

#### FEBRUARY 1966

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

PRICE 3s. 6d. NET

Annual subscription 48s. 0d. including postage

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Summary of the Monthly Statistics	anora ystenbul
	Full details on pages
Unemployment	
There were 339,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 10th January and 10,700 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 349,700 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 6th December 1965 and 10th January 1966 unemployment rose by 18,000. There were increases in most industries and services and the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 1,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 172,000—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 18,000 to 336,000; the seasonally adjusted number fell by 19,000 to 285,000.	80–84
Unfilled Vacancies	
There were 346,000 unfilled vacancies on 5th January 1966, 1,000 less than on 1st December 1965.	85
Overtime and Short-time	
In the week ended 11th December 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,227,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 28,000.	77
Rates of Wages	
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st January (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 151·2 and 164·9, compared with 149·6 and 162·6 (revised figure) at 31st December.	94–104
Retail Prices	
The retail prices index at 18th January (January 1962 = 100) was $114 \cdot 3$ compared with $114 \cdot 1$ at 14th December. The index for the food group was $113 \cdot 0$ , compared with $113 \cdot 0$ the previous month.	105
Stoppages of Work	
About 60,300 workers were involved in January in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 143,000 working days.	106
Factory Accidents	
There were 176 fatal and 76,900 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the fourth quarter of 1965.	90

## **EARNINGS AND HOURS IN OCTOBER 1965**

In October 1965 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 391s. 9d. per week, compared with 378s. 2d. in the previous April. In manufacturing industries the figures were 403s. 3d. as against 388s. 10d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings in all industries covered were 191s. 11d. in October 1965 and 184s. 2d. in April 1965; in manufacturing industries the corresponding figures were 191s. 11d. and 184s. 0d.

There was a distinct downward movement in the general level of hours worked. In October 1965 men worked on average 47.0 hours, nours worked. In October 1965 men worked on average 47 Unours, compared with 47.5 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 46.1 hours as against 46.7. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 38.7 and 39.1 hours, respectively, in all industries covered, and 38.6 and 38.9, respectively, in manufacturing industries.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by some 53,000 establishments employing 6,600,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.\* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in October 1965, (i.e., the pay-week which included 13th October 1965). Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

#### Weekly earnings in October 1965

The following table summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in October 1965 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in October 1965. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage

#### Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in October 1965

20	Mer (21 yeans	ars	and b	Youths and boys (under			(18 yea over)‡	rs		Girls (under	
Industry group	over)†		21 years)		Full-time		Part-time		18 years)		
Food, drink and tobacco	s. 373	d. 7	s. 186	d. 6	s. 187	d. 6	s. 99	d. 5	s. 132	d. 11	
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	407 423	7 3	196 208	3 0	187 190	0 6	99 99	2 3	129 126	1 0	
Engineering and electrical goods	395	11	166	10	198	1	109	1	126	7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	395 448	10 6	162 178	4 10	199 224	11 4	88 106	1 5	132	0	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	395 357	9 2	181 190	2 7	184 189	11 3	99 99	2 3	125 140	7 4	
Leather, leather goods and fur	347 344	2 8	182 180	0 5	182 187	9 3	99 109	3 7	122 126	6	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	400 379	8 7	214 171	1 11	184 207	11 3	97 109	5 9	127 125	3	
Paper, printing and publishing	456	7	198	1	203	0	104	0	126	5	
Other manufacturing in- dustries	396	6	192	6	185	7	101	1	130	11	
All manufacturing in- dustries	403	3	181	10	191	11	102	11	130	2	
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except rail-	381 395 368	5 4 1	219 188 184	0 3 3	180 168 217	8 5 0	78 107	1 11	mmm		
ways, London Transport and British Road Services)	395	5	211	2	266	11	95	10	114	8	
Certain miscellaneous services	329 300		137 166		165 193		88 81	9 10	116 131	29	
All the above, including manufacturing industries	391	9	179	10	191	11	100	8	129	6	

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the table on pages 62 and 63, and a regional analysis in respect of men on

page 66. All earnings figures in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-sults schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

#### Weekly hours worked in October 1965

Weekly hours worked in October 1965

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in the table on pages 64 and 65, and a regional analysis in respect of men on page 66. The table below shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

#### Average Hours Worked in the second pay-week in October 1965

Industry group	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under		(18 years over)‡	Girls (under	
mustry group	over)†	21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)	
Food, drink and tobacco	Hours 47·7	Hours 43·3	Hours 39·1	Hours 21·7	Hours 39·8	
Chemicals and allied in-	46.0	41.1	38.9	21.8	39.4	
dustries	46.0	41.5	37.6	21.4	38.5	
Metal manufacture	40.0	713	3,0			
Engineering and electrical	46.0	41.5	38.5	21.7	38.6	
goods Shipbuilding and marine	100					
engineering	46.1	41.2	39.5	22.6	§	
Vehicles	43.6	40.5	38.5	21.2	38.6	
Metal goods not elsewhere	1000220900	A CHARLES			-	
specified	46.4	42.0	37.9	21.4	38.7	
Textiles	46.7	43.1	39.1	21.5	40.3	
Leather, leather goods			20 1	00.4	40.6	
and fur	46.1	43.0	38.4	22.4	39.3	
Clothing and footwear	43.0	41.3	37.9	23.0	39.3	
Bricks, pottery, glass,		42.7	38-1	21.0	39.7	
cement, etc	48.7	43.7	38.4	21.6	39.4	
Timber, furniture, etc	46.5	42.8	30.4	21.0	37 7	
Paper, printing and pub-	46.5	42.8	39.4	21.7	40.3	
lishing	40.5	42.0	35 4	Samuel Contract	W. of the 241	
Other manufacturing in-	47.0	42.9	39.0	22.4	39.7	
dustries	47-0	72	De la Superi	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF		
All manufacturing industries	46.1	42.0	38.6	21.9	39.6	
Mining and quarrying	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	HAR DONALD		W. W. C.		
(except coal)	50.8	44.9	38.9	§ .	8000	
Construction	49.8	45.6	37.7	18.0	30	
Gas, electricity and water	43.8	41.6	37.6	21.2	3	
Transport and communi-						
cation (except rail-	CAN THE STATE	Mar Office	ALE COST	Total Sales		
ways. London Trans-						
port and British Road	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	44.7	43.7	21.4	39-4	
Services)	50.6	44.1	43.7	21 4		
Certain miscellaneous ser-	45.4	42.5	39.2	21.9	39.8	
vices	44.9	41.9	40.3	19.0	39.8	
Public administration¶	44.9		100			
All the above, including	C Senter	2 31 31 31 31 31		dingen		
manufacturing indus-	· 1 10000000000000000000000000000000000	100	20 7	21.7	39.6	
tries	47.0	42.8	38.7	21.1	39.0	

The detailed figures in the table on pages 64 and 65 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 43 and 50, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 40 and 45, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 37 and 41, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 38 and 41, those worked by part-time women were mostly between 38 and 41; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 19 and 24.

\*Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 63 and 65 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 62 to 66, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 123s. and the hours worked averaged 17·8.

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

| Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables of and 65.

¶ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

#### Hourly earnings in October 1965

The following table shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, i.e., weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 64 and 65, and a regional analysis in respect of men on page 66.

Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in October 1965

Industry group	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under		(18 years over)‡	Girls (under
	over)†	21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	d. 94·0	d. 51·7	d. 57·5	d. 55·0	d. 40·1
dustries	106.3	57.3	57.7	54.6	39.3
Engineering and electrical	110.4	60 · 1	60.8	55.7	39.3
goods Shipbuilding and marine	103 · 3	48.2	61.7	60.3	39.4
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	103·0 123·4	47·3 53·0	60·7 69·9	46·8 60·2	41·0
specified	102.3	51.8	58.5	55.6	38.9
Leather, leather goods	91.8	53.1	58 · 1	55.4	41.8
and fur	90·4 96·2	50·8 52·4	57·1 59·3	53·2 55·7	36·2 38·8
cement, etc	98·7 98·0	58·8 48·2	58·2 64·8	55·7 61·0	38·5 38·2
lishing Other manufacturing in-	117.8	55.5	61.8	57.5	37.6
dustries	101 · 2	53.8	57.1	54.2	39.6
All manufacturing in- dustries	105.0	52.0	59.7	56.4	39 · 4
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	90.1	58.5	55.7	§	8
Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except rail-	95·3 100·8	49.5	53.6 69.3	52·1 61·1	9
ways, London Transport and British Road Services)	93.8	56.7	73.3	53.7	34.9
Certain miscellaneous services   Public administration¶	87·2 80·3	38·9 47·6	50·8 57·5	48.6	35·0 39·7
All the above, including manufacturing industries	100.0	50.4	59.5	55.7	39·2

Earnings and hours in October 1965, compared with earlier years The table below shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956.

Date	N	Men	You			Women			G	Girls	
			bo	ys	Full-	time	Part-time				
1948 Standar Industrial Classifi 1956 April October 1957 April October 1958 April	cation 23:	7 11 6 7 7 3 2	s. 100 102 105 108 109	d. 6 4 0 4 7	s. 119 123 126 129 131	d. 9 3 0 9 4	s. 59 61 62 64 65	d. 10 4 4 2 6	s. 78 81 83 85 85	d. 4 4 11 2 7	
October 1959 April October 1958 Standar Industrial Classifi	cation	2 11	112 114 117	0 0 6	134 137 140	1 1 8	66 67 68	5 8 9	86 87 90	9 4 4	
1959 October 1960 April October 1961 April October	271 282 290 301 306	8 4	117 123 130 135 137	6 1 0 9	140 145 148 152 154	11 0 4 7 6	69 72 74 78 79	0 6 10 1 7	90 93 96 99 102	10 10 10 11 0	
October October October October October	312 317 323 334	3 1 1 11	141 141 144 148	3 9 9 8	157 160 163 168	2 10 9 3	81 83 84 87	0 1 7 3	104 104 105 109	6122	
October October October	352 362 378 391	2	159 163 175 179	9 2 6 10	176 179 184 191	4 1 2 11	90 92 96 100	7 11 1 8	116 119 126 129	10 4 4 6	

#### Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths	Wo	men	Girls	All	
40,496		boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers*	
1956 October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October 1960 April October 1961 April October 1962 April October 1963 April October 1964 April October 1965 April October	Per cent.  1 3 7 8 9 12 15 20 23 28 30 33 35 37 42 50 54 60 66	Per cent. 2 4 8 9 11 13 17 222 29 35 37 41 44 48 59 62 75 79	Per cent, 3 5 8 10 12 14 17 21 24 27 29 31 34 37 40 47 49 54 60	Per cent. 3 4 7 9 11 13 15 21 25 30 33 35 38 41 45 51 55 60 68	Per cent. 4 7 9 9 11 11 15 18 23 27 30 33 32 34 39 48 52 60 64	Per cent. 2 3 7 8 10 12 16 20 23 28 30 33 34 37 41 49 53 60 66	

\*Excluding part-time workers.

(93519)

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and October 1965 by 66·3 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 60·0 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year April 1965 to October 1965 the rise was 3·6 per cent. for

half-year April 1965 to October 1965 the rise was 3.6 per cent. for men and 4.2 per cent. for full-time women.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later table also reflect most of these factors.

numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is average movement from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 94 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and October 1965 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 38·3 per cent. for men and 45·2 per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 66·3 per cent. for men and 60·0 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between April 1965 and October 1965 there was a rise of 2·0 per cent. for men and 3·0 per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 3·6 per cent. for men and 4·2 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

The next table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956:—

#### Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date		M	[en	Youths and	Wo	Girls	
			boys		Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Sta	andard	100					2010 16
Industrial Cla 1956 April	assificatio	n	0 1	45.0		300	
October			8.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
1957 April			8.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
			8.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October			8.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April			8.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	••		7.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April			8.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October		4	8.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Sta							
Industrial Cla	assificatio	n					
1959 October			8.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April			8.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October			8.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April			7.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
October			7.4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April			7.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4
October			7.0	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.3
1963 April			6.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3
October			7.6	43.6	39.7	21.9	40.5
1964 April		47	7.8	43.8	39.9	21.8	40.7
October		47	7.7	43.6	39.4	21.7	40.3
1965 April		47	7.5	43.4	39.1	21.7	40.0
October		. 47	7.0	42.8	38.7	21.7	39.6

Average hourly earnings at the same dates are shown in the table below:—

#### Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths and	Wo	men	Girls
		boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1056 April	58 - 1	26.8	34.8	22.0	
Octobor	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.2	22.2
1957 April	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.0
October	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	23.8
1958 April	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.3
October	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.4
1959 April	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.7
October	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
1958 Standard			100	30 2	25.0
Industrial Classification					
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28 - 1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.6	47.6	44.8	31.0
October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3
October	84.4	40.9	50.9	47.8	32.3
1964 April	88.5	43.8	53.0	49.9	34.4
October	91.1	44.9	54.5	51.4	35.5
1965 April	95.5	48.5	56.5	53 - 1	37.9
October	100.0	50.4	59.5	55.7	39.2

Between April 1956 and October 1965 the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 71·9 per cent. for men and 71·0 per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of 50·4 per cent. for men and 57.1 per cent, for women.

#### Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956

		Youths	Wo	men		All
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls	workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2 5	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3		5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
October	25	32	26	24	26	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42
October	45	53	46	44	45	45
1964 April	52	64	52	50	54	52
October	57	68	57	54	59	57
1965 April	64	82	62	60	70	65
October	72	89	71	67	76	73

#### Manufacturing industries

At October 1965 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 64.8 per cent. higher for men and 60.2 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was 36.3 per cent. for men and 44.7 per cent. for women. During the period April 1965 to October 1965 the corresponding increases in earnings were 3.7 per cent. for men and 4.3 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 2.1 per cent. and 2.9 per cent., respectively.

#### Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

AFFE TO LONG LOS DE SANS		Youths	Wo	men		
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls	
1948 Standard	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Industrial Classification	n		110 7	60 0	78 8	
	. 242 2	97 6	119 7	62 0	81 9	
	. 245 7	99 11	123 4	64 11	84 4	
Too , Trbras	248 11	102 2	125 11	66 8	85 7	
	261 2	100 -	131 2	68 3	85 11	
		106 10	134 1	69 2	87 2	
000000		111 1	137 3	70 7	87 9	
		115 0	141 1	71 8	90 9	
October 1958 Standard	281 3	113 0	141 1	11 0	,,,	
Industrial Classificatio	n			70 0	01 5	
1959 October	284 3	117 6	141 4	72 3 74 2	91 5 93 7	
	296 4	124 0	145 2		97 3	
000000	303 3	132 3	148 3	76 3 79 7	100 3	
1961 April	315 3	137 11		81 0	100 5	
October	317 10	139 1	154 3	82 7	105 1	
1962 April	323 10	142 3	160 7	84 10	104 6	
October	326 10	142 8	163 5	86 0	105 8	
1963 April	332 4	143 1	168 2	89 2	109 9	
October	261 3	160 7	176 4	92 7	117 7	
1964 April	272 4	163 11	178 11	94 8	119 11	
October	299 10	177 3	184 0	98 0	126 11	
1965 April	103 3		191 11	102 11	130 2	
October	403 3	181 10	1 191 11	1 102 11	1 130	

## Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since

		Youths	Wo	men		All	
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls	workers*	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2	
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4	
October	8	9	9	8	9	8 9	
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9		
October	10	12	12	12	11	10	
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13	
October	16	18	18	16	15	17	
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	21	
October	24	33	24	22	23	24	
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28	
October	30	40	29	30	29	30	
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32	
October	34	43	34	36	32	33	
1963 April	36	46	36	38	33	35	
October	41	50	40	43	38	40	
1964 April	49	61	47	48	48	48	
October	53	65	49	51	51	52	
1965 April	59	78	54	57	60	59	
October	65	83	60	65	64	1 65	

### Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

THE LEWIS CO.		Youths	Wo	men	
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls
1948 Standard Industrial Classification 1956 April October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October 1959 Standard Industrial Classification 1959 October 1960 April October 1961 April October	48·2 48·2 48·1 48·0 47·6 47·3 47·6 48·2 47·4 47·4 47·3 46·8	44·5 44·6 44·4 44·0 44·1 44·2 44·5 43·5 43·6 43·5 43·6	41·2 41·3 41·3 41·0 40·9 41·3 41·4 40·6 40·4 39·8 39·6	22·1 22·3 22·1 22·0 22·0 22·1 22·1 22·1 22·1 22·1	42·4 42·5 42·4 42·2 42·2 42·2 42·4 41·9 41·4 40·8 40·6
1962 April October	46.6	42.8	39.4	21·9 22·0 21·8	40·4 40·3 40·3
1963 April October	46.1	42·6 42·9 43·2	39·4 39·6 39·8	22·1 21·9	40·5 40·7
1964 April October	47.1	43.0	39.3	21.9	40.3
1965 April	46.7	42.7	38.6	21.9	39.6

\* Excluding part-time workers.

The average level of *hourly* earnings in manufacturing industries in October 1965 was 72·2 per cent. higher for men and 71·1 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 48.2 per cent. for men and 57.2 per cent. for women.

#### Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

S. AL ARSE	50 CO D 40		Youths	Wo	men	
Date		Men	Men and boys I		Part-time	Girls
1948 Star		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Industrial Cla	ssification	(0.2	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
1956 April		60.3	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
October		62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
1957 April		65.3	39.0	38.0	36.4	24.3
October		65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4
1958 April October		67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8
1959 April		68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
October		70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
1958 Sta	ndard					
Industrial Cla			E 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			
1959 October		70.8	31.7	41.0	39 · 1	25.9
1960 April		75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8
October			36.4	44.0	42.0	28·2 29·5
1961 April		80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	30.3
October		81.5	38.8	46.7	44.2	31.2
1962 April		83.4	39.9	47.8	46.3	31.1
October			40.1	49.0	47.3	31.5
1963 April			40.9	51.0	48.4	32.5
October			41.7	53.2	50.7	34.7
1964 April			44.6	54.6	51.9	35.7
October		95.5	49.8	56.8	53.9	38.2
1965 April		105.0	52.0	59.7	56.4	39.4
October		103.0	1 32 0	1 37 1	1	138190

#### Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

		Youths	Wo	men	(189)	All
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time Part-time		Girls	workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4 9
October	8	10	9	8	9	RID TO SECOND SECOND
1958 April	9	11	11	10	9	10
October	12	13	13	12	11	14
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11 15	16
October	16	18	18	21	19	23
1960 April	23	27	23	24	25	26
October	26	35	26 32	29	31	31
1961 April	31	41	34	30	35	34
October	34	44 48	37	34	39	37
1962 April	37	49	40	37	38	39
October	39 42	52	43	40	40	41
1963 April	42	55	46	43	45	45
October	52	66	53	50	54	52
1964 April	57	70	57	53	59	57
1965 April	64	85	63	59	70	65
October	72	93	71	67	75	73

### Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since mid-October 1965

Since the enquiry was made in mid-October, there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates by about 1\frac{3}{4} per cent. and that of hourly wage rates by about 2\frac{1}{4} per cent. The principal changes affected workers in baking, brewing, heavy chemicals manufacture, engineering, silk spinning, throwing and weaving, printing and bookbinding, building, civil engineering, rubber manufacture, road passenger transport and motor vehicle retail and repairing trade.

#### Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining and service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below. Similar figures for British Rail and London Transport are given on page 73 of this GAZETTE.

Calculations have been made to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the carriers in respect of carrientural

the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Rail workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries, in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual process of the calculations in respect of April 1962 were published on page 439 of the November 1963 issue of this GAZETTE and show that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases since April 1956.

#### Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the first table on the next page. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

\* Excluding part-time workers.

	Average weekly earnings								
Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls						
Great 1	Britain	miller after							
Half-yearly periods	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						

			1
### Half-yearly periods  1956 April —1956 September  1956 October—1957 March  1957 April —1957 September  1957 October—1958 March  1958 April —1958 September  1958 April —1959 March  1959 April —1959 September  1959 October—1960 March  1960 April —1960 September  1960 October—1961 March  1961 April —1961 September  1961 October—1962 March  1962 April —1962 September	s. d. 174 2 174 11 184 10 183 5 195 7 193 9 204 1 195 2 211 8 206 11 224 1 215 1 231 6	s. d. 101 10 103 0 109 6 111 9 116 6 118 0 120 7 118 8 125 9 124 10 132 6 131 1 139 6	s. d. 111 7 114 3 116 9 120 1 124 2 126 2 129 0 127 2 132 5 134 4 146 7 136 5 143 3
1962 October-1963 March 1963 April -1963 September	228 2 248 1	138 8 145 3	142 7
1963 October–1964 March	242 8	143 5	147 4
1964 April -1964 September	261 6	155 6	158 8
1964 October-1965 March	250 1	148 5	162 10
1965 April -1965 September	279 5	163 1	183 9
Yearly periods	1200		18 19 10
1956 April -1957 March	174 7	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March	184 2	110 7	118 5
1958 April -1959 March	194 8	117 3	125 2
1959 April -1960 March	199 7	119 7	128 1
1960 April -1961 March	209 3	125 3	133 4
1961 April -1962 March	219 7	131 9	141 6
1962 April -1963 March	229 11	139 1	142 11
1963 April -1964 March	245 5	144 4	147 6

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

	Average weekly hours
Date*	Men (20 years and over) Youths (under 20 years) Women and girls
England	d and Wales
1958 April —1958 September 1958 October—1959 March 1959 April —1959 September 1959 October—1960 March 1960 April —1960 September 1960 October—1961 March 1961 April —1961 September 1961 October—1962 March 1962 April —1962 September 1962 April —1963 March 1963 April —1963 September 1963 October—1964 March 1964 April —1964 September 1964 October—1965 March	52·4 50·8 48·8 51·3 49·8 47·8 53·0 51·1 49·0 50·9 49·8 48·1 52·8 50·6 48·3 51·1 49·9 48·5 53·1 51·2 48·1 50·4 49·0 48·0 52·2 50·2 46·0 52·2 50·2 46·0 50·2 48·9 46·0 52·3 50·8 46·7 50·1 48·9 45·4 51·9 50·2 47·1 50·4 49·4 45·4 52·9 51·0 46·3 49·9 48·4 43·7 52·4 51·2 46·5 52·2 46·8
Yearly periods  1956 April -1957 March 1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March 1959 April -1960 March 1960 April -1961 March 1961 April -1962 March 1962 April -1963 March 1963 April -1964 March 1964 April -1964 March	51·8 50·3 48·3 51·8 50·3 48·3 51·9 50·5 48·6 52·0 50·3 48·4 51·7 50·1 48·0 51·2 49·6 46·0 51·2 49·8 46·3 51·4 49·7 45·0 50·6 49·5 46·1

			Avera	age hourly ear	rnings
Date*			Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	Eng	land a	nd Wales	185	
Half-yearly periods 1956 April -1956 September			d. 39·8	d. 23·9	d. 27·4
1956 April -1956 September 1956 October-1957 March			40.9	24.6	28.8
1957 April -1957 September			41.7	25.2	28.4
957 October–1958 March			43.2	26.8	30.0
958 April -1958 September			44.3	27.3	31.0
958 October–1959 March			45.3	28 · 1	31.7
959 April -1959 September			46.2	28.3	32.2
959 October-1960 March			46.3	29.0	31.8
960 April -1960 September			49.0	29.8	34.0
960 October-1961 March			49 · 1	30.4	34.9
961 April -1961 September			51·7 51·6	31.2	37·7 36·0
961 October-1962 March 962 April -1962 September			54.0	32·3 33·5	36.2
962 April -1962 September 962 October-1963 March			54.5	33.7	37.3
963 April -1963 September			56.7	34.3	37.8
963 October–1964 March			58.6	35.6	40.0
964 April -1964 September			60.3	36.8	41.2
964 October-1965 March			61.4	37.1	42.2
965 April –1965 September			66.0	41.1	47.2
956 April -1957 March			40.4	24.3	28 · 1
957 April -1958 March			42.5	26.0	29.2
958 April _1959 March	1000		44.8	27.7	31.4
959 April _1960 March			46.3	28.6	32.0
960 April _1061 March			49.1	30.1	34.4
961 April _1062 March	70.00		51.6	31.7	36.9
1962 April 1062 March			54.3	33.6	36.8
1903 April 1064 March			57.7	34.9	38.9
1964 April –1965 March			60.9	37.0	41.7

For details of earnings and hours for periods prior to April 1956 see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

#### Dock labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 63 and 65 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

Average

Date	weekly earnings*	Three-monthly periods	weekly earnings*
	Grea	t Britain	
Week ended:—  1956 April 28th October 27th 1957 April 13th October 26th 1958 April 26th November 1st 1959 May 2nd October 17th 1960 April 30th November 19th 1961 April 22nd October 14th 1962 April 14th October 13th 1963 April 27th 1963 April 27th	s. d. 269 7 270 9 265 7 285 4 271 11 265 8 290 11 279 11 309 3 341 1 308 3 302 5 347 6 334 3 361 10	1956 April-June October-December 1957 April-June October-December 1958 April-June October-December 1959 April-June October-December 1960 April-June October-December 1961 April-June October-December 1962 April-June October-December 1963 April-June October-December 1964 April-June October-December 1965 April-June	s. d. 262 10 258 10 273 0 279 5 264 2 278 3 285 10 300 10 307 4 330 6 309 9 308 11 341 5 336 0 363 7
October 12th 1964 April 18th October 17th 1965 May 1st October 16th	352 11 379 7 384 2 420 2 406 4	October–December 1964 April–June October–December 1965 April–June July–September	362 7 378 5 392 9 417 7 414 6

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of work-people, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 4s. 8d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 6s. 8d. per man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay) were 80s. 5d. in the week ended 16th October 1965. For the weeks ended 10th April 1965 and 17th October 1964, the corresponding cash earnings were 77s. 2d. and 76s., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 410s. 7d. in the week ended 16th October 1965, 397s. 11d. in the week ended 10th April 1965 and 381s. in the week ended 17th October 1964. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following

				Men (21 yea	rs and over)			
	Date	Date  Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)						
			Grea	t Britain				
Week e	nded:—			s. d.	s. d.			
1956	28th April			294 11	14 5			
	27th October			306 11	14 11			
1957	13th April			319 9	15 9			
	26th October			326 4	16 4			
1958	26th April			324 3 308 3	18 3			
	25th October			308 3	17 0			
1959	25th April			312 6	18 5 16 8 19 2 18 6 21 8			
	17th October			314 1	16 8			
1960	30th April			319 3	19 2			
	15th October			325 7	18 6			
1961	22nd April			337 6				
1000	14th October			343 3	19 3			
1962	14th April			356 10	22 10			
1000	13th October			358 6	21 1			
1963	27th April			365 0	23 10			
1004	12th October			375 0	21 11			
1964	18th April			388 2	24 10			
1065	17th October			394 6	23 7			
1965	10th April			411 4 424 3	24 8 25 4			
53 E 10	16th October			424 3	25 4			

\* Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

Tables I and II giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in October 1965 are set out on the following pages (62 to 65). Regional analyses by industry group are given in Table III (page 66).

## TABLE I-NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER 1965

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

					Nur	mbers of w	orkers cov	vered by t	he	Averag	e earning in C	s* in the soctober 19	econd pay	-week
Industry				-	Men	Youths	Womer and ov		Girls	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and or		Girls
					(21 and over)	and boys	Full-time	Part- time	Olling	over)	boys	Full- time	Part- time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)  Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying		::			10,878 8,689 5,611	606 693 425	54 37 237	37 22 49	4 5 26	s. d. 374 9 383 1 395 4	s. d. 214 8 221 3 222 10	s. d. — 189 0	s. d.  	s. d. = =
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar					17,895 42,248 10,725 18,408 9,236 8,926	1,284 5,597 1,072 2,331 887 779	2,203 12,417 12,283 12,327 2,943 2,077	574 8,846 13,944 7,315 772 400	280 2,226 2,218 1,481 323 192	393 9 354 11 385 8 367 11 343 7 447 5	267 10	194 0 172 3 181 9 186 9 172 11 233 3	101 11 97 2 101 11 97 7 99 1 114 7	152 0 114 11 131 8 131 7 117 7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			::	20,783 15,766 7,050 10,293 44,236 17,343 9,731	2,287 1,053 267 782 2,763 3,031 582	18,531 17,884 836 5,695 6,008 9,569 12,872	15,545 7,063 237 2,432 1,614 1,669 3,010	3,117 1,484 127 816 352 1,161 2,391	392 1 409 7 369 9 359 2	192 6 194 5 240 2 196 0 203 10 158 0 233 6	179 3 190 6 199 0	99 10 94 7 96 10 105 1 89 8 98 6 117 2	121 11 133 5 129 6 121 6 144 1 174 11
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel  Mineral oil refining  Lubricating oils and greases  Chemicals and dyes  Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations  Explosives and fireworks  Paint and printing ink  Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and  Synthetic resins and plastics materials  Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	d deter	gents			9,610 15,208 2,095 79,825 12,394 21,353 12,346 14,271 17,061 3,553	808 196 4,754 1,151 1,824 944 1,048 970	19 551 241 7,270 13,843 4,836 2,325 3,728 1,177 1,061	36 278 83 3,516 5,265 1,058 886 1,858 615 602	761 2,936 466 129 673	464 10 375 9 420 5 364 2 5 364 2 6 388 1 0 360 10 5 417 4 412 3	193 11 191 10 156 11 184 10 211 8	218 2 196 11 188 5 182 1 217 6 178 10 8 184 9	100 5 96 11 118 11 93 3 100 1 92 11	128 8
Metal manufacture  Iron and steel (general)‡  Steel tubes  Iron castings, etc.‡  Light metals  Copper, brass and other base metals	::	::	::		188,192 29,450 78,017 31,142 39,860	2,144 7 7,025 5 1,772	2,510 5,376 3,928	1,068 1,360 1,580	8 26 20	1 413 10 4 403 11 7 420 1	1 199 1 191 1 207	8 181 4	94 11 2 96 0 3 103 7	120 1
Engineering and electrical goods  Agricultural machinery (except tractors Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying mach Mechanical handling equipment	inery				37,39 20,00 24,07 29,55 12,99	3 6,840 9 3,348 6 2,752 7 4,480 8 1,405	2,814 5,039 1,836 2,955 148	87' 1,28' 5 51' 6 75' 8 11'	7 17 7 27 9 3 6 12	6 422 9 411 27 376 2 403 1 3 415 1	6   171 1 3   164 1 10   172 0   157 0   169 0   172	1 198 1 183 1 3 205 4 183 2 — 4 187	0   100 4 1   110 4 4   88 8 6   81 4	110
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsev Scientific, surgical and photographic in Watches and clocks	Struite	pecified nts, etc			. 122,71 . 61,82 . 16,98 . 84,84 . 35,97	7   19,062 5   8,250 88   1,234 6   9,827 7   6,348	2   14,020 0   1,590 4   3,74' 7   17,884 8   16,264 1   4,75	3,98 3,09 7,88 4,44 4,3,77 1,35	9 68 5 6 14 12 1,20 18 1,42 17 5	31 386 54 413 373 377 403 378 400	2 165	2 202 1 178 4 207 9 207 7 199 8 211	3 100 1 83 4 106 9 107 7 106 5 113 1	8   131 7
Electrical machinery		::			24 22	35 1,55 24 2,95 77 7,33 17 1,81	0   7,56 8   18,14 8   46,79 9   9,99	3 2,44 1 5,45 0 14,33 1,52	19 6 56 2,1 35 5,1 21 9	08   438 15   407 11   368 04   380	6   199 10   159 11   163 7   171	6 202 7 201 10 190 3 199	2   103 3   113 9   109 4   100	3   125 2   107 4   130
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	::	·:	) };;		93,2		4 99 14 76	TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		56 397 14 391	4 158 0 171			7 =
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and p Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipn Railway carriages and wagons and tra Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc	nent§	044			278,1 11,5 102,2 4,9 7,8 1,7	74 1,55 17 11,13 46 74 51 87	57   2,77 88   8,08 46   54	76 33 11,8 11 27	25   1 05   3 48 75	460 81 406 415 431 50 380 6 378 91 349	2 189 2 195 3 162 5 163 4 164 6 184	9 212 3 201 3 197 5 215	7 102 1 86 7 —	9 -
Metal goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and implements		195			6,6 2,5 14,3 19,5 7,4 6,6 115,2	3654 37 647 1,79 687 2,18 675 1,18 667 99	78   2,53 97   6,43 80   3,0 89   7,5 96   3,2	32 8 53 2,7 10 9 63 5,4 61 8	376 118 176 146 146	251 354 391 404 286 396 293 409 893 393 436 401 387 395	11 192 01 189 8 189	11 172 5 195 9 187 0 179 8 177	1 97 1 106 3 99 4 94 2 99	4   128 10   135 11   121 0   121

