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Employment	
The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-November was 24,589,000. This was 12,000 more than in October. There was an increase in the distributive trades and a small overall increase in manufacturing industries. Employment fell in agriculture, forestry and fishing and in catering, hotels, etc.	31–34
Unemployment	
There were 319,300 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 6th December and 12,700 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 332,000 (1·4 per cent. of all employees). Between 8th November and 6th December unemployment rose by 11,000 with increases among workers in construction and agriculture, forestry and fishing. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 164,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 5,000 to 318,000; the seasonally adjusted number rose by 3,000 to 304,000.	36-39
Unfilled Vacancies	
There were 347,000 unfilled vacancies on 1st December, 9,000 less than on 3rd November.	40
Overtime and Short-time	
In the week ended 13th November 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,233,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 24,000.	33
Rates of Wages	
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st December (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 149 · 6 and 162 · 5, compared with 149 · 2 and 162 · 0 at 30th November.	46–50
Resail Prices	
The retail prices index at 14th December (January 1962 = 100) was 114·1, compared with 113·6 at 16th November. The index for the food group was 113·3, compared with 112·2 the previous month.	51

Stoppages of Work

About 48,800 workers were involved in December in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 78,000 working days.

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, MAY 1965

annual enquiries into the occupations of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain and the results are given in the tables on pages 3 to 19. These show that out of a total of about 8 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees, nearly a third were skilled operatives (or were in training for skilled jobs). Some of these were in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training. Others were in jobs where skill is acquired by several years' experience or a stipulated minimum period of training. Twentyfour per cent. of the employees were in administrative, technical or clerical jobs, the same proportion as in 1964. Nearly 5 per cent. were either serving apprenticeships or were receiving other planned training.

These enquiries were instituted two years ago to provide annual occupational analyses of the numbers of employees. The results of the 1963 and 1964 enquiries were published in the December 1963, April and December 1964 and January 1965 issues of this GAZETTE.

The enquiry was made under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and covered all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing, for which similar information was already available from another source. Enquiry forms were sent to 7,200 establishments, i.e., all establishments with 500 or more employees and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. No enquiry forms were sent to establishments with fewer than 11 employees. Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables from nearly 97 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 58 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry in manufacturing industries. It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry and the figures on the enquiry forms were grossed up on this basis*. tables therefore (apart from those for the industry Order shipbuilding and marine engineering) provide estimates of the total numbers of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees. In the case of shipbuilding and marine engineering, where much of the information was derived from another source, the coverage is less complete but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry. The estimates of the numbers of employees published regularly in this GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article have been calculated to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only in order to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories.

The enquiry forms used in 1965 differ only in minor respects from those used for the 1964 enquiry. In both years there were 14 different types of form, i.e., for the most part a separate form was designed for each industry Order. single type sufficed, however, for engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods, vehicles and the manufacture of metal goods, as these industries have many occupations in common. On the other hand, in three industry Orders occupations were so diverse that two types of form were used for each, i.e., for clothing and for footwear in Order XII, for bricks, glass, cement, etc., and for pottery in Order XIII and for paper-making, etc., and for printing and publishing in Order XV.

For most industries the information has been collected under the four broad headings described below. For metal manufacture and shipbuilding and ship repairing, however, only three headings have been used, and for this latter industry less detailed information is available for some of the headings.

Part A covers administrative, technical and clerical workers and identifies six occupational categories. The item for

*The estimated total number of employees in each size-range in each industry was already known. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Hoading), were therefore multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

The following table shows, for manufacturing industry as a whole (except shipbuilding and marine engineering), the number of employees, in each size-range, entered on the enquiry forms and the percentage they formed of all employees in the size-range.

Size of establishment	Number of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers	Numbers on enquiry forms as a percentage of total number of employees in each size-range
11-249	287,397 449,833 3,872,629	10·2 39·4 97·1
Total	4,609,859	58.0

In May 1965 the Ministry of Labour made the third of its not not the occupations of employees in manufication is a university degree in science or technology and/or membership of an appropriate professional institution. The item "other technicians" covers persons carrying out functions of a grade intermediate between scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other. Sales staff, e.g., representatives, are normally included in the item "other administrative, technical and commercial staff."

