers of the card feeders by hand, strong box minders 136s. 7d., backwash minders with box, punch minders (8 combs or less), comb minders without noil, finishing box minders (3 boxes) 139s. 8d.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† This change was the result of an award by an Arbitration Board.

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

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

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Wool textile	Yorkshire (82–83)	First full pay week following 4 Oct.	Workers employed in woollen and worsted spinning and weaving	Increases in weekly rates of 5 per cent. for time rate workers and 6 per cent. for pieceworkers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Allowance paid to night workers increased by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour (\(\frac{6}{2}\)d. to 7d.) Minimum weekly time rates after change include: raw wool section—wool sorters 233s. 9d., warehousemen 190s. 10d.; worsted spinning (except mule spinning) section—first and second drawers 131s. 7d., reducers and finishers 129s. 6d., rovers and re-rovers, twisters, winders and reelers 126s., warpers and beamers 134s. 10d., spinners 126s., yarn and wool warehousemen 190s. 10d., overlookers 275s. 1d., other female workers 18 and over 126s.; mule spinning section—woollen; spinners 232s. 11d., minders 206s. 5d., adult piecers 190s. 10d. or 129s. 6d., according to qualification; worsted; spinners 232s. 11d., minders 206s. 5d., adult piecers 190s. 10d., 129s. 6d. or 128s. 1d., according to qualification; manufacturing section—weaving overlookers (or power loom tuners) 275s. 1d., blanket loom overlookers (or power loom tuners) 269s. 5d., wileyers and/or teasers and fettlers 192s. 5d., warp twisters and dressers 242s. 1d. or 219s. 9d., according to area, dyers, millers, scourers, finishers, blenders, rag grinders, carbonisers, woollen beamers, perchers, rag pullers, adult burlers (Morley district), warehousemen and adult males not otherwise classified 190s. 10d., pattern weavers—jacquard 262s. 10d., woollen 230s. 11d., scribbler feeders and condenser minders (female) 129s. 6d., other females 18 and over 128s. 1d.
contact the state of the state	Leicester (86)	First pay day in Oct.	Workers employed in the lambs wool and worsted yarn spin- ning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by \{\frac{1}{2}d\}. in the shilling (5\{\frac{3}{4}d\}. to 6d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 20 and over, skilled 218s. 9d. a week, unskilled 208s.; skilled able-bodied woman 18 and over 142s. 9d.
Woollen manufacture	Wales (86)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 22s. 7d. a week for male workers, of 7s. 10d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Piece rates increased by 6 per cent., 2½ per cent. being compensatory for reduced hours. Minimum time rates after change include: men 18 and over 190s. 10d., women 18 and over 117s. 7d.
Hosiery manufacture	Hawick (92)	Pay week com- mencing after 8 Sept.	All workers	Increases of 9s. a week (89s. 6d. to 98s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 5s. (62s. to 67s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus; journeymen 217s., journeywomen 149s.‡
Made-up textiles	Great Britain (95) (259)	13 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5½d an hour for men 21 and over employed in specified occupations, of 4½d. for other men 21 and over, of 4d or 3½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*; increases in piecework basis time rates of 5½d. or 4½d., according to occupation, for male workers and of 4½d. or 3½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over in specified occupations 4s. 1½d. an hour, other male workers 2s. 0½d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 5½d. at 21 and over, women 18 and over in specified occupations 3s. 7d., other female workers 1s. 1½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 3½d. at 18 and over; piecework basis time rates, male workers 5s. 4½d. or 4s. 9¾d., according to occupation,
Calico printing	United Kingdom	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Block printers	female workers 3s. 10\frac{3}{d}. or 3s. 7\frac{1}{d}.\frac{8}{d}\$  Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 4s. a week (75s. to 79s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 216s. a week.
Textile making-up and packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 2 Oct.	All workers	Increases† of 1s. 9d. a week (100s. 6d. to 102s. 3d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (67s. to 68s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Building brick and allied industries	England and Wales (118-119)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Oct.	Workers employed in the mak- ing of building and engineer- ing bricks, etc.	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum hourly rates after change include: labourers 21 and over 5s. 2½d., youths and boys 2s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7½d. at 20; women 18 and over 4s. 1d., girls 3s. at 16 and under and 3s. 4d. at 17; kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (including differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 6d. an hour) 48s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours.
Salt glazed ware	Great Britain (124)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Oct.	All workers	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum hourly rates after change include: men 21 and over 5s. 2d., youths and boys 2s. 8d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7d. at 20; women 20 and over 4s. 2d., girls 2s. 7d. at 16 and under rising to 4s. at 19; kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work (including differential of 4½d. and shift allowance of 6d. an hour) 48s. 4d. a shift of 8 hours; kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) on continuous shift-work (including differential of 3d. and shift allowance of 6d. an hour) 47s. 4d. a shift.
Glass container manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 1 Oct.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Increases in basic minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for workers 21 and over, of 2d. for those 18 and under 21, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for those under 18. Minimum provincial rates for day workers after change: men 21 and over, general labourers 5s. 2d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 5s. 3d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 5s. 4d., sorters 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., founders, gas makers and furnacemen 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to daily melting capacity of furnace; women 21 and over 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. London rates are higher by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women.
Cast stone and cast concrete products	England and Wales (132)	1 Oct.	All workers	New minimum basic rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum hourly rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 5½d. an hour, outside London 5s. 4½d.
Slag production	Great Britain (125)	First full pay period following 30 Oct.	Male workers	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour and a further increase of 3d. an hour, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: labourers 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., plant attendants 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., tar mixer attendants 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Furniture manufacture (including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 0½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (3s. to 3s.0½d.) for men 2l and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Educational and allied woodworking	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 0½d.) for men 2l and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 0½d.) for men 2l and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.