Table I-Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October 1965—continued

of at him medical housest lost paids	1 3a	ASST SQ	9,000		imbers of reti		overed by				s* in the s October 19		y-week
Industry			2313	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o		Cial	Men	Youths	Wome and o		G: I
				(21 and over)	and boys	Full- time	Part- time	Girls	(21 and over)	and boys	Full- time	Part- time	Girls
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man- Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	made fi	bres		27,494 25,382 25,224 46,995 6,167 2,397 20,680	1,938 3,366 2,828 4,744 704 620 3,134	4,393 34,244 28,770 40,804 5,253 3,891 47,797	879 9,483 4,456 10,598 1,097 861 8,789	468 3,767 2,959 6,556 517 497 11,629	s. d. 396 9 318 2 331 9 349 8 314 3 335 3 401 6	s. d. 237 0 183 8 185 5 188 1 186 4 168 5 197 10	s. d. 196 2 190 2 195 1 187 10 184 3 163 1 201 0	s. d. 105 0 93 6 95 10 95 10 93 9 94 2 117 1	s. d. 140 4 146 7 143 2 145 0 133 1 118 10 144 10
Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	::			1,519 14,235 4,000 2,204 28,519 8,659	302 2,508 627 518 2,752 640	2,203 8,154 6,521 6,931 9,802 2,070	438 1,526 1,991 1,166 1,787 579	201 2,219 993 1,161 1,289 183	341 0 397 8 332 11 302 4 355 8 408 10	174 9 196 8 172 7 148 5 196 4 213 1	161 7 218 4 175 4 157 10 176 3 189 0	94 6 107 9 88 10 94 2 96 5 93 4	120 8 137 8 130 3 115 5 135 5
Leather, leather goods and fur  Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	1. 65 2. 15 0. 15 0. 15		id in the second	13,041 2,742 1,401	2,117 711 178	2,854 5,220 963	480 1,349 236	277 993 116	345 3 332 1 383 2	192 11 164 0	187 9 174 5 215 2	100 1 96 7 113 11	124 6 122 3
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 and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear				1,773 11,121 4,169 2,307 2,479 1,958 2,676 26,090	435 2,209 644 587 629 202 470 5,365	8,104 36,686 12,671 18,160 27,679 3,582 11,315 30,944	991 4,584 1,417 2,662 4,591 616 2,607 3,204	1,629 9,443 2,622 5,508 8,052 298 3,259 5,888	319 7 331 0 366 8 319 8 330 8 313 4 319 10 359 4	151 3 165 3 162 1 147 11 150 1 155 5 171 3 211 4	182 0 188 6 192 0 174 6 181 6 169 6 170 7 215 5	118 4 111 8 115 3 103 7 108 3 102 2 98 1 123 3	124 7 131 2 123 7 122 10 119 5 121 7 123 3 154 4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.  Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsev	  where sp	ecified		39,439 16,452 35,322 11,229 48,745	5,388 2,146 4,530 468 3,853	2,429 17,508 7,373 179 3,321	465 1,381 1,928 139 1,219	211 1,817 657 7 199	390 6 369 9 403 7 468 9 403 3	219 1 187 6 210 1 243 9 220 10	187 6 178 5 195 8 — 194 5	88 9 99 9 98 11 89 11 97 0	142 0 127 3 122 7
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber	10-Cp			35,077 34,453 4,527 9,544 8,636 7,817	7,566 5,408 875 1,526 2,355 1,669	2,864 5,772 3,142 534 1,723 1,829	574 941 317 189 423 795	260 526 434 47 284 176	346 5 403 5 362 11 446 3 356 2 349 5	169 0 172 10 186 2 178 7 169 9 174 0	209 2 223 2 211 5 184 7 171 3 180 9	91 7 118 2 121 7 97 8 98 2 120 5	124 8 131 4 125 6 110 3
Paper, printing and publishing  Paper and board  Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board pack  Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere  Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodic  Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrave	e specificals	ied 		48,433 19,313 18,017 49,072 62,875	6,230 2,701 2,541 3,257 10,694	7,893 14,432 13,960 2,855 27,792	1,973 4,862 4,602 1,807 3,666	2,466 2,704 2,635 505 6,715	419 5 406 6 392 8 547 0 444 3	240 8 200 1 198 7 191 3 183 5	196 3 184 10 195 7 230 0 211 9	101 0 96 8 100 11 121 6 108 4	146 7 126 1 126 6 120 10 122 0
Other manufacturing industries  Rubber	::			52,686 7,478 2,530 5,328 1,867 21,203 4,712	3,281 517 545 990 307 1,523 928	12,991 1,029 2,944 7,680 2,170 10,473 4,070	4,329 208 754 3,382 1,088 4,206 1,014	1,307 67 677 1,428 293 1,048 693	417 0 353 10 326 4 370 2 368 9 395 8 362 1	217 7 235 6 165 9 167 7 179 6 192 0 171 6	198 7 181 10 175 3 182 7 179 10 184 4 178 8	106 1 93 2 102 3 100 8 98 7 100 5 95 3	136 1 125 3 130 5 134 11 124 4 134 10
Construction	1.61		ir.	494,182	58,554	2,137	1,420	150	395 4	188 3	168 5	78 1	
Gas, electricity and water  Gas			::	60,552 139,763 28,433	7,217 10,088 1,300	738 1,441 102	2,017 5,150 537	3 11 5	381 2 366 3 348 2	195 7 169 0 242 1	177 11 239 11 —	90 11 117 0 79 7	
Transport and communication (except railways and Road passenger transport (except London Transport (except British Road Port and inland water transport; Other transport and communication§	nsport)			132,830 57,567 35,111 10,242 96,817	5,605 3,000 1,384 404 12,124	20,083 766 362 520 1,753	1,169 366 657 223 346	28 86 2 12 142	361 1 398 9 398 7 484 4 430 8	243 3 185 2 202 7 214 8 210 2	283 4 176 7 180 9 241 7 200 6	101 9 80 5 93 7 127 10 98 4	Secretary of the second of the
Certain miscellaneous services  Laundries Dry cleaning, etc. Motor repairers, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	::			10,587 2,755 54,576 3,559	3,000 446 16,465 1,025	26,617 4,571 4,047 1,104	10,698 1,401 1,452 337	3,498 585 414 365	321 4 339 0 334 7 297 1	153 8 158 7 135 8 151 4	159 7 173 11 182 0 158 3	87 11 95 10 87 1 91 9	115 2 122 1 117 6 101 7
Public administration, etc.  National government service (except where incl. National health services ¶	luded al	bove)   		73,269 67,054 239,384	5,278 1,935 12,283	15,243 74,467 7,416	8,084 53,359 16,590	356 1,395 142	298 3 318 3 301 3	203 11	191 2 206 6 197 10	79 2 118 11 83 3	147 2

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

<sup>‡</sup> Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

<sup>§</sup> Excluding railway workshops.

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

‡ The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

|| These figures relate to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

\*\* Excluding police and fire service.

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

n de la companya de l					00000	ge number d pay-week ers covered	in Octob	er 1965 C	y the	nov-we	ek in Octo	earnings* ober 1965 the return	by the wo	rkers
Industry					Men (21 and	Youths	Women and ove	(18	Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and boys	Womer and ov		Girls
					over)	boys	Full- time	Part- time		over)		Full- time	Part- time	d.
Mining and quarrying (except coal)  Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	::		::		52·5 51·5 45·4	47·4 43·7 42·4	_ 39·1	Ξ	Ξ	d. 85·7 89·3 104·5	d. 54·3 60·8 63·1	58·0	- -	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar			:: 085 :: 085 :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		50·1 48·0 49·6 47·9 48·6 50·7	44·9 43·2 44·3 43·7 44·1 43·3	38·2 39·7 39·4 39·2 39·1 39·6	21·9 22·3 21·9 21·5 22·2 21·9	39·9 39·5 39·6 40·2 41·3	94·3 88·7 93·3 92·2 84·8 105·9	62·1 47·3 52·6 51·0 52·0 74·2	60·9 52·1 55·4 57·2 53·1 70·7	55·8 52·3 55·8 54·5 53·6 62·8	45·7 34·9 39·9 39·3 34·2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectioner Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	y	::		::	48·2 47·8 47·5 47·4 45·9 47·2 44·2	42·5 43·7 45·1 42·9 42·5 43·5 41·1	38·4 37·8 38·9 39·4 38·9 41·5 39·1	21·6 21·4 22·3 21·7 19·3 21·6 20·8	39·2 38·9 39·5 39·1 42·3 39·6	98·2 91·6 99·1 103·7 96·7 91·3 110·6	54·4 53·4 63·9 54·8 57·6 43·6 68·2	58·2 54·5 55·7 54·6 58·8 57·5 72·7	55·5 53·0 52·1 58·1 55·8 54·7 67·6	37·3 41·2 ————————————————————————————————————
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	  d deter	rgents			45·1 43·3 49·2 46·1 46·0 45·2 45·4 48·3 45·5 49·4	42·7 39·9 40·4 42·3 39·9 41·4 43·0 40·8 42·8	40·0 40·6 39·3 38·6 39·9 38·7 38·6 39·3	24·0 21·5 21·8 23·2 21·1 22·7 20·7 20·7	39·3 39·3 38·7 40·0	99·3 128·8 91·6 109·4 95·0 103·7 108·7 96·0	59·0 70·9 	65·5 58·2 57·5 56·6 65·4 55·2 57·3 58·3 58·1	59·3·3 56·0 53·3 61·5 53·0 52·9 53·9 57·2	37·5 39·3 44·6 — 38·6
Metal manufacture  Iron and steel (general)‡					47·8 47·1 44·7	41·3 42·9 42·0 40·5 41·3	37·1 36·9 37·4 38·5 38·0	22·5 20·9 21·1 20·6 21·4	38·8 38·3 38·1	115·7 103·9 102·9 113·0 106·1	63·4 55·9 54·6 61·5 56·5	65.7	52·2 54·5 54·6 60·3 57·2	37·4 47·2 39·3
Engineering and electrical goods  Agricultural machinery (except tractors Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying mach Mechanical handling equipment	inery				45.6 45.8 45.9 46.1 46.4	41·3 41·6 41·1 41·8 41·5	38·6 38·3 38·2 37·9 37·3 — 37·9	21·0 21·8 22·2 23·0 20·2 18·8 19·5	39.1	95·3 109·9 110·6 107·5 97·9 104·4 104·4	50·0 47·6 50·3 45·2 48·9	62·2 57·7 64·9 59·0 59·4	57·6 52·4 51·8 50·1	34.0
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsesticities, surgical and photographic in Watches and clocks	where s	specified			. 46.4 47.7 . 45.2 . 45.3	41·7 42·2 38·4 41·1 41·1	38·0 39·1 37·6 39·8 38·8 38·5 39·1	19·9 20·9 20·9 22·9 20·7 21·9 20·2	38.5	104·0 99·2 106·8 102·3	47·5 48·9 47·6 50·4 49·5 47·6	62 · 1 56 · 8 62 · 5 4 · 62 · 5 64 · 9 64 · 9	57·8 48·0 55·7 62·0 58·4 67·6	40·9 - 40·9 39·4 38·6
Electrical machinery	::		::		. 46.: 50.0 46.: 45 43.:	1 42·1 41·4 41·4 40·7	38.8	20.7	37·4 35·39·1 39·1	1 105·2 2 104·6 0 98·2 1 104·6	56 · 9 56 · 9 56 · 9 47 · 9 50 · 9	62 · 5 63 · 7 5 · 59 · 0 5 · 61 · 6	58·7 64·4 59·6 58·1	40·2 36·6 40·1 38·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	1 2 10		::		46.			23 - 2	2 -	103.		1 63.4	46.47.2	3 =
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and paircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equiparing Railway carriages and wagons and track perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	ment§	·	iuractu 	Suite P	43· 44· 44· 45· 43· 43·	3 41·1 9 40·4 2 41·2 3 41·3	38 · 4 38 · 8 2 39 · 4 3 38 · 3	22· 21· 19·	1 9 39 5	2 110· 115· 101· 104·	1 56· 0 57· 3 48· 0 47· 8 47·	2 73· 2 66· 2 62· 5 60· 8 67·	8 63· 5 58· 3 56· 53· 5 53·	9 42·6 8 7·6 4 —
Metal goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and implements	ous me	tals		A STATE	45 46 46 47 48 45 46	3 41· 6 41· 7 42· 7 41· 1 41·	3 37.5 8 38.5 7 38.5 1 38.5 5 37.5	22· 3 21· 1 21· 22· 5 21·	3 40 0 39 5 38 1 38 8 38	0 104 1 102 7 102 8 96 8 106	8 49 2 52 9 54 8 55 9 54	·4 55· ·1 61· ·2 59· ·2 55· ·8 56·	1 52· 1 60· 0 55· 3 51· 7 54·	6 36.2 8 39.4 1.7 41.9 1.5 37.7 1.5 37.6

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October 1965—continued

	october	1905—	continu	ea ———			1			
	secon	age numbe nd pay-wee cers covere	ek in Octo	ber 1965	by the	pay-w	age hourly eek in Oct covered by	ober 1965	by the w	orkers
Industry	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o		Girls	Men (21 and	Youths		en (18 over)†	Girls
	over)	boys	Full- time			over)	boys	Full- time		
Textiles  Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	44·3 49·2 47·0 49·5	39·8 43·5 42·0 43·6 43·2 42·1 43·7	38·4 39·2 39·1 39·6 39·6 39·1 38·9	22·4 20·1 20·5 20·9 20·6 22·6 23·5	40·1 40·0 39·9 40·1 40·2 38·1 40·8	d. 112·3 81·6 89·9 85·3 80·2 81·3 108·5	d. 71·5 50·7 53·0 51·8 51·8 48·0 54·3	d. 61·3 58·2 59·9 57·8 55·8 50·1 62·0	d. 56·3 55·8 56·1 55·0 54·6 50·0 59·8	d. 42·0 44·0 43·1 43·4 39·7 37·4 42·6
Lace Carpets	46·9 46·4 49·4	43·7 42·1 42·7 43·0 44·6 44·6	39·2 39·1 39·8 38·8 40·4 37·5	24·0 21·3 21·4 22·8 22·2 20·8	40·5 39·9 40·8 39·6 41·2	89·2 104·4 85·2 78·2 86·4 101·6	48·0 56·1 48·5 41·4 52·8 57·3	49·5 67·0 52·9 48·8 52·4 60·5	47·3 60·7 49·8 49·6 52·1 53·8	35·8 41·4 38·3 35·0 39·4
Leather, leather goods and fur  Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	44.4	43·4 42·6 —	39·3 38·1 38·8	22·0 22·5 22·0	40·6 40·6 —	88·7 89·8 99·7	53·3 46·2	57·3 54·9 66·5	54·6 51·5 62·1	36·8 36·1
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 and millinery  Dress industries not elsewhere specified  Footwear	44·1 43·0 46·0 43·0 41·7 45·6	42·1 41·4 41·1 41·7 41·7 41·7 43·8 40·8	37·4 38·4 37·7 37·7 38·1 37·3 37·5 37·9	24·5 24·5 23·7 22·9 23·4 23·1 23·0 23·6	39·2 39·3 39·2 39·0 39·5 39·0 38·6 39·6	88·0 90·1 102·3 83·4 92·3 90·2 84·2 102·7	43·1 47·9 47·3 42·6 43·2 44·7 46·9 62·2	58 · 4 58 · 9 61 · 1 55 · 5 57 · 2 54 · 5 54 · 6 68 · 2	58·0 54·7 58·4 54·3 55·5 53·1 51·2 62·7	38·1 40·1 37·8 37·8 36·3 37·4 38·3 46·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.  Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	46·4 46·3 55·5	42·7 42·8 43·1 47·4 45·3	37·9 37·8 38·7 — 38·3	20·4 22·2 20·7 21·1 20·5	38·5 40·1 39·5 —	97·6 95·6 104·6 101·4 96·8	61·6 52·6 58·5 61·7 58·5	59·4 56·6 60·7 	52·2 53·9 57·3 51·1 56·8	44·3 38·1 37·2
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber	44·7 43·9 53·2 45·2	42·9 42·3 42·4 43·9 42·6 43·2	39·4 38·2 37·7 38·7 38·3 38·4	19·9 22·0 22·6 21·4 21·2 22·8	39·7 39·5 39·1 ————————————————————————————————————	88 · 8 108 · 3 99 · 2 100 · 7 94 · 6 89 · 6	47·3 49·0 52·7 48·8 47·8 48·3	63·7 70·1 67·3 57·2 53·7 56·5	55·2 64·5 64·6 54·8 55·6 63·4	37·7 39·9 38·5 33·5
Paper, printing and publishing  Paper and board  Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases .  Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified  Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals  Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	47·5 47·3 45·0	46·1 42·8 43·8 41·5 41·7	40·2 39·1 38·7 39·8 39·7	21·4 22·1 21·2 21·4 21·9	41·3 40·1 39·8 40·1 40·2	99·5 102·7 99·6 145·9 118·2	62·6 56·1 54·4 55·3 52·8	58·6 56·7 60·6 69·3 64·0	56·6 52·5 57·1 68·1 59·4	42·6 37·7 38·1 36·2 36·4
Other manufacturing industries  Rubber	46·2 44·9 47·7 45·9 48·0	42·8 43·9 41·6 41·9 42·6 42·9 44·0	39·5 40·5 37·7 39·5 39·2 38·4 39·1	22·6 22·2 22·8 22·4 22·3 22·2 22·8	40·6 	107·4 91·9 87·2 93·1 96·4 98·9 91·9	61·0 64·4 47·8 48·0 50·6 53·7 46·8	60·3 53·9 55·8 55·5 55·1 57·6 54·8	56·3 50·4 53·8 53·9 53·0 54·3 50·1	40·2 
Construction	49.8	45.6	37.7	18.0	-	95.3	49.5	53.6	52 · 1	_
Gas, electricity and water  Gas	41.8	43·7 39·8 43·5	35·9 38·7	19·7 22·1 17·9	Ξ	96·7 105·1 91·0	53·7 51·0 66·8	59·5 74·4 —	55·4 63·5 53·4	=
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)  Road passenger transport (except London Transport)  Road haulage contracting (except British Road Services)  Port and inland water transport  Air transport  Other transport and communication§	57·0 47·0 46·0	46·2 49·1 44·3 41·5 41·8	44·8 37·4 37·0 41·6 40·8	22·4 17·7 21·5 27·5 21·7		85·8 83·9 101·8 126·3 109·7	63·2 45·3 54·9 62·1 60·3	75·9 56·7 58·6 69·7 59·0	54·5 54·5 52·2 55·8 54·4	111111
Certain miscellaneous services  Laundries Dry cleaning, etc. Motor repairers, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	46.6	43·5 43·1 42·3 42·2	39·3 37·9 39·7 41·3	22·1 22·9 20·4 24·6	39·5 40·0 39·5 41·6	81·7 87·3 89·2 82·9	42·4 44·2 38·5 43·0	48·7 55·1 55·0 46·0	47·7 50·2 51·2 44·8	35·0 36·6 35·7 29·3
Public administration, etc.  National government service (except where included above)    National health services¶	. 46.0	39·7 42·9 43·0	40·7 42·5 39·5	19·2 26·7 18·9	39·7 41·9	80·2 83·0 80·3	37·8 57·0 51·8	56·4 58·3 60·1	49·5 53·4 52·9	39·5 42·1

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

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<sup>‡</sup> Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

<sup>‡</sup> The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

<sup>|</sup> These figures relate to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

| Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

<sup>\*\*</sup> Excluding police and fire service.

<sup>(93519)</sup> 

### TABLE III—REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MEN IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER 1965

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

The figures given below are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry will appear in Table B10 of the March 1966 issue (No. 16) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side		Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
----------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------	----------	-------------------------------------	--	----------	----------	-------	---------------------	-------------------

## (a) Average Weekly Earnings-Men (21 years and over)-October 1965

									STATE OF THE STATE OF	Section 1	TENSORE IN
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing	s. d. 405 9 398 5 430 8 401 5 407 10 444 9 400 2 392 4 365 6 360 6 420 9 413 10 491 8	s. d. 372 1 433 10 412 5 404 8 393 10 453 4 402 10 371 6 341 4 343 9 429 0 394 10 489 8	s. d. 364 10 422 1 412 1 373 7 374 1 420 10 371 6 341 9 372 5 378 5 343 5 402 9	s. d. 380 4 384 5 423 1 407 0 323 4 476 4 400 8 398 9 337 7 345 6 356 5 407 8 416 6	s. d. 363 8 378 8 420 4 372 11 390 0 395 2 400 3 359 3 351 7 328 10 396 10 354 1 397 10	s. d. 377 9 425 3 408 3 384 10 409 5 400 6 367 1 338 4 338 2 326 9 385 11 355 2 463 7 385 1	s. d. 346 5 405 3 400 6 394 6 414 3 376 11 394 8 400 4 343 11 351 1 374 6 378 10 414 2 385 4	s. d. 352 11 385 11 399 2 401 0 384 1 382 0 394 4 324 10 334 2 345 3 366 9 347 7 401 8 369 6	s. d. 333 9 403 6 462 1 381 3 412 9 396 5 392 1 382 2 364 5 328 0 381 7 332 10 396 8	s. d. 320 7 445 8 298 6 366 10* 403 0 344 8 295 4 283 6 299 1 333 9 308 1 370 6 326 5	s. d. 373 7 407 7 423 3 {395 11 395 10 448 6 395 9 357 2 347 2 344 8 400 8 379 7 456 7 396 6
Other manufacturing industries	403 8	406 0	372 5	416 6	382 10	386 11	395 9	380 5	414 5	339 3	403 3
All manufacturing industries	418 6	419 1	383 11	- 120	387 2	402 3	357 4	331 7	358 2	285 6	381 5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	423 4 410 7 390 10	419 8 371 6 382 1	372 7 346 0 356 10	414 9 398 2 377 4	382 5 356 3	383 6 360 1	373 4 347 10	379 5 348 1	366 4 342 10	309 7 330 5	395 4 368 1
Transport and communication (except fairways, London Transport and British Road Services)  Certain miscellaneous services†	443 1 355 6 325 8	397 11 333 4 304 8	381 7 306 2 294 1	407 10 335 3 307 11	378 11 320 4 290 10	375 2 324 4 300 1	359 10 299 7 285 2	363 9 310 1 276 10	377 2 311 3 282 5	320 7 312 3 242 1	395 5 329 11 300 6
Public administration	410 1	395 2	363 1	405 2	376 2	379 8	377 9	369 0	386 0	324 1	391 9

#### (b) Average Hours Worked-Men (21 years and over)-October 1965

Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing	48·1 47·3 47·7 45·9 46·0 44·3 46·4 48·2 45·4 42·1 50·7 46·9 46·4 46·8	49·2 45·4 46·5 46·4 45·7 44·1 46·5 46·2 43·0 50·6 46·3 46·4 47·3	47·2 48·2 44·4 46·2 44·5 43·9 48·0 46·5 46·0 42·3 48·1 45·7 45·4 46·4	47·2 46·9 46·5 45·5 44·5 45·7 45·8 45·4 42·5 48·0 46·1 45·4	48·3 46·5 46·5 46·3 47·2 45·7 47·4 48·8 47·2 44·8 47·3 46·1 47·5	47·9 46·2 47·7 46·4 47·7 45·1 46·9 46·8 46·7 43·4 47·3 46·0 48·3 48·6	47·1 44·5 45·6 46·4 46·3 44·7 47·0 45·2 47·4 44·2 47·5 46·2 45·8 47·6	47·2 44·7 46·1 46·2 45·7 43·6 47·5 47·1 45·8 44·1 47·4 45·9 47·6 45·8	46·4 44·0 43·5 44·9 45·7 43·3 46·8 42·3 48·0 41·0 49·5 44·2 45·7 46·1	46·8 50·0 43·3 } 46·7* 44·4 47·6 45·4 48·0 43·7 51·5 45·0 44·8 45·2	47·7 46·0 46·0 46·1 43·6 46·4 46·7 46·1 43·0 48·7 46·5 46·5 47·0
Other manufacturing industries  All manufacturing industries	46.4	46.3	45.7	45.4	47 · 1	46.8	46.0	46.2	44.5	46.3	46.1
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	54·7 50·5 45·3	59·9 49·9 43·7	49·3 48·4 43·4	54·1 50·3 44·4	49·3 49·7 43·6	51·7 49·4 44·4	47·8 47·1 42·8	48·7 48·7 43·3	48·9 48·1 42·0	49·7 47·4 44·3	50·8 49·8 43·8
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)  Certain miscellaneous services†  Public administration‡	50·0 46·9 45·3	52·3 45·9 45·1	51·4 44·6 44·6	52·6 45·6 45·1	51·8 45·4 44·9	50·0 44·7 45·6	50·2 44·3 44·4	49·5 43·6 44·2	50·8 43·8 44·5	47·4 43·7 42·4	50·6 45·4 44·9
All the above, including manufacturing industries	47.4	47.2	46.6	46.3	47.5	47.2	46.2	46.7	45.7	46.4	47.0

## (c) Average Hourly Earnings-Men (21 years and over)-October 1965

Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	d. 101·2 101·1 108·3 104·9 106·4 120·5 103·5 97·7 96·6 102·8 99·6 105·9 127·2 103·5	d. 90·8 114·7 106·4 104·7 103·4 104·2 95·9 88·7 95·9 101·7 102·3 126·6 103·0	d. 92·8 105·1 111·4 97·0 100·9 115·0 92·9 88·2 88·1 105·7 94·4 90·2 106·5 96·3	d. 96·7 98·4 109·2 107·3 87·2 133·6 105·2 104·5 89·2 97·4 97·6 92·8 107·8 110·1	d. 90·4 97·7 108·5 96·7 99·2 103·8 101·3 88·3 89·4 88·1 97·6 89·8 103·6 92·8	d. 94.6 110.5 102.7 99.5 103.0 106.6 93.9 86.8 86.9 90.3 97.9 92.7 115.2 95.1	d. 88·3 109·3 105·4 102·0 107·4 101·2 100·8 106·3 87·1 95·3 94·6 98·4 108·5 97·1	d. 89·7 103·9 104·2 100·9 105·1 99·6 82·8 87·6 93·9 92·8 90·9 101·3 96·8	d. 86·3 110·0 127·5 101·9 108·4 109·9 100·5 108·4 91·1 96·0 92·5 90·4 104·2 96·2	d. 82·2 107·0 82·7 } 94·3* 108·9 86·9 78·1 70·9 82·1 77·8 82·2 99·2 86·7	d. 94·0 106·3 110·4 {103·3 103·0 123·4 102·3 91·8 90·4 96·2 98·7 98·0 117·8 101·2
All manufacturing industries	92·9 97·6 103·5	108·6 84·1 89·3 104·9	90·7 85·8 98·7	92·0 95·0 102·0	94·2 92·3 98·1	93·4 93·2 97·3	89·7 95·1 97·5	81·7 93·5 96·5	87·9 91·4 98·0	68·9 78·4 89·5	90·1 95·3 100·8
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except rail- ways, London Transport and British Road Services) Certain miscellaneous services† Public administration‡	106·3 91·0 86·3	91·3 87·1 81·1	89·1 82·4 79·1	93·0 88·2 81·9	87·8 84·7 77·7	90·0 87·1 79·0	86·0 81·2 77·1	88·2 85·3 75·2	89·1 85·3 76·2	81·2 85·7 68·5	93·8 87·2 80·3
All the above, including manufacturing industries	103 · 8	100 · 5	93.5	105.0	95.0	96.5	98 · 1	94.8	101 · 4	83.8	100.0

\* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

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

‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, ‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries and services, and (b) employees printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

### CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

#### The Use of Programmed Instruction in **Industrial Training**

Two memoranda were issued by the Central Training Council in 1965, one on Industrial Training and Further Education in April and the other on Industrial Training and Training in Safety in September (see page 218 of the May and page 402 of the September 1965 issues of this GAZETTE). The Council is issuing a further memorandum on the Use of Programmed Instruction in Industrial Training which will be given wide circulation. The text is as follows:—

- 1. Improving the quality and efficiency of industrial training involves considering carefully what is to be taught, why it is to be taught and how it is to be taught. Many teaching methods are available and the most appropriate should be chosen, according to the subject matter and the needs of the trainees. One method which has received considerable publicity is programmed instruction.
- 2. Many of the principles of programmed instruction are not new. They apply equally to any good teaching method and have been used by good instructors and training officers for many years. The strength of the method lies more in the analytical approach and in the development of better techniques of presentation than in the principles. The principles can be summarised as follows:—
- (a) The training need must be clearly identified and precisely
- (b) The learner should be actively involved in learning.
- (c) The units of information should be small enough to be readily assimilated by the learner.
- (d) Instruction should normally be self-paced or matched to the learner's personal learning speed
- (e) People learn best when their efforts are rewarded. The more immediate the acknowledgement, reward or correction ("feedback of results"), the more effective the learning.
- 3. Like all other teaching methods, programmed instruction has its advantages and disadvantages. Some advantages of programmed instruction are:-
- (a) Since the teaching material is prepared by an expert, the services of a good instructor may be made available to a wide audience through his programmes.
- (b) Individuals may be trained more economically, and at the most suitable and convenient times, particularly when the rate of intake of trainees precludes the formation of a group.
- (c) The instructor in charge of the trainees can give closer attention to individual needs as they emerge.
- (d) Learning at one's own speed is less likely to be tinged with the anxiety which sometimes arises from inability to keep up with the learning group.
- (e) The instructor in charge has available a quick and accurate measure of the trainee's rate of learning.
- (f) Training is more likely to be achieved in the time best suited
- (g) Instructor preparation time for training sessions can be

#### The main disadvantages are:-

- (a) Self-teaching on an individual basis may militate against the good personal relations which the instructor builds up in a teaching group.
- (b) The abler trainee may become bored if the programme is too
- (c) The less good instructor may tend to rely too much on the technique and not play his full personal part.
- 4 We have examined these advantages and disadvantages, and have taken into account relevant research and the success of programmed instruction in other fields. We have come to the conclusion that this is a method of learning which has proved itself and that its use should be encouraged in industry. The report "Programmed Instruction" issued by the British Iron and Steel Federation illustrates the value of the method in one particular industry and shows how it can be developed and encouraged within the industry itself. The Register of Programmed Instruction, published in the June and September 1965 issues of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education's Journal, provides a useful list of programmes that have been prepared in the field of education and training for commerce and industry.
- 5. We recommend that industrial training boards should consider 5. We recommend that industrial training obards should consider establishing small teams of training specialists, well qualified in job analysis and programme writing, to analyse and cater specifically for the needs of their own industries in close co-ordination with training officers in individual companies. Boards should also consider grant aiding specific research, relevant to their own industries, in consultation with the Research Committee of the
- 6. In considering the potential of programmed instruction particular stress needs to be laid on the following points:—

- (a) Effective training can be based only on the objective identification of training needs. This demands an analytical approach to what should be taught and why.
- (b) Analysis can be carried out at different levels of precision and detail, ranging from the simple type of "job breakdown", pioneered by the Training Within Industry Job Instruction Programme, to the charting system developed in analytical training for manual skills and the similarly detailed analysis required for programmed instruction.
- (c) The degree of complexity of a particular task, and the degree of difficulty in learning it, should both determine the level of precision and detail of analysis.
- (d) Job analysis for training purposes has a long history, but programmed instruction introduces a new element of precision.
- (e) This new element of precision extends from the analysis of training need to the assessment of the effectiveness (validation) of the training carried out by the method. Programmed instruction has increasingly emphasised the need for objective evidence of success or failure, since acceptance or rejection of a programme is based solely on an answer to the question:

  is the required standard of competence attained? This is the required standard of competence attained? This approach, too infrequently applied to other instructing techniques, should be encouraged to the maximum.
- 7. Although we consider that for practical purposes programmed instruction has passed beyond the research stage to that of development and use, we have asked the Research Committee to help stimulate further research where it is required. Whereas there are stimulate further research where it is required. Whereas there are many research reports bearing on the use of programmed instruction with younger people in the educational system, and some reports dealing with the industrial training of younger people, little work has yet been done regarding older people (those above 35 years of age) at all levels and the special needs of other groups. Bearing in mind how important retraining is going to be as some of the older skills are replaced by the new skills required by automation, it is essential that research should be carried out to develop specially appropriate teaching techniques. We are convinced that properly devised programmed instruction will have as important a part to play in retraining as it can already have in the training and education devised programmed instruction will have as important a part to play in retraining as it can already have in the training and education of young people. It is a field which has developed rapidly in a comparatively short time, and even more rapid advance can be foreseen particularly in the development of computerised and semi-automated systems of group instruction and in the use of audio and video tape techniques. The industrial training boards should be in the vanguard of this advance.