Part B identifies, as far as space has permitted, the main skilled occupations in the various industries. In some industries distinction has been made between occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or equivalent training and those occupations where skill has been acquired as a result of several years' experience or where a minimum of six months' training is essential.

Part C covers production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training.

Part D, which in most cases identifies five occupational categories, covers all other employees.

Analyses by occupation and industry

Tables 1-20 on the following pages give analyses by occupation and industry. Estimates are given for male and female workers, and for all workers together, in columns 2 to 5. Apprentices and other trainees are shown separately in columns 6 to 9 but they are also included in columns 2 to 5 against the appropriate occupation. Where reference is made, therefore, to the numbers of workers in any particular category, e.g., skilled operatives, it should be borne in mind that apprentices and other trainees are included.

Food, drink and tobacco (Table 1). Out of a total of 709,000 workers, about 114,000 were skilled operatives, and of these nearly a third were employed on maintenance work. There were 18,000 skilled bakers and confectioners and this number had changed little since 1964. The number of road transport drivers was over 49,000, and represented a third of all the employees in this occupation in the whole of manufacturing

Chemicals and allied industries (Table 2). In 1965 as in 1964 scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians accounted for 9 per cent. of total employment in this industry, while the administrative, technical and clerical group as a whole accounted for 37 per cent. Of the 79,000 skilled operatives, over a quarter were maintenance fitters.

Metal manufacture (Table 3). The occupational analysis for this industry differs in form from the others in that occupations are grouped into three instead of four categories. Out of a total of 603,000 employees, 108,900 were skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintenance.

Engineering and electrical goods (Tables 4, 5 and 6). Table 4 provides an analysis for the whole of Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The next two tables give separate analyses for sub-groups of the Order, i.e., Table 5 covers engineering (Minimum List Headings 331–352 inclusive) and Table 6 covers electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369 inclusive).

Order VI as a whole accounts for about a quarter of the employees covered by this enquiry but it has nearly half of those employed as scientists and technologists, over half of the draughtsmen and two-fifths of the "other technicians. Over 590,000 operatives were in skilled occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent training and they represented 29 per cent. of all employees, the same percentage as in 1964. The numbers of employees, the same percentage as in 1964. apprentices and of other trainees were 104,400 and 34,500, respectively. A third of the apprentices were receiving a general course of training and could not yet be allocated to specific occupations.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Table 7) and Marine engineering (Table 8). The coverage for this Order is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industry, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. Table 7 differs in form from the other tables but it does provide details for a number of occupations and shows that a high proportion-56 per cent. of the workers were skilled operatives.

Vehicles (Table 9). Of the 844,000 employees, 268,000 were skilled operatives and 56,000 were scientists, technological draughtsmen or other technicians. There were 34,600 apprentices, and of these a third were receiving a general course of training.

(Text continued on page 20)

Table 1-Food, Drink and Tobacco (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Order III)

		Fe	males		Apprer	tices and c (included	thers being in cols. 2	ng trained -5)
And three Periodice	Males			Total males and females	Appr	rentices		s being
(A) (B) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C		Full-time	Part-time	0	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	PAL 98,29	59,560	7,450	165,300	140	60	740	680
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	31,16		240	33,700		*minologi	130	30
Oraughtsmen	2,53	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 210 \\ 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$		2,740 1,060	50 10	_		
Other technicians	2,92		10	4,060	40	-	100	50
ther administrative, technical and commercial staff	25,88		6,470	82,710 41,030	20 20	60	160 350	350 250
ART B. Tot	FAL 90,89	0 19,350	3,580	113,820	3,150	60	1,460	1,110
1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprentices or equivalent training	hip	9				988	712	
roduction workers Bakers and