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

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from 1st December 1965 the flat-rate bonus will be increased by 9s. a week for men and 5s. for women, with proportional amounts for apprentices, and normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42½ to 40. Also the operation of the terms of the cost-of-living agreement has been suspended for an initial period of one year (i.e. until 1st October 1966).

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

|| It has also been agreed that from the first full pay period following the 1st June 1966 there will be an increase of 1d. an hour on all shift allowances, and from the first full pay period following 1st October 1966 adult minimum time rates will be increased by 2d. an hour.

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Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during October-continued

	Changes II	1 Kates C	or wages Coming into	Operation during October—continued
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Bedding and mattress making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 0½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Carton manufacture	Great Britain (145)	The state of the s	All workers	Increases of amounts ranging from 2½d. to 3½d an hour, according to occupation and system of working, for men 21 and over, of 2d. to 2¾d., according to system of working, for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: men 21 and over in class I occupations, day work 6s. 5½d. an hour, double day shift 7s. 2½d., three shift 7s. 4½d., class II 5s. 9¼d., 6s. 6¼d., 6s. 8¼d., class III 5s. 5¼d., 6s. 1¾d., 6s. 3¾d., class IV 5s. 0½d., 5s. 8½d., 5s. 10¼d., class V 4s. 10d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d.; women 18 and over, day work 3s. 6d., double day shift 3s. 11½d. 22 and over with 4 years' experience of process work when employed on plain time work 3s. 8d., 4s. 1½d. Rates in London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) are 2d. an hour higher in each case.†
Paper bag making	Great Britain (147)	Pay day following 16 Aug.	All workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. or 8s. 9d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: men 21 and over, class I London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 270s. a week, Provinces 262s. 6d., II 242s. 3d., 234s. 9d., III 227s. 3d., 219s. 9d., IV 215s. 9d., 208s. 3d.; women 18 and over 152s., 147s., 22 and over with 4 years' experience 157s., 152s.†
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (165)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 0½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Organ building	United Kingdom (164)	1 Oct	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for other grades. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 7s. 2d. an hour, other districts 7s. 1d.
Water supply	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 3 Oct.	Workers other than fully skilled engineering and building craftsmen	Increase of 2d. an hour and a further adjustment in hourly rates, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours. London differential increased to 8d. an hour. Grade differentials and shift allowances increased. Rates after change: adult male labourers; Metropolitan Water Board area 6s. 6½d. an hour, South-Eastern—inner special area 6s. 6½d., outer special area 6s. 2½d., other areas 5s. 10½d., all other areas in England and Wales 5s. 10½d.; trenchmen—labourer's rate plus 3d. in Metropolitan Water Board area and 3d. in other areas, rapid gravity and pressure filter plant attendants and engine drivers (electric) 4½d. and 4½d., stokers 6d. and 6d., turncocks and waste inspectors 7d. and up and 6½d. and up, engine drivers (oil or steam) and jointers when working on mains over 12 inches 11½d. and 11½d. Shift work plusages increased from 5½d. and 4½d to 6½d. and 5½d., respectively.
	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week commencing on or after 3 Oct.	Fully-skilled engineering crafts- men and apprentices, other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, with a further adjustment to hourly rates, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours‡. Rate after change for fully skilled engineering craftsmen 7s. 3½d. an hour.
	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 3 Oct.	Fully skilled building craftsmen other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Increase of 2½d. an hour with a further adjustment to hourly rates, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours‡. Rates after change include: London and Liverpool districts 7s. an hour, other districts 6s. 10½d.
Railway service (British Railways)	Great Britain (184–185)	4 Oct.	Conciliation staff	Increase of approximately 3½ per cent. Standard weekly rates after change for male conciliation staff 20 and over outside the London area: Group 1, 218s., 2, 226s., 3, 231s., 4, 238s., 5, 245s., 6, 254s., 7, 259s., 8, 267s., 9, 274s., 10, 288s., 11, 300s., 12, 304s., 13, 323s., 14, 339s.
Railway service (London Trans- port Board)	London (186–187)	4 Oct.	Conciliation staff	Increase of approximately 3½ per cent. Weekly rates after change for male conciliation staff 18 and over§; Group 1, 224s., 2, 232s., 3, 237s., 4, 244s., 5, 251s., 6, 260s., 7, 265s., 8, 273s., 9, 280s., 10, 294s., 11, 306s., 12, 310s., 13, 329s., 14, 345s.
Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)	Great Britain (215)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Aug.	General distributive workers, milk workers and transport workers	Increases of varying amounts according to age and occupation. New categories of drivers introduced. No increases for general distributive workers 21 and over. Rates after change include; milk workers—foremen (supervising 6 to 8 workers), Metropolitan 254s., A 241s. 6d., B 233s. 6d., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 250s. 6d., 237s. 6d., 231s., roundsmen and roundswomen 240s., 227s., 220s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 236s. 6d., 226s., 219s. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 241s.), assistant female roundsworkers 196s., 186s. 6d., 181s. 6d., all other female workers 175s. 6d., 166s., 161s. 6d.; transport workers—general transport: one-horse carters and all other workers, Metropolitan 238s., A 225s. 6d., B 218s. 6d., drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of up to and including 1 ton carrying capacity 241s., 227s. 6d., 220s. 6d., over 1 and up to and including 2 tons 244s., 231s., 231s., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 250s. 6d., 237s. 6d., 237s. 6d., over 5 and up to and including 7 tons 254s., 241s., over 7 and up to and including 9 tons 259s., 246s., over 9 and up to and including 12 tons 264s., 251s., 251s., over 12 tons 269s., 256s., 256s., bakery roundsworkers (male or female) 240s., 227s., 220s., assistant female roundsworkers 196s., 186s. 6d., 181s. 6d.
Retail multiple footwear	United Kingdom	11 Oct.	Shop managers and man- ageresses	Increases of 15s. or 14s. a week for managers and 13s. or 12s. for managersses. Rates after change: London area—managers 271s. 6d. to 402s. a week, manageresses 228s. to 370s., according to average weekly takings. Provincial A area 262s. 6d. to 393s., 219s. to 361s., Provincial B area 253s. 6d. to 384s., 210s. to 352s.
	to considered for the Poutscand, decay of Americana (Anda (a. 2) Angularina Openiar Inglish	Spinory Bake	Other workers	Increases of 14s. or 13s. for men, of 11s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.; sales assistants—male, London area 111s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 234s. at 22 and over, Provincial A area 102s. 6d. to 225s., Provincial B area 93s. 6d. to 216s., female 86s. to 167s., 79s. to 160s., 71s. to 152s.; minimum weekly rates for cashiers (female), London 86s. to 167s., A79s. to 160s., B 71s. to 152s.
Retail bespoke tailoring	Scotland (219) (259)	22 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for male workers, 3½d. for female workers, and of proportional amounts for learners and improvers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade—general minimum time rates, journeymen, area A 4s. 8½d. an hour, area B 4s. 7½d., female workers 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d. piecework basis time rates, journeymen, A 4s. 10½d., B 4s. 9d., female workers 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—males, A 5s. 0½d., B 4s. 7½d., females 4s. 3½d., 3s. 11½d.