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## THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

### Year ended June 1965

In order to provide as quickly as possible the latest available information about average weekly expenditure of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey,\* a summary of the results for the year ended June 1965 is given below. In the column headed "Index group of households "† is given the expenditure used to provide the basis for the annual revision of the weights of the Index of Retail Prices, and in the "Pensioner households" toolumn is shown the expenditure which was excluded from these weights. Households in which the income of the head of the household amounted to £35 a week or more in 1964 (or £40 in 1965) were also excluded from the "Index" group. As numbers of households in this higher income group are small and since some of the expenditure items for this group are subject to large sampling the expenditure items for this group are subject to large sampling errors the expenditure figures are not shown separately in the table which follows. They have, however, been included in the "All households" figures shown in column (5).

income, but were drawing on savings or receiving occasional help from relatives.

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1965 OF HOUSEHOLDS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

(1) Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.

(2) "Nil" expenditure and expenditure of less than 0.05d. are both shown as "—".

(1) tem roup	and precisely stimulate further research where it is required. Whereast many research represents the use of bruggestimulations and precisely where it is required.	"Pensioner" households	"Index" group of households	(5) All households in Survey
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Total number of households	269	2,825	3,242
TECTES  TECTES	Average number of persons per household: All persons Males Females Children under 16 Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over Persons working Persons classed as "retired".	1·40 0·42 0·97 0·00 0·16 1·23 0·01 0·74	3·17 1·56 1·61 0·91 2·01 0·25 1·48 0·12	3·03 1·47 1·56 0·84 1·87 0·33 1·36
erico o	Average weekly household income	s. d. 118 8·3	s. d. 471 1·5	s. d. 482 10·9
sols	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average Weekly Household Expenditure)	yd bougarq at	eaching material	
1	Households renting unfurnished accommodation:	ogrammes.	ice through his pr	isibae sbry
	All such households: Number Payment for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from	207 s. d.	1,527 s. d. 36 1·2	1,750 s. d. 35 6·5
	sub-letting .  Households renting unfurnished Council accommodation:	24 3.6	847	948
	Number	s. d. 27 4·7	s. d. 39 3·6	s. d. 38 0.8
	Payments Households renting other unfurnished accommodation:	56 of v[110] and a	680 2500	802 s. d.
	Number	s. d. 21 6·8	s. d. 32 1·4	32 6.6
2	Households renting furnished accommodation:  Number of households  Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 33 0·0	94 s. d. 68 8·4	104 s. d. 67 7·0
3	Households living rent-free:  Number of households  Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. 17 d. 101	94 s. d. 1 8·2	106 s. d. 1 7.7
4	Households living in their own dwellings:	49.4	tvantages are:	1,282
	All such households: Number Payment for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any from sub-letting	s. d. 21 3·1	1,110 s. d. 39 5·7	s. d. 42 1·3
	Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier: Number	s. d.	615 soms	697 s. d.
	Payments	33 8·3 45	41 3.2	44 6·2 585
	Number	s. d. 20 5·1	s. d. 37 3·1	39 2·9
5	Payments  Rateable value of dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the payments shown in preceding	i but discussion	DE SEPTI DEBINI	om asm
	item:  (a) All owner-occupied dwellings  (b) Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier  (c) Dwellings fully owned by occupier	12 7.8	25 1·4 26 2·8 23 8·8	26 9·1 28 4·9 24 9·5
	All above households taken together: All above payments, and rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over al the households	everoped and engo	37 4.4	38 0.7
6	Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households	0 8.2	8 4.7	9 0.9
	TOTAL, HOUSING (Two preceding lines)	. 24 0.3	45 9.1	47 1.6
7 8 9	Fuel, Light and Power  Gas, and hire of gas appliances	4 7.6	s. d. 5 3·1 9 9·9 7 10·2 1 5·2	s. d. 5 2·2 9 8·9 8 0·8 1 5·9 1 1·7
10 11	Coke§	1 0.5	1 5.2	CORL DOR HOL
	TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT AND POWER	. 20 5.3	25 6.3	25 7.5

\* Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1964. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (23s. 2d. including postage).
† All households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £35 a week or more in 1964 (or £40 in 1965), and (b) those described at ‡

below.

† Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

§ The expenditure shown for these groups are not comparable with those for earlier years. Prior to 1964 all patent fuels (including patent cokes) were included in Item Group 9. From 1964 onwards patent cokes are included in Item Group 10.

(1) Item Group	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average Weekly Household Expenditure)	(3) "Pensioner" households	(4) "Index" group of households	(5) All households in Survey
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Bread, rolls, etc. Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc. Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal Mutton and lamb Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned) Poultry; other and undefined meat Fish. "Fish and chips" Butter Margarine Lard, cooking fat and other fat Milk, fresh. Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. Cheese Eggs Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables Fruit Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. Sweets and chocolates Tea Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks Soft drinks Ice cream Other foods; food not defined Meals bought away from home	s. d. 3 5·8 0 5·3 2 10·0 0 9·1 3 3·4 2 4·3 0 9·8 1 8·4 0 7·3 3 1·7 1 9·1 0 4·5 2 3·8 0 5·1 0 4·8 4 11·3 0 3·9 1 9·7 1 5·1 2 6·7 2 3·8 1 3·7 0 7·3 0 10·4 2 0·7 0 4·0 0 2·1 0 7·7 0 1·5 1 4·9	s. d. 6 11·7 0 7·8 7 2·1 1 9·1 1 9·1 6 11·5 3 9·6 2 1·1 3 9·3 1 3·8 9 3·3 3 1·0 0 11·6 1 1·6 0 10·2 9 6·1 0 11·6 2 0·1 3 8·4 3 9·4 6 7·9 6 0·1 2 7·2 0 10·8 4 1·4 3 1·4 0 10·0 0 3·4 2 3·7 0 9·4 4 2·3	s. d. 6 7.7 0 7.6 6 10.0 1 8.3 6 9.4 3 9.1 1 11.8 3 7.5 1 3.2 8 9.7 3 0.7 0 10.2 3 10.7 1 0.8 0 9.8 9 2.5 0 11.2 1 11.7 3 6.6 6 5.2 5 11.3 2 5.8 0 10.7 3 10.7 3 10.5 3 0.2 0 10.1 0 3.3 2 2.8 0 9.0 4 2.5
arcasuc la va	TOTAL, FOOD	1 2·7 47 10·2	12 6.1	12 6.4
44 45 46	Beer, cider, etc. Wines, spirits, etc Drinks, not defined TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK	1 10·9 1 0·3 — 2 11·2	12 2·8 4 2·0 0 5·3 16 10·0	11 2·6 4 6·7 0 5·5 16 2·8
47 48 49	Cigarettes . Tobacco Pipe tobacco Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites TOTAL, TOBACCO	3 11·4 0 11·9 0 0·9 5 0·1	23 0·5 1 3·3 0 4·8 24 8·5	21 1·5 1 3·7 0 5·1 22 10·3
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	Clothing and Footwear  Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing Girls' clothing Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined Footwear  TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	0 10·8 0 6·7 1 0·7 1 11·3 0 1·4 0 0·5 0 0·8 0 9·9 0 1·5 1 9·9	6 4.6 2 10.7 8 11.1 4 1.9 1 5.9 1 5.0 1 4.5 2 10.9 1 0.4 7 7.6	6 3·3 2 9·0 8 11·1 4 0·6 1 5·2 1 5·6 1 3·6 2 10·0 1 0·6 7 3·7
60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67	Durable Household Goods  Furniture, including repairs* Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances† China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	0 4·7 0 4·6 1 0·9 0 3·2 0 10·1 0 2·9 0 10·0 0 1·8	6 3·1 4 5·3 2 4·1 3 5·3 5 9·3 0 4·4 3 4·6 0 5·7	6 2·8 4 1·6 2 3·3 3 6·4 5 11·2 0 5·1 3 4·6 0 6·1
68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	Other Goods  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets	0 4·8 2 6·6 0 6·8 1 3·4 0 10·8 0 0·6 2 7·5 0 6·9 0 8·6	2 7·2 6 0·8 3 0·3 2 3·3 4 1·8 1 2·4 4 8·5 1 7·6 2 2·2 27 10·1	2 9.6 6 0.2 3 0.5 2 3.2 4 0.3 1 4.0 4 6.6 1 8.5 2 1.2
77 78 79 80 81 82	Transport and Vehicles  Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares Bus, etc. fares Other travel and transport  TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	0 0·6 0 1·3 2 3·2 0 2·4 2 7·4	18 0·9 17 10·8 0 11·3 2 8·0 8 5·5 1 10·1 49 10·6	18 9·7 17 10·8 0 10·1 2 10·9 7 9·4 1 9·4 50 0·2
87 88 89 90	Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas Cinemas Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting) Radio and television, licences and rental Domestic help, etc. Hairdressing Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services  TOTAL, SERVICES	0 10·3 0 0·6 0 2·5 2 8·9 0 7·7 0 11·3 0 6·2 1 0·7 	2 7·2 1 4·6 2 7·6 4 6·2 1 7·0 3 2·0 1 5·6 2 1·3 0 11·9 0 9·5 10 11·7	2 8.8 1 3.5 2 7.4 4 4.8 2 4.7 3 1.9 1 6.0 2 2.4 1 11.9 1 0.3 11 2.4
94	Miscellaneous Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	9 1.7	1 8.0	1 7.5
97 98 99 100 101 102	Other Payments Recorded  Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds.  National Insurance contributions  Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings  Life assurance; contributions to pension funds  Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies  Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs  Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.  Betting, payments less winnings.  64 this group includes expenditure on composite purchases of household durable goods wh	0 2-8 0 0.7 0 1.1 2 1.2 0 0.8 0 2.0 0 5.4 0 5.8	35 4·6 18 2·2 12 0·9 14 0·5 0 9·6 2 2·2 7 1·6 3 8·6	45 0.6 16 8.7 20 11.1 15 1.5 0 9.5 2 0.1 7 10.2 3 4.4

† Numbered 64A in earlier Reports.

# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STANDARD REGIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES AND MINISTRY OF LABOUR ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

For Ministry of Labour administrative purposes, Great Britain is divided into Employment Exchange areas which are grouped into administrative Regions. The regional statistics compiled by the Ministry relate to the aggregate of the areas of Employment Exchanges within the respective administrative Regions.

New definitions of Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes were given on page 26 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. The main differences between these Regions and the Ministry of Labour administrative Regions are:—

- (1) The West Midlands and the East Midlands Standard Regions together form the Midlands Ministry of Labour administrative Region. Separate statistics for these two Standard Regions are however being compiled and published.
- are however being complied and published.

  (2) There are no Ministry of Labour administrative Regions which correspond to the South East and the East Anglia Standard Regions. The combined area of these two Regions is sub-divided for administrative purposes into the London and South Eastern and the Eastern and Southern Regions. It is however intended to compile and publish statistics for these two Standard Regions when practicable.

(3) Saddleworth Urban District is in the Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region, but the Saddleworth Employment Exchange area is in the North Western Ministry of Labour administrative Region. This area is therefore covered in the Ministry of Labour statistics for the North Western Standard Region and not in those for the Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region.

As mentioned on page 26 of the January issue of this GAZETTE, there are also other minor differences. These arise where the area covered by an Employment Exchange situated in one Region extends across the boundary between two Standard Regions. It may be necessary to take account of these differences, when other statistics (e.g., population) are used in conjunction with Ministry of Labour regional and local statistics.

The following is a list, by Standard Region, of areas which in Ministry of Labour statistics given on a Standard Regional basis are treated as being within a Standard Region different from that in which they are situated. There are no differences as regards Scotland and the West Midlands.

#### Minor Differences between Ministry of Labour and Standard Regions

Standard Region	Area (Urban District, Rural District or Civil Parish)	Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange area	Region for purpose of Ministry of Labour statistics
South East	Parishes of South Tidworth and Shipton Bellinger in Andover R.D. (Hampshire).	Salisbury (Tidworth Sub-Office)	South Western
	Parishes of Alphamstone, Belchamp Otten, Belchamp St. Paul, Belchamp Walter, Borley, Bulmer, Bures Hamlet, Foxearth, Great Henny, Lamarsh, Liston, Little Henny, Middleton, Pentlow and Twinstead in Halstead R.D. and Mount Bures in Lexden and Winstree R.D. (Essex).  Parishes of Ashen, Birdbrook, Great Yeldham, Helions Bumpstead, Little Yeldham, Ovington, Ridgewell, Stambourne, Steeple Bumpstead, Sturmer, Tilbury-juxta-Clare, Toppesfield in Halstead R.D.; and Hempstead in Saffron Walden R.D. (Essex).  Parishes of Blunham and Tempsford in Biggleswade R.D.; Bolnhorst and Keysoe, Colmworth, Little Barford, Little Staughton, Pertenhall and Roxton and Staploe in Bedford R.D. (Bedfordshire).	Haverhill  Bedford (St. Neots Sub-Office)	East Anglia
East Anglia	Parishes of Gamlingay, Hatley and Tadlow in South Cambridgeshire R.D. (Cambridgeshire).  Parishes of Leavenheath and Nayland with Wissington in Melford R.D. (West Suffolk).  Parishes of Abington Pigotts, Arrington, Barrington, Bassingbourne, Croydon, Foxton, Great Chishall, Guilden Morden, Heydon, Littlington, Little Chishall, Melbourn, Meldreth, Orwell, Shepreth, Shingay-cum-Wendy, Steeple Morden, Whaddon and Wimpole in South Cambridgeshire R.D. (Cambridgeshire).	Biggleswade Colchester Royston	South East
South Western	Parishes of Aldbourne, Baydon, Buttermere, Chilton Foliate, Froxfield, Grafton, Great Bedwyn, Ham, Little Bedwyn, Ramsbury, Shalbourne, Tidcombe and Fosbury in Marlborough and Ramsey R.D. (Wiltshire).	Newbury (Hungerford Sub-Office)	South East
East Midlands	Parishes of Harworth in Worksop R.D. and Misson and Finningley in East Retford R.D. (Nottinghamshire).  Parishes of Beckingham, Bole, Gringley on the Hill, Misterton, Saundby, Walkeringham and West Stockwith in East Retford R.D. (Nottinghamshire).  Parishes of Abney and Abney Grange, Bradwell, Eyam Woodlands, Hathersage, High Low, Nether Padley, Offerton and Outseats in Bakewell R.D. (Derbyshire).	Gainsborough	Yorkshire and Humberside
	Parishes of Cosgrove, Deanshanger, Potterspury, Wicken and Yardley Gobion in Towcester R.D. (Northamptonshire) Parishes of Boddington, Chacombe, Chipping Warden Culworth, Eydon, Kings Sutton, Marston St. Lawrence, Middleton Cheney, Thenford, Thorpe Mandeville and Warkworth in Brackley R.D. (Northamptonshire).	Banbury	South East
Yorkshire and Humberside	1 - 1-1- of Dichon Norton Ruslingthorne Claxity, Hullon	d	a bus cal smearl as a superior of the call smearl and the call of

Standard Region	Area (Urban District, Rural District or Civil Parish)	Ministry of Labour	Region for purpose
id who new and how p.	The state of the fall of the f	Employment Exchange area	of Ministry of Labour statistics
Yorkshire and Humberside—continued.,	Parishes of Bentham, Burton in Lonsdale and part of the parish of Ingleton in Settle R.D. (Yorkshire, West Riding). Saddleworth U.D. (Yorkshire, West Riding). Bowland R.D. (Yorkshire, West Riding).	Lancaster Saddleworth Clitheroe	North Western
estatements autra- posser in estate  Land whose true to  Mo hauter auxection  paint of the rains  Reservage to the rains  and its broadence.	Sedburgh R.D. (Yorkshire, West Riding).  Norton U.D.; and parishes of Burythorpe, Birdsall, Firby, Howsham, Kirby Grindalythe, Langton, Leavening, Rillington, Scampston, Scagglethorpe, Settrington, Thorpe Bassett, Westow, Wharram and Wintringham in Norton R.D (Yorkshire, East Riding).  Parishes of Folkton in Bridlington R.D. and of Foxholes, Ganton, Luttons, Heslerton, Sherburn, Weaverthorpe, Willerby and Yedingham in Norton R.D. (Yorkshire, East Riding).	Kendal Malton Scarborough	Northern
North Western	Parishes of Aston, Bamford, Brough and Shatton, Castleton, Derwent, Edale, Hope, Hope Woodlands (part) and Thornhill in Chapel-en-le-Frith R.D. (Derbyshire, High Peak District).	Sheffield	Yorkshire and Humberside
or or to balle an an array state of the stat	Parishes of Marbury cum Quoisley, Norbury and Wirswall in Nantwich R.D.; and Agden, Bickley, Bradley, Chidlow, Chorlton, Church Shocklach, Cuddington, Edge, Hampton, Horton, Macefen, Malpas, Newton-by-Malpas, Oldcastle, Overton, Shocklach Oviatt, Stockton, Threapwood, Tushingham cum Grindley, Wigland and Wychough in Tarvin R.D. (Cheshire).  Alsager U.D. and parish of Church Lawton in Congleton R.D.	Whitchurch	West Midlands
odiagonidal end union	(Cheshire).	THO DESTRUCTION OF BEING	
Northern	Parishes of Hutton Conyers and Marton-le-Moor in Wath R.D.; and Ellenthorpe, Humburton, Kirby Hill, Langthorpe, Milby, Norton-le-Clay and Thornton Bridge in Thirsk R.D. (Yorkshire, North Riding).	Ripon	Yorkshire and Humberside
rargic centrols it should be frequent should be frequent sat such merceases have cotting est of unstalling £1,000 cultion engas faits	Parishes of Beningbrough; Linton-on-Ouse, Newton-on-Ouse, Overton and Shipton in Easingwold R.D.; and Buttercrambe with Bossall, Clifton Without, Claxton, Earswick, Flaxton, Gate Helmsley, Harton, Haxby, Heworth Without, Holtby, Huntington, Murton, New Earswick, Osbaldwick, Rawcliffe, Sand Hutton, Skelton, Stockton-on-the-Forest, Strensall, Towthorpe, Upper Helmsley. Warthill and Wiggington in	York	
Indicated headson?	Flaxton R.D. (Yorkshire, North Riding).  Parishes of Gristhorpe and Lebberston in Scarborough R.D. (Yorkshire, North Riding).	Filey	
Wales	Parish of East Saltney and parts of parishes of Sealand and Hawarden in Hawarden R.D. (Flintshire).	Chester	North Western

#### NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES AND INCOMES

#### Report on Pay and Conditions of British Railways Staff

In response to pay claims made early in 1965 by the three railway unions (the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association) the Chairman of the British Railways Board offered in August to deal with these and other outstanding claims on hours and holidays together.

He proposed: an increase in basic wage rates and salary scales of 3 per cent. from the beginning of October 1965 and a similar increase from October 1966; a two-hour reduction in the working week, giving a 40-hour week for the wages grades and a 38-hour week for salaried staff from April 1966, provided that during the next three months agreement was reached on the method o implementation; longer annual holidays for wages grades with ten years' service; and an undertaking to make progress in 1966 in improving pensions of wages grades.

Improving pensions of wages grades.

The Chairman subsequently improved his offers on rates and salaries to 3½ per cent., with additional improvements in paid holidays, but the unions were unwilling to accept the offer as a full settlement of their claims. On 15th October the three unions agreed that the issues in dispute should be examined by the National Board for Prices and Incomes, providing: that the British Railways Board's existing offer was implemented at once; that negotiations be resumed following the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes; and that the unions retained the right to refer their claims to the Railways Staff National Tribunal if these negotiations resulted in disagreement.

On 27th October the National Board for Prices and Incomes was asked to extend its investigations to cover workshops staff, whose unions—the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the National Union of Railwaymen—had made claims similar to those of the railway conciliation grades and had received a comparable offer from the British Railways Board.

The Board's Report "National Board for Prices and Incomes Report No. 8. Pay and Conditions of British Railways Staff (Conciliation, Salaried and Workshop Grades)" (Cmnd. 2873) has recently been published and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage).

The three groups of railway workers examined in the Report are: salaried staff, including clerks, inspectors, foremen, station masters and traffic control staff; conciliation grades, including footplate staff, signalmen, porters, guards, goods and cartage staff and permanent way and signals staff; and workshop grades, including labourers, semi-skilled and skilled workers in the main workshops and depots.

#### Conclusions and recommendations

The Board's judgments on railwaymen's pay have been made by following two broad standards: (1) is any adjustment required now in the light of the relative position in terms of earnings of railway workers vis-a-vis other workers and (2) what, in the light of the financial plight of the railways, can be done in the longer term to improve efficiency and so enlarge the scope for increased earnings?

Applying the first standard, the Board does not consider that any further adjustment is required now in the earnings of conciliation and workshop grades. Clerical rates of pay should, however, be increased by a further 1½ per cent. from 1st January 1966 in addition to the management's offer of 3½ per cent. from October 1965. No immediate increase is recommended for other salaried staff, but the Board endorses the view of an internal railways committee that the pay of supervisors should be fixed primarily by reference to the rates of those they supervise. The Railways Board's offer on holidays for wages grades should not be increased at this stage, though longer holidays should become an aim of the industry. Present pension arrangements for wages grades are inadequate, but the staff will need to decide the priority they attach to this, compared with other improvements in conditions. Finally, the Board recommends that the introduction of the 40-hour week should be accompanied by flexibility in the planning of hours worked.

Applying the second standard the Board makes two recommendations for Government action and a series of proposals for increasing productivity through the establishment of Pay and Productivity Councils which will be representative of management and staff.

(contnued overleaf)

The Board proposes that the Government should determine and make public a realistic annual target for the reduction and eventual elimination of the railways' working deficit; and that it should interest the Boileans Board to eat accompanielly desired it at instruct the Railways Board to act commercially, leaving it to the responsible Minister to issue instructions to the British Railways Board about maintaining activities that cannnot be justified on commercial grounds.

Joint Pay and Productivity Councils are proposed to enable managements and unions to discuss and negotiate pay and productivity together. The Councils would be jointly supported by appropriate staff headed by an executive appointed by the British Railways Board, but acceptable to both sides. The present negotiating structure would be similarly reorganised at lower levels. The Councils' main objectives should be a more flexible, and thus more economic, use of manpower and a reduction in overtime. Productivity increments should be negotiated, and the Councils should apportion savings from increased productivity to take account of railway workers unable to make a direct contribution to increasing productivity, as well as of the taxpayer and the consumer. Joint Pay and Productivity Councils are proposed to enable

The Board also proposes that a programme should be tabled for October 1966 for introducing work study schemes throughout the central workshops.

Guillebaud Committee.—The Report examines the role in wage negotiations of the report of the Railway Pay Committee of Inquiry set up in August 1958 under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Guillebaud. The Committee's report, which made comparisons between railwaymen's pay and that of staff in other public and private enterprises, has formed the basis for unions' pay claims since 1960. The Board points out some objections to the continued use of these comparisons. use of these comparisons.

Other criticisms include the fact that comparison with wage rates outside "has tended to become the one criterion governing wage claims on the railways, crowding out all other considerations set out in the White Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy." Such comparisons ignore that "it is movements in earnings, not in rates, that really matter "and that the increase in earnings in the railways during the past five years has been significantly faster than that in rates

The Board concludes that this system of wage determination

Conciliation and workshop grades.—From comparisons between British Railways Board census figures and information published by the Ministry of Labour, it is concluded that the earnings of conciliation grades had maintained the relationships established by the Guillebaud Committee. The Board calculates that by April 1966 earnings of these grades may be expected to have risen further by about 6½ to 7½ per cent., with another 3½ per cent. to come in October 1966. In the light of this rate of increase, no further adjustment is considered to be required at present. Similar comparisons between the earnings of workshop grades and those of engineering and electrical industry workers indicate that these grades, too, have kept pace with kindred employment outside the railways and the Board similarly concludes that no further adjustment of their pay is now required. ment of their pay is now required.

The Board accepts as justifiable an offer by the British Railways Board to increase the annual paid holiday of two weeks in 1966, by two days for staff with ten years' service, although this will put railwaymen above the average. Justification is provided by the

unusually long hours worked by railwaymen. Pensions which, combined with state schemes, give a married man retiring now less than 40 per cent. of final earnings, are judged to be inadequate, but the Board comments that, like other benefits, pensions can only be met from improved efficiency.

Salaried staff.—Comparisons with the salaries of clerical workers in other public organisations at the beginning of 1966 indicate that, prior to the October increase, railway clerks' salaries were around for cert. lower. Taking also into account the lack of opportunity for clerical workers to participate in bonus schemes and the shortage of clerks in some areas, the Board recommends a further snortage of cierks in some areas, the board recommends a ruttler increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 1st January 1966 on top of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from October 1965. Supervisory staff, however, have received greater increases than clerical staff and will gain more from the reduction of the working week in April 1966. No further immediate increase is, therefore, considered justified.

The Report devotes a chapter to a description of the railways' recent economic and financial experience. Referring to the aim agreed between the British Railways Board and the Government of eliminating the deficit by 1970, it comments: "The history we have related suggests this objective will not be reached unless a much more effective financial discipline is exercised than hitherto." much more effective financial discipline is exercised than nitherto. To this end, it is suggested that the Government should make public each year "... a realistic target for the reduction of the deficit so that all parties concerned would know what was required." The Report also comments that it is vital to the railways' finances that the operation of the freight liner trains should not be held up any further, and that, from the point of view of more stable prices and of securing a railway system which can meet the unions' legitimate hopes, every effort should be made to realise the assumption of the National Plan that substantial progress will be made in implementing the railway closure proposals

#### A new approach to earnings

In outlining a new approach to earnings, the Report suggests that it "must start from the premise that management and unions in fact share a joint interest in making the railways efficient . . . and for providing its employees with a rising standard of living."

for providing its employees with a rising standard of living."

The Board's proposed new instrument for negotiation and consultation between management and unions—Pay and Productivity Councils—would bring together the existing system whereby pay and productivity are discussed in separate councils. It is stressed that "earnings and productivity should be treated as related aspects of the same problem." Reviewing the sources of increased productivity the Board suggests that such increases have resulted, to a considerable extent, from the cutting out of uneconomic activities and also investment totalling £1,000 million in the last ten years. It points out that passenger fares have risen by 25 per cent. in the last five years. The taxpayer and the customer thus have claims to a share of the benefit of increased productivity as well as the railwaymen. as well as the railwaymen.

The Board suggests means by which the two major objectives "a more economic use of manpower and a reduction in overtime" can be achieved and states that a first programme of action should be prepared by October 1966.

The Report concludes by drawing attention to the hopeful future envisaged for the railways in the National Plan but points out "its attainment depends on a joint effort to reshape the industry into a pattern more in keeping with modern needs."

## Interim Report on Wages in the Bakery Industry

Two groups of employees—production and distribution workers—are covered by the Ninth Report (Interim) of the National Board for Prices and Incomes on Wages in the Bakery Industry which has recently been issued as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2878) and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. (2s. including postage).

(2s. including postage).

A five-day 40-hour week for production workers was agreed between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers and the Bakers' Union to take effect from 30th May 1965. On 9th August the Union claimed an increase in the hourly rate of adult male operatives from 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. to give a basic rate of £15 for a 40-hour week. After negotiation and conciliation procedures had failed to produce a solution there were two short strikes at a number of bakeries in the latter half of November. On 2nd December the Union agreed to suspend further strike action while the National Board for Prices and Incomes considered their claims.

The United Road Transport Union made claims on 18th July

the National Board for Prices and Incomes considered their claims.

The United Road Transport Union made claims on 18th July 1965, to the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers, in three areas, including claims for: a two-hour reduction in the working week to 40 hours without loss of pay; an increase in the basic wage of drivers and salesmen of 25s. per week; a 15 per cent. increase in the van boy rate; and overtime payment for van salesmen working in excess of basic hours. Similar claims followed in other areas and there were stoppages of work in certain parts of the country at the end of September. On 3rd November a joint request was made by the United Road Transport Union, and the employers, for the Union's claims to be referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes. Prices and Incomes.

The Board was invited to consider making an interim report without prejudice to its ultimate findings. Its attention was also drawn to the fact that bakery production workers in Scotland had obtained an increase of 20s. a week from 2nd January 1966 and a 40-hour five-day week from 6th March 1966.

#### Recommendations

The Board makes a series of interim recommendations in this Report, pending completion of a final report in which it will "consider to what extent it should be practicable, in the longer term, to provide for a rising standard of living for the employees in this industry while having regard to the consumer and to the need to encourage capital investment

These interim recommendations are:

These interim recommendations are:—

Production workers.—The Union should revise their agreement with the employers, so as to provide for a pattern of working hours throughout the week more closely attuned to the demand for bread as it varies from day to day. Individual managements should utilise the greater freedom made possible by a new agreement to produce the same output in fewer hours. This would constitute a substantial change in working practice and would justify a compensating payment. It should be open to management, as a result, to reduce weekly hours and they should set themselves an interim target of a reduction by two. A special payment should be made equivalent to two hours' average earnings, i.e., 15s. This special payment should not be part of the basic rate and should not be calculated for overtime. It should be made retrospective to 1st January 1966.

Distribution workers.—An interim payment of 12s. a week should be made to distribution workers, with effect from 1st January 1966.

Prices.—In the light both of the low rate of return of baking and of the increases in costs (including the awards recommended in the Report) since the price of bread was last increased, a 1d. increase in the price of the standard loaf is justified.

The Report describes the findings of a survey conducted by the Board, which showed average weekly earnings of adult male plant

operatives at just over £19 (against a basic rate of £11 10s.) and average hours of 51½ (against a basic 40 hours) with one-tenth of operatives working 60 hours or more. The Union told the Board that their interest was to secure a reform in the wage structure and a reduction in hours rather than an increase in earnings; the ployers were concerned that an increase in the basic rate would lead to increased costs. Both interests could be met through an increase in productivity resulting from a reduction in hours worked without loss of output.

The pattern of output varies between areas, but there is a general peak at the end of each week. For technical reasons, the necessary variation of labour requirements can be achieved only through a more flexible pattern of working hours than the present national agreement allows. The Union is recommended to revise its agreement accordingly. its agreement accordingly.

The resulting flexibility in length of shift is regarded by the Board as a major change in working practice for which fair compensation should be agreed. Providing the principle of flexibility is agreed, the industry should set itself an interim target of reducing hours worked by two per week, and production workers should be paid 15s. per week in compensation—equal to two hours average earnings—retrospectively from 1st January 1966.

The Board also recommends that the 15s. should be paid as a special interim weekly payment rather than as an addition to the basic rate. If it were added to the basic rate, this would create a higher overtime rate and thus diminish the inducement to reduce hours worked. The Report adds that the extension of its proposals to other grades of production workers must depend on their making a similar contribution through a reduction in hours worked.

In concluding that the Scottish settlement mentioned in the reference to the Board is "not an appropriate guide" for England and Wales, the Report points out that "the whole wage structure and conditions of work are radically different". In Scotland the basic working week is 41 hours, average earnings of all male production workers are just over £16 and average hours worked are about 47. Comparable figures for England and Wales are 40 hours, £19 10s. and 51½ hours.

#### Distribution workers

Both van salesmen and transport drivers last had an increase in basic rates between August and October 1964 (depending on the Federation area in which they were employed), and present average weekly earnings are about £18 and £19, respectively. In the case

of van salesmen a five-day week was agreed in March 1965, to be phased in by April 1967; previously salesmen had normally worked a six-day week. For both groups the Board intends to make a thorough examination of their wages structure in its final report. Meanwhile it recommends for both a special interim payment of 12s. a week, as being consistent with the average annual rate of increase in earnings suggested in the Command Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy.

Costs and prices

Costs per loaf had increased by 0.5d. between the time of the last price increase and the Report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes on bread and flour prices in August 1965. Since then, according to the Federation, costs have increased by a further 0.15d. The interim payment for distribution workers recommended by the Board in the present Report would equal 0.1d. per loaf. The special payment for production workers should lead to only a temporary increase in labour costs. The Report also points out that the return on capital employed is low and that this could discourage investment and thus the future ability to absorb rising costs. In the light of these facts the Board considers a price increase of 1d. per standard loaf to be justified.

The Report concludes: "In the longer term, however, the recognition that the rate of return on the capital employed is low needs

The Report concludes: "In the longer term, however, the recognition that the rate of return on the capital employed is low needs to be complemented by an effort to ensure that wage increases are not necessarily passed on in full as increases in price. To this we shall return in our final report."

