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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-September was 24,592,000. This was 18,000 less than in August. The main changes were decreases in catering, hotels, etc., and the distributive trades and increases in most manufacturing industries, particularly in the engineering and electrical goods group, and in agriculture and financial, professional and scientific services. 494-497

Unemployment

There were 309,200 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 11th October and 7,800 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 317,000 (1.4 per cent. of all employees). Between 13th September and 11th October unemployment rose by 2,000. There were increases in most industries and services but the number of school-leavers registered as 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. 499-506

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, 148.4 and 160.9, compared with 148.0 and 160.2 at 30th September. 512-519

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 12th October (January 1962 = 100) was 113.1, compared with 113.0 at 14th September. The index for the food group was 111.4, compared with 111.7 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. 522

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. 510

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 groups.

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 biased. 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 Census-based 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 cards who also had jobs but failed to declare them in the Census. Large numbers of married women with part-time jobs might come into this category. It is possible that they regarded their principal occupation as that of a housewife and consequently neglected to mention any paid job they might have held. A post-enumeration survey made by the General Register Office indicated that the number of married women who reported themselves as economically active needed to be increased by about 5 per cent.; for single, widowed and divorced women the corresponding figure was about 1 per cent. Together these imply underestimation of the Census-based female working population by about 230 thousand. The post-enumeration survey was based upon a very small sample, and so such calculations are very approximate. However, there is reason to believe that because of the way in which the survey was conducted, it may well have underestimated 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 school-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)

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.

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.

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

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

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

Table with columns for Year, All manufacturing industries, Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods, Vehicles, Textiles, leather, clothing, Food, drink, tobacco, Other manufacturing.

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

Table with columns for Year, All manufacturing industries, Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods, Vehicles, Textiles, leather, clothing, Food, drink, tobacco, Other manufacturing.

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 †

Table with columns for Month, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 †

Table with columns for Month, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

* 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.

† 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.

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

Table with columns for Standard Region, 11th October 1965, Change Sept./Oct., Industry of previous employment, S.I.C. Order(s), 11th October 1965, Change Sept./Oct.

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 GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 11th October 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th October 1965 were:—

Table with columns for Men 18 years and over, Boys under 18 years, Women 18 years and over, Girls under 18 years, Total.

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 to 1964, and the numbers registered in each month of 1965.

Table with columns for Great Britain, Wholly unemployed*, Temporarily stopped†, United Kingdom total, Males, Females.

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.

Table with columns for Region, Wholly unemployed*, Temporarily stopped†, Total unemployed, Men 18 years and over, Boys under 18 years, Women 18 years and over, Girls under 18 years, Total, Males, Females, Total.

Table with columns for Region, Percentage rate of unemployment†, Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*, Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers", Males, Females, Total, Change since 13th Sept. 1965.

*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.

Table with columns for Region, Males, Females, Total, Percentages, Change since 13th Sept. 1965.

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...

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.

Table with columns for 'Numbers of persons on registers at 11th October 1965' (Men 18 and over, Women 18 and over, Boys and girls under 18, Total) and 'Percentage rate of unemployment*'. Rows include Principal Towns (by Region) and Development Districts (by Region).

*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...

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...

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.I., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Table with columns for 'Industry', 'Wholly unemployed (including casuals)', 'Temporarily stopped', 'Total', and 'United Kingdom (all classes)'. Rows list various industries such as Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Services.

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (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, once each quarter adults registered at 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 aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

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*

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Great Britain, London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies. It lists various occupations such as Farm workers, Miners, Engineers, etc., with their respective counts.

* 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.

(continued on page 504)

regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, 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 included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are 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,

for Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of this GAZETTE, while the corresponding regional figures will be available in the succeeding issue of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production", obtainable quarterly from H.M. 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 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 to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

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

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Yorks. and Humber, North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies. It lists various occupations such as Farm workers, Miners, Engineers, etc., with their respective counts.

*† See footnotes *† on previous page.

(continued on page 505)

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

Table with 11 columns: Occupation, Region (Great Britain, London and S.E.†, Eastern and Southern†, South Western, Midlands†), Wholly unemployed, Unfilled vacancies. Includes sections for Men-continued and Women.

*† See footnotes *† on page 502.

(continued on page 506, top section)

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

Table with 11 columns: Occupation, Region (Yorks. and Humberst‡, North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales), Wholly unemployed, Unfilled vacancies. Includes sections for Men-continued and Women.

*† See footnotes *† on page 502.

(continued on next page, bottom section)

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

Table with columns: Occupation, Region (Great Britain, London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands), Wholly unemployed, Unfilled vacancies. Includes sub-section 'Women—continued'.

Table with columns: Occupation, Region (Yorks. and Humberside, North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales), Wholly unemployed, Unfilled vacancies. Includes sub-section 'Women—continued'.

*† 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.

Table with columns: Five weeks ended 8th September 1965, Four weeks ended 6th October 1965, Total number of placings 3rd Dec. 1964 to 6th Oct. 1965 (44 weeks). Rows include Men aged 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women aged 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total.

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.

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the 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.

Table with columns: Industry group, Placings during four weeks ended 6th October 1965 (Men 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total), Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th October 1965 (Men 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total). Includes sub-section 'Region' at the bottom.

* See footnote § on page 499.

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, and Particulars of change. Rows include Coal and coke distribution, Cinematograph film production, Unlicensed places of refreshment, Laundering, and Local authorities' services.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, and Particulars of change. Rows include Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, Atomic energy, Iron and steel manufacture, Surgical dressings, Wool textile, Woollen manufacture, Made-up textiles, Building brick and allied industries, Salt glazed ware, Slag production, Cast stone and cast concrete, and Water supply.

* 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 Rates of Wages". § 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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, and Particulars of change. Rows include Water supply, Road passenger transport, Post Office, Slaughtering, Retail bespoke tailoring, Hide and skin markets trade, Unlicensed places of refreshment, National government service, Government industrial establishments, and Local authorities' services.

* 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 supplementary 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 under-mentioned 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) Amendment Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1804; 3d. (6d.)), made on 18th October by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965. These Regulations, operative from 1st November, provide for disregarding Christmas bonuses 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 flax mills. 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. (1s. 9d.). 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.

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