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

It has also been agreed that from April 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

The adult rate became payable at 18 years (previously 20) from 21st June 1965.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	and start the start of change of the start o
Coal and coke distribution	London region (226)	4 Oct.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 2s. 6d. a day (37s. 6d. to 40s.) or 15s. a week (260s. to 275s. (after 12 months' continuous service)) for transport and other workers who are paid an over-riding minimum wage to which earnings derived from tonnage rates and output bonus are subject.
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First full pay week following 29 Oct.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £25 16s. 1d. a week increased* by 3s. a week (55s. to 58s.) for those 18 and over, and by 2s. (36s. 8d. to 38s. 8d.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £25 16s. 1d., cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. (30s. to 33s.).
nional amounts for ad over le class I an 7s, 21d., three 5s, 51d. 6s, 11d., Id. 5s, 6d., 5s, 8d., Il. 1d., 22 and over	Great Britain	2 Aug.	Technical and general grades employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Increases in basic rates averaging approximately 5 per cent. Minimum basic weekly rates after change for adult workers: category A £26 5s. or by individual negotiation, B £22 C £20, D £19, E £18, F £16 10s., G £15 10s., H £14 5s., I £13 10s., J £13, K £12 10s. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 51s. 10d. in each case.
ed on plain time	ss work when employ ndon (within 15 miles f	First pay day in Oct.	Technical and general grades employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 10d. a week (51s. 10d. to 53s. 8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (34s. 7d. to 35s. 10d.) for younger workers,
	ants for other workers  grace, and of proport for change for journ for change for journ adjustment in hearth a  g. Loaders different shift allowers more shift allowers more area to, 6jd., outer ap  in Metropolites War  in Agreesure filter pit d. graces for and ed. gracesure filter pit d. and up, ergine dr  d. and up, ergine dr  bet 12 indres de  he itld and 13 de	rioughamen ur for journey am vales all der 7s. 2d. a weekly home worster and worster and an nace special of gravity 4 dig pavity 6 dig on manif	Managers and manageresses other than occasional workers	3s. 3½d., floor supervisors 3s. 2d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., clerks 3s. 2½d., 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 11½d., cashiers or clerical assistants 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 8½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8d., shop assistants 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., waitresses 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 5½d., chefs 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d., 4s., head cooks 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 8½d., cooks 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 2½d., assistant cooks 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10¾d., service cooks 2s. 11¾d., 2s. 10¼d., 2s. 8½d., other workers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 7½d. Additional payments are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. and for all time worked on a Sunday or rest day.§  Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 16s. 6d. a week for managers,
Laundering	Northern Ireland (239) (261)	19 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 19 and over, and of various amounts for younger workers increase in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour (2s. 11d. to 3s. 1½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 2s. 1½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 3d. at 21 and over, female workers
Local authorities' services	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire (251)	9 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services	1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. at 19 and over.\frac{8}{2}  Increase of 3d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and a further adjustment in the hourly rates, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours\frac{1}{2}. Minimum basic rate after change for adult male workers other than watchmen and flagmen 5s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. an hour
CH.	ANGES IN H	OURS (	OF WORK COMING	INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	Great Britain	4 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	Great Britain	4 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
Atomic energy	United Kingdom (243)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland	3 Oct.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Surgical dressings	Great Britain	1 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 41.
Wool textile	Yorkshire (81–83)	First full pay week following 4 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.
Woollen manufacture	Wales	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.
Made-up textiles	Great Britain (95) (259)	13 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.\$
Building brick and allied industries	England and Wales (118-119)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Oct.	Workers employed in making of building and engineering bricks, etc. (except kiln- burners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Salt glazed ware	Great Britain (124)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Oct.	All workers except kilnburners and boilerfiremen on con- tinuous shift work	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Slag production	Great Britain (125)	First full pay period following 30 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Cast stone and cast concrete	England and Wales (132)	1 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Water supply	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 3 Oct.	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