#### Purpose of the Report

The references considered in this Report were made after strike action and this raises the question of the relationship of the Board to normal conciliation and arbitration procedures. The Report comments: "We do not regard ourselves as a substitute for the normal process of collective bargaining... We interpret the role of the Board rather as being to influence over a period of time the way in which the general collective bargaining process works..."

The main purpose of the references made to the Board on bakery wages is interpreted as being to consider the practicability of providing for a rising standard of living for the industry's employees while having regard both to the consumer and to the need to raise the return on capital so as to encourage investment. The present interim Report is regarded as paving the way for a final report rather than as giving an answer in terms of conciliation or

### EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS **British Railways**

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

British Railways now provide details for manual workers each

its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for March 1965 were published on page 452 of the October 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

Set out in the table which follows are separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Railways, respectively, with workshops grades differentiated in each case. Figures are given for week ended 11th September 1965. The amounts of average

	Wages sta	Vages staff other than workshop			rkshop wages	staff	All wages staff		
e to provide an <del>os</del> ers to queding e formal wording of the Regue rose who use power presses of	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
ties that the Regulations in po-	nb cali ensic	childre of the	Inconstant	Week en	ded 11th Septe	mber 1965	ogosa sitt.	bus died i	fambrette 6 boldszil
Railways Male adults	192,892 7,776	380 233	48·5 45·8	64,610 4,480	386 180	46·2 41·8	257,502 12,256	s. 381 214	47·9 44·4
(a) full-time (b) part-time	6,111 2,187 102	226 94 125	43·2 24·7 42·9	348 37 89	219 78 124	40·5 17·5 38·3	6,459 2,224 191	226 94 125	43·1 24·6 40·8
Ships and marine Male adults	3,099 268	520 256	65·3 52·6	751 77	367 167	47·0 44·1	3,850 345	490 236	61.7
(a) full-time (b) Part-time	273 32	339 117	64·0 30·3	=		=	273 32	339 117	64·0 30·3

#### **London Transport Board**

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

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of

manual workers employed and their earnings in the second payweek in October 1965. The Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry but the numbers of juniors employed by the Board are very small, accounting for only about one half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned workers concerned.

The broad groups of manual workers under the three classifica-tions in the table opposite are as follows:—

Road staff. Drivers, conductors and other traffic staff. Engineering, stores and catering staff at garages and overhaul works.

Rail staff. Train and station staff. Permanent way, signal, electrical engineering, catering and engineering stores staff at maintenance depots and overhaul works.

Common services. Lost property, commercial advertising and ticket supply staff. Messengers, chauffeurs and establishment staff. Stores checking, catering and building staff.

	Num	ber of wo	rkers	A	verage earn	ings	
Trape de la company		Fen	nales		Fer	nales	
comissions (science vollers of possions for Construction	Males	Full- time			Full- time	Part-time	
	6) 8801	Med (SEL		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Road staff	36,218	5,289	255	405 1	346 8	135 11	
Rail staff	14,225	1,378	32	414 6	294 8	135 0	
Common services	1,856	110	131	361 3	188 0	131 11	
All classes	52,299	6,777	418	406 1	333 6	134 7	

Similar figures for April 1965 were published in the October 1965 issue of this GAZETTE (page 452).

Average hours worked in October 1965 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 45 for males and

# ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL from the weather; accommodation for clothing and for taking meals; protective clothing; washing facilities; and sanitary conveniences. They will come into force on 1st May 1966.

The 92nd meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 26th January 1966. The Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. R. J. Gunter, M.P., took the chair.

#### Preservation of pension rights

Preservation of pension rights

The Council received the report of the Committee on Preservation of Pension Rights set up by the Council in July 1964. The report reviewed the coverage of existing occupational pension schemes, the extent to which they made provision for preservation of pension rights on change of employment and how far in practice this provision was used. They also examined the social and economic effects of existing arrangements, the question whether there were grounds for making wider provision of pension rights and the methods by which they might be achieved. The Council had a preliminary discussion on the report. They decided it should be published. There will be a further discussion at the Council's next meeting.

#### Development of the employment services

The Council received a progress report on the ways in which the Ministry of Labour was trying to improve the employment services.

The Occupational Guidance Experiment was expected to start at the beginning of March and the training of officers for the experiment was eight about correlate. This "council or "council o

the beginning of March and the training of officers for the experiment was just about complete. This "counselling" service would be provided initially by 11 units, one in each Region and two each in the London and Midlands Regions. Men and women would generally be referred to the units by the local offices. It was expected that, to begin with, many of those requiring the service would be from among the 18–25 age group, although other groups, in particular married women who wished to return to work, might well find this individual counselling service very helpful.

The Postal Draft Experiment in 55 local offices was going well. It was designed to run for a full year from May 1965 to allow for the experiment to be tested in differing conditions at different times of the year. It was now being evaluated for possible extension to the whole country in due course. Planning for the use of the computer process for payment of unemployment benefit was proceeding in close association with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Insurance.

Good progress was being made in other experiments to raise the quality of employment work generally by devoting more staff to it, by increasing the industrial knowledge of the staff and by providing for even closer co-operation between neighbouring employment

#### Characteristics of the unemployed

Characteristics of the unemployed

The Council considered an interim analysis of the results of a sample survey into the Characteristics of the Unemployed which took place in October 1964. At the date of the enquiry there were 313,000 wholly unemployed adults: 237,000 of these were men and 76,000 were women. The sample survey showed that about one-third of the men and half of the women were considered to have good prospects of obtaining jobs either in the current employment situation or if better local opportunities were available. The remainder (some 180,000 or just under two-thirds of the total) were thought likely to have difficulty in getting work on personal grounds, irrespective of the local employment situation. This group, in irrespective of the local employment situation. This group, in relation to the total regional labour force, tended to be relatively largest in Regions where unemployment was highest. All the services of the Ministry of Labour were deployed to help them as individuals to find jobs, but they were predominantly elderly, disabled or both, and the scope for training or other action was limited.

Steps being taken to draw on existing reserves included the Steps being taken to draw on existing reserves included the strengthening of employment exchanges to deal speedily with the unemployed; measures by the Government to bring new jobs to the less prosperous Regions which would help those having difficulty chiefly because local employment opportunities were lacking; expansion of Government Training Centres; the raising last year of the grants and allowances to unemployed (and certain other) workers taking employment outside their home areas.

### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### Safety, Health and Welfare on Construction Sites

On 11th February the Minister of Labour laid Regulations before Parliament designed for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed on construction sites. They are The Construction (Working Places) Regulations 1966 (S.I. No. 94) and The Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations 1966 (S.I. No. 95). They replace corresponding provisions in the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948 but also extend protection to workers engaged on works of engineering construction. The 1948 Regulations applied only to building operations.

The Construction (Working Places) Regulations impose requirements as to: the safe construction, use, maintenance and periodical inspection of all types of scaffolding; ladders; the guarding or covering of openings; corners, breaks and edges in floors, walls and roofs; work on sloping roofs and on or near fragile materials; and the provision of safety nets, safety sheets and safety belts. They will come into force on 1st August 1966.

The Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations impose requirements as to first aid and ambulance arrangements; shelter

The Regulations were discussed in detail with interested organisa-The Regulations were discussed in detail with interested organisations and Statutory Drafts of the Regulations were published in August 1964. Because a number of general objections were raised and not withdrawn a Public Inquiry was held in July 1965. The Commissioner appointed to conduct the Inquiry was Sir George Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C., whose report has also recently been published. Copies of the new Regulations, S.I. 1966 No. 95 and the Commissioner's Report\* may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d., 1s. 3d. and 4s. 6d., respectively, (2s., 1s. 6d. and 5s. including postage).

### Safety in the use of Biscuit-making Machinery

Developments in recent years have led to the introduction of machinery specially designed to meet the requirements of the biscuit-making industry. The variety and complexity of this machinery makes it extremely important that close attention should be paid to the safety of those engaged in the many processes

These facts are stressed in a Ministry of Labour booklet "Safety in the use of Biscuit-making Machinery", recently published. The booklet, No. 26 in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. (8s.

It describes how machinery, whether old or new, should be safeguarded for the protection of workers, and lists parts of machines well known to cause accidents.

well known to cause accidents.

In large factories the considerable quantities of raw materials which have to be delivered and stored have forced the industry into the forefront of those using bulk handling methods. The demand for biscuits to be hygienically wrapped has also led to major changes in factories. Although bulk packing in metal containers still continues, a great deal of special machinery has now taken over the wrapping and packing of biscuits in paper and board. Massive presses are used for cutting and putting the patterns on biscuits before they go into the ovens on continuous metal belts. More machinery is used when the biscuits are decorated or covered with chocolate, or when they are of the sandwich type with fillings.

"A careful study of safety can help to reduce risks not only

"A careful study of safety can help to reduce risks not only during normal production runs but also during cleaning and maintenance operations. Machine manufacturers and importers have a part to play by complying with the requirements of section 17 of the Factories Act 1961 concerning construction and sale of machinery", adds the booklet.

#### Guide to the Power Presses Regulations 1965

In an article dealing with the Power Presses Regulations 1965 (see page 343 of the August 1965 issue of this GAZETTE), it was stated that a general guide to the Regulations would be prepared before they come into effect on 20th July 1966.

The guide "Power Presses. A General Guide to the Power Presses Regulations 1965" has recently been published as a pamphlet by the Ministry of Labour, and can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d. including postage).

It is written in non-legal language to provide answers to questions that may be prompted by the more formal wording of the Regulations. The aim is to help all those who use power presses or prepare them for use—whether they are employers, supervisors or workpeople—to appreciate the duties that the Regulations impose.

The guide explains that questions regarding the interpretation of the Regulations can be resolved in the last resort only by the appropriate Court of Law. If there is difficulty in the application or implementation of the Regulations that cannot be resolved by reading them or by consulting the guide, the advice of H.M. District Inspector of Factories should be sought.

Premises to which the Regulations apply are: factories as defined in section 175 of the Factories Act 1961 and certain electrical stations; and they apply to a press or a press brake which is power driven and which embodies a flywheel and a clutch mechanism. They do not apply to hydraulic or pneumatic machines.

Unless the Courts find otherwise, the following are not regarded as power presses: machines designed solely for one or more of the following processes, viz., punching, shearing or cropping; machines (not being press brakes) designed solely for bending steel sections; rivetting machines; straightening machines; upsetting machines; and milletines

It is the intention of the Regulations to provide for the regular and systematic thorough examination and testing of power presses and the safeguards applied to their tools and dies so that any and the safeguards applied to their tools and dies so that any defects that render the presses unsafe to operate may be promptly recognised and promptly remedied. The intention behind the requirement for the examination and testing of presses and safety devices before they are first used in any factory is to ensure that they are properly installed and are in good order. The form of report for this purpose and the form of record of repairs of a power press and its safety devices (Form F. 2197) may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2d. per copy or 25 for 2s. 6d. exclusive of purchase tax (5d. and 3s. including postage).

Thorough examination and testing of power presses must be carried out by a competent person whose knowledge and experience

enables him to detect and assess the importance of defects that are or may become a cause of danger.

Subject to certain relaxations when persons are being trained, only persons who have attained the age of 18 and are appointed by the occupier of a factory may carry out the inspection and testing of safety devices after the tools have been set, re-set or adjusted and before or during the first four hours of each working shift. Before a person can be appointed the occupier must check in respect of each class or description of power press or safety device on which he will work that he has been trained in accordance with the Schedule to the Regulations and he is competent to carry out the

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### Earnings-related Short-term Benefits

The Government's plan to introduce into the National Insurance scheme a system of earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefits, and to widow's allowance is contained in The National Insurance Bill recently presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

The Bill also provides for certain other changes in unemployment benefit and for additional graduated contributions to pay for the supplements; for changes in the Industrial Injuries scheme arising from the Report of the Committee on the Assessment of Disablement (Cmnd. 2847); and for certain minor technical changes to be made in the National Insurance and Industrial

Two Command Papers "Earnings-related Short-term Benefits and Other Proposed Changes in the National Insurance Schemes" (Cmnd. 2887) and "National Insurance Bill 1966. Report by the Count. 2887) and National insurance Bill 1906. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill. (Cmnd. 2884) explain the provisions of the Bill. These and the earlier Paper (Cmnd. 2847) are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 9d., 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d., respectively, (1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. including postage).

#### Earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefits

The additional benefits proposed will take the form of earnings related supplements for people over 18 and under minimum pensionable age who are entitled to flat-rate unemployment or sickness benefit.

The supplements will start from the thirteenth day of unemployment or sickness (not counting Sundays) and will last for up to a maximum of six months. For this purpose, periods of unemployment or sickness not separated by more than 13 weeks will be linked, as under the present flat-rate scheme.

The supplement will be one-third of the claimant's "average weekly earnings" between £9 and £30 and will be paid in addition to the existing unemployment and sickness benefits, including increases for dependants, subject to a maximum total benefit of 85 per cent. of the claimant's weekly earnings.

This means that the maximum additional payment will be £7 one-third of £21) for the claimant with average weekly earnings of £30 or more. "Average weekly earnings" will normally be reckoned over the last complete income tax year and will be taken as one-fiftieth of gross earnings in that year.

Earnings taken into account will in general be those taxed under P.A.Y.E. other than pensions. The Certificate of Pay and Tax Deducted which is issued by employers to each employee at the end of the tax year (the standard Inland Revenue form P.60 or its equivalent) will be used to the fullest possible extent to determine reckonable earnings quickly and to keep special enquiries to a minimum. It is therefore important that employees should retain

Where a claimant who is entitled to sickness benefit draws injury benefit under the Industrial Injuries scheme instead (or unemployability supplement under that scheme or the War Pensions scheme) any earnings-related supplement to sickness benefit to which he is entitled will be paid in addition to the alternative flat-rate

The Bill also enables regulations to be made under which widow beneficiaries under the National Insurance scheme or the Industrial Injuries scheme, and war widows, who are unemployed or sick, may qualify for earnings-related supplement in respect of their own earnings even though they are not entitled to flat-rate unemployment or single seas handle.

#### Related changes in unemployment benefit

The introduction of earnings-related supplements to unemployment benefit will be accompanied by other changes in the benefit provisions to simplify them and bring them into line with modern

Under the present arrangements flat-rate benefit is payable for 180 days, followed by a variable number (up to a maximum of 312) of "added days". This will be replaced by a standard 312-day period, a year's benefit.

The conditions under which unemployment benefit is paid at present to workers who are temporarily laid off or on short time will be reviewed. Where employment had not been terminated but is suspended by the employer, there will be no entitlement to unemployment benefit for the first six days (after excluding certain Special days. special days, such as Sundays) in any continuous period of

This new rule will apply to the earnings-related supplement from the start of the new scheme. Three years after Royal Assent to the Bill it will also apply to flat-rate benefit. Where, on the other

hand, a worker has lost his job, it is proposed that payments from the employer (other than payments in lieu of notice) should not affect entitlement to unemployment benefit. This will remove the present restrictions where employees who are discharged receive, for example, resettlement benefits or holiday pay.

#### Changes in widow's benefit

At present widow's allowance is paid at a specially high rate for the 13 weeks after the husband's death if the husband had not retired or the widow was under 60. Under the Bill, this 13-week period will be increased to 26 weeks. Widows of men who had not retired will get a supplement to widow's allowance for 26 weeks and amounting to one-third of the husband's average weekly earnings between £9 and £30. The husband's earnings will be calculated for the new widow's supplementary allowance in the same way as for the new earnings-related supplements to unemployment benefit and sickness benefit. The relevant income tax year will repressly he the last expenses that we have the head at the head of the same way as for the property of the prop generally be the last complete tax year before the husband's death. Thus, for example, a widow without children whose husband was earning £18 a week will get a widow's allowance, with supplementary allowance, of £8 12s. 6d. a week for 26 weeks; and a widow with two children whose husband was earning £30 or over will get £16 4s, 6d, a week

#### Changes in the Industrial Injuries scheme

Provision is also made for two changes arising out of the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on the Assessment of Disablement. Similar provision is being made in the War Pensions scheme by amendment of the Royal Warrant.

The first of these changes is a new allowance to be paid with industrial injuries disablement benefit for exceptionally severe disablement. The allowance will be payable to disablement pensioners entitled to constant attendance allowance at more than the normal maximum rate (i.e., more than £2 15s. a week), or who would be so entitled if they were not in hospital, and whose condition is likely to be permanent. The rate of the new allowance

The other main recommendation, to be introduced by regulations, is for an upward revision of the scheduled assessment for certain leg amputations between mid-thigh and the knee.

Changes are also needed in the Industrial Injuries scheme as a changes are also needed in the industrial injuries scheme as a result of the proposals to pay earnings-related supplement to sickness benefit on top of injury benefit. It is therefore proposed to bring the conditions for injury benefit, primarily for claims and payments, into line with those for sickness benefit where they at esent differ

The Bill will also enable the period for which the higher rate of industrial injuries death benefit is payable to a widow at the beginning of her widowhood to go up from the present 13 weeks to

The local tribunals for hearing appeals about claims for industrial The local tribunals for hearing appeals about claims for industrial injury benefit will be amalgamated with the tribunals under the National Insurance Act. This will make no difference to the rights of claimants but it will make it easier to decide appeals when the earnings-related supplement is claimed with injury benefit. The existing Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, who in future will adjudicate for both schemes, will be re-named the Chief National Insurance Commissioners. Medical questions under the Industrial Injuries Act will continue to be dealt with by the special medical authorities under that Act. under that Act.

#### Changes in graduated contributions

To provide for the extra cost to the National Insurance Fund of arnings-related supplements employed persons and employers will pay a new graduated contribution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. each on the amount of earnings between £9 and £30 a week. These contributions will be in addition to the graduated contributions paid under the existing graduated pension scheme. Graduated contributions will therefore become  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on earnings of between £9 and £18 a week and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on earnings over £18 and up to £30

The arrangements for those contracted out of the present graduated pension scheme will continue but both employed persons and their employers will pay the new ½ per cent. graduated contribution on the range of earnings between £9 and £30 a week. In addition to meeting the cost of the new benefits the extra graduated contributions will count for graduated retirement pension in the same way as the present graduated contributions.

There will be no changes in the present flat-rate National

The extra income from the new graduated contributions is estimated at £76 million for the first full year; and the extra expenditure from the National Insurance Fund in that year resulting from the changes is estimated at £77 million.

#### Date of operation of main changes

If the Bill becomes law in time for the administrative arrangements to be completed it is hoped to introduce the new earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefit, and the new widow's supplementary allowance this autumn as well as the new ½ per cent. graduated contribution.

The new 312-day duration for unemployment benefit will also be introduced in the autumn but as already indicated, the new unemoloyment benefit provisions for suspended workers will only come to full effect three years after Royal Assent to the Bill. It is hoped that the changes to give effect to the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on the Assessment of Disablement can be roduced shortly after Royal Assent.

<sup>\*</sup> Report by the Commissioner appointed to hold an Inquiry with respect to the Draft Construction (Working Places) Regulations and the Draft Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations.

## SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

#### **Employment Exchanges**

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

#### Ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces

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

#### Professional and Executive Register

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

#### Nurses and Midwives

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

Disabled People

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

#### Resettlement Transfer Scheme

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

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

#### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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

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

#### TRAINING

#### Vocational Training

Vocational Training

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

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

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

Supervisory Training

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

#### Instructor Training

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

instruction.

The Industrial Training Act 1964 gives the Minister of Labour powers to set up industrial training boards which are responsible for seeing that sufficient workers are trained to meet the requirements of individual industries. Boards are able to raise a levy on employers in their industry and to pay grants to those who train to approved standards. A Central Training Council advises the Minister on training matters.

#### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

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

The courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units last about

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

#### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Ministry is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Factories Act 1961 and associated legislation. H.M. Factory Inspectors are available for consultation on all matters concerning the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to this Act, such as docks or places where building operations or works of engineering construction are in progress.

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

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

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

round.

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

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

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

Wages Inspection

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

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

#### AND OTHER STATISTICS

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## Employment

#### **EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

The following statistics are normally given in the February issue of this GAZETTE:—

- (a) Estimates, analysed by industry and by Region, of the total numbers of male and female employees, including the registered unemployed, in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at the previous June; and the following statistics based on these basic estimates;
- (b) provisional estimates of the numbers of employees in employment, of the numbers of persons in civil employment and of the numbers of persons in the working population of Great Britain at mid-December; and revised estimates in these monthly series up to November to replace the provisional figures already published;
- (c) the December figure for the index of total hours worked in manufacturing industries and revised figures for months up to November to replace the provisional figures already

Since 1959, the basic mid-year estimates (a) of employees have taken account of National Insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June which had been exchanged before the the first Monday in June which had been exchanged before the first Monday in September. On the assumption that the extent to which National Insurance cards are exchanged more than three months after the due date did not change from year to year, the number of cards due for exchange in June which had not been exchanged within three months was estimated. This assumption was proved justified for the years from 1959 to 1964, but since 1964 there have been marked changes in the incidence of belated exchanges of National Insurance cards. Information about the numbers of cards exchanged up to the first Monday in December 1965 is now available and shows that the method used for 1959 to 1964 does not give a reliable estimate of the number of employees 1964 does not give a reliable estimate of the number of employees at June 1965. Consequently the method of compilation of these estimates has been reviewed and it has now been decided to revert

to the method used before 1959, taking account of cards due for exchange in June which were exchanged before the first Monday in December.

Because of this reversion to the earlier method, the compilation Because of this reversion to the earlier method, the compilation of the mid-1965 estimates and the revision of the 1964 estimates have not been completed in time for publication in this issue of this GAZETTE; these statistics will be published in a subsequent issue. The main employment statistics relating to June 1965 and December 1965 and revised statistics for June 1964 will be available however by the end of February and can be obtained, on request, from the Director of Statistics (Stats. B.1), Ministry of Labour, 26 King Street London S. W.1

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN DECEMBER 1965\*

The table† overleaf shows the estimated amount of overtime The table† overleaf shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries‡ in the week ended 11th December 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 by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

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

derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

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

‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

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

Price 5s. 6d. By post 6s. 3d.

Obtainable from

#### HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 107 or through any bookseller

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN DECEMBER 1965\*†

	HERE	Estimate ing main	ed number o	f operatives orkers, on	s, exclud- overtime	Е	stimated nu	mber of o	peratives on	short-time	•
	Esti- mated total		Per-		f overtime rked				Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	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	. 108	203·7 40·8 32·5	35·9 37·8 48·5	1,917 352 349	9·4 8·6 10·7	0·2 	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	1·1 0·1	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	16 -1	13·8 16·6
Chemicals and allied industries		78·9 34·8	27·0 27·9	800 386	10·1 11·1	=	=	三二	一	I	
Metal manufacture	. 226	148·3 38·8 45·1	31·6 17·2 46·4	1,437 405 440	9·7 10·4 9·8		4·8 4·2 0·4	4·8 4·2 0·4	1.0 1.8 0.4	42 38 3	8·8 9·0 7·2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marin engineering)	1,509	712·2 503·8 208·4	47·2 53·9 36·3	5,963 4,315 1,647	8·4 8·6 7·9	0·1 0·1 —	0·7 0·6 —	0·8 0·7 0·1	0·1 0·1 —	17 15 1	22·9 22·3 17·0
Vehicles	. 389	274·5 173·2 72·2	44·4 44·6 51·2	2,144 1,308 616	7·8 7·6 8·5	Ξ	10·0 9·7 —	10·0 9·7 —	1·6 2·5 —	75 73 —	7·5 7·5 —
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 434	177 - 2	40.8	1,494	8.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.1	3	8.0
Textiles	. 169	135·6 19·0 46·0 14·7	21·7 11·2 31·4 14·0	1,112 147 420 85	8·2 7·7 9·1 5·8	1·3 1·2 — 0·2	3·2 0·5 0·1 2·0	4·5 1·6 0·1 2·1	0·7 1·0 0·1 2·0	81 54 1 20	17·9 32·0 9·6 9·3
Leather, leather goods and fur	. 44	12.6	28.8	97	7.7	A STATE OF THE STA	0.3	0.3	0.8	3	8.1
Clothing and footwear	00	48·3 12·1	11·6 13·1	238 55	4·9 4·5	=	3·7 2·8	3.7	0·9 3·1	21 14	5.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. 265	86.6	32.7	836	9.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	9	10.9
Timber, furniture, etc	T/C	89·2 33·5	42·4 44·3	705 243	7·9 7·2	Office of	0.4	0.4	0.2	3	6.1
Paper, printing and publishing	. 73	177·3 38·8 71·6	42·3 52·9 44·3	1,543 325 570	8·7 8·4 8·0	E	0·5 —	0.5	0.1		5.0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	: 242 98	82·2 34·2	33·9 34·8	719 294	8·8 8·6		0·7 0·5	0·7 0·5	0·3 0·5	3 2	5·0 4·6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	. 6,117	2,226 · 7	36.4	19,006	8.5	1.7	26.5	28.2	0.5	276	9.8

\* These estimates are subject to revison in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

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

‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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## WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

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

And Alegan Labor base Trans		Percentage total numb of female employed the indust
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified† Brewing and malting Other drink industries† Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries	100 · 2	28.5
Biscuits	22·9 14·2	36.8
Milk products	12.8	31.6
Fruit and vegetable products	21.7	38.5
Brewing and malting	3.9	20.1
Tobacco	2.7	11.8
Chemicals and Allied Industries	24.2	16.7
Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils fats soon and discounting the so	7.1	16·7 14·9
		19·6 17·8 19·7
Metal manufacture	11.2	14.5
Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	2.9	11·1 15·3
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc. Copper, brass and other base metals	2.6	15.2
Engineering and electrical goods Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Other machinery† Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified†	102.8	16·6 15·9
Engineers' small tools and gauges Other machinery†	2.9	18.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	2.5	14·4 14·9
		15.2
etc	7.7	16.0
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus	3.9	13·8 17·3
Radio and other electronic apparatus  Domestic electric appliances	25.0	20·6 19·2
Other electrical goods†	3·2 14·6	13·0 21·3
Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods† Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.4	12.2
Vehicles	12·3 6·4 3·4	10·4 10·1 8·9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.6	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .  Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Cans and metal boxes Metal industries not elsewhere specified†	4.3	21·8 23·8 32·4
Textiles	EDITORNIA DE LO CONTROL DE	21.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton flav and man	60.0	15.1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	11.2	18·9 12·4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.5	17·0 13·9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing	2.8	20.6
Textile finishing	2.9	12·6 13·3
	4·3 2·7	16·2 17·8
Clothing and footwear	37.7	9·8 10·3
Overalls and men's shirts underwear	3.7	8·2 10·3
Dress industries not elsewhere energified!	9.7	10·4 14·5
Footwear	4.4	7.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.3	10·3 6·7
Abrasives and building materials	2.5	12.4
opecined	2.2	14.0
Timber and unbelies	8.3	14·3 14·1
- admetic and upholstery	2.8	13.6
Paper and board	32.4	14·8 11·7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	6.5	19.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing bookbinding and	7·8 5·1	20·6 15·9
o	10.5	11.1
ther manufacturing industries Rubber	28.2	21.9
Plastics moulding and sphringting	6.3	22·4 24·7
manuracturing industries†	2.2	23·6 15·9
otal, all manufacturing industries	474.9	16.9
ostillates are based on provisional employment	figures dest	10

\* These estimates are based on provisional employment figures derived from the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1964.

† The figures on this line relate to the industry with the

The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the table on pages 60 and 61 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Owing to delay in the preparation of detailed employment estimates based on the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965, it was not practicable to include in this issue of the GAZETTE, a satisfactory index of Total Weekly Hours Worked for December 1965 and earlier months. The index of Average Hours Worked per head, based on the mid-1964 count of cards has been prepared and is shown in the table below. It is hoped to resume publication of both Indices, revised on the basis of the mid-1965 count of cards, in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

## Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

(Average 1962 = 100)

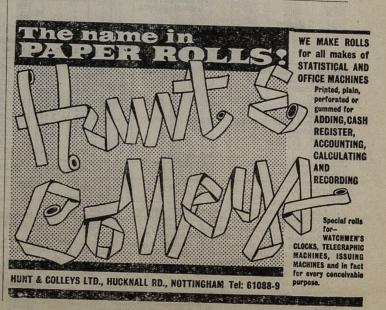
Destruction of the control of the co	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
1956	103 - 7	103 - 7	104 · 1	104.3	102 · 8	102.0
1957	103 - 6	103.5	104 - 5	104.5	102.7	103 · 8 103 · 7
1050	102.5	102.4	103-2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1960	103 · 3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1961	102 - 4	101.7	101 - 7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1962	101.0	101 - 3	100.6	101-1	100 - 4	101-1
1963	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1964	100.7	100.7	100-2	100-5	99.9	100.0
Week ended:	100 /	100.7	100.8	101-4	99.9	101.2
1964 July 18*	101-1	101-2	101-4	101-9	100 0	
August 15	101.0	100-8	100.8	101.9	100.9	101-5
September 19	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	101.5	101.5
October 17	100.5	100-5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101 - 2
November 14	100.8	101-2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12	100 · 1	99.5	99.1	101-2	100.0	101.2
965 January 16	99.4	99.0	00 -			THE STATE
February 13	99.8	99.4	98.7	100-3	98.2	100.3
March 13	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
April 10	100.0	99.6	100.1	100.5	99.0	100.8
May 15*	99.9	99.4	100.1	100.4	99.3	100.8
June 19	99.8	98.8	100.1	100.3	98.9	100.7
July 17	99.5	97.1	99.3	100.5	99.2	100 4
August 14	99.2	96.6	95.7	100.3	100.5	100 4
September 18	98.8	95.9	96.5	100.2	98.8	100.6
October 16	98.9	95.9	96.8	100.0	98.4	99.9
November 13	98.7	96.0	96.9	100.0	98.3	99.9
December 10	98.8	96.1	97:5	100 - 1	98.9	99.9

## Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 †

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January February March	102·7 102·6 102·0 — 102·4 102·1 102·4	101·4 103·1 103·1 103·6 104·0 103·8	103·6 102·1 102·1 102·0 101·9 101·8	100·4 	99·4 100·2 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·3 100·5 99·8 99·5 99·3 99·4	98·4 98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 100·0 100·5 100·5 100·6 100·6	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·1 101·0 100·6 100·5 100·8 100·1	99·4 99·8 99·9 100·0 99·9 99·8 99·5 99·2 98·8 98·7 98·8

\* 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.

† Figures for 1956 and 1957 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.



## Unemployment at 10th January 1966

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

10th January 1966 were:

en to start and a per to start and to to to start curoff	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Woman 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	254,411 8,857	11,149 378	66,005 1,292	7,425 148	338,990 10,675
Total	263,268	11,527	67,297	7,573	349,665
Change since 6th December 1965	+ 14,887	+ 1,915	- 387	+ 1,257	+ 17,672

The rate of unemployment at 10th January was 1.5 per cent. and at 6th December it was 1.4 per cent.

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1955 to 1966

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

		Great Britain											
1 101 — 1 101 1 101 — 1 101 1 101 — 1 101	Who		Tempo		Total	United Kingdom total							
	Males	Females	Males	Females		100							
1955	137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300 321,900 393,900 279,600 240,600	75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000 126,700 92,600 76,400	9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000 46,300 6,600 9,700	9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300 6,400 1,800 2,100	232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200 573,300 380,600 328,800	264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 376,800 499,900 612,300 413,400 359,700							
8th Mar 14th June 13th Sept 6th Dec	258,836 207,422 230,735 247,405	84,142 62,507 72,854 71,897	24,497 4,907 9,540 10,588	4,614 1,306 2,199 2,103	372,089 276,142 315,328 331,993	405,706 305,334 343,551 363,693							
1966:— 10th Jan	265,560	73,430	9,235	1,440	349,665	382,738							

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at At 10th January 32,448 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th January was 335,937 consisting of 263,699 males and 72,238 females. The seasonally adjusted total was 285 thousand, to the nearest thousand (see foot of page 83).

#### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 10th January, 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	34,759 22,600	3,974 2,029	11,047 6,669	2,549 1,357	52,329 32,655
Up to 2	57,359	6,003	17,716	3,906	84,984
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	10,959 11,542 10,851	760 764 600	2,441 2,899 2,879	450 421 355	14,610 15,626 14,685
Over 2, up to 5	33,352	2,124	8,219	1,226	44,921
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	10,945 9,123 8,059	511 356 296	2,939 2,306 2,216	318 241 206	14,713 12,026 10,777
Over 5, up to 8	28,127	1,163	7,461	765	37,516
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 Over 52	7,084 22,863 36,294 16,026 9,866 43,440	241 599 699 150 59	2,255 7,354 10,871 3,460 2,301 6,368	199 511 556 119 54 89	9,779 31,327 48,420 19,755 12,280 50,008
Over 8	135,573	1,859	32,609	1,528	171,569
Total	254,411	11,149	66,005	7,425	338,990

## 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 10th January 1966.

Wholly unemployed*						2018 29-2 13-0	Temp	orarily stop	assignator autores cos	Total unemployed			
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East\$ Greater London  East Anglia\$ London and South Eastern   Eastern and Southern   South Western West Midlands East Midlands Midlands   Yorkshire and Humberside   North Western Northern Scotland Wales	58,662 29,863 6,890 43,165 22,387 19,162 11,776 11,194 22,970 18,112 33,505 27,252 46,370 21,488	2,390 1,130 244 1,682 952 635 513 390 903 703 1,288 1,266 2,497 1,223	12,854 6,084 1,345 9,038 5,161 5,297 3,331 2,182 5,513 3,983 9,057 5,613 16,379 5,964	1,356 499 186 883 659 541 350 225 575 518 725 756 1,750	75,262 37,576 8,665 54,768 29,159 25,635 15,970 13,991 29,961 23,316 44,575 34,887 66,996 29,693	633 318 85 503 215 198 761 526 1,287 1,002 396 1,490 3,180 586	10 2 4 7 7 1 5 12 17 41 2 61 199 43	81 37 36 65 52 86 113 194 307 117 277 100 227 61	1 1 1 1 11 21 46 67 11 5 19 12 21	725 358 126 576 275 296 900 778 1,678 1,171 680 1,670 3,618 711	61,695 31,313 7,223 45,357 23,561 19,996 13,055 12,122 25,177 19,858 35,191 30,069 52,246 23,340	14,292 6,621 1,568 9,987 5,873 5,935 3,815 2,647 6,462 4,629 10,064 6,488 18,368 7,064	75,987 37,934 8,791 55,344 29,434 25,931 16,870 14,769 31,639 24,487 45,255 36,557 70,614 30,404
Great Britain	254,411	11,149	66,005	7,425	338,990	8,857	378	1,292	148	10,675	274,795	74,870	349,665
Northern Ireland	23,051	909	7,965	338	32,263	373	11	409	17	810	24,344	8,729	33,073
United Kingdom	277,462	12,058	73,970	7,763	371,253	9,230	389	1,701	165	11,485	299,139	83,599	382,738

204 6000	Die			2 13	Dura	tion of un	1830715 18491 1000	Wholly unemployed						
Region		centage rat employmen			Ma	les	10-4	000	Fem	ales	tr, etc. to specifica	excluding "school-leavers"		
CA AREA DE CALLED	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 6th Dec. 1965	
London and South Eastern    Eastern and Southern   South Western Midlands   West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside   North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·3 1·3 2·3 1·0 0·9 1·3 1·5 1·9 3·4 3·4	0·4 0·6 1·3 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·6 0·9 1·5 2·3 2·2	0·9 1·1 1·9 0·8 0·7 1·0 1·2 1·5 2·8 3·2 3·0	15,264 6,311 4,635 6,203 3,770 2,433 4,587 9,017 5,286 8,101 3,958	6,414 3,050 2,348 3,180 1,657 1,523 2,583 4,624 3,489 6,848 2,940	4,749 2,565 1,929 2,829 1,282 1,547 2,204 3,481 3,222 5,735 2,576	18,420 11,413 10,885 11,661 5,580 6,081 9,441 17,671 16,521 28,183 13,237	4,662 2,191 1,660 2,152 1,440 712 1,565 3,238 1,485 3,302 1,367	1,421 820 729 730 432 298 565 1,328 839 2,234 779	1,111 719 695 731 441 290 520 1,056 703 1,971 720	2,727 2,090 2,754 2,475 1,368 1,107 1,851 4,160 3,342 10,622 4,116	54,455 28,985 25,476 29,772 15,876 13,896 23,162 44,416 34,617 65,637 29,417	+ 4,834 + 1,954 + 2,028 + 2,262 + 1,096 + 1,166 + 576 + 1,236 + 354 + 3,185 + 1,896	
Great Britain	1.8	0.9	1.5	63,362	35,476	29,290	137,432	21,622	9,445	8,226	34,137	335,937	+ 18,325	
Northern Ireland	7.8	4.6	6.6	3,370	7,2	299	13,291	1,197	2,0	003	5,103	32,076	+ 1,914	

\*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 81.

† 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 20 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

[See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation. Midlands Region comprises the two Economic Planning Regions—West Midlands (former Midland Standard Region) and East Midlands. The numbers unemployed in the former Administrative Regions of the Ministry of Labour at 10th January 1966 were:—

\*\*Numbers\*\*

\*\*Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"\*

		Males	Numbers Females		n	nolly	Total	Change s	ince 6th Dec.	1965
London and South Eastern		45,052	9,970	55,022			54,169 28.757	i de la constante de la consta	+ 4,776 + 1,962	
Eastern and Southern		23,483 23,843	-,,	29,240 29,887			28,071		+ 2,076	
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire			5,180	26,755			25,377		+ 812	

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JANUARY 1966

Ministry of Labour Gazette February 1966

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 10th January 1966, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each 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.

						Great Brita						
Industry			unen	holly ployed ng casuals)		porarily pped		Total			United King (all classe	
Literation 81			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing		1	11,148 8,477 2,363	1,440 1,394 14	2,877 245 2,615	131 129 1	14,025 8,722 4,978	1,571 1,523 15	15,596 10,245 4,993	17,940 12,297 5,284	1,679 1,630 16	19,619 13,927 5,300
Mining and quarrying	12.10 10.11 10.11	bad	6,340 5,497	129 98	43 20	5 5	<b>6,383</b> 5,517	134 103	6,517 5,620	<b>6,636</b> 5,519	140 103	6,776 5,622
Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213-229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	681 681 672		7,279 1,443 3,781 1,674 381	3,474 482 2,336 550 106	84 1 73 10	95 2 93 —	7,363 1,444 3,854 1,684 381	3,569 484 2,429 550 106	10,932 1,928 6,283 2,234 487	7,875 1,562 4,158 1,747 408	4,127 539 2,692 570 326	12,002 2,101 6,850 2,317 734
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263)  Chemicals and dyes	180		4,385 997 1,923	1,005 47 272	$\frac{3}{3}$	20	4,388 997 1,926	1,025 47 272	5,413 1,044	4,471 1,000	1,048	5,519 1,048
Metal manufacture	OFF.	3:55	5,372 4,515	521 337	2,151 2,125	11 9	7,523 6,640	532 346	2,198 8,055 6,986	1,981 7,623 6,726	284 536 348	2,265 8,159 7,074
Engineering and electrical goods  Mechanical engineering* (331-352)  Radio and other electronic apparatus  Domestic electric appliances  Other electrical industries* (361-363, 369)	2411 2411 061		12,395 8,389 1,177 645 2,184	3,575 1,488 845 307 935	218 209 1 5	15 12 2 -	12,613 8,598 1,178 650 2,187	3,590 1,500 847 307 936	16,203 10,098 2,025 957 3,123	13,123 8,871 1,344 652 2,256	4,107 1,601 1,179 319 1,008	17,230 10,472 2,523 971 3,264
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing		•	5,778 5,267	132 91	81 79	2 2	5,859 5,346	134 93	5,993 5,439	6,734 6,199	143	6,877 6,300
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cy Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384)			4,468 2,030 180, 1,099 1,092	551 303 53 149 29	457 456 — 1	32 32 —	4,925 2,486 180 1,100 1,092	583 335 53 149 29	5,508 2,821 233 1,249 1,121	5,083 2,613 182 1,123 1,097	622 341 54 177 31	5,705 2,954 236 1,300 1,128
Metal goods not elsewhere specified			4,469	1,310	102	15	4,571	1,325	5,896	4,645	1,366	6,011
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-mad Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Woollen and worsted Jute.  Hosiery and other knitted goods Teytile finishing	bres		4,181 759 368 885 359 330	2,626 355 351 584 96 408	569 5 12 58 — 129	438 42 73 36 14 235	4,750 764 380 943 359 459	3,064 397 424 620 110 643	7,814 1,161 804 1,563 469 1,102	5,503 1,070 488 1,004 366 501	4,377 738 680 659 112 742	9,880 1,808 1,168 1,663 478 1,243
eather, leather goods and fur		Den	475 523	202 178	347	10 5	822 563	212 183	1,034 746	903 579	287 198	1,190
lothing and footwear	38:	::	1,289 348	2,326 271	149 44	112 54	1,438 392	2,438 325	3,876	1,536 402	3,311 366	4,847 768
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass			3,677 1,089 506 834	630 99 202 233	105 29 46 —	64 2 62 —	3,782 1,118 552 834	694 101 264 233	4,476 1,219 816 1,067	4,170 1,352 560 840	715 106 275 236	4,885 1,458 835 1,076
mber, furniture, etc			3,119 1,290 972	438 124 115	474 13 364	57 8 34	3,593 1,303 1,336	495 132 149	4,088 1,435 1,485	3,756 1,389 1,388	516 135	4,272 1,524
aper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	410	***	2,590 1,257 1,333	1,436 780 656	22 9 13	6 3 3	2,612 1,266 1,346	1,442 783 659	4,054 2,049 2,005	2,676 1,300 1,376	163 1,555 865 690	1,551 4,231 2,165 2,066
ther manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating		::	2,620 976 751	1,079 254 279	28 2 2	65 1 8	2,648 978 753	1,144 255 287	3,792 1,233 1,040	2,744 1,019 770	1,218 281 298	3,962 1,300 1,068
otal, all manufacturing industries		Jan.	62,145	19,281	4,483	937	66,628	20,218	86,846	70,518	23,839	94,357
onstruction	264		56,915	459	943	3	57,858	462	58,320	65,892	529	66,421
as, electricity and water ansport and communication	11.		2,639	1,830	7 277	1 10	2,646 24,508	170 1,840	2,816 26,348	2,837 26,761	183	3,020 28,692
Railways		::	6,360 2,193	204 547	3 29	3	6,363 2,222	204 550	6,567 2,772	6,597 3,048	207 570	6,804 3,618
Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport		::	3,344 5,314 1,952	90 114 28	23 113 89	1	3,367 5,427 2,041	90 115 28	3,457 5,542 2,069	3,612 5,748 2,348	93 122 31	3,705 5,870 2,379
Postal services and telecommunications		800	3,538	551	5	5	3,543	556	4,099	3,845	601	4,446
tributive trades			25,430	13,273	109	87	25,539	13,360	38,899	27,336	14,839	42,175
ofessional and scientific services			6,600 5,024	873 4,810	12	38	6,612 5,038	874 4,848	7,486 9,886	6,763 5,242	983 5,444	7,746
scellaneous services			27,815	17,494	409	214	28,224	17,708	45,932	29,661	19,368	49,029
Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–883) Latering, hotels, etc.  Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	::	::	6,050 12,065 3,850	1,730 9,687 691	289 46 5	41 67 3	6,339 12,111 3,855	1,771 9,754 694	8,110 21,865 4,549	6,629 12,658 4,095	1,812 10,374 751	8,441 23,032 4,846
blic administration National government service Local government service			16,686 6,511 10,175	2,402 1,239 1,163	61 7 54	13 1 12	16,747 6,518 10,229	2,415 1,240 1,175	19,162 7,758 11,404	17,554 6,856 10,698	2,691 1,431 1,260	20,245 8,287 11,958
-service personnel not classified by industry her persons not classified by industry		•	1,048	131	-	-	1,048	131	1,179	1,109	134	1,243
Aged 18 and over		::	17,678 1,861	9,947 1,192	Ξ	Ξ	19,539 17,678 1,861	11,139 9,947 1,192	30,678 27,625 3,053	20,890 18,888 2,002	11,839 10,601 1,238	32,729 29,489 3,240
GRAND TOTAL			265,560	73,430	9,235	1,440	274,795	74,870	349,665	299,139	83,599	382,738

<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 (3,947 males and 224 females in Great Britain and 4,330 males and 256 females in the United Kingdom).

#### 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 10th

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 storped combined.

			rs of per		66			T0	Number gisters at	rs of pers	sons on	56	
Comment Ord	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of un- employ- ment*	totales controls	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of un- employ- ment*
Prin	cipal To	owns (by	Region	n)	1 157	338	Development	Distric	ts (by R	egion)	-contin	ued	during
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	30,181 1,839 718	6,121 319 266	1,632 61 119	37,934 2,219 1,103	358 5 54	0·8 2·5 1·5	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot	277 12,426	342 2,802	39 905	658 16,133	11 39	2·0 2·6 2·0
Eastern and Southern Bedford	273 1,867	63 439	37 76	373 2,382 283	-7	0.8	Ulverston	76 321	58 137	1 20	135 478	2	2.1
Cambridge	237 433 421	37 168 68	9 28 35	629 524	E	0·4 1·0 0·6	Amble Ashington Aspatria, Cockermouth,	183 373	65 79	25 55	273 507	49 32	8·9 2·7
†Norwich	1,269 435 371 1,954	171 105 119 430	45 36 26 119	1,485 576 516 2,503		1·6 0·6 1·0 1·7	Maryport and Workington	1,021 287	367 43	108 30	1,496 360	473	5·2 2·9
†Reading	435 364 1,357	136 70 372	49 27 126	620 461 1,855	= 1	0·8 0·5 1·3	brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	2,719	728	298	3,745	124	2.1
Southend-on-Sea Watford	1,057 257	200 47	55 19	1,312	4 4	2.3	Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	1,136 389	113 51	56 25	1,305 465	6 8	4·5 3·6
†Bristol	2,953 600 454	415 112 159 511	94 21 55 95	3,462 733 668	- 5 - 20	1·3 1·6 1·2 2·3	Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring Consett	1,145 476 580	223 61	106 48 54	1,474 585	19 1	3·9 3·1 1·4
†Plymouth	1,559 779 946	175	68	2,165 1,022 1,183	22	1.5	Durham	693 34 1,196	106 24 14 176	72 54	740 761 48 1,444	21 -62	2.8
†Derby	714 1,273 568	181 248 153	12 63 56	907 1,584 777	312	0·8 0·8 1·5	Haswell and Horden Loftus Millom	347 61 50	121 20 18	54 -7 4	1,444 522 81 75	62 13 10	2.0 3.9 2.9 2.0 2.2
†Mansfield Northampton †Nottingham	560 363 3,362	144 40 459	65 18 114	769 421 3,935	54 	1·3 0·6 1·6	Prudhoe	116 107 264	16 34 159	17	136 141 440	6 8 15	2.7
West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	3,207	852 36	237	4,296 233	237 91	0.6	Seaton Delaval Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester	96 450 659	70 59 75	11 40 30	177 549 764	3 19	5·6 3·9 4·2
Coventry	1,184 44 134 1,414	398 14 20 378	98 3 13 56	1,680 61 167 1,848	13 6 48	0·9 0·2 0·4 1·2	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washington	2,656 8,958	410 1,515	160 575	3,226 11,048	49 293	3·4 2·8
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	331 128 537	52 10 223	37 6 47	420 144 807	15 7 2 —	0.6	Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	746	56 220	28 50	324 1,016	30	6·6 4·2 3·1
Worcester Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley	357 898 1,126	217 226	50	1,165 1,412	67 73	0·9 1·5 0·8	Wingate	1,857	614	66	245	78	, mali no
†Bradford	185 978 1,280	60 301 170	98 83	249 1,377 1,533	24 24 2 5	0·8 1·6 2·3	Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	248	42	8	298	173	2·5 12·8
Halifax Huddersfield	121 321 2,671	60 96 485	9 16 136	190 433 3 292	13	0·4 0·4 2·0	and Stevenston Ayr and Troon Bathgate, Broxburn and	1,198 845	550 274	108 105	1,856 1,224	200	5.5
†Leeds	2,341 495 408	265 71 189	93 51 74	2,699 617 671	38 102 59	1.0	the Calders	608 49 282	298 73 238	92 6 29	998 128 549	17 3 4	3·2 2·5 3·8
†Sheffield Wakefield York	2,113 268 697	256 58 152	72 12 38	2,441 338 887	280 10 4	0·9 0·7 1·3	Dumbarton, Alexandria and Helensburgh Dundee and Broughty	669	239	122 110	1,030 2,185	38	4.2
North Western Accrington	134 237 432	48 52 185	17 10 19	199 299 636	3 6 23	0·9 1·0 1·1	Ferry	1,729	801	111	1,973	32	4.2
Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley	1,842 779 279	820 137 100	74 37 12	2,736 953 391	23 38 10 8	5·1 1·2 0·9	Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny- bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow	960	1,067	113	2,140	14	3.6
Bury	150 397 4,173	52 105 497	31 219	205 533 4,889	14 -44	0·7 1·8 1·0	Girvan	136	183	34	353	13	9.8
†Salford Preston	750 635 828 144	127 140 305 17	40 22 55 1	917 797 1,188 162	1 19 2 2 2 8	0·8 1·4 0·3	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow	15,432 1,326 5,362	2,725 492 1,418	968 98 709	19,125 1,916 7,489	16 1,068	4.4
Rochdale	762 564 258	557 103 176	42 44 31	1,361 711 465	8 39	2·3 0·8 0·7	Kilmarnock, Newmilns	514	265	32 11	811 137	3 2	2.3
Warrington Wigan Northern †Carlisle	550	96	5 25	651	14	1.5	Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil Lanark	1,326	1,406	93 26	2,825 298	29 11	5·7 3·2 6·2
Scotland †Edinburgh	3,243	662	206	4,111	24	1.7	Lesmahagow Newton Stewart North Lanarkshire	129 149 3,478	35 71 1,922	5 28 548	169 248 5,948	490	6·2 7·4 3·8
†Cardiff	2,892 849	122	250 119	3,544 1,090	117 9	2.3	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh,	1,048	406	29	1,483	10 617	1.9
Developm	ent Dis	stricts (h	v Regio	on)			Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanguhar Shotts	1,352 170 110 135	282 80 122 113	113 15 20 28	1,747 265 252 276	13	6.9 9.7 11.8 4.2 9.8
140,000 (230,1 146,0	lent Dis	Lifeta (D	Augh				Shotts	361 127	160 26	58 11	579 164	24	9.8
South Western Bideford Camborne and Redruth Camelford	260 472 97	72 166 41	19 45 15	351 683 153	7 22	4·3 4·5 8·0	Aberdare and Mountain Ash	694 297 647	99 146 164	53 21 68	846 464 879	1	3·3 6·3 6·6
Falmouth Gunnislake Helston	741 63 216	119 26 89	30 7 19	890 96 324	_2	9·4 16·1 7·6	Anglesey	733	349	84	1,166		
Ilfracombe	242 235 349	111 72 205	18 10 22	371 317 576	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 10\\ \hline 7\end{array}$	9·9 6·4 7·1	Blaenau Ffestiniog Bridgend and Pontycymme Caernaryon, Bangor, Beth-	139 421	30 145	10 166	179 732	-	4·3 5·1 2·9
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	641 116	245 72	25 17	911 205	23	6.9	esda and Penygroes Caerphilly and Senghenydd	726		71 71	961 512		5.0
Bridlington	524	68	35	627	132	6.6					A SONE	- PARTER	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

(Continued on next page)

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#### Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts-continued

	re	Per-				
Lours to his se	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
Development 1	District	s (by R	egion)-	-contin	ued	
Vales—continued	200	1 1 14	St.	uns.	2,662	1,000.0
Ebbw Vale, Abertillery,	(5)			are de		4600
Brynmawr, Newbridge and Tredegar	795	522	164	1,481	59	3.7
Llanelly, Burry Port,	193	322	104	1,401		
Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	2018	200				1130
Pontardulais and Tumble	1,014	334	69	1,417	115	3.4
Maesteg and Cymmer	372	129	-	501	6	5.2
Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais	999	121	82	1,202	9	4.8
and Treharris Milford Haven	444	264	29	737	1	15.6
Neath and Resolven	663	174	55	892	121	2.8
Pembroke Dock	242	64	28	334	100	5.0
Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	220	36		256	A 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	3.4
Pontypridd	399	58	42	499	1	1.6
Porthcawl	137	64	-	201		8.1
Port Talbot	561	186	157	904	23 21	2.7
Pwllheli and Portmadoc	437	105	57	599	21	6.7
Rhondda	899 538	254 110	98 44	1,251		4·8 5·0
Rhyl	338	110	44	092	1000	3.0
Swansea, Morriston and, Swansea Docks	1,608	328	95	2,031	56	3.2
Ystalyfera and Pontardawe		91	24	390	-	4.0
I Stary for a and I Office du we				200	Total Control	
otal, All Development	241	1 1 48		205	243	1281
Districts	96,846	27,830	8,308	132,984	5,100	3.4

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* on previous page.

#### 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), October 1965 (pages 444 to 447) and January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the GAZETTE.

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

Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

FILE OF A LOVE TO SEE		anuary 56*	Decemi	ange ber 1965/ y 1966*†
1271 E08   CD2   E71 262   MER   AND SH MER   267   MER   ACC   ACC	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
GREAT BRITAIN	336 264 72	285 221 58	+ 18 + 17 + 1	- 19 - 16 - 8
STANDARD REGIONS (January 1966 definitions) South East \ East Anglia \ of which London and South	75 9	A. [	XSB 3	8718.0
Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western West Midlands East Midlands	54 29 25 16 14	23 20 15 12	+ 5 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1	- 3 - 2 - 1 - 1
Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Scotland Wales	23 44 35 66 29	20 40 30 56 26	+ 1 + 1 + 3 + 2	- 1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 4
TANDARD REGIONS (old definitions) London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midland North Midland East and West Ridings	54 29 16 18 20	43 23 14 15 18	+ 5 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1	- 4 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 1
NDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS S.I.C. ORDERS Industries covered by the index of production II–XVIII	148	125	+ 12	- 10
Manufacturing industries III-XVI Construction industry XVII	81 57	72 42	+ 7 + 5	- 5 - 7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing I Transport and com- munication . XIX	13	9	+ 1	- 1
Distributive trades XX Catering, hotels, etc. XXIII§	26 39 22	22 33 17	+ 1 + 5	- 3 - 2 - 1
and services XXI-XXIV	32	26	+ 1 + 2	- 2 - 2

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is available the sign .. has been used. † The sign ... denotes " no change "

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<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 546 of the December 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ M.L.H. 884 only.

Excluding M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII.

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholl the number of wholl the number of wholl the number of wholl the number of the number of wholl the number of wholl the number of the

20,018.4	886	1402	100 1 170	T cut		A	ge groups		Note 1				
Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
THE CL	Spanish and		g Comes	-	W. State		Males	di tara	Coning II o	al atrice	W. Spring	Shorell	
One or less  Over 1 and up to 2  ,, 2, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	3,958 2,029 760 764 600 511 356 296 241 599 699 150 59 111	3,497 2,186 907 1,028 909 827 649 548 437 1,251 1,389 353 144 270	6,346 3,793 1,696 1,904 1,690 1,430 1,192 1,011 727 2,244 2,598 685 330 711	4,526 2,951 1,352 1,600 1,335 1,383 1,094 935 779 2,263 2,848 923 410 1,153	3,415 2,333 1,073 1,370 1,149 1,208 943 856 741 2,210 3,035 1,104 573 1,610	2,930 2,038 1,054 1,131 1,180 1,173 972 840 792 2,300 3,307 1,287 707 2,300	2,662 1,951 973 1,993 1,073 1,089 949 828 716 2,208 3,513 1,448 891 3,112	2,045 1,631 770 859 786 836 727 648 590 1,792 2,876 1,263 717 3,132	1,844 1,531 813 829 778 848 787 721 630 2,032 3,226 1,543 959 4,649	1,615 1,525 860 754 829 812 726 656 634 2,169 3,911 1,827 1,250 7,107	1,775 2,503 1,386 912 1,068 1,275 1,029 956 976 4,183 9,220 5,439 3,775 18,949	173 158 75 62 54 64 55 60 62 211 371 154 110 447	34,786 24,629 11,719 12,306 11,451 11,456 9,479 8,355 7,325 23,462 36,993 16,176 9,925 43,551
		):				1 100	Females	1%日	12 12	1 100	1.0000	and Portel	Pwilhell Rhondel
One or less	2,546 1,357 450 421 355 318 241 206 199 511 556 119 54	1,916 1,194 416 483 491 439 319 299 276 880 1,066 176 113	2,745 1,798 615 745 673 722 539 527 487 1,583 2,223 661 346 485	1,397 698 256 349 321 - 331 249 253 278 874 1,274 410 277 397	934 451 160 188 195 219 161 137 205 527 840 248 157 333	866 394 148 191 195 242 178 158 148 537 793 250 168 417	804 454 185 238 243 217 189 217 197 594 914 305 253 611	749 480 204 225 229 244 4223 197 207 665 1,045 342 249 805	696 576 216 231 264 252 228 193 212 787 1,172 445 319 1,263	587 547 226 228 241 240 194 216 226 822 1,427 572 398 1,833	1 2 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 1 5 2	77 51 11 17 13 16 16 19 19 19 15 17	13,372 8,026 2,891 3,320 3,234 3,257 2,547 2,422 2,454 7,865 11,427 3,579 2,355 6,457
Total	7,422	8,225	14,149	7,364	4,755	4,685	5,421	5,864	6,854	7,757	71	0	73,206

## Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the table below for each Region:-

		1	Males			Fe	males	0	gs/msl	-local	Males	ا (قيدا	saming Living	Fem	ales	( já
Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
1000			Lo	ondon and	l South I	Eastern*				2 6485		North V	Vestern			100
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 5 8 8 13 13 26 26 52 Over 52	2,664 621 309 243 153 37 27	7,040 3,042 2,104 1,906 1,531 614 417	4,674 2,751 2,336 2,722 3,610 2,813 4,347	14,378 6,414 4,749 4,871 5,294 3,464 4,791	1,188 278 164 128 90 19 6	2,189 627 501 429 304 112 71	1,215 516 446 502 526 271 269	4,592 1,421 1,111 1,059 920 402 346	1,582 597 383 279 258 98 43	4,280 2,191 1,574 1,489 1,510 855 835	2,768 1,836 1,524 1,988 2,694 2,564 5,058	8,630 4,624 3,481 3,756 4,462 3,517 5,936	923 297 194 173 120 26 10	1,396 553 478 587 607 328 209	910 478 384 563 558 392 587	3,229 1,328 1,056 1,323 1,285 746 806
Total	4,054	16,654	23,253	43,961	1,873	4,233	3,745	9,851	3,240	12,734	18,432	34,406	1,743	4,158	3,872	9,773
3 2 1		Eastern and Southern*				1			Nort	thern		CONTRACT.				
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 8 13 13 26 26 25 25	1,187 442 236 183 123 30 10	2,693 1,194 936 797 680 256 173	2,178 1,414 1,393 1,740 2,557 1,779 3,085	6,058 3,050 2,565 2,720 3,360 2,065 3,268	753 225 146 125 98 19	860 334 288 331 239 66 57	565 261 285 321 406 196 222	2,178 820 719 777 743 281 289	827 590 459 359 340 114 72	2,160 1,670 1,599 1,399 1,536 871 947	1,433 1,229 1,164 1,486 2,343 2,082 4,972	4,420 3,489 3,222 3,244 4,219 3,067 5,991	551 294 204 214 195 85 40	656 353 315 381 483 295 180	269 192 184 287 357 312 513	1,476 839 703 882 1,035 692 733
Total	2,211	6,729	14,146	23,086	1,376	2,175	2,256	5,807	2,761	10,182	14,709	27,652	1,583	2,663	2,114	6,360
	1000	000710		South	Westerr	1		16.				Scot	land	19:10:11	10 1	Northead Sections
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 ,, 5 ,, ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, ,, 13 ,, 13 ,, ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, ,, 52 Over 52	662 295 188 176 127 23 12	1,679 921 723 748 775 256 211	1,598 1,132 1,018 1,585 2,408 1,743 2,821	3,939 2,348 1,929 2,509 3,310 2,022 3,044	531 198 165 184 165 22 7	661 277 282 372 383 84 58	431 254 248 459 562 199 259	1,623 729 695 1,015 1,110 305 324	2,042 1,152 763 583 480 242 141	3,615 3,401 2,703 2,601 2,724 1,787 1,902	2,100 2,295 2,269 2,793 3,674 3,347 7,909	7,757 6,848 5,735 5,977 6,878 5,376 9,952	1,234 644 436 559 460 150 96	1,449 1,046 1,015 1,485 2,004 1,116 640	592 544 520 776 1,173 795 1,368	3,275 2,234 1,971 2,820 3,637 2,061 2,104
Total	1,483	5,313	12,305	19,101	1,272	2,117	2,412	5,801	5,403	18,733	24,387	48,523	3,579	8,755	5,768	18,102
1990			100	M	idlands*	lukalda	in .				of the	Ko E S	Wales		lo rob	al self obtain
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 8 8 8	1,129 337 233 128 98 40 22	2,914 1,446 1,139 976 836 471 442	2,009 1,397 1,457 1,440 1,853 2,003 3,352	6,052 3,180 2,829 2,544 2,787 2,514 3,816	641 191 130 105 99 35 25	932 326 333 363 324 126 121	548 213 268 327 307 237 406	2,121 730 731 795 730 398 552	799 601 407 421 405 94 42	1,713 1,396 1,243 1,277 1,424 599 554	1,174 943 926 1,238 2,203 1,680 3,300	3,686 2,940 2,576 2,936 4,032 2,373 3,896	622 310 256 277 309 86 39	527 300 303 445 559 284 225	217 169 161 358 477 372 685	1,366 779 720 1,080 1,345 742 949
Total	1,987	8,224	13,511	23,722	1,226	2,525	2,306	6,057	2,769	8,206	11,464	22,439	1,899	2,643	2,439	6,981
			Yorks	hire and	Humbers	side*				F 75	3	Grea	t Britain	XX	ryices .	and se
2 or less Over 2 and up to 5 8 13 13 26 26 Over 52 52	778 333 209 156 104 28 12	2,238 1,273 1,016 863 772 310 293	1,479 977 979 1,211 1,775 1,365 2,552	4,495 2,583 2,204 2,230 2,651 1,703 2,857	570 179 127 101 86 20 13	613 220 201 246 227 106 71	355 166 192 221 309 181 270	1,538 565 520 568 622 307 354	1 1,670 24,968 3,187 2,528 2,088 706 381	28,332 16,534 13,037 12,056 11,788 6,019 5,774	19,413 13,974 13,066 16,203 23,117 19,376 37,396	59,415 35,476 29,290 30,787 36,993 26,101 43,551	7,013 2,616 1,822 1,866 1,622 462 246	9,283 4,036 3,716 4,639 5,130 2,517 1,632	2,688 3,814 4,675 2,955	21,398 9,445 8,226 10,319 11,427 5,934 6,457
Total	1,620	6,765	10,338	18,723	1,096	1,684	1,694	4,474	25,528	93,540	142,545	261,613	15,647	30,953	26,606	73,206

<sup>•</sup> See footnote || on page 80.