<sup>\*</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

§ These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

# Changes in Hours of Work Coming into Operation during October-continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change to the control of the control
Water supply	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 3 Oct.	Fully skilled engineering crafts- men and apprentices, other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
n average tours I longer pelod Rions miles In the second	eer obtoined for	First full pay week commen- cing on or after 3 Oct.	Fully skilled building craftsmen other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	London and adjacent country zones (188–189)	First full pay day in Oct.†	Drivers and conductors	Standard weekly hours reduced from an average of 42 to an average of 40.
Post Office	United Kingdom (200)	1 Oct.	Postmen higher grade, tele- graphists, overseas telegraph operators and telephonists	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 gross to 43 gross.
	22-0   225-5 124-		Postal and telegraph officers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 gross to 42 gross.
		45.	Postmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 gross to 43 gross.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (204)	4 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
Retail bespoke tailoring	Scotland (219)(259)	22 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*‡
Hide and skin markets trade	England and Wales (203)	4 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Unlicensed places of refreshment§	Great Britain (232–233) (260)	11 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.*‡
National government service	United Kingdom	1 Oct.	Messengers and paper keeper grades employed in depts. other than the Post Office	Conditioned weekly hours reduced from 45 gross to 44 gross.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244–245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers in establishments with "M", "D", "E" and "X" rates of pay	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
101.7 101.8	Northern Ireland (244–245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers in establishments with "M", "D" and "E" rates of pay	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Local authorities' services	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire (251)	9 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*

\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

† This change was agreed in principle in March 1965 but was not put into effect until October, when revised schedules came into operation. Up to this date a plementary payment was made in compensation.

This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

§ Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

# STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment)
Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1800; 9d. (1s.)), made on 13th October;
The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear)
(Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1809; 6d. (9d.)), made on 18th October; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1885; 9d. (1s.)), made on 28th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 523.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendmen Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1804; 3d. (6d.)), made on 18th October the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council under the National nsurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965. These Regulations, perative from 1st November, provide for disregarding Christmas onuses in calculating the earnings of dependants in cases where they have to be considered for the purpose of determining title to benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1828; 3d. (6d.)), made on 22nd October by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965. These Regulations, operative from 1st November, extend insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965 against byssinosis to persons employed in certain rooms in

The Laundry Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/202; 9d. (1s.)), made on 11th October by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 523.

\*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 523 or through any bookseller.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Economic Policy.—National Board for Prices and Incomes. Report No. 5. Remuneration of Administrative and Clerical Staff in the Electricity Supply Industry. Cmnd. 2801. Price 3s. (3s. 5d.). -See page 482.

Economic Situation.—Problems of Merseyside. An Appendix to "The North West: a Regional Study". Department of Economic Affairs. Price 8s. 6d. (9s. 2d.).

Industrial Associations.—Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. Written Evidence of the Ministry of Labour. Royal Commissions. Price 9s. 6d. (10s. 1d.).

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 25. June 1965. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable only on annual subscription (12s. 6d.).

International Labour Organisation.—International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on three Conventions, three Recommendations and two Instruments of Amendment to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation adopted at the 48th (1964) Session of the International Labour Conference. Cmnd. 2790. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).—See page 493.

Manpower.—Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology. A Review of the Scope and Problems of Scientific and Technological Manpower Policy. Cmnd. 2800. Price 1s. 6d.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Report by the Minister of Labour for the Year ended 31st December 1964. H.C. 351. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 491; Safety, Health and Welfare New Series. No. 29. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Causes and Prevention. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. 6d. (4s.).—See page 493.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 26. October 1965. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 7s. 6d. (8s. 1d.).—See page 493.

Training.—Central Training Council. Report to the Minister. H.C. 352. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).—See page 487.

# INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and September 1965 are given in the following table.

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

All industries and services covered

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

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

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

Great Britain				Empl	oyees	paid e	ach we	еек*		1 Oct			1963	Average	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1965	May 1965	June 1965	July 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1965
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 94·0	105·9 107·4 110·0 106·9 113·7 110·0 109·0 110·7 106·8 100·9 107·6 109·7 109·2 106·6 105·8 108·6	104·7 109·7 110·9 108·2 117·1 109·6 108·7 110·2 106·8 101·6 107·9 110·7 111·7 106·9 108·8 109·2	105·5 111·8 111·4 110·4 117·1 115·1 110·8 109·0 102·8 113·1 112·4 108·2 109·7 109·1	108·1 115·2 112·5 111·4 117·7 114·2 111·7 114·6 110·0 103·4 119·3 112·4 114·0 105·1 111·1 110·3	110·4 109·0 108·2 106·1 112·4 108·8 107·1 105·3 98·8 97·5 102·1 104·5 105·8 105·7 104·5	108·3 112·0 113·8 112·5 123·5 118·2 112·7 113·6 110·4 101·9 110·4 111·5 111·6	107·7 111·3 114·5 113·0 122·4 119·8 112·9 114·3 111·1 103·5 110·4 112·7 112·5 115·7 111·1	116·9 112·8 115·8 115·8 114·3 126·7 120·2 115·5 115·1 112·2 103·1 112·7 113·3 114·9 111·8	110·7 114·6 115·6 115·6 111·6 122·4 116·3 111·5 113·1 108·9 103·4 112·4 113·9 107·7 109·1 113·6 110·9	112·4 118·4 118·4 117·3 126·4 122·0 118·2 118·1 114·0 106·4 115·0 118·4 117·7 115·3 116·3	113·0 120·3 118·3 116·2 132·0 125·5 117·4 118·5 115·0 107·9 114·6 116·6 114·2 116·8 111·8 119·3	111 · 8 115 · 6 118 · 9 115 · 4 139 · 3 124 · 3 116 · 6 110 · 2 115 · 6 110 · 5 117 · 7 117 · 0 111 · 2 116 · 3 113 · 0 117 · 6	112·0 112·0 118·1 114·3 125·5 121·0 113·6 108·2 112·6 113·6 110·6 110·6 111·2 111·2	112·7 115·5 120·5 116·4 130·4 123·4 114·3 118·4 114·0 106·8 115·4 116·1 113·8 116·2 117·0 115·8
All manufacturing industries	95.4	108-0	108 · 8	110-4	111.6	106.2	112-1	112.6	114.7	112-2	116.9	116.7	116-4	114-3	116.3
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	94·7 95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9 95·4	111·9 104·9 106·4 108·0 109·2 105·8	111·2 104·5 108·0 108·1 110·0 106·5	105·0 106·5 108·2 108·6 109·6 107·2	101·4 107·2 107·9 108·4 110·3 108·5	101·9 108·4 93·8 105·5 108·5 104·9	105·1 107·5 105·5 109·2 111·8 108·2	104·3 108·0 109·9 109·9 113·6 109·5	107·2 107·7 111·8 111·9 115·5 109·1	111·0 109·2 107·3 110·1 115·7 110·2	112·7 110·4 115·6 112·7 118·7 113·1	118·0 109·4 114·0 112·0 120·6 110·2	115·5 109·6 113·3 110·1 120·0 109·0	116·4† 112·3 110·4 109·9 119·3 108·4	125·1‡ 112·1 114·9 112·8 121·3 109·5

95.1 107.7 108.5 109.5 110.1 104.6 110.5 111.7 113.5 111.6 116.1 116.0 115.5 113.9 116.3

.04	107 CF 100	13 Les 1160	ri shoods	Emp	oloyee.	s paid	month	ly*	stro Mr.	relanipal	i make	glani ansa	drag Mo	mad To	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	98-2 99-3 97-4 98-0 93-8 98-3 97-7 97-7 92-4 100-9 98-6 100-9 99-1 98-9	102 · 4 100 · 4 101 · 1 102 · 7 103 · 7 101 · 6 103 · 6 103 · 6 100 · 4 106 · 0 97 · 3 101 · 9 103 · 3 102 · 8 100 · 4 106 · 3 102 · 8 103 · 3	101·9 100·0 106·3 102·5 103·3 100·1 103·8 100·3 107·5 97·2 104·1 106·9 102·6 101·2 102·1	103·0 100·3 102·6 104·6 103·8 100·1 104·8 102·4 110·1 100·4 100·4 103·4 105·3 102·8	103·1 101·6 104·8 104·6 104·9 101·0 107·4 104·0 101·7 119·7 101·0 103·6 105·2 106·9 106·5 104·6	123·5 110·7 111·0 113·6 122·3 115·6 113·9 146·3 106·9 111·1 114·7 113·1 114·7	107 · 5 109 · 7 104 · 2 107 · 9 106 · 6 101 · 1 105 · 7 102 · 3 108 · 1 109 · 8 103 · 9 100 · 6 114 · 8 108 · 3 110 · 2 109 · 3	104·8 126·6 107·7 107·5 107·9 100·3 106·9 106·9 108·2 105·5 108·7 104·9 103·9 108·7 104·1	114 · 8 109 · 8 115 · 5 110 · 6 102 · 8 108 · 1 109 · 2 109 · 8 118 · 4 116 · 5 104 · 4 110 · 2 113 · 3 109 · 8 110 · 2	107 · 3 108 · 6 107 · 7 107 · 3 101 · 6 107 · 3 101 · 6 107 · 3 105 · 6 108 · 4 106 · 5 102 · 2 102 · 1 109 · 7 112 · 7 104 · 6 101 · 5	107-9 108-6 108-5 109-1 109-5 102-9 106-5 101-0 107-0 102-8 104-2 108-4 106-4 105-4	113 · 2 110 · 2 114 · 0 109 · 1 109 · 1 109 · 5 102 · 5 106 · 5 107 · 4 110 · 9 101 · 7 110 · 5 113 · 9 108 · 6 109 · 0 104 · 4	110·1 110·9 110·7 109·2 112·9 103·8 109·7 110·8 111·3 106·3 108·0 110·4 107·2 103·0	107·7 107·9 108·9 107·3 111·8 104·7 109·1 106·0 108·2 103·5 103·4 111·3 107·3 107·5 102·9	108 · 8 107 · 4 109 · 9 107 · 5 114 · 1 106 · 3 109 · 9 108 · 4 106 · 5 106 · 6 106 · 3 101 · 3 112 · 2 107 · 6 105 · 3 104 · 2
All manufacturing industries	98-3	102.0	102 · 3	103 · 0	104-2	114-2	107 · 3	109 · 4	110-7	106.9	107 - 8	109 - 4	109 · 5	107.3	107-6
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2	104·1 104·3 103·7 109·8 96·0	105·9 104·4 104·1 110·1 98·9	105·4 126·2 105·0 115·7 110·3	105·8 104·7 107·0 112·2 96·1	107·4 105·8 107·9 113·4 95·6	105·7 113·2 108·1 114·9 106·0	108·8 107·6 107·8 113·7 104·7	108·8 112·0 108·8 121·1 100·4	108·2 111·0 108·0 117·4 98·3	108·9 111·8 107·9 119·3 101·1	109·7 109·7 108·2 117·7 99·2	109·4 110·4 107·7 118·8 98·2
All industries and services covered	97.9	102 · 1	102 · 4	103-1	104-2	114.2	106.7	108 - 5	110-5	107 · 2	108 · 6	109.3	109 · 6	107-7	108.0