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

	1st De	eks ended cember 65	Five weeks ended 5th January 1966		
in the note below. It excely disablest percent disabet them and a nove the work of a type with	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
en aged 18 and over	. 12,153 37,773	134,870 47,339 111,456 52,931	86,916 10,796 38,414 7,188	132,113 48,160 113,101 52,928	
otal	. 137,490	346,596	143,314	346,302	

The table below shows, for the periods ended 1st December 1965 and 5th January 1966, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

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

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 5th January 1966 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th January 1966. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

Islanda and Vilenaul Progenium by	1	Companio	Institute.	unnice	is given a	it the end	of the tab	ic. made to	esch, oth	elated to
Industry group	ant as a at regiona actain the	Placin	gs during fiv 1 5th Januar	e weeks y 1966	titismas mangiumo Pio od vini	taken interpreted to	Numbers of	f vacancies r t 5th Januar	emaining un y 1966	filled
oved, there may be areas where the coeds the number of unfilled vacancies.	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	799	261	464	23	1,547	1,238	1,865	541	366	4,010
Mining and quarrying	455 321	65 56	22 12	10 2	552 391	5,467 5,174	1,055 989	61 30	45 13	6,628 6,206
Food, drink and tobacco	2,322	398	1,638	335	4,693	1,986	902	3,675	1,596	8,159
Chemicals and allied industries	1,534	100	602	108	2,344	2,455	629	1,718	879	5,681
Metal manufacture	2,002	213	284	37	2,536	4,528	1,385	792	453	7,158
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instru-	7,724	999	3,057	446	12,226	23,002	5,529	10,263	3,231	42,025
ments, etc	5,437	679	1,256	210	7,582	15,914	4,255	3,543	1,573	25,285
Shiphuilding and marine angineering	2,287	320	1,801	236	4,644	7,088	1,274	6,720	1,658	16,740
Vahielas	2,259	98 170	91	14	2,462	2,937	345	85	44	3,411
Matalandania di stania de 1	2,657	577	1 005	52	2,829	9,026	838	1,601	459	11,924
Textiles	1,683	329	1,005	165	4,404	4,554	2,880	3,404	1,814	12,652
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres	456	. 22	1,151	456	3,619	2,540	1,767	6,010	4,450	14,767
Woollen and worsted	482	68 82	307 244	62 97	893 905	1,129	462 543	1,529 1,700	973 1,220	4,093 3,950
Leather, leather goods and fur	233	88	123	47	491	227	347	619	518	1,711
Clothing and footwear	411	186	1,343	653	2,593	1,230	1,148	12,129	6,450	20,957
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,299	207	201	51	1,758	1,816	768	1,149	739	4,472
Timber, furniture, etc	1,524	539	274	87	2,424	2,042	1,491	790	627	4,950
Paper, printing and publishing	1,168 862 306	225 111 114	722 441 281	288 138 150	2,403 1,552 851	1,567 1,004 563	1,246 482 764	1,982 1,163 819	2,018 945 1,073	6,813 3,594 3,219
Other manufacturing industries	1,344	184	803	146	2,477	1,839	752	2,155	1,060	5,806
Total, all manufacturing industries	28,297	4,313	11,764	2,885	47,259	59,749	20,027	46,372	24,338	150,486
265	<del>tiohios</del>	and docks	Cincipole II	-				10,072	21,000	100,400
Construction	19,438	1,253	237	116	21,044	15,333	4,020	585	635	20,573
Gas, electricity and water	1,003	45	105	14	1,167	1,301	310	271	121	2,003
Transport and communication	16,245	601	7,772	204	24,822	14,871	1,431	2,388	670	19,360
Distributive trades	7,496	2,620	5,019	2,297	17,432	8,330	10,933	13,429	13,803	46,495
Insurance, banking and finance	437	72	512	231	1,252	1,678	1,046	1,158	1,602	5,484
Professional and scientific services	1,017	155	2,108	352	3,632	7,732	1,966	22,480	2,646	34,824
Miscellaneous services	7,949 454 5,164 316	1,153 72 207 155	8,697 290 6,086 505	811 27 186 192	18,610 843 11,643 1,168	8,560 517 2,243 272	4,262 285 617 301	21,957 941 9,365 1,680	7,489 283 921 943	42,268 2,026 13,146 3,196
Public administration	3,780 1,748 2,032	258 117 141	1,714 1,365 349	245 134 111	5,997 3,364 2,633	7,854 4,157 3,697	1,245 578	3,859 2,439	1,213 674	14,171 7,848
Grand total	86,916	10,796	38,414	7,188	143,314	132,113	48,160	1,420	539	6,323
- C5   10   - C5   - C	a beve wine	<del>ala yab</del> dan	Charles I	100	(1)					To other to
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East* Greater London East Anglia* London and South Eastern† Eastern and Southern† South Western West Midlands East Midlands Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside† North Western	33,698 17,903 2,371 24,158 11,911 5,758 5,657 3,846 9,503 6,528	3,534 1,837 305 2,459 1,380 694 803 476 1,279 945	15,697 8,695 903 11,571 5,029 3,051 1,961 1,214 3,175 2,477 4,790	1,752 754 275 1,138 889 531 490 307 797 554	54,681 29,189 3,854 39,326 19,209 10,034 8,911 5,843 14,754 10,504	56,534 26,726 3,043 35,856 23,721 5,918 16,542 8,523 25,065 10,228	18,088 10,470 1,088 13,561 5,615 2,080 8,053 3,116 11,169 5,393	50,720 29,787 2,360 36,811 16,269 5,524 9,705 6,865 16,570 9,833	19,442 10,851 1,109 14,450 6,101 2,929 6,922 4,365 11,287 5,198	144,784 77,834 7,600 100,678 51,706 16,451 41,222 22,869 64,091 30,652
Northern Scotland Wales	12,110 5,497 7,138 4,313	1,320 704 1,489 526	4,790 2,563 4,079 1,679	806 564 1,468 441	19,026 9,328 14,174 6,959	14,996 5,046 6,374 4,909	5,334 1,248 2,704 1,056	14,599 4,198 5,789 3,508	6,527 1,658 3,714 1,064	41,456 12,150 18,581 10,537
Great Britain	86,916	10,796	38,414	7,188	143,314	132,113	48,160	113,101	52,928	346,302
	Harry Const.	· contravante	William Principles	THE PERSON NAMED IN		The second second	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		STREET, STREET, SQUARE,	THE PERSON NAMED IN

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes \$|| on page 80.

## Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, December 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 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 Inter-

national 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 December 1965\* are given in the table below. 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)" "General labourers (light)"

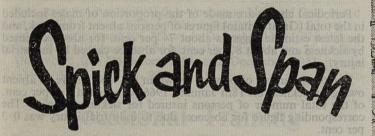
In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corrections. in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	88.1 616.	284	Men—continued	essented b	
Rarm workers, fishermen, etc Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	2,421	1,705 698 920 26	Paper and printing workers	355 87 268	545 189 356
Forestry workers	1,695	4,110	Building materials workers	108 56 52	304 183 121
Miners and quarrymen	279	3,968 142	Other building materials workers	282	816
Gas, coke and chemicals makers		851	Rubber workers	44 88 150	263 388 165
Glass workers	70	213 75	Other workers	ACC TO ACCULATE OF	
Pottery workers	10 2,5 170	2,313	Bricklayers	4,458 1,747 136	2,975 1,396 104
Moulders and coremakers	197	1,361 369 583	Masons Slaters Plasterers Others	182 456 1,937	135 355 985
Electrical and electronic workers Electronic equipment manufacture and main-	1,760	5,195	Painters and decorators	5,166 4,809	1,755 1,299
tenance workers	847	1,759 1,728 1,708	Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)		456
Engineering and allied trades workers	. 779	34,404	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	1,554	912
Platers	112	1,098 148 218	Transport and communication workers		16,295 1,167 4,159
Shipwrights . Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuildin workers	g 277	159	Railway workers  Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Seamen Harbours and docks workers	280	8,114
Sheet metal workers	232 796 47 34	2,073 1,787 425 369	Seamen	101 265	59 740 1,979
Mould makers	976	266 3,639 2,144	Warehousemen, packers, etc	2,414	1,653 1,208 445
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,224	3,715 2,401 6,423	Packers, bottlers	26 822	6,029
Machine-tool operators Electro platers	891	2,741	Clerical workers	24,455 2,197	4,717 1,161 151
Watchmakers and renairers	. 637 1,340 75	2,044 2,241 66	Other clerical workers	4110	3,891
Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	159	611 50 626	Shop assistants	11 261	7,425
Aircraft body building	71 194	393 531	Police, etc	1 740	2,015
	. 2,238 1,826	5,098 3,591	Kitchen staff	1,004	305 435 642
Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	: 80	482 570	Others	322	252 152
Pattern makers	120	185 270	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	139	224 874
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	402 72 330	272 107 165	Attendants Porters, messengers Entertainment workers Others	1,144	955 55 616
Textile workers	383	1,076		. 14,935	16,883 665
Textile weavers	48 270	205 632	Draughtsmen	561	1,813 2,944
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	555 91	1,168	Other administrative, professional and technical workers		11,461
Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers	219 113 132	541 279 235	General labourers (heavy)	. 126,990 52,308 45,832	18,281 3,407 553
Food, drink and tobacco workers	679 571	626 606	Factory hands	. 10,433 . 18,417	3,357 10,964
	39	13 7	Grand total	. 236,638	134,870

<sup>\*</sup> Wholly unemployed figures relate to 6th December and unfilled vacancy figures to 1st December. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 16 (March 1966) issue of Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled
Women	IN CONTRACT		Women—continued	I CHI O I	i) fili
arm workers, etc	325	356	Makers of products not elsewhere specified		992
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	129	110	Plastics workers Other workers	24	198 355 439
Glass workers	49	91	Painters and descritors	a day To grand	
Pottery workers	56	586	Transport and communication workers		149
furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	116	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	291	2,209 205
electrical and electronic workers	33	354	Communication workers	204	583 789 632
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,431	6,923	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.		
Machine-tool operators	30	151 2,261	Warehouse workers	117	2,613 383
Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers	617	3,205 1,306		El continuente	2,230
Voodworkers	26	194	Clerical workers	8,913	13,824 4,472
eather workers	153	712	Shorthand-typists	1,788	1,966 3,619
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	67	356	Shorthand-typists Typists Office machine operators		2,633 1,134
extile workers	991	4,225	Shop assistants	7,354	9,129
Textile weavers	100	560 723	Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering:	14,340	21,378
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	53	312 684		2,321	4,411
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	157	487	Bar staff Waitresses, etc. Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1,636 1,883	3,632 1,997
	353	1,459	Others	2,011	2,669
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	1,391	13,288 430	Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)		1,621
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	346	4,483 5.057	Il Attendants	422	4,816 965
Light clothing machinists	221	1,305	Entertainment workers Other workers		314
Other clothing workers	118	1,053	Administrative professional technical workers		17,174
Upholstery workers, etc	134	728	Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers	158	202 112
ood, drink and tobacco workers	432 401	1,701 1,648	Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical	1.158	15,490
Workers in drink manufacture	5 26	51	workers		1,370
per and printing workers	distribution of	1,065	Other workers		14,238
Paper and paper products workers	222	733	Charwomen cleaners		5,639 6,469
Printing workers	215	332	Miscellaneous unskilled workers		2,130
uilding materials workers	20	29	Grand total	65,641	111,456



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## 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.

#### Numbers of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on 31st December 1965

White the second	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Totals	101,827	5,938	9.779	117.544

The distribution of these workers in 14 main industry groups was

100 100 100 100	Lauredty and der cleaning workers							
Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total				
Food, drink and tobacco	21,903	434	1,428	23,765				
Chemical and allied industries	6,322	168	886	7,376				
Metal manufacture	1,060	1,179	11	2,250				
Engineering and electrical goods	16,941	779	1,227	18,947				
Metal goods not elsewhere		1.0	207	- 0-4				
specified	4,625	142	287	5,054				
Hosiery and knitted goods	1,757	171	351	2,279				
Cotton, linen and lace	8,313	522	929	9,764				
Wool and worsted	8,157	317	1,236	9,710				
Other textiles	8,195	596	1,175	9,966				
Clothing and footwear, leather	3,381	222	886	4,489				
goods and fur	2,658	75	5	2,738				
Bricks, pottery, glass and cement	530	181	47	758				
Timber, furniture, etc	7,002	861	1,065	8,928				
Other manufacturing industries	7,002	301	1,005	0,520				
and miscellaneous services	10,983	291	246	11,520				
and miscenaneous services	10,703	271						
Totals	101,827	5,938	9,779	117,544				
10000	101,021	.,,,,,						

#### Numbers of Special Exemption Orders issued during 1965†

The following table shows the numbers of Orders issued during the calendar year ended on 31st December 1965, according to the periods of validity of the Orders.

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of repetitions of expiring Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	464 235 222	1,023 60 26
Totals	921	1,109

#### Statistics for January 1966

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 January 1966, according to the type of employment permitted.‡

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours§	18,830 27,461 6,193 4,380 9,289 1,223 6,865 4,496	1,047 1,367 335 1,138 — 83 453 284	2,901 2,147 982 — 55 111 136	22,778 30,975 7,510 5,518 9,289 1,361 7,429 4,916
Totals	78,737	4,707	6,332	89,776

\*See page 42 of the January 1966 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of imployment permitted by these Orders.

†Corresponding information for 31st December 1964 was published on page 81 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. †The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

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

|| Includes 8,294 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

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

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various 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 18th January 1966 and the corresponding figures for 21st December 1965 and 19th January 1965. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurbenefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

92 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to						
Region		Sickness	orkers F	Industrial injury			
707.4 574 596 340.1 596 596 596 596 596 596 596 596 596 596	18th Jan. 1966	21st Dec. 1965	19th Jan. 1965	18th Jan. 1966	21st Dec. 1965	19th Jan. 1965	
London and S. Eastern:*  Greater London Council Area Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern South Western Watland	146·5 50·0 55·3 44·1 63·7 100·0 73·4 108·8 202·7 98·9 144·4 89·6	119·7 43·5 46·6 36·8 56·0 83·1 60·9 92·1 168·1 84·4 126·9 77·3	99·9 86·6 55·4 43·0 62·0 95·3 67·5 101·0 184·9 82·3 133·9 82·1	5·1 2·1 2·5 1·9 2·7 5·3 5·8 10·6 9·6 10·1 10·4 9·4	4·9 1·9 2·3 1·8 2·6 5·1 5·9 11·1 9·5 10·4 10·7 9·2	3,4 3,5 2,6 1,8 2,6 5,0 5,3 9,1 9,0 8,4 9,1 8,6	
Total, Great Britain	1,177 · 3	995.5	1,093 · 8	75.6	75.4	68 · 4	

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th January 1966 represented 5.8 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 10th January 1966 was 47,958, of whom 42,033 were males and 5,925 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

Attrigues of the property and present a position	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	35,961	5,129	41,090
obtain employment other than under special conditions	6,072	796	6,868
Total	42,033	5,925	47,958

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 5th January 1966 was 5,739, including 4,811 men, 816 women and 112 young persons. In addition there were 100 placings of registered disabled persons in

\* Prior to April 1965 the subdivision of this Region related to (a) London and Middlesex and (b) Remainder. Figures for April 1965 and onwards are not therefore comparable with those prior to that date.

† These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 80 to 84.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

Ministry of Labour Gazette February 1966

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

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

Division of the	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
National Coal Board	5 weeks ended 25th Dec. 1965	4 weeks ended 20th Nov. 1965	5 weeks ended 26th Dec. 1964			
Northumberland and Durham Yorkshire North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	87,100 102,300 35,000 79,200 32,500 63,900 4,700	- 800 - 400 - 200 - 300 - 100 - 500	- 9,100 - 5,200 - 2,900 - 4,900 - 3,000 - 8,500 - 300			
England and Wales Scotland	404,700 46,600	- 2,300 - 300	- 33,900 - 4,200			
Great Britain	451,300	- 2,600	- 38,100			

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of December about 2,600 persons were recruited to, and about 5,000 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,400, compared with a net decrease of 3,000 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 percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

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

	1459	December 1965	November 1965	December 1964
Coal-face workers:			2001	3
Voluntary		6.98	6.98	6.39
Involuntary		10.89	11.92	8.79
All workers:		Allegand .	- 1 1 190	Libon to remed
Voluntary		5.64	5.55	5.07
Involuntary		11.65	12.01	9.09

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 111·83 cwt. in December, compared with 112·60 cwt. in the previous month and 106·88 cwt. in December 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 37·06 cwt. in December; for November 1965 and December 1964 it was 37·25 cwt. and 35·95 cwt., respectively.

## Vocational Training

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

Number of persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	2,159	811	2,970
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.	3,997 98 7	757 437 32 444	4,754 535 39 444
Total in training ,.	4,102	1,670	5,772
Training completed	1,659	572	2,231
Placed in employment	1,703	587	2,290
		The second secon	

## 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 29th December 1965.

The Late of the la	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	613	60	673
	1,313	148	1,461
Number of persons who completed courses during period  Number of persons whose courses terminated	671	96	767
prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during period	137	11	148

Up to 29th December 1965 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 179,364, including 5,176 blind persons.

## Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1965

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December 1965, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 184, with a gross tonnage of 1,388,327 tons. This was 220,748 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 332,701 at the end of December, which was 69,446 tons more than

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 10,959,430 tons gross, of which 12·67 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 9,571,103, an increase of 125,472 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 167,418 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction is for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 167,418 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,440,713 tons, or 40.5 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 394,803, representing 28.4 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.

The number of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1965 were 40 motorships (151,779 tons). The numbers launched during the same period were one steamer (2,725 tons) and 34 motorships (169,846) tons), a total of 35 vessels (172,571 tons). The numbers completed during the period were two steamers (56,513 tons) and 38 motorships (268,116 tons), a total of 40 vessels (324,629 tons).

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

Owing to lack of space it has not been possible to include in this section the usual statistics of Retail Prices Overseas. Latest figures will appear in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

## WILL THERE **BE CHAOS**

... when the chairman drops dead? Not if a comprehensive management development policy is adopted. This article surveys management appraisal, development and training techniques used by Rolls-Royce, Pilkingtons, Reed Paper Group, Massey-Ferguson, Dunlop and Esso.

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#### BEYOND THE WORKING FRINGE

Rehabilitation experiments with the "work-shy" unemployed indicate a way of identifying and preventing neurosis in its early stages.

Its implications for firms who provide living accomodation for employees.

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### Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

and the purpose with a			II AR	airti	127	December 1965	January 1966
					NAME OF	226 30 600	
	ories .	Act	M. Coh	****	Disco 3	54	44
Places under the Fact Mines and quarries* Seamen	ories .	Act	death	de cod	Pilota 3	54 18 5†	44 15 12‡

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

Factories Act							
Textile and connected processes	bas	nicin	O. thous	0.00	. Lines	-13.00	1
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.	-,61	3 10	0.799	4180	g. i. i. i. i.	200	-
Metal extraction, refining and convers	ion		20		14.65		2
Metal casting	1000			THOUSE STATE	075	782	1
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and	forgin	g	ELECTION	CT DI		OR LAND	4
Miscellaneous metal processes							1
Shipbuilding and repairing		•					2
Constructional engineering, boiler ma	king			. 00			1
Locomotive and railway equipment		(0)		15/2/5	***	l.oi	2
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	12055		atten ?	9.35	50.00	.(-)	1
Other machine and metal manufacture	e and r	repair	57165175	beiter	a. cold	g.	1
Electrical engineering	1. 10	1.0000	0. (2)	101	1,400	1.20	
Woodworking processes	ersy.	ob tile	HER SOT	(exit s	rocks.		3
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture,	paint,	oil refi	ning, se	oap	Mo. ogl	0.10	1
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel							3
Wearing apparel							-
Paper and printing							1
Milling	ge ead	35,0000	100	4,01,00	6440		-
Food	-1-M	o colleg	tota loo	100,00	alviral)		-
Drink	dueni e	Calmon	1.12000	ol reson	dis Him		-
Electricity generation							-
Rubber							_
Other factory processes							1
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127	of Fac	ctories	Act 196	51			
Building operations		··					12
Works of engineering construction				*****			4
Docks and warehouses	A	*****		on an exercise of			3
THE NAME OF THE PARTY OF	100	MICH STATE	100	100	11	-	
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT					1		44

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the weeks ended 25th December 1965 and the 5 weeks ended 29th January 1966. † Includes 2 deaths from a vessel in collision. ‡ Includes 3 deaths from a tug in collision.

Mines and quarries*	Railway service	
	Brakesmen and goods guards Engine drivers and motormen	1
Other stratified mines Miscellaneous mines Quarries	Labourers  Mechanics Passenger guards	1 -1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	Permanent-way men	4
	Other grades	2
TOTAL, SEAMEN	12 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10

### Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	A CONTRACTOR	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning	11 1 4 20 14	Nü.
TOTAL, CASES	 50	

## 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 December 1965, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 56, compared with 37 in the 13 weeks ended 25th September 1965 and 39 in the 13 weeks ended 26th December 1964. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 299, 282 and 348.

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

Nature of accident	k	aber of per illed durin weeks end	ng	Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended		
Nature of accident	26th Dec. 1964	25th Sept. 1965	25th Dec. 1965	26th Dec. 1964	25th Sept. 1965	25th Dec. 1965
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	15 11	17 7		142 99	114 82	103 102
cluding shaft accidents)	6	11	13	66	53	70
Total	32	35	47	307	249	275
Surface: All causes	7	2	9	41	33	24
Total, underground and surface	39	37	56	348	282	299

## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Fourth 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 October 1965 to 31st December 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. 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, Fourth Quarter 1965, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents		
Northern Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffi Midlands (Birmingham) Midlands (Nottingham) Eastern and Southern London (North) London (South) South Western Wales North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester) Soctland			23 13 5 9 20 9 14 14 5 4 14 16 30	7,532 4,367 5,994 6,178 5,798 6,549 5,148 5,002 3,204 5,077 7,653 4,707 9,898
restaura peromon to indenit	otals	35.	176	77,107

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

Process ATTASTECIA	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes	and out the	Oradi	Wearing apparel	0% EL 18 30	OS SING
Cotton spinning processes	ditum lak	781 464	Tailoring	3	328
Weaving of narrow fabrics		55 288	Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery Footwear manufacture	3	314 11 229
Worsted spinning processes Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	a off a	444 198	Footwear repair	_	14
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	100 ± 10	334 223	Total	3	896
Carpet manufacture	NO E OU	310 112	Paper and printing trades	A. Farmer	
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	188 438	Paper making	3	1,035
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing Laundries	1	64 259	Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		187 466
Total	4	4,158	Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding	解二县	235 799
Clay, minerals, etc.	52,661	iw borse	Engraving	- 21	16
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2 2	826 367	Total	3	2,738
Pottery	4	309 230	Food and allied trades	E STATE OF	
Lime, cement, etc	4	955	Flour milling	二	178 236
Total	12	2,687	Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	36 1,205
Metal processes Iron extraction and refining	E 190 1 16	389	Sugar confectionery	1	695 838
Iron conversion	6	1,084	Edible oils and fats	=	391 119
Magnesium extraction and refining Other metals, extraction and refining	8 100 1	280	Sugar refining	1 1	167 254 1,398
Metal rolling:	Y 1 190036	1,395	Other food processing	2	937
Non-ferrous metals	=	337 58	Non-alcoholic drink	-	173
Metal forging	_	722 640	Total	6	6,627
Iron founding	3	2,698	Miscellaneous		
Die casting	SOCIETIES	177 393	Electrical stations	5	1,000
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	beneating	106	Other use of radioactive materials		181
Enamelling and other metal finishing	Det +964	168	Tanning	-	192
Total	11	9,159	(not otherwise specified) Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile		42
General engineering		260	materials (not otherwise specified)	2	1.012
Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	urgi i noo	360 606	Linoleum	_	69 37
Engine building and repairing	E CHO LEIGH	686 710	Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	_	676
Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture	2	1,092 1,853	Glass Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other	1	886
Non-power vehicle manufacture  Vehicle repairing	2	1,765	high precision work		244
Work in shipyards and dry docks	8	1,866	textiles	二	127 65
Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing	二	201 453	General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) Processes associated with agriculture	1 1	145 58
Miscellaneous machine making.	6	518 2,646	Match and firelighter manufacture	二	11 10
Tools and implements Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing	self is bor	446	Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	530
engineering Industrial appliances manufacture	4	1,471 911	Total	11	5,451
Sheet metal working	2	1.098 641	Total, all factory processes	99	62,762
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	4	1,026 1,388	Construction processes under section 127		
specified)		1,164	of Factories Act 1961		
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	to -dru	67 57 22	Building operations Industrial building:—		
Iron and steel wire manufacture	SS SELLIN	188	Construction	11 5	2,237 468
Total	34	21,586	Demolition	5	116
Electrical engineering		21,000	Construction	9	2,292 511
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	BOTTOME TO S	815	Demolition		78
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and	ue of the	91	Construction	5 2	781 79
repair Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	00 -291m	647	Demolition	-	6
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	DO T DO	324 477	Construction	3 3	1,957
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair  Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	_	189	Other building operations:—	1	364
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>- 100</u>	687	Maintenance Demolition	i	115
Wood and controversion processes	outenious .	3,230	Towe of the letter of the surfaces, the new !	47	9,644
Wood and cork working processes Saw milling	2	643	Works of engineering construction	1921 1921	
Plywood manufacture	COCCHO S	33 73 203	Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	in indicate a	196
Wooden box and packing case making	4000 miles	78	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than	1	66
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	二二	464	tunnelling)	3 6	107 411
Engineers' pattern making	1 1	50 1,035	Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	2	110
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		376	Sea defence and river works	2	58 34
Chamical in Latin	to 45dgr	2,975	Work on roads or airfields Other works	4	811 223
Chemical industries Heavy chemicals	nan nanon	416	Total	19	2,126
Heavy chemicals	1	317 361	Total, all construction processes	66	11,770
Other chemicals	1	89 268	THE RESERVE TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	1002102	
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	137 403	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Paint and varnish	and to care	113 171	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-	2140 - 1	
Coke oven operation	3 1	583 276	building)	9 2	2,199 376
Patent fuel manufacture	70 (10 m) 35	60	Total	11	2,575
Total	10	3,255	Grand total	176	77,107
		MARK WALLS	The state of the s		

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## **Employment Overseas**

#### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,621,800 in October, compared with 3,613,600 in the previous month and 3,482,500 in October 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in December is estimated at 20,509, compared with 10,459 in November and 14,308 in December 1964.

#### BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of November was 57,164, compared with 52,661 a month previously and 51,936 at the end of November 1964.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 13th November was 6,939,000, compared with 7,008,000 at 16th October and 6,708,000 at 14th November 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 13th November are estimated at 220,000 or 3·1 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 171,000 or 2·4 per cent. at 16th October and 257,000 or 3·7 per cent. at 14th November 1964.

#### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of December the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 41,100 or 5·1 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 20,200 or 2·5 per cent. at the end of November. The comparable figure at the end of December 1964 was 8·7 per cent.

#### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of December was 155,691, of whom 32,238 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 147,295 and 30,372 at the beginning of the previous month and 130,378 and 24,274 at the beginning of December 1964.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November was 112,205, compared with 86,233 at the end of the previous month and 116,922 at the end of November 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 6,757, 5,998 and 9,922.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th November was 52,388, compared with 40,585 at 15th October and 51,262 at 20th November 1964.

#### NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1965 as 988,700, compared with 961,800 in October 1964 and 956,500 in April 1964. Latest figures on unemployment show that 372 persons were unemployed in October, compared with 468 in September and 514 in October 1964.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in August as 138·4 (1953-54=100), compared with 137·9 in the previous month and 129·5 in August 1964. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 12,006 in August, compared with 11,303 in July and 14,501 in August 1964.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of September was 134,243, compared with 133,636 at the end of the previous month and 137,626 at the end of September 1964.

#### **SWEDEN**

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of October the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 14,510, compared with 13,975 in September and 18,140 in October 1964. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for October numbered 10,861 or 0·7 per cent. of all members, compared with 0·6 per cent. in the previous month and 0·9 per cent. in October 1964.

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and December 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 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	Employees paid each week*									1963 Average = 100					
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1965	May 1965	June 1965	July 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1965	Oct. 1965	Nov. 1965	Dec 1965
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Wehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·0 96·1 94·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·3 92·0 90·8 95·3 95·3	108·1 115·2 112·5 111·4 117·7 114·2 111·7 114·6 110·0 103·4 109·3 112·4 114·0 105·1 111·1 110·3	110·4 109·0 108·2 106·1 112·4 108·8 107·1 105·3 98·8 97·5 102·1 104·5 105·8 105·8 105·8	108·3 112·0 113·8 112·5 123·5 118·2 112·7 113·6 110·4 101·9 109·4 111·5 111·9 110·8 111·6	107·7 111·3 114·3 113·0 122·4 119·8 112·9 114·3 111·1 103·5 110·4 112·7 112·5 115·1 111·1 112·4	116·9 112·8 115·8 115·8 114·3 126·7 120·2 115·5 115·1 112·2 103·1 112·3 114·9 111·8	110·7 114·6 115·7 1111·6 122·4 116·3 111·5 113·1 108·9 103·4 112·1 113·9 107·7 109·1 113·6 110·9	112·4 118·4 118·4 117·3 126·4 122·0 118·1 114·0 106·4 115·0 118·4 111·8 117·3 116·3	113·0 120·3 118·3 118·3 116·2 132·0 125·5 117·4 118·5 115·0 107·9 114·6 116·6 116·6 116·4 111·8 119·3	111 · 8 115 · 6 118 · 9 115 · 4 139 · 3 124 · 3 116 · 6 110 · 5 117 · 6 111 · 2 116 · 3 117 · 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	113·9 118·0 121·7 118·9 130·2 125·4 116·7 120·4 117·3 109·2 117·1 120·9 115·6 116·9 117·1	116·2 117·4 122·4 119·6 132·1 124·8 116·2 121·5 117·9 108·5 116·6 118·3 114·8 120·9 118·0 118·1	117· 114· 118· 114· 122· 118· 113· 110· 101· 110· 110· 110· 110· 110· 110· 110·
All manufacturing industries	95.4	111.6	106.2	112-1	112.6	114.7	112.2	116.9	116.7	116.4	114.3	116.3	118-4	118.9	114
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	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	116·5 112·3 110·4 109·9 119·3 108·4	123·1 112·1 114·9 112·8 121·3 109·5	117·4 112·3 115·5 117·5 121·2 112·8	113·8† 113·0 111·7 116·4 121·9 113·5	113 · 117 · 104 · 114 · 123 · 109 ·
All industries and services covered	95-1	110-1	104-6	110-5	111.7	113-5	111.6	116-1	116.0	115.5	113.9	116.2	117.7	117.4	113

Employees paid monthly*										Sintelly April 1					
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 98·6 100·9 198·9 97·4	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	123·5 110·7 111·0 113·7 128·6 122·3 115·6 113·9 112·9 146·3 106·9 111·1 114·7 113·1 112·1 117·4	107·5 109·7 104·2 107·9 106·6 101·1 105·7 102·3 108·1 109·8 103·9 100·6 114·8 108·3 109·3	104·8 126·6 107·7 107·5 107·9 100·3 106·3 108·2 105·5 108·7 104·9 103·9 103·1 104·1	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	107-3 108-6 107-7 107-3 101-6 107-3 101-6 105-6 108-4 106-5 102-2 102-1 109-7 112-7 104-6 101-5	107-9 108-6 108-5 109-1 109-5 102-9 106-5 101-0 107-0 102-8 104-2 108-4 106-9 105-4	113·2 110·2 114·0 109·5 102·5 102·5 106·5 107·4 110·9 101·7 110·5 113·9 108·6 109·0 104·4	110·1 110·9 110·7 109·2 112·9 103·8 109·7 114·7 110·8 111·3 104·3 106·3 108·0 110·4 107·2 103·0	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 · 3 112 · 2 107 · 6 105 · 3 104 · 2	108·2 108·2 112·5 109·5 109·7 111·4 110·4 110·7 108·8 108·7 105·4	111·1 108·9 112·6 111·8 114·7 107·5 113·2 110·4 107·4 107·4 107·4 107·4 107·4 107·4 107·4 107·3	125·2 117·8 116·7 118·0 128·1 117·3 120·0 121·5 116·5 138·2 114·9 113·7 116·2 113·4 113·7
All manufacturing industries	98.3	104 · 2	114.2	107 · 3	109 · 4	110.7	106.9	107.8	109 · 4	109 · 5	107-3	107-6	108 · 7	110.8	118 · 2
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services   All industries and services covered	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	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	109·6 111·7 111·4 119·0 97·8	109·4 112·0 111·3 119·8 100·6	110·0 137·0 112·0 123·2 105·2

		853		881	1000	1221			100	100	101	100 0	105 2	110	110.9
		100 EE	sanosk sakaska		All e	mploye	ees¶	23 L							
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·7 96·6 95·1 96·4 94·8 95·7 92·8 91·8 96·9 95·8 94·5	107 · 2 110 · 4 111 · 4 110 · 1 116 · 9 113 · 0 111 · 3 113 · 1 109 · 0 105 · 0 108 · 7 111 · 2 113 · 1 105 · 0 105 · 0	112·6 109·5 108·6 107·4 113·1 109·7 108·0 100·6 102·7 102·6 105·4 106·8 106·8 106·9 105·6	107-9 111-1 112-4 111-2-3 116-1 111-9 110-2 102-6 109-0 112-1 110-5 110-9	106·9 116·7 113·5 111·3 117·5 112·0 113·1 110·8 103·6 110·3 111·6 111·4 114·4 114·6 110·6	116·2 111·6 115·7 113·4 125·6 118·1 114·5 114·2 112·0 104·6 113·0 112·0 114·3 112·0 113·1 111·3	109·8 112·3 114·6 110·6 110·8 111·9 108·9 103·6 111·2·2 107·9 109·9 109·9 108·9	111·3 114·8 117·0 115·5 125·2 119·7 116·6 116·3 113·7 106·3 111·4 115·8 113·5 113·9	112·8 116·6 117·6 114·7 130·5 122·8 116·2 116·2 114·1 108·1 113·4 115·6 114·1 115·6 114·1 115·6	111·2 113·8 117·7 114·0 137·6 121·9 115·6 118·4 115·1 110·8 115·2 111·8 116·5	110·9 110·5 116·8 112·8 112·8 112·1 119·0 113·0 116·2 112·7 108·1 111·6 112·3 110·6 112·3 110·6	111·7 112·5 118·9 114·5 129·3 121·3 113·7 116·9 113·1 106·7 114·6 113·9 113·6 114·6 114·9 113·3	112·5 114·5 120·4 116·9 129·1 123·2 115·9 118·9 116·2 109·0 116·1 118·1 114·8 115·4 115·2 114·5	115·0 114·3 121·0 117·9 130·9 112·6 115·7 119·9 117·6 108·3 115·9 114·3 119·4 116·1 114·3	118 · 8 115 · 8 118 · 3 115 · 1 1122 · 3 117 · 7 114 · 2 114 · 3 111 · 4 105 · 0 111 · 1 111 · 3 106 · 1 112 · 9 112 · 3 113 · 7
All manufacturing industries	95.8	110.3	107-4	111-1	111-9	113-9	111-2	115.2	115.3	115-1	113.0	114.7	116.6	117.3	114.6
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8 95·6	101·4 107·1 107·5 107·1 110·3 106·8	101·9 108·2 96·6 105·3 109·0 105·7	105·1 107·4 105·0 108·6 111·6 105·9	104·3 108·0 109·1 109·3 113·3 106·9	107·2 107·6 111·5 110·8 115·2 108·4	111·0 109·2 106·9 109·4 115·2 109·0	112·7 110·3 114·8 111·6 118·7 110·6	118·0 109·3 113·3 110·8 120·0 107·9	115·5 109·6 112·7 109·5 119·6 107·4	116·5 112·1 109·9 109·4 118·8 106·6	123·1 112·0 114·0 111·3 120·8 107·3	117·4 112·1 114·7 115·7 120·7 110·0	113·8† 112·8 111·3 114·9 121·4 111·1	113·0‡ 116·6 106·9 113·8 123·4 108·5
All industries and services covered	95.5	109 · 3	105-9	109 · 8	111.0	112-8	110-7	114.8	114.9	114.4	112.8	114.8	116.2	116.2	114.2

- 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.
- visional.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  Lept British Road Services, sea transport, postal services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services, sea transport, postal services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services, sea transport, postal services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services, sea transport, postal services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services and grant 1963 include London Transport.