The sound to the	-12			\$200 A			<b>新马凯巴</b>	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	<b>经验的。由自由</b>	SERVICE STATE	经国际多 在美	PAR MARK	F 1 E3331 F 45	T. garanere	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	96.4	105-3	104.2	105-0	107.2	112.6	107.9	106.9	116.2	109 · 8	111-3	112.8	111-2	110.9	111.
Chemicals and allied industries	97.0	104.9	106.3	107.8	110.4	109.5	111.1	116.7	111.6	112.3	114.8	116.6	113.8	110.5	112.
Metal manufacture	94.5	108.7	110.2	110.2	111.4	108.6	112.4	113.5	115.7	114.6	117.0	117.6	117.7	116.8	118.
Engineering and electrical goods	96.9	106-1	107 - 1	109.3	110-1	107.4	111.4	111.7	113.4	110.6	115.5	114.7	114-0	112.8	114.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	96.7	113.1	116.3	116.3	116.9	113.1	122-3	121.3	125 - 6	121-3	125-2	130.5	137.6	124.5	129.
Marine engineering	96.6	109 - 2	108 - 7	113.7	113.0	109-7	116.1	117-5	118-1	114.5	119.7	122.8	121.9	119.0	121.
Vehicles	95.9	108 - 4	108 - 2	110-2	111.3	108-0	111.7	112.0	114.5	110.8	116.6	116.2	115.6	113-0	113.
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	95.1	109.6	109 - 2	110.6	113.1	106-4	111.9	113.1	114-2	111.9	116.3	116.7	118.4	116.2	116.
Textiles	96.4	106.1	106.0	108 - 3	109.0	100.6	110.2	110.8	112.0	108.9	113.7	114.1	115.1	112.7	113.
Leather, leather goods and fur	94.8	101.4	102.1	103.5	105-0	102-7	102.6	103 · 6	104.6	103.6	106.3	108 - 1	110.5	108.1	114
Clothing and footwear	95.7	106.8	107 - 1	108 · 2	108 - 7	102.6	109.0	110.3	113.0	111-2	113.9	113.4	116.5	111.8	113.
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	92.8	108.6	109 · 8	111.4	111.2	105.4	109.9	111.6	112.0	112.2	116.3	115.6	115.4	112.1	113.
Timber, furniture, etc	91.8	108-5	111.2	111.4	113.1	106.8	112.1	111-4	114.3	107.9	111-4	114.1	110.8	110.6	114.0
Paper and paper products	96.0	105.8	106.1	107.7	105 - 4	106.9	110.0	114.4	112.0	109.6	115.8	115.0	115.2	112.3	114.
Printing and publishing	95.8	105 - 2	107.6	108 - 6	110.3	105.6	110.5	109.6	113-1	111.9	113.5	111.1	111.8	110.4	113.
Other manufacturing industries	94.5	107 - 5	107-7	107.8	109 · 1	107.9	110.9	110.6	111-3	108.9	113.9	116.2	114.6	111.6	0.011
All manufacturing industries	95.8	107.0	107 · 7	109 · 2	110-3	107 · 4	111-1	111-9	113-9	111-2	115.2	115.3	115-1	113.0	114.
Other industries and services	and the state of t	State of	SHEEP BOOK	Hantrau	musican's		OHSE	Mally State	SALES I	O ISUSE	STATE OF	(Q 10)	103000	DERTY EIG	1 300
Agriculture	94.7	111.9	111-2	105-0	101 -4	101-9	105-1	104-3	107-2	111-0	112.7	118-0	115.5	116.4	125
Mining and quarrying	95.6	104.8	104.5	106.3	107 - 1	108-2	107.4	108-0	107.6	109 - 2	110.3	109 - 3	109 - 6	112.1	112
Construction	91.2	105-9	107-4	107 - 7	107.5	96.6	105.0	109 - 1	111.5	106.9	114.8	113-3	112.7	109.9	114.
Gas, electricity and water	98.8	106.9	106.7	107-2	107-1	105 - 3	108 - 6	109 · 3	110.8	109 - 4	111.6	110.8	109.5	109 · 4	111.
Transport and communication§	96.8	109.0	110.0	109.6	110.3	109.0	111.6	113.3	115.2	115-2	118.7	120.0	119.6	118.8	120
Miscellaneous services	95.6	104.5	104.5	105 - 2	106.8	105.7	105.9	106.9	108 - 4	109.0	110.6	107.9	107 - 4	106.6	107
All industries and services covered	95.5	106.9	107.6	108 · 6	109 · 3	105-9	109 · 8	111.0	112-8	110.7	114-8	114.9	114.4	112.8	114.
All modstries and services covered	33.3	100.3	107.0	100.0	105.3	103.3	103-0	111 0	112 0	110	114-0	114.2	114 4	112 0	

- The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.

  Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.

- Provisional.

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

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

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

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

# INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

# INDEX FOR 12th OCTOBER 1965

# ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 113.1

At 12th October the official retail prices index was 113·1 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 113·0 at 14th September and 107·9 at 13th October 1964.

September and 107·9 at 13th October 1964.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 12th January 1965 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1961-64, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1965. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 12th January 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

# DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th OCTOBER 1965

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 12th October 1965 on the base 16th January 1962

	114 36,000 200,000 90 31,000 35		FIGURE FOR
	GROUP AND	12th	OCTOBER
	Sub-Group		1965
			oth January
T	Food:	15	962 = 100
1.	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	20000	113
	Meat and bacon		117
	Fish		111
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	M. water	112
	Milk, cheese and eggs	· ·	116
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	100 100 11511	105
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	auito	
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	T SEEDS	100
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	HI SHORE	88
	Other food	TERM	111100 .88
	Total Pand 1000 Ale 100 Ale 141		111-4
fT		THE STATE OF	The second secon
	Alcoholic drink	12000	119.1
	Tobacco		120.8
IV.	Housing	Neget 1	122.5
	Fuel and light:		Series Contracts
VI S	Coal and coke		110
	Other fuel and light	THE SEY	119
		All Callet	115.4
7.	Total—Fuel and light		113.4
VI.	Durable household goods:	• 100000000	T TANK TO THE
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish	ungs	112
	Radio, television and other house	noid	00
	appliances		98
	Pottery, glassware and hardware		106
	Total—Durable household goods	an osus.	105 · 4
II.	Clothing and footwear:		
	Men's outer clothing		111
	Men's underclothing		110
	Women's outer clothing		107
	Women's underclothing	arutsusis	108
	Children's clothing		106
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdash	nery,	ESTATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
	hats and materials		104
	Footwear	2541519701	109
	Total—Clothing and footwear	isition	107.6
II	Transport and vehicles:		
	Motoring and cycling		101
		ACTO AND	122
		Danesey USA	
	Total—Transport and vehicles	abirbox.	107.6
X.	Miscellaneous goods:		
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH	127
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	ning	
	materials, matches, etc	STATE OF	102
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, t	toys,	Thomas and
	photographic and optical goods, etc.		107
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		109.6
X.	Services: Postage and telephones Entertainment	etino no s	of amaloganen
Tieve	Postage and telephones		114
	Entertainment	Dayon at	113
	Other services including domestic 1	nelp	sold double and
	Other services, including domestic lairdressing, boot and shoe repail aundering and dry cleaning	ring	
	laundering and dry cleaning	10 100	118
	Total—Services	maria ber	115.6
	ALL ITEMS		113.1

Following are the indices for 12th October on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb)	106.0
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef)	118-5
(3) Other items	112.5

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, apples, brussels sprouts, beef, and mutton and lamb were partly offset by an increase in the average price of eggs. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. to 106·0, compared with 106·8 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 111·4, compared with 111·7 in Sentember.

Local rates were increased in most areas in Scotland, and there were rises in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished and in the costs of repairs and maintenance. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure was 122.5, compared with 121.9 in September.

#### Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were increases in road passenger fares in some areas and a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole was unchanged at 107.6.

#### Other groups

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

# ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO OCTOBER 1965

The following tables show the index figure for "all items" for (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962, taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100, and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

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

TABLE A —17th January 1956 = 100

Month		1962	1963	1964	1965
January	1,10	100.0	102.7	104-7	109.5
February		100 · 1	103.6	104.8	109.5
March		100.5	103.7	105.2	109.9
April	SUSSE	101-9	104.0	106.1	112.0
May		102.2	103.9	107-0	112-4
June		102.9	103.9	107-4	112.7
Tlee	THE REAL PROPERTY.	102.5	103 · 3	107.4	112.7
August	Sien C	101.6	103.0	107.8	112.9
September		101.5	103.3	107-8	113.0
0 1	E	101 - 4	103.7	107.9	113-1
	0000	101.8	104.0	108 - 8	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
November				109 - 2	
December		102.3	104-2	109.2	

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

# DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

# STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

# STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 175. In addition, 40 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October at the establishments where these 215 stoppages occurred is estimated at 69,800. This total includes 28,900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 40,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 33,500 were directly involved and 7,400 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 189,000 working days lost during October includes 93,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Coal mining	3 4 5 2 9	58 8 16 7 31	61 12 21 9 40	8,400 6,500 9,900 23,100 4,500	17,000 33,000 23,000 44,000 14,000	
Port and inland water transport All remaining indus-	2	4	6	2,400	26,000	
tries and services	15	51	66	15,000	31,000	
Total, October 1965	40	175	215	69,800	189,000	
Total, September 1965	37	201	238	83,700	149,000	
Total, October 1964	38	239	277	76,700	161,000	

#### Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	45 42	11,200
—other wage disputes	42	6,200
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	39	6,000
discipline	40	7,100
Trade union status	641701	1,800
Sympathetic action	2	500
Total	175	33,500

# **Duration of stoppages**

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

THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSED.	Number of			
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved 5,000 16,000 8,000 30,000 256,000	
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	51 44 27 33 33	6,300 9,400 3,400 7,000 33,900		
Total	188	60,100	315,000	

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1965 AND 1964

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first ten months of 1965 and 1964:—

	Janua	ry to Octo	ber 1965	January to October 1964		
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of stop- pages begin- ning in period	Stoppages in progress	
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, for-	112-0	177 810	15 3 11			
estry, fishing	3	300	2,000	915	600	1,000
Coal mining	641	111,000	400,000	915	155,700	266,000
All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and	2	400	1,000	4	1,100	7,000
tobacco	26	8,300	16,000	18	4,800	19,000
Chemicals, etc	13	7,200	12,000	15	2,200	4,000
Metal manufacture	114	36,900	200,000	90	31,000	330,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and	268	126,600	391,000	237	105,200	287,000
marine eng	113	27,200	151,000	78	20,500	140,000
Motor vehicles and						10000
cycles	144	197,300	820,000	143	129,100	384,000
Aircraft	30	37,100	36,000	30	9,200	16,000
Other vehicles	17	1,800	5,000	12	3,600	9,000
Other metal goods	74	19,600	44,000	45	11,600	27,000
Textiles Clothing and foot-	24	5,000	45,000	32	5,400	26,000
wear	11	3,500	6,000	13	3,700	6,000
Bricks, pottery,	107.00	dicacleir	no bank a	nincone	our matters	-,000
glass, etc	35	4,800	46,000	29	7,700	14,000
Timber, furniture,	7300	387777		ABIL 955	-2-4	
etc.	14	1,400	5,000	17	2,300	6,000
Paper and printing	13	2,400	8,000	13	4,400	10,000
Remaining manu-	20	14 200	44 000	10	9 700	25 000
facturing inds	38	14,200	44,000	42	8,700	25,000
Construction Gas, electricity and	232	24,800	122,000	202	24,400	119,000
water	16	3,700	14,000	16	2,900	11,000
Port and inland	10	3,700	14,000	bbon	2,500	11,000
water transport	65	45,800	96,000	87	107,000	123,000
All other transport	83	62,500	192,000	54	124,900	169,000
Distributive trades	31	7,400	17,000	32	5,200	25,000
Administrative,	110-2	103 72 1 3		9 F 188		30-117
professional, etc.	1000	OF THE SECTION	120 x 22 11 11 (2)		A BRIDGE	Mark Cold
services	32	13,900	19,000	17	3,000	8,000
Misc. services	14	1,400	8,000	11	3,700	18,000
Total	2,049†	764,600	2,697,000	2,149†	777,900	2,051,000