  Lept British Road Services and g

All workers

149 . 0

156.3

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

## Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

#### **INDICES FOR 31st JANUARY 1966** (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st January 1966 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

地位的 张	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only					
Date	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates			
1965 Dec.	149.6	92.0	162.6	145.6	91.9	158-5			
1966 Jan.	151.2	91.6	164.9	147.3	91.6	160.8			

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

#### Weekly Rates of Wages

#### I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1964 1965	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8 145·7	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	104.9 110.1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3
1964 December	142.1	145.3	149.9	143.0	1964 December	138.6	143 · 4	146.6	139 · 8
1965 January February March April May June July August September October November December	143·1 143·4 143·7 144·1 144·5 145·5 146·6 146·7 146·9 147·3 148·0 148·3	146·2 146·3 146·6 147·2 147·8 148·2 150·2 150·7 151·0 151·7 153·0 153·5	151·4 151·5 152·0 152·5 153·1 154·1 156·9 157·1 157·3 157·7 158·8 159·2	144·0 144·2 144·5 145·0 145·4 146·3 147·6 147·8 148·0 148·4 149·2	1965 January	139 · 8 139 · 8 140 · 1 140 · 5 140 · 9 141 · 1 143 · 0 143 · 2 143 · 5 143 · 6 143 · 9	144·3 144·4 144·9 145·8 146·2 146·4 149·0 149·1 149·5 150·0 150·2	148·0 148·1 148·4 149·2 149·7 150·1 155·2 155·3 155·6 156·0 156·3 156·5	140·9 141·0 141·3 141·8 142·2 142·4 144·5 144·6 144·8 145·1 145·3 145·6

#### 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 1961 1962 1963 1964 1964 1965	117 120 127 132 138 143 152	118 119 126 129 135 139 145	119 123 128 132 138 144 150	112 115 118 124 131 139 144	117 119 125 127 130 136 140	112 116 121 124 128 133 139	118 121 122 126 131 135 142	118 123 124 132 135 144 151	115 120 126 131 138 146 155
1964 December	144	141	147	142	137	136	136	146	148
1965 January February March April May. June. July August September October November December	151 151 151 152 152 152 152 152 152 152	142 142 142 142 142 148 148 148 148 148 148	148 148 149 149 149 150 150 151 151 151	142 142 142 143 143 143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	138 138 138 138 138 138 141 141 141 141 142 142	136 136 138 138 138 138 140 140 140 142 143	138 138 138 138 138 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	146 146 147 151 151 153 153 153 154 154 154	148 148 151 155 155 155 157 157 157 157 158 158

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

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

#### Index of normal weekly hours

Ministry of Labour Gazette February 1966

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

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

#### Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

V.—Manufacturing	Industries on	!y
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Men Women Juveniles All workers

The party of the second	International Property of the	The state of the s			
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	E
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1964 1965	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·8	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5 92·7	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965
1964 December	93.8	94.4	93.9	93.9	1964 Dece
1965 January February March April May June July September October November December	93.7 93.7 93.5 93.3 93.2 93.1 92.5 92.4 92.4 92.2 92.1 92.0	94·3 94·3 93·9 93·6 93·4 93·3 92·8 92·5 92·5 92·1	93·8 93·8 93·4 93·1 92·9 92·7 92·2 92·2 92·2 92·0 91·9 91·8	93.9 93.6 93.4 93.2 93.1 92.5 92.4 92.4 92.2 92.1	1965 Janua Febri Marc April May June July Augu Septe Octo Nove
1966 January	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.6	1966 Janua

	ALCOHOLOGICA DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA CONTRACTION D	BESTER BESTER THE STATE	CARLES AND THE CARL	ER EXPONENTIAL PROPERTY.		STREET, STREET	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		San Salasaha and
nthly averages	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·8	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5 92·7	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7
mber	93.8	94.4	93.9	93.9	1964 December	93.8	93.9	93.8	93.9
ary uary ch l ust ember ember ember	93.7 93.7 93.5 93.3 93.2 93.1 92.5 92.4 92.4 92.2 92.1 92.0	94·3 94·3 93·9 93·6 93·4 93·3 92·8 92·5 92·5 92·1 92·1	93·8 93·8 93·4 93·1 92·9 92·7 92·2 92·2 92·2 92·0 91·9	93.9 93.6 93.4 93.2 93.1 92.5 92.4 92.2 92.1 92.0	February	93·7 93·7 93·6 93·4 93·3 93·2 92·1 92·1 91·9 91·9 91·8	93·6 93·6 93·5 93·2 93·0 93·0 92·3 92·3 92·3 92·1 92·0 91·9	93·6 93·6 93·6 93·2 93·1 92·1 92·1 92·1 92·1 92·0 91·9	93.7 93.6 93.6 93.2 93.2 92.2 92.9 92.0 92.0
ary	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.6	1966 January	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.0

#### 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 corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures

for the index 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 April 1958).

#### Hourly Rates of Wages

Date

1965 January February March

VI.—All Industries and Services

VII.—	-Manuj	facturing	Industries	only
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152-6

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956)	104.8	104-2	105-5	104.7
957	110.1	109 · 8	111.4	110-1
958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
959	117-3	117.7	119.2	117-4
960 Monthly	122-3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961 averages	129 · 8	130.7	135.9	130-3
962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136-2
963	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
964	147.8	150.4	156-1	148.6
1965	156.9	160.5	167.4	157.9
964 December	151.5	153.9	159.7	152.2
1965 January	152.7	155.0	161.4	153.4
February	153.0	155.2	161.5	153.6
March	153 - 7	156-1	162.7	154.5
April	154.4	157-2	163.9	155.3
May	155 - 1	158-2	164.8	156.0
June	156.3	158.9	166.1	157-2
July	158.5	161.9	170-1	159.5
August	158 - 7	162.9	170.5	159.9
September	159.0	163 · 3	170.7	160.2
October	159.8	164.4	171.4	161.0
November	160.7	166.0	172.9	162-1
December	161 - 1	166.8	173 - 3	162.6
1966 January	163.5	169.2	176.2	164.9

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

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

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

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

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

November 156·2 December 156·7		169·6 170·1 170·4	157·8 158·0 158·5
1966 January 158 · 8	167.0	173 - 1	160.8

#### Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

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Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1965 are given in an article on pages 58 to 66 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1965 in the industries (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1965 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 66.0 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 39.6 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 72.8 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 51.8 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 64.7 per cent. for weekly earnings, 38.2 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 72.6 per cent. for hourly earnings and 50.3 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

AVAILABLE END-MARCH

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

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## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in January

At a meeting of the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales on 20th January agreement was reached on the implementation of special interim payments for workers employed in wholesale and multiple bakeries, pending the publication of the final report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes. Under the terms of the settlement adult male production workers received an increase of 15s. a week, payable from 2nd January. In addition night-shift workers received a premium payment of 10s. a week. Adult female workers received 10s. a week. These special payments have been added to total earnings and do not rank for overtime and premium calculations. Distributive workers received a special interim payment of 12s. a week under the terms of a separate agreement.

Under the provisions of an agreement concluded by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, minimum daily rates of dock labourers have been increased by 2s. 8d. (6.4 per cent.) and pieceworkers' rates have been increased by 5 per cent., with effect from 31st January. Representatives of the manual workers employed by Vauxhall Motors have accepted the Company's offer of a 3½ per cent. increase in basic rates of wages. The National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade has agreed to a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to

40, to take effect from 1st July.

Industries and services affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include rope, twine and net (reduction from 42½ to 414 in normal weekly hours from 28th January with a further reduction to 40 from 1st September) and the retail bread and flour confectionery trade in Scotland (increases of amounts ranging from 11s. to 13s. a week for men and of 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. for women,

from 7th February).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting building and civil engineering in Northern Ireland, footwear manufacture, pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands and lock, latch

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from January 1966 to September 1966, and it is estimated that their implementation will add £140,000 to the basic full-time weekly wage of 515,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 30,000 workers by an average of two hours. (Increases for approximately 110,000 workers amounting to £70,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)\*

#### Changes coming into operation during January

Details have already been given of the settlement affecting production workers employed in wholesale and multiple bakeries in England and Wales. Bakery workers in Scotland have received increases of amounts ranging from 17s. to 23s. a week for men and 12s. 6d. to 16s. for women, under the terms of an agreement made in November 1965. Under the provisions of the Baking Wages Council Regulation Order statutory minimum rates in England and Wales have been increased by 4½d. or 5d. an hour for men and by 31d. or 4d. for women, together with a reduction from 42 to 40 in normal weekly hours.

A number of changes which came into effect during the month represented further stages of long-term agreements made at earlier dates. In both the engineering and shipbuilding and ship repairing industries new minimum earnings levels have been established which represent an increase of 6s. a week for craftsmen in receipt of the lowest rate. Basic rates in the printing industry have been increased by 11s. 3d., 11s. 6d. or 12s. a week for men and by 8s. 9d. for women. Part of the cost-of-living bonus previously payable has been consolidated into basic rates, and the residual bonus has been increased by 4s. a week for men and 3s. 2d. for women. Rates of pay have been increased by 10s. a week for postmen on the maximum of the national scale and by 11s. 6d. for postmen higher grade. General agricultural workers in England, Wales and Northern

Ireland have received increases in statutory minimum rates of wages of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women, together with a reduction work.

of one hour in normal weekly hours of work. Agricultural workers in Scotland have also had their hours of work reduced by one hour. A new scale of national basic rates has been introduced in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade with the object of bringing basic rates into closer alignment with rates generally paid in the industry.

Normal weekly hours have been reduced from 42 to 40 for operatives employed by local authorities in England and Wales and for county council roadmen. Other industries and services affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of work included paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture (41 to 40), silk spinning  $(42\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 41\frac{1}{2})$  and the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales (41 to 40).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and lace

furnishings manufacture. Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during January show that 2,900,000 workers received increases of £1,420,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 1,560,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 11 hours. Of the total increase of £1,420,000, about £600,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £530,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £230,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during January 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.

are altered without envenient	Basic fu weekly of wa	rates		Normal weekly hours of work	
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	400,000 10,000 155,000 30,000	£ 165,000 4,000 85,000 10,000	450,000 3,000 65,000 20,000	450,000 4,000 130,000 20,000	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	1,400,000	385,000	25,000	28,000	
specified	8,000 25,000	2,000 20,000	265,000	225,000	
Clothing and footwear. Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction	17,000 225,000 35,000 13,000	8,000 155,000 10,000 4,000	9,000 17,000 70,000 — 160,000	18,000 17,000 140,000 	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and	145,000 120,000	75,000 65,000	12,000 50,000	14,000 70,000	
professional services	7,000 310,000	2,000 430,000	410,000	820,000 1,000	
Total	2,900,000	1,420,000	1,560,000	2,260,000	

Included in the table above are about 500,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In January 1965 about 2,490,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £940,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 440,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 390,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JANUARY

(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
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (258)	3 Jan.	Workers other than craftsmen, craftswomen and apprentices	Increases of 8s. a week for men 20 and over and 6s. for women 20 and over, with varying amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change: male workers 96s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 210s. at 20 and over; female workers 86s. to 157s. 6d.§
'ana	MENT	PLOY	Craftsmen, craftswomen and apprentices	Increases of 9s. a week for craftsmen 20 and over and 7s. for craftswomen 20 and over, with varying amounts for younger workers and apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum time rates after change: craftsmen after 3 years' apprenticeship 18 and under 19, 168s. a week, 19 and under 20, 196s. 6d., 20 and over 231s., craftswomen after 3 years' apprenticeship—161s. 6d., 169s., 173s. 6d., apprentices—males 74s. at 15 rising to 187s. 6d. at 20 and over, females 65s. at 15 rising to 136s. 6d. at 20 or over.§
	Northern Ireland (4) (261)	3 Jan.	Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Increases of 8s. a week for men 20 and over and 6s. for women 20 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change include: men 194s. to 201s. a week, according to district, women 145s. 5d. to 150s. 6d.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages Act, and the new rates apply to all counties in England and Wales, the Order for Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire ceasing to have effect.

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts (Northern Ireland).

	District	Date from	1	Operation during January—continued
Industry	(see also note at beginning of table)	which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Chalk quarrying	England (12)	First full pay week following 1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum basic rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum basic rates after change for ablebodied men 21 and over: London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing
Ball clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12)	1 Oct.	Male workers	Cross) 5s. 5d. an hour, other areas 5s. 3d.  Increase of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied daywork labourers 21 and over: 5s. 2d. an hour.
China clay, china stone and ancillary industries	Cornwall and Devon (14)	2 Jan.	Male workers	Increase of 4d. an hour. Guaranteed hourly rates after change: group 1 occupations 5s. 9½d., 2, 5s. 11½d., 3, 6s. 2½d., 4, 6s. 4½d., 5, 6s. 6½d., 6, 6s. 6½d. (plus 4d.).
ronstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	2 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1·17d. a shift (12s. 3·84d. to 12s. 5·01d.) for men, by 0·88d. (9s. 2·88d. to 9s. 3·76d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·59d. (6s. 1·92d. to 6s. 2·51d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ronstone mining and quarrying	Midland area	2 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.45d. a shift (12s. 4.47d. to 12s. 6.92d.) for men, by 1.84d. (9s. 3.37d. to 9s. 5.21d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.23d. (6s. 2.26d. to 6s. 3.49d.) for boys under 18.
Baking			All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4½d. or 5d. an hour, according to occupation and area, for men 21 and over, 2½d. to 4½d. for youths and boys, 3½d. or 4d. for women 21 and over, and 2½d. to 3½d. for younger female workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (not being night workers), foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, London area
	t 201 fine (5. 15hm	od ens al en de	and d pri 12s. 2 900.1 for world mills -6s. 2 97d.) for rivosoria steel for men months for men and women in	5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provincial A area 5s. 6d., Provincial B area 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., first hands 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 1d., single hands 5s. 2d., 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 5s. 1d., 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., confectioners or table hands 4s. $111$ d., 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. 7d., according to conditions of service, stokers 4s. 10d., 4s. $9$ d., 4s. 8d., other workers 2s. 3d., 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 9d., 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Cost School ve bus Cost School (90) of by act) fints a d (Rreshdirthree 5) sign	ander 21.	youths and gibs 16 as read of the 16 as read of	4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d. at 21 and over; female workers, forewomen 4s. 3d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 4s., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 10½d., single hands 3s. 10½d., 3s. 10½d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 11d., at 19 rising to 3s. 9½d., 3s. 7d. at 21 and over, other workers 2s. 2½d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 1d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 6½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 5d. at 21 and over; male and female charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) are paid 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other workers.‡
	England and Wales (19)	2 Jan.	All workers covered by the agreement between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Bakers' Union	
	Scotland (21)	Pay day following 2 Jan.	All workers	Increases of 23s. or 20s. a week for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovensmen and bread runners according to shift and commencing time, 19s. 6d. or 17s. for storemen, ingredient storekeeper, chargehands and male bakery workers and 16s., 14s. 6d., 14s. or 12s. 6d. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 266s. 6d. to 306s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovensmen 275s. 6d. to 315s. 6d., bread runners 272s. 6d. to 312s. 6d., storemen 21 and over 236s. 6d. to 272s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 234s. to 269s., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper chargehands 194s. or 223s., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 186s. 6d.
Brewing	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (27)	1 Jan.	All workers	or 214s. 6d., bakery workers 21 and over 166s. 6d. or 191s. 6d.  Increases of 15s. 6d. a week for male workers 19 and over and 13s. 3d. for female workers 19 and over in bottling departments, with proportional increases for younger workers. The plus rate for shift and night workers increased from 7½d. to 9d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery labourers 19 and over 243s. 6d. a week, boilerhouse firemen 248s. 9d., assistant firemen 243s. 6d., transport drivers (mechanical) 258s., fork-lift truck drivers 251s., one-horse drivers 243s. 6d., two-horse drivers 248s. 9d., mates 243s. 6d., youths 96s. at 15 rising to 169s. 6d. at 18 and under 19, female workers 92s. 9d. at 15 rising to 182s. 6d. at 19 and over.
allourers 2785, 8 levels, resubilist 21. skilled work	Sussex (29)	First pay day following 3 Jan.	All workers	Increase of 12s. a week for able-bodied men 21 and over and for women 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over 236s. 6d. a week, transport workers when employed as drivers 248s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 170s.
deprive con	Yorkshire (including Sheffield and Rotherham) (27)	2 Jan.	Inside brewery workers	Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 19 and over 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; women 18 and over, in breweries 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., bottling departments 4s. $7\frac{3}{2}$ d.
skilled workers	ments of 6s. a week for gradies and of 5s. workers.**	pacial incre intermediat for younger	Transport workers	Increase of 11s. 8d. a week. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles of up to 12 tons 252s. 0½d. a week, over 12 tons 256s. 0½d., mates and one-horse drivers 239s. 0½d., two-horse drivers 244s. 0½d.
adult mant virt. \$\$\$ according on a reduction of change reduction to 7\$45 E-48.	Birmingham and Wolverhampton (28)	1 Jan.	All workers	Increase of 11s. 6d. a week for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery workers 98s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 240s. 6d. at 21 and over, lorry drivers 260s. 6d.; female workers in breweries or bottling and wine and spirit stores 82s. 2d. at 15 rising to 179s. 3d. at 21 and over.
atula acide a control of the control	Burton-on-Trent (28)	1 Jan.	All workers	Increase of 11s. 6d. a week for adult male day workers, with proportional amounts for female workers and youths. Increases of various amounts for shift workers. Minimum rates after change include: male day workers 18 and over—brewery labourers 240s. 6d. a week, coldroom workers 251s. 5d., ale loaders and stowers 243s. 9d., motor lorry drivers, 262s. 1d., motor lorry drivers' mates 246s., locomotive drivers 263s. 11d., spare locomotive drivers (when driving), first year only 259s. 6d., locomotive firemen (including cleaners) 243s. 9d., head shunters 252s. 5d., under shunters 243s. 9d., general hands in locomotive sheds 242s. 8d., younger male workers 80s. at 15 rising to 125s. at 17; shift workers (6-shift week)—brewery shiftmen 288s. 6d., stationary enginemen 297s. 2d., stokers 294s. 6d.
Orug and fine chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Jan.	Workers employed in manufacturing section	Minimum rates increased by 8s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over and by 7s. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 231s. 6d. a week, II 221s. 6d., III 211s. 6d.; women 21 and over—165s., 159s., 153s.; youths and boys 106s. at 15 rising to 201s. at 20, younger female workers 91s. 6d. to 145s. In the London area rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult male workers and 3s. 6d. a week higher for female workers and youths.
n iosia, sinian	and property and solf-	Since Constitution of the	Workers employed in wholesale section	Minimum rates increased by 8s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over and by 7s. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 220s. 6d. a week, II 211s., III 201s. 6d.; women 21 and over—157s., 151s., 145s.; youths and boys 101s. at 15 rising to 191s. 6d. at 20, younger female workers 87s. to 137s. 6d. In the London area rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult male workers and 3s. 6d. a week higher for female workers and youths.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Printing ink and roller manufacture	Great Britain (40)	First pay day in Jan.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 10s. a week for men and by 7s. 6d. for women, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men 21 and overgrade 1 occupations, London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross) 307s. 2d. a week, provinces 296s. 1d., grade 2, 296s. 1d., 286s. 4d., grade 3, 288s. 4d., 278s. 10d., grade 4, 285s. 5d., 276s. 6d., grade 5, 282s. 9d., 273s. 10d.; women 21 and over 205s. 10d.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland† (44) (45)	2 Jan.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·17d. a shift (12s. 3·84d. to 12s. 5·01d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·15d. an hour (1s. 6·48d. to 1s. 6·63d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0·88d. a shift (9s. 2·88d. to 9s. 3·76d.) or by 0·11d. an hour (1s. 1·86d. to 1s. 1·97d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0·59d. a shift (6s. 1·92d. to 6s. 2·51d.) or by 0·07d. an hour (9·24d. to 9·31d.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Nor- thants‡ (44)	2 Jan.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2.343d. a shift (12s. 3.613d. to 12s. 5.956d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.757d. (9s. 2.687d. to 9s. 4.444d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.171d. (6s. 1.771d. to 6s. 2.942d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
The same of the state of the st	West of Scotland§ (44)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Jan.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (12s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and steel manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.   (45)	2 Jan.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 2·34d. a shift (12s. 3·61d. to 12s. 5·95d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·76d. (9s. 2·71d. to 9s. 4·47d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1·17d. (6s. 1·8d. to 6s. 2·97d.) for those under 18.
To the second	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45)	3 Jan.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased * by 1·17d. a shift (12s. 3·84d. to 12s. 5·01d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (9s. 2·88d. to 9s. 3·76d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·59d. (6s. 1·92d. to 6s. 2·51d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	2 Jan.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (12s. 4d. to 12s. 6d.) for men, by 1½d. (9s. 3d. to 9s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Jan.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·17d. a shift (12s. 3·84d. to 12s. 5·01d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (9s. 2·88d. to 9s. 3·76d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·59d. (6s. 1·92d. to 6s. 2·51d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	2 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·16d. a shift (11s. 8·94d. to 11s. 10·1d.) for men, by 0·773d. (7s. 10·307d. to 7s. 11·08d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 9·31d. to 5s. 9·89d.) for boys.
Brass and copper rolling and casting	West Midlands (47)	3 Jan.	Male workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adult skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and of 5s. for unskilled workers, with proportionate amounts for younger workers.**
Engineering††	United Kingdom (48-50)	3 Jan.	Manual workers employed by federated firms	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adult male skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers and of 7s. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers.**
Manufacture, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery or implements	England and Wales (51)	3 Jan.	Adult male workers	Increase of 20s. a week in the minimum weekly wage‡‡. Minimum weekly rates after change; skilled 240s. a week, unskilled 210s.
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Jan.	All workers	Increase* of 1s. a week for adult workers. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 244s. a week, lesser skilled 229s. 8d., labourers 218s. 8d.; women 18 and over 182s. 1d.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	United Kingdom (56)	3 Jan.	All classes except engineering and other industry classes where wages and working conditions are governed by other industry agreements	New minimum earnings levels higher than current agreed levels, established by the introduction of increments of 6s. a week for adult skilled workers, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers and in the case of labourers 5s. plus a special compensatory payment of 2s. 6d. Proportional amounts will apply to younger workers.§§
Railway wagon repairing (private firms)	Great Britain (59)	3 Jan.	All workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for skilled workers 21 and over, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and of 5s. for labourers, with proportional amounts for younger workers.**
Perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture	Great Britain (259)	5 Jan.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, 1½d. for adult female workers 21 and over and ¾d. to 1¼d., according to age, for younger male and female workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over—Class A men 4s. 11¼d. an hour, women 3s. 7¾d., B 4s. 9d., 3s. 6¾d., C 4s. 7d., 3s. 6d.; male porters or labourers 3s. 3¾d. at 18 rising to 3s. 9¾d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 2s. 3¼d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 9½d. at 20 and under 21, other female workers 2s. 2½d. to 3s. 1d. ¶¶
Gold, silver and jewellery trades	Birmingham (62)	First full pay week following 1 Jan.	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 11s. 1d. or 8s. 11d. for adult skilled male workers, 9s. 5d. for semi-skilled, 7s. 5d. for unskilled and 6s., 4s. 9d. or 5s. for adult women, with proportional increases for juveniles, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours    . Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class 1, skilled 240s. a week (casemakers 225s.), class 2, semi-skilled 205s., class 3, unskilled 182s. 6d.; women 19 and over—class 1 skilled 134s. 2d., class 2, semi-skilled 117s. 6d., class 3, unskilled 108s. 4d.
Spring manufacture	West Midlands (66)	3 Jan.	Male workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for skilled workers 21 and over, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and 5s. for labourers, with proportional amounts for younger workers.**

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

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

‡ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

| Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
| Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

\*\* Under the terms of the agreement of December 1964.

†† These changes apply to workers employed by federated firms including railway carriage and wagon building, typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

‡‡ This is an increase in minimum earnings only and is not an increase in wages to those earning more than the new minimum rates.

§§ Under the terms of the agreement of November 1965.

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

¶¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. From 3rd October 1966 there will be further increases of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. or 1½d. for women, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40.

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Stamped or pressed metal-wares	Great Britain (71) (260)	. 3 Jan.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. for men, according to occupation, and 7s. for wome with proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum week time rates and piecework basis time rates (bracketed) after change includ male workers 21 and over—polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers dippers who are also bronzers, grade I 202s. 6d. (210s. 3d.) a week, grade 210s. or 212s. (219s. 9d. or 222s. 6d.), grade III 223s. 8d. or 225s. 8d (234s. 5d. or 237s. 2d.), dippers and annealers 202s. 6d. (210s. 3d.), oth male workers 186s. (195s. 2d.), younger male workers 59s. 11d. (61s. 9c at under 16 rising to 151s. (157s. 5d.) at 20; female workers—polishers drop-stampers 76s. 3d. (108s. 4d.) at under 16 rising to 160s. 8d. (168s.) 21, hand brush japanners, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe brazier solderers and dippers 71s. 8d. (108s. 4d.) to 156s. 1d. (164s. 4d.), other fema workers 69s. 10d. (73s. 6d.) to 154s. 3d. (159s. 9d.).*
Pin, hook and eye and snap fastener manufacture	Great Britain (257)	12 Jan.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, 7s. or 7s. 6d. for women 18 and over with proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecewood basis times rates of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 189s. 8d. to 226s. 9d. a week, according to occupation; women, charge han 164s. 2d., automatic machine operators 154s. 1d., other workers 18 and over 114s. 10d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers—automatic machine operators 4s. 1½d. an hour, all other workers (other than home workers) 3s. 9½d., home-workers 2s. 4½d.*
Brasswork and founding	Great Britain (other than Yorkshire) (68-69)	3 Jan.	All workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adult male skill workers, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled, 5s. for unskilled and 7s. for adult fema workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls
	Yorkshire (69–70)	3 Jan.	All workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed levels, established the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adult male skilled workers, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, 5s. for unskilled workers and 7s. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices, youth boys and girls.†
Rayon yarn production	Great Britain (90)	3 Jan.	Process and general workers employed in one major organisation	Basic rates revised in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 and over 5s. 7½d. an hou women 18 and over 4s. 0¾d.
Flax and hemp preparing, spin- ning and weaving	Great Britain (75) (258)	29 Dec.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. a week for men 21 and over (other than night shift spinners who receive 10s. 6d.) and 7s. for women 18 are over, with proportional amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners are other young workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal week hours‡. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and overtenters 220s. 9d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment aft 21, 176s. 4d., during second and third years 188s. 10d., thereafter 200s. 10c dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand dressers) 211s., hem rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp-breakers 214s. 3d., spinner day shift 192s. 3d., night shift 224s. 4d., weavers during first 6 months employment after 21, 188s. 10d., thereafter 200s. 10d., other workers 191s. 1d women 18 and over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers are warpers 137s. 7d., other workers except learners 128s. 5d.*
	The Through the Labor		Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 9s. a week for male hose-pipe weaver and 7s. for female workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal week hours‡. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hos pipe weavers on power or hand looms 209s. 6d. a week, female worke 139s. 2d.*
Cotton waste reclamation	Great Britain (227) (258)	5 Jan.	All workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for adult workers, wi proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change includ male workers 21 and over 4s. 1d. an hour, female workers 18 and over-England and Wales 3s. 5\frac{1}{4}d., Scotland 3s. 5d.*\sqrt{8}
ace furnishings manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glas- gow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase   of 2 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (94 to 96 per cent. on bas rates).
Leavers lace manufacture	Long Eaton, Not- tingham and Derby	First complete pay week following 31 Dec.	Twisthands and auxiliary workers	Increase   of 5 per cent. making the overall addition 73 per cent. on the wag schedule dated December 1960.
Textile making-up and packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 8 Jan.	All workers	Increases in basic wages of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over and 6s. 6d. for women 18 and over; cost-of-living addition increased   by 1s. 9d. a week (102s. 3d. to 104s.) for men 21 and over and by 1s. 2d. (68s. 2d. to 69s. 4d for women 18 and over; in each case, proportional amounts for younge workers. Standard inclusive rates after change: men 21 and over-hydraulic packers and makers-up 261s., competent grey and print looke 257s. 6d., assistant lookers, markers-off, stampers and pressers-off 254s plaiters, cutters, lappers, hoistmen and general warehousemen 250s. 6d trainee warehousemen—1st year 243s. 6d., 2nd year 247s., porters 240s women 18 and over with not less than 3 years' experience—markers-of 173s., cutters and machine creasers 170s., stitchers, plaiters, parcellers, han and wince creasers, lap and selvedge stampers, banders and tapers, tiers-uand all other general workers 168s.
Asbestos textile manufacture	Great Britain (100)	2 Jan.	All workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over and 2½d. or 2½d. for women 18 an over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, consequent on reduction in normal weekly hours‡. Minimum rates after change include day workers (Rochdale and Hindley Green, North and South Blocks), me. 21 and over 5s. 3.75d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 10.625d.; piece workers (Hindley Green, North Block) 5s. 2d., 3s. 9d.
eather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture	Great Britain (105)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 3 Jan.	All workers	General minimum time rates revised; male adult rate now payable at 20 and over (previously 21 and over), female adult rate now payable at 19 and over (previously 20 and over). Minimum rates after change: skilled male worker 20 and over, London (Metropolitan Police area) 5s. 2½d. an hour, elsewher 5s. 1½d., skilled female workers 19 and over 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., younge male workers 2s. 11d. or 2s. 10½d. at 16 or under rising to 4s. 9½d. or 4s. 8½d at 19½ and under 20, younger female workers 2s. 5d. or 2s. 4½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 6½d. at 18½ and under 19; adult male saddlery and harnes makers 5s. 3½d.
Hat and cap making and millinery	Northern Ireland (261)	21 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 4½d. or 4d. an hour for adult male workers and 3d. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers, in con junction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. General minimum tim rates after change include: men 21 and over in unspecified occupation 4s. 3½d. an hour, women 18 and over, other than learners, factory branch—3s. 3½d., retail branch—area A 3s. 3½d., area B 3s. 3d.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