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, occupations; and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	131	VII. Clothing and Jootwe
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Melters, other melting shop workers and production	630§	1,610§	11 Oct.§	24 Oct.	A claim by melters for a 25 per cent. increase in earnings and a demand for the introduction of a	Work resumed pending nego- tiations.
workers engaged in the manufacture of steel—Lanarkshire and Ayrshire (two firms)	h Januar	BB.—16	TABL	0 507-0	simplified wages structure	Women's underclo
Engineering:—	EBEL	100-05P4		Signosia"	The state of the s	sing guarant source
Crane drivers, slingers, store- men, labourers and other pro- duction workers engaged in the manufacture of earth-moving equipment—Birtley (one firm)	380	1,350	18 Oct.	22 Oct.	Protest against the transfer of five mechanical saw operators from membership of one union to membership of another	Work resumed pending negotiations.
CONSTRUCTION:-	6-207	821 S 158	9-1 100	3 7 7 50 12	The Third in the Transaction of the State of the	Motoring and card
Building workers employed on a re-development site—London (several firms)	380	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	21 Sept.	13 Oct.	Demand that three carpenters employed by a labour- only sub-contractor should be dismissed following their failure to produce union cards and, subse- quently, for the dismissal of men engaged to replace some of the workers involved	Work resumed on agreed terms.
Docks:—					pergents many exercises	bilio savisitsi/
Dockworkers—Avonmouth and Bristol	1,455	s sories	23 Sept.	22 Oct.	Dispute concerning the rate for the discharge of packaged timber	Work resumed. A Committee of Investigation has been appointed by the Minister of Labour.

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

† Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not need to the disputes.

§ On 11th October about 200 workers in two steelworks were involved. The numbers involved had risen to the figures shown by 18th October, a number of other steelworks being affected.

The workers indirectly involved did not become affected until the 19th and 20th October

# finistry of Labour Gazette November 1965

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

# **Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896**

# **Industrial Court Awards**

During October the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 77 and 3078\*, neither of which related to a substantial part of an

## Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During October three awards were issued by single arbitrators pointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

# Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one ward, No. 462\*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 462 (8th October).—Parties: Association of Her ajesty's Inspectors of Taxes and Board of Inland Revenue. laim: That, with effect from 1st January 1964, the special increases Claim: That, with effect from 1st January 1964, the special increases payable to Inspectors of Taxes on passing the preliminary examination shall be £125 and on passing the final examination shall be £200. Award: (1) The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. (2) Having taken note of the Board's offer to consider sympathetically proposals from the Association for improving the special increases following the Board's review of the whole pattern and content of the training of the Inspectors in the light of the recommendations of a Working Party. aspectors in the light of the recommendations of a Working Party and the introduction, by the Finance Act 1965, of two new tax odes, the Tribunal recommended that all possible steps be taken to

# Wages Councils Act 1959 **Notices of Proposals**

During October notices of intention to submit wages regulation oposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following

Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great ritain).—Proposal R.B.C. (35), dated 19th October, for fixing vised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T. (75), dated and October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and feework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal C.T. (76), ed 22nd October, for amending the provisions relating to days and holiday remuneration.

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H. (87), ated 22nd October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and increasing the number of days customary holidays to be allowed workers from six to seven during 1965 and from seven to eight

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K. (73), ted 22nd October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remunern for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K. (74), ed 22nd October, for amending the provisions relating to ays and holiday remuneration.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H. (109), dated 26th October, for fixing revised general minimum and iecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and for educing from 42½ to 41½ the number of hours to be worked per educing from educing from 42½ to 41½ the number of hours to be worked per edek before overtime is payable.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great ritain).—Proposal D.B. (65), dated 26th October, for fixing existed general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates.

rised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates male and female workers and for reducing, with effect from March 1966, the number of hours to be worked per week before ime is payable from 42 to 41.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great itain).—Proposal O. (75), dated 26th October, for fixing revised eral minimum time rates for male and female workers and cework basis time rates for female workers, and for increasing number of days of customary holidays to be allowed to workers m six to seven during 1965 and from seven to eight thereafter. Further information regarding any of the above proposals may obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury idge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

## Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Minister of Labour made the following ges Regulation Orders\*:-

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order 1965: 1965 No. 1800, dated 13th October and operative from 10th vember. This Order fixes revised general minimum and guaran-

pies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred his GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any addresses shown opposite or through any bookseller.

teed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1809, dated 18th October and operative from 29th November. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1885, dated 28th October and operative from 13th December. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

# Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

# **Notices of Proposals**

During October notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Health and Social Services were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.98), dated 1st October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.65), dated 1st October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the trade.

Further information regarding either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Dundonald House (Room 411), Upper Newtownards Road,

# **Wages Regulation Orders**

During October the Ministry of Health and Social Services made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Laundry Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 202, dated 11th October and operative from 19th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The lists of Statutory Instruments and Official Publications Received will be found on page 519.

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