† Under the terms of the agreement of December 1964. ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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§ From 1st March 1966 there will be further increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for women, with proportional increases for younger workers, in injunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 41. || Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

	Onung-		I wages coming into	
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Asbestos cement manufacture	Great Britain (134)	2 Jan.	All workers	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum hourly rates after change (groups 1 and 2 respectively): able-bodied men 21 and over 5s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., 5s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., grade 1, 5s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., 5s. 9d., grade 2, 6s. 1\frac{3}{4}d., 5s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., grade 3, 6s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., 6s. 1\frac{3}{4}d.; women 18 and over (on women's work) 4s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 4s.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	First full pay week in Jan.	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increase of 2½d. an hour (6s. 5½d. to 6s. 8d.) for adult males, with proportional amounts for women and apprentices.
	Scotland (139)	Pay day in week ending 8 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers and apprentices	Increase of 3½d. an hour for journeymen, with proportional amounts for dilutees and apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change include: journeymen 6s. 9½d. an hour; women 4s. 10d.
			Labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour for male labourers 19 and over, with proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change include, male labourers 19 and over 5s. 7½d. an hour.
Veneer producing and plywood manufacture	England and Wales (143)	First full working pay week in Jan.	All workers	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum hourly rates after change include: London district—men 20 and over, approved inspectors, grade 1, timeworkers 6s. 3½d. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-results or bonus schemes 6s. 1½d., machinists 6s. 1½d. or 5s. 9d., according to occupation, 5s. 11½d., 5s. 6½d., labourers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4d., women 19 and over 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d. Provincial rates are 1d. an hour less.
Screen printing and display production	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases of $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d. or $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, for adult male workers, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. for female auxiliaries, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Further increases† of 2d. an hour in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists, London 8s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provincial 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., display, showcard and ticket writers 8s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., poster writers 7s. $8\frac{3}{2}$ d., 7s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., screen printer technicians 7s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., screen printers 7s. 5d., 7s. 3d., male auxiliaries 6s. 6d., 6s. 4d.; female auxiliaries—first year 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., second year 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., third year 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (137)	2 Jan.	All workers	New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change include: sawyers and woodcutting machinists, adult men 6s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. an hour; box and packing case makers, printing, branding, hand-holing, dowelling and nailing machinists, men 6s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., women 4s. 4\frac{3}{4}d., labourers, men 5s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., women 4s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. In certain districts, including London, higher minimum rates are observed, based on local agreements.
	Scotland (137)	First full pay week in Jan.	All workers	New minimum hourly rates fixed, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows:—journeymen 6s. 8d., male dilutees 6s. 4d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 6s. 6d. during third 3 months and 6s. 8d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over, woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 3s. 10d. during first 3 months rising to 4s. 6½d. during third 3 months and 4s. 10½d. thereafter, boxmaking section 3s. 4½d. to 4s. 2½d. and 4s. 8¾d.
Basket making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in Jan.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3 per cent. (56 to 59 per cent.).
Paper making, paper coating, paper board	United Kingdom (144)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Skilled craftsmen on main tenance work	New minimum hourly rates of wages fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: day workers 6s. 8½d., double-day shift 7s. 0¾d., three-shift 7s. 3¾d.
and building board making	ATTACHEN ATTACHEN		Process workers	New minimum hourly rates of wages fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: men 21 and over—day workers class I occupations 5s. 11\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour, IA 5s. 6d., 2, 5s. 3d., 3, 5s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., doubleday and three-shift workers 6s. 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 6s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 5s. 10d., 5s. 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., four-shift workers 7s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 7s. 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 6s. 11d., 6s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; women 18 and over on day work 3s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.
Manufactured stationery	England and Wales (162)	First pay day in Jan.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 12s., 11s. 6d. or 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and 8s. 9d. for women 18 and over; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. for women; cost-of-living bonus increased† by 4s. a week (5s. to 9s.) for men and by 3s. 2d. (4s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: London—men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, relief stampers, cutters (guillotine) and head stock-keepers 323s. 6d., cutters (envelope) 312s., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 306s., warehousemen and packers (ordinary, including rail), slitters and reelers (for mill reels) 290s. 6d., porters and general assistants 278s. 3d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 205s. 8d., with 4 years' experience after training 213s. 2d.; Provinces—men, 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, cutters (guillotine and envelope), head stock-keepers, relief stampers—after 5 years' experience, grade 1 towns 307s. 6d., grade 2 towns 305s., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters—after 4 years' experience 283s. 3d., 280s. 9d., warehousemen, packers and slitters (for mill reels)—after 3 years' experience 272s. 3d., 269s. 9d., porters and general assistants 263s. 6d., 261s., women 18 and over, on completion of training 197s. 5d., 195s. 5d., with 4 years' experience after training 204s. 11d., 202s. 11d.
Printing	Scotland (159)	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers employed in the production of daily an Sunday newspapers	with proportional amounts for apprentices.
Printing and bookbinding	England and Wale (except London (152–154)		Workers employed in general printing and bookbindin and periodical and newspaper production (excludin national newspapers)	occupation, for men 21 and over and 33. Act of wotines; consolidation into basic increases of 2s. or 1s. 6d. for certain occupations; consolidation into basic

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Printing and bookbinding cont.—	Scotland (158)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production	Increases in basic rates of 12s. or 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for men and 8s. 9d. for women; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men and of 5s. for women; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (5s. to 9s.) for men and by 3s. 2d. (4s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: letterpress dept.—compositors and machinemen 307s. 6d. a week, monotype keyboard operators and readers 317s. 6d., linotype operators 320s., female compositors 274s. 9d., auxiliary workers employed as assistants in case rooms or letterpress machine rooms, feeders, etc., men 269s., women 197s. 11d., women with 4 years' or more experience as an adult worker 207s. 11d.; bookbinding, etc., depts.—bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience) 307s. 6d., porters, packers and general assistants (over 21 with not less than 1 year's experience) 269s., women engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing—on completion of training 197s. 11d., with 4 or more years' experience after training 207s. 11d.
	London (154–155)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)	Increases in basic rates of 12s., 11s. 6d., or 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over and 8s. 9d. for women 18 and over; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. for women; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (5s. to 9s.) for men and by 3s. 2d. (4s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: hand compositors, books, jobbing and weekly newspapers, other than Sunday papers 323s. 6d., weekly periodicals 333s. 6d., machine operators (inter., lino. or monotype), general offices 339s. 9d., weekly periodicals (display work) 354s. 9d., readers, general offices 339s. 9d., weekly periodicals 349s. 9d., monotype caster minders (one machine with charge responsibility) 323s. 6d., printing machine managers 323s. 6d. to 358s. 6d., male or female feeders on certain printing and folding machines—scale A, day work 278s. 3d. to 28ss. 3d., night work 412s. 10½d. to 427s. 10½d., female feeders 21 and over on flat-bed printing machines not covered by above scale and on platen, litho. and all other classes of machines 206s. 8d., female feeders 21 and over on direct rotary litho. and rotary offset machines 206s. 8d. to 216s. 8d., assistants on letterpress rotary and intaglio machines—brake hands on small and slow-running rotary machines, day work 293s. 9d., night work 436s. 1½d., brake hands and oilers on other machines, day work 302s. 6d. to 309s. 3d., night work 449s. 3d. to 459s. 4½d., reel hands, fly hands, etc., day work 299s. 9d. to 306s. 6d., night work 445s. 1½d. to 455s. 3d., linotype assistants and proof-pullers (galley and rough work), day work 278s. 3d., night work 412s. 10½d., copyholders, day work 268s. 3d., night work 397s. 10½d., warehousemen and cutters—binders' cutters (cloth and vellum), men in charge of trimming machines or one or more folding, stitching or wrapping machines, head stock-keepers and guillo
Printing  Lithographic printing	London  England and Wales (160–161)	First pay day in Jan. First pay day in Jan.	Male workers employed in advertisement production  Workers employed in lithographic printing	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 9s. 2d. a week (12s. 4d. to 21s. 6d.) for journeymen, with proportional amounts for apprentices.  Increases in basic rates of 12s. or 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for men and 8s. 9d. for women; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men and of 5s. for women; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (5s. to 9s.) for men and by 3s. 2d. (4s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: lithographers class 1, London 323s. 6d. a week, grade 1 towns 307s. 6d., grade 2 towns 305s., qualified stone and plate preparers 288s. 9d., 272s. 3d., 269s. 9d., plate grainers with 4 years' experience 296s. 3d., 279s. 9d., 277s. 3d., office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included)—qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of one machine or in charge of two or three machines with an assistant 288s. 9d., 272s. 3d., 269s. 9d., women 18 and over, in charge of one machine (after 2 years' training) 225s. 8d., 217s. 5d., 215s. 5d.; lithographic artists and designers—negative spotters (where craftsmen are solely employed on this work) 323s. 6d., 307s. 6d., 305s., other litho operators including artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, map and plan draughtsmen 378s. 6d., 362s. 6d., 360s., copperplate and steel engraving departments—pantographic engraving machine operators, undertaking no other work 323s. 6d., 307s. 6d., 305s., other engraving operators including artist-designers, copperplate and steel engravers, relief engravers, die sinkers, reporters of the customary means 353s. 6d., 337s. 6d., 335s., other engraving operators including artist-designers, copperplate and steel engravers, relief engravers, die sinkers,
	Scotland (161)	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers	Increases in basic rates of 12s. or 11s. 3d. a week according to occupation for men, with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners: consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus for men with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (5s. to 9s.) for men, with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: lithographic printing—lithographers class 1, 307s. 6d. a week, qualified stone and plate preparers 272s. 3d., plate grainers with 4 years' experience 279s. 9d., office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included), qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of one machine or in charge of two or three machines with an assistant 272s. 3d.; lithographic artists and designers, negative spotters (where craftsmen are solely employed on this work) 307s. 6d., other litho. operators including artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, map and plan draughtsmen 362s. 6d., copperplate and steel engraving departments, pantographic engraving machine operators undertaking no other work 307s. 6d., cutting up own work or finishing it by any of the customary means 337s. 6d., other engraving operators including artist-designers copperplate and steel engravers, relief engravers, die sinkers, router machinists, etc, 357s. 6d.
Process engraving	United Kingdom	First pay day in Jan.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process en- graving and in process proof- ing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 8d. a week for journeymen, with proportional amounts for apprentices.
Toy manufacture	Great Britain (164) (260)	31 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over and women woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 and over, and 1½d. for other women 20 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours†. General minimum time rates after change include: men or women 21 and over—woodcutting machinists 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11d. or 4s. 9d. an hour,† according to qualification, wood body makers 4s. 11d.; other men 21 and over, body painters 4s. 8½d., other workers 4s. 7d.; other women 20 and over 3s. 7½d.‡

<sup>\*</sup> See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>\*</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. From 3rd October 1966 there will be further increases of 1½d. or 1¼d. an hour for men and 1½d. or 1d. for women, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40.

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Animal gut trade	England and Wales (167)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 3 Jan.	All workers	Increases of 13s. 6d. a week for adult male workers and 9s. 6d. for adult females, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employed) 256s. a week, (5 or less) 246s., qualified gutmen 20 and over 218s. 6d., other gutmen 19 and over 206s.; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and over 153s., other gutwomen 19 and over 141s.
Match manufacture	United Kingdom (166)	1 Jan.	Process workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 18 and over; London 5s. 5d. an hour, other districts 5s. 2½d.; women 18 and over 4s. 1½d., 3s. 11¾d.
Building and civil engineering construction	England and Wales (251)	3 Jan.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	New minimum hourly rates fixed, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 7s. an hour, labourers 5s. 11½d., grade A districts 6s. 10½d., 5s. 10d.
Inland waterways	England and Wales and Scotland (certain districts)	First full pay period in Jan.†	Maintenance, warehousemen and other shore workers working regular hours	Increase in basic rates of 7s. a week with certain other increases to grade differentials. Basic rates after change: London 223s. a week, Provinces 218s.*
Post Office	United Kingdom (200–201)	1 Jan.	Postal and telegraph officers	Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in national scales of pay. Maximum national rate after change: £1,002 a year.
	(200 203)		Postmen and postmen higher grade	Increases of 10s. a week for postmen and 11s. 6d. for postmen higher grade on the maximum of the national scale. Maximum national rates after change: postmen 285s. a week, postmen higher grade 326s. 6d.
Retail food trade	Scotland (209) (260)	13 Dec.	Clerks, shop assistants, ware- house workers, etc.	Increases in statutory minimum renumeration of 12s. or 13s. a week, according to area, for men 21 and over and 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: clerks grade 1—men 23 and over area 1, 208s. a week, area 2, 195s., women 23 and over area 1, 155s., area 2, 145s. 6d.; clerks grade I and II, shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers—men, 22 and over area 1, 204s., area 2, 191s., female workers 152s., 142s. 6d.‡
Retail bookselling and stationery trades	Great Britain (221) (259)	10 Jan.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 15s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 14s. in Provincial B area for managers and 13s. or 12s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 249s. a week, Provincial A area 243s., Provincial B area 232s., manageresses 213s., 207s., 197s. 6d.‡
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 14s. a week in London and Provincial A areas and 13s. in Provincial B area for men 21 and over and 11s. or 10s. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers other than transport workers, cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males 22 and over, London area 216s., Provincial A area 208s. 6d., Provincial B area 195s., females 165s., 158s. 6d., 148s.; cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males 22 and over, London 206s., A 198s. 6d., B 185s., females 155s., 148s. 6d., 138s.; transport workers—drivers, 21 and over, of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 210s., A 202s. 6d., B 189s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 214s., 206s. 6d., 193s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 218s., 210s. 6d., 197s., of over 5 tons 222s., 214s. 6d., 201s.‡
General waste materials reclamation	Great Britain (227) (258)	10 Jan.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, and for female workers $17\frac{1}{2}$ and over, and 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for younger workers; piecework basis time rates for female workers increased by 3d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 and over; female workers employed in the sorting, grading, or associated processes, of woollen rags and/or woollen and worsted waste materials—1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 7d. at 18 and over, late entrants 3s. 5d. during the first 3 months of such employment, 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. during the second 3 months; other female workers—1s. 8d. to 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., late entrants 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. 4d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers 3s. 8d. or 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation.‡§
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	United Kingdom (240)	First pay week com- mencing on or after 3 Jan.	All workers other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	A new scale of basic rates introduced with the object of bringing basic rates into closer alignment with rates generally paid. London differentials eliminated. Apprentices will continue to be paid the agreed percentages of the skilled rate but other youths and boys will in future be paid a similar percentage of the semi-skilled rate. National minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over, skilled 6s. 9d. an hour, semi-skilled 6s., other workers 5s. 6d. (5s. 4d. outside the City of Belfast in Northern Ireland); women 21 and over 4s. 6d.
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (248–249)	3 Jan.	Semi-skilled engineering workers	New basic weekly rates fixed, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: London, grade I 251s. 3d., grade II 257s. 4d., grade III 263s. 6d., grade IV 270s. 6d., zone A 236s. 3d., 242s. 4d., 248s. 6d., 255s. 6d., zone B 233s. 6d., 239s. 4d., 245s. 6d., 252s. 6d.
	England and Wales (250)	3 Jan.	Engineering craftsmen	On the introduction of a 40-hour week* without loss of pay, rates of wages now shown on a weekly basis as follows:—London 307s. 1½d. a week, zone A 292s. 3d., zone B 288s. 9d. Shift allowance increased from 5½d. to 5¾d. an hour.
	England and Wales (235)	3 Jan.	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries employed by local authorities	hours*. Rates after change include: neipers of general assistants, 20 days 4s. 2d. an hour, zone A 3s. $11\frac{8}{8}$ d., zone B 3s. $10\frac{8}{8}$ d., school meals supervisory assistants 4s. 3d., 4s. $0\frac{8}{8}$ d., 3s. $11\frac{8}{8}$ d., assistant cooks 4s. $4\frac{1}{8}$ d., 4s. $1\frac{1}{8}$ d., cooks 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $4\frac{1}{8}$ d., 4s. $4\frac{1}{8}$ d.
River authorities	England and Wales (256)	First full pay period on or after 1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase of 7s. a week for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change for men 20 and over: Greater London area 238s. a week, other areas 231s.

## CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JANUARY

Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (258)	3 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours of work reduced from 45 to 44.  ¶
	Scotland	3 Jan.	Stockmen, stockwomen, poul- trywomen and dairymaids	Normal weekly hours reduced from 56 and 45, in alternate weeks, to 55 and 44.**
			Other workers except shepherds and grieves	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 or 42, according to season, to 45 or 41. (No change in additional hours for garage or stable work)**

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

† The increase was agreed on 7th December 1965 and to avoid administrative difficulties on any retrospective date a payment of £3 10s. per man was made prior to Christmas 1965.

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

§ From 7th March 1966 there will be further increases of 1½d. an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41.

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

¶ This change took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages Act and the new hours apply to all counties in England and Wales, the Order for Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire ceasing to have effect.

\*\* These changes took effect under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act.

## Changes in Hours of Work Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture (continued)	Northern Ireland (4) (261)	. 3 Jan.	Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 45.*†
Chalk quarrying	England	First full pay week following 1 Jan.		Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*
Baking	England and Wales (18) (258)	TO KEEP STANDS	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*‡
Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 1 Jan.		Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
Shuttle manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	First full pay week after 1 Jan.	Journeymen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41½ without loss of pay (hourly rate remain unchanged but payment continues to be made for 42½ hours).
Perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture	Great Britain (259)	5 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*‡
Gold, silver and jewellery trades	Birmingham (62)	First full pay week following 1 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
Rayon yarn production	Great Britain	3 Jan.	Workers employed in one major organisation	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
Cotton spinning and weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (72–74)	First full working week in Jan.	All workers on single shifts	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41½.
Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving	Great Britain (75) (258)	29 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.*‡
Silk spinning, throwing and weaving	United Kingdom (78)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.
	Macclesfield (79)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.
Dyeing, printing, knitting, smallwares, throwing and making-up	Leek	3 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{1}{2}$ .
Asbestos textile manufacture	Great Britain	2 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Waterproof garment manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and Glasgow (107)	3 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
Hat and cap making and millinery	Northern Ireland (261)	21 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*†
Asbestos cement manufacture	Great Britain (134)	2 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Sawmilling	Scotland (139)	Pay day in week ending 8 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
Veneer producing and plywood manufacture	England and Wales (143)	First full working pay week in Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
Wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (137)	SOUTH THE PARTY OF	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
	Scotland (137)	First full pay week in Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Jan.	Journeymen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making	United Kingdom (144)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Toy manufacture	Great Britain (164) (260)	31 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*‡
Building and civil engineering construction	England and Wales (251)	3 Jan.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*

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

† This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). ‡ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

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

Industry  District (see also note at beginning of table)  Date from which change took effect		change	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Road haulage	Northern Ireland (196) (261)	11 Jan.	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*
Inland waterways	England and Wales and Scotland (cer- tain districts)	14 Jan.	Maintenance, warehousemen and other shore workers working regular hours	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Wholesale grocery and provision trade	England and Wales (202)	3 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (248–249)	3 Jan.	Manual workers and semi- skilled engineering workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
	England and Wales (250)	3 Jan.	Engineering craftsmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
	England and Wales (235)	3 Jan.	Female workers in school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries employed by local authorities	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Local government service	England and Wales (254–255)	3 Jan.	County council roadmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

\* This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/9; 6d. (9d.)), made on 5th January; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/19; 9d. (1s.)), made on 11th January; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/20; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 11th January; The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/43; 9d. (1s.)), made on 19th January; The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) (Holidays) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/44; 9d. (1s.)), made on 19th January. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 107.

The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Amendment) Act 1965

The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Amendment) Act 1965 (Commencement) Order 1966 (S.I. 1966/18 C.1; 3d. (6d.)), made on 12th January by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Amendment) Act 1965. This Order appoints 1st March 1966 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations 1966 (S.I. 1966/26; 6d. (9d.)), made under the National Insurance Act 1965; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations 1966 (S.I. 1966/27; 6d. (9d.)), made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965. These Regulations, made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 14th January and operative from 31st January, give effect to recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee and the Industrial Injuries of Industria Council, respectively, by simplifying the rules for medical certification for sickness and industrial injury benefits. A new form of certificate is substituted for the old forms of certificates; these Regulations provide that the certificate shall specify the day on which the claimant will become fit to resume work when that day is not later than the end of the 7th day after the date of the examination, and in any other case shall cover up to 28 days from the date of the examination or, where the incapacity had then lasted for not less than 28 days, up to 13 weeks from that date.

The Construction (Working Places) Regulations 1966 (S.I. 1966/94; 1s. 9d. (2s.)); The Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations 1966 (S.I. 1966/95; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)). These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 31st January under the Factories Act 1961.—See page 74.

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1966/2; 6d. (9d.)), made on 3rd January; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1966/6; 6d. (9d.)), made on 10th January. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page

The Industrial Tribunals (Employment and Compensation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/267; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 10th December by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy

Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 1965. These Regulations, operative from 13th December, regulate the procedure of the industrial tribunals on reference of questions with regard to (a) the written particulars of terms of employment required to be given by an employer to an employee under the Act, and (b) any Compensation question which, under statutory provisions passed or made on or after 19th October 1965, is directed to be determined by those

The Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments (Rebates) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1966 (S.R. & O. 1966/7; 3d. (6d.)), made on 10th January by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 1965. These Regulations, operative from 31st January, reduce the period of prior notice required to be given of a claim for rebate from the Ministry in the case of an employee who is one of ten or more employees in the same estabemployee who is one of ten or more employees in the same establishment whose contracts of employment are to terminate or expected to terminate on the same day or within a period of not

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 59. The Accountant. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); No. 44. Advertising. 5th Edition. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.). Ministry of Labour.

Economic Policy.—National Board for Prices and Incomes. Report No. 8. Pay and Conditions of Service of British Railways Staff (Conciliation, Salaried and Workshop Grades.) Cmnd. 2873. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 71; Report No. 9 (Interim). Wages in the Bakery Industry. Cmnd. 2878. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).—See page 72; Report No. 10. Armed Forces Pay. Cmnd. 2881. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.); Report No. 11. Pay of the Higher Civil Service. Cmnd. 2882. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 26 (August 1965). Ministry of Labour. Obtainable on annual subscription only (12s. 6d. including postage).

National Insurance.—National Insurance Bill 1966. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill. Cmnd. 2884. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); Earnings-related Short-term Benefits and Other Proposed Changes in the National Insurance Schemes. Cmnd. 2887. Price 9d. (1s.).—See page 75.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.— International Seminars, 1964-5. The Requirements of Automated Jobs. 1. A Final Report. 2. Supplement. North American Joint Conference, Washington, D.C., Dec. 8-10, 1964. Price 33s. (34s. 7d.).

O.E.C.D.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 26. Safety in the Use of Biscuit-making Machinery. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).—See page 74; No. 4. Safety in the Use of Abrasive Wheels (see page 475 of the October 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.) Two errors occurred in the printing of the 1965 editions of this booklet: they are (1) Illustrations 15 and 16 have been printed upside down and transposed, with the result that the caption is shown as referring to Figure 16 whereas it should refer to Figure 15; and (2) the heading on page 50 should read "Mounted Wheels and Points". Correction slips are being inserted in all stocks of the booklet; Power Presses. A General Guide to the Power Presses Regulations 1965. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d.).—See page 74; Report by the Commissioner appointed to hold an Inquiry with respect to the Draft Construction (Working Places) Regulations and the Draft Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations. Price 4s. 6d. (5s.).—See page 74. Ministry of Labour.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

#### INDEX FOR 18th JANUARY 1966

### ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 114.3

At 18th January the official retail prices index was 114·3 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 114·1 at 14th December 1965 and 109·5 at 12th January. The principal changes in prices during the month were increases in the prices of fresh vegetables and in the costs of travel, and reductions in the prices of eggs.

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 1965 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 18th JANUARY 1966 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th January 1966 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100.

	GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDE 18	x FIGURE F
			1966 (16th Janua 1962 = 10
26.39	I. Food:		1702 - 10
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes		114
	Meat and bacon		118
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	19:0	117
	Milk, cheese and eggs		111
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		118 105
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery		119
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	Pice.	106
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		92
	Other food		111
	Total—Food		113.0
II	. Alcoholic drink		119.0
Ш	. Tobacco		120.8
IV	. Housing		$\frac{120 \cdot 6}{123 \cdot 7}$
	. Fuel and light:		123.7
	Coal and coles		120
	Other fuel and light	3 3 - 1 - 1	120
	Total—Fuel and light	•••	119
VI	Durable household goods:		119.7
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish		110
	Radio, television and other housel	ings	112
		DIOI	98
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	1000	107
	Total—Durable household goods		105.6
VII.	Clothing and footwear:		103.0
	Men's outer clothing		111
	Men's underclothing		111
	Women's outer clothing		107
	Women's underclothing		109
			106
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdash	ery,	
	hats and materials		104
			110
	Total—Clothing and footwear		108 · 1
/III.	Transport and venicles:		
	Motoring and cycling		102
	Fares		125
	Total—Transport and vehicles		109.1
IX.	Miscellaneous goods:		105 1
	Books, newspapers and periodicals		128
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soan, clean	ing	120
	materials, matches, etc.		102
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, to	bys,	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.		109
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		110.6
X.	Services:		
	Postage and telephones		114
	Entertainment		114
	Other services, including domestic he hairdressing, boot and shoe repairi	elp,	
	laundering and de repairi	ng,	
	laundering and dry cleaning		119
	Total—Services		116.6
	ALL ITEMS		114.3
			114.3

Following are the indices for 18th January 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) 111.6 (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and 118.5 

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

A marked reduction in the average price of eggs and a smaller reduction in the average price of bacon were partly offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples, fish, beef and bread. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by slightly more than 1 per cent. to 111.6, compared with 112.8 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 113.0, compared with 113.3 in December.

#### Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were increases, mainly in the London area, in road and rail passenger fares and a rise in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole slightly more than 1 per cent. to 109.1, compared with 102.8 in December.

#### Miscellaneous goods

As a result of rises in the average levels of prices for toys and a number of other items, the group index figure rose by rather less than 1 per cent. to 110.6, compared with 109.7 in December.

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

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JANUARY 1966

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

#### TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
January February March April May June July August September October November December		100·0 100·1 100·5 101·9 102·2 102·9 102·5 101·6 101·5 101·4 101·8	102·7 103·6 103·7 104·0 103·9 103·9 103·3 103·3 103·7 104·0 104·2	104 · 7 104 · 8 105 · 2 106 · 1 107 · 0 107 · 4 107 · 8 107 · 8 107 · 9 108 · 8 109 · 2	109·5 109·5 109·5 112·0 112·4 112·7 112·7 112·7 112·9 -113·0 113·1 113·6 114·1	114.3	

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

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The usual summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries will appear in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>\*</sup>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 107 or through any bookseller.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 192. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during January at the establishments where these 206 stoppages occurred is estimated at 60,300. This total includes 13,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 46,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 33,900 were directly involved and 12,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 143,000 working days lost during January includes 21,000 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 January due to industrial disputes:—

STORY VIEW OF THE	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 Engineering	=	56 40	56 40	7,200 11,600	23,000 35,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles	1 6	17 21	18 27	28,100 2,100	38,000 10,000	
Port and inland water transport	_	11	11	4,600	15,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	47	54	6,500	20,000	
Total, January 1966	14	192	206	60,300	143,000	
Total, December 1965	27	98	125	55,200	79,000	
Total, January 1965	11	201	212	83,200	123,000	

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved  11,300 10,800 200 4,700	
Wages—claims for increases	46 61 3 34		
discipline	44 2 2	6,700 100 100	
Total	192	33,900	

#### **Duration of stoppages**

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

AND STREET	Number of				
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved		
Not more than 1 day 2 days	65 42 21 29 17	14,000 5,000 3,000 3,400 3,100	14,000 9,000 11,000 16,000 34,000		
Total	174	28,600	84,000		

#### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY

Industry, occupations† and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
locality	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	bounds bons	Paris, fresh, dried
Coal Mining:— Craftsmen employed in six of the central area workshops in Yorkshire	855‡	-9	17 Jan.	28 Jan.	Claim by certain craftsmen for an increase in pay of 13s. 6d. a week in order to remove a differential between their rates and those of electricians and fitters	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Engineering:— Draughtsmen and tracers employed in the manufacture of industrial engines—Leicester (one firm)	280	-	1 Jan.	01 - 80	Against the use of self-employed and contract draughtsmen when the run-down of certain works programmes was causing fear of redundancy	No settlement reported.
Motor Vehicles:— Night-shift workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	12,000§	_	29 Oct.§ (1965)	4 Feb.§	Demand that the normal working week of night- shift workers be reduced to 38 hours to be worked in four shifts of 9½ hours	Work resumed on the basis of a four-shift 40-hour working week.
Paint sprayers and production workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Dagenham (one firm)	135	3,870	24 Jan.	4 Feb.	Against a reduction in the extra breaks allowed to paint sprayers because of the nature of their work	Work resumed pending an inquiry by the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council.
Docks— Dock workers—Hull	3,435	-	7 Jan.¶	-	Against alleged delays in negotiating higher local piecework prices and an increase in the fall-back rate	No settlement reported.

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

† 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 misslyes parties to the disputes.

‡ 740 men were involved on 17th January and the number had risen to 855 by 20th January. A small number of men returned to work on 24th January.

§ Stoppages occurred on Friday nights. About 12,000 men have been involved at one time or another during the stoppage.

About 65 men stopped work on 24th January and as a result about 1,000 workers were laid off the same day. The numbers involved increased during the following

¶ One-day token stoppages took place on 7th, 12th, 18th and 25th January

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette February 1966

**Industrial Court Awards** 

During January the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3084 to 3087.\* Award No. 3087 is summarised below. Awards Nos. 3084 and 3086 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959. Award No. 3085 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 3087 (25th January).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: That the normal hours of duty of the administrative and clerical staff in the National Health Service to whom the Standard Conditions of Service apply be reduced from 38 to 37 a week from 1st tions of Service apply be reduced from 38 to 37 a week from 1st January 1966. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

#### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During January no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

#### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal H.U. (35), dated 7th January, for revising the statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for reducing by one year the age at which certain workers receive the full adult rate.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T. (37), dated 28th for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:-

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 9, dated 5th January and operative from 7th February. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 19, dated 11th January and operative from 28th January. This Order reduces immediately, from  $42\frac{1}{2}$  to  $41\frac{1}{4}$ , and from 1st September from  $41\frac{1}{4}$  to 40 hours, the number of hours to be worked each week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 20, dated 11th January and operative from 28th January. This Order revises the holiday provisions to agree with the provisions for a shorter working week

The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 43, dated 19th January and operative from 7th February. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) (Holidays) Order 1966: S.I. 1966 No. 44, dated 19th January and operative from 7th February. This Order revises the basis of the calculation of remuneration for annual and customary

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

#### **Notices of Proposals**

During January notice of intention to submit a wages regulation roposal to the Ministry of Health and Social Services was issued y the following Wages Council:—

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 179), dated 28th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours

Further information regarding the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Dundonald House (Room 411), Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966 No. 2, dated 3rd January and operative from 11th January. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to overtime, and a reduction in working hours, for male workers.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1966: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966 No. 6, dated 10th January and operative from 18th January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

#### MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD **EXAMINATIONS**

The next Mining Qualifications Board examinations in mining legislation for First and Second Class Certificates as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines, for Mechanical Engineers' and Electrical Engineers' Certificates and for Mechanics' Class I and Electricians' Class I Certificates, will be held on Wednesday, 25th May 1966 at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates must have taken one of the appropriate qualifying examinations before the date of the Mining Qualifications Board examination.

The Oral and Practical examinations for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held on 3rd, 4th and 5th May. Applicants must hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or the Surveyors' written examination formerly held by the Mining Qualifications Board.

Intending candidates for the examinations should apply now for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above certificates.

Prospective candidates may apply to attend an examination taking place up to nine months before they complete the required period of practical experience. If they are successful at the examination, the statutory certificate will be granted when the balance of the practical experience has been obtained. of the practical experience has been obtained.

Completed applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London S.W.1, should be returned as soon as possible; they must be received not later than 23rd March.

The lists of Statutory Instruments and Official Publications Received will be found on page 104.

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Communications with regard to the contents of the Gazette should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Watford 28500.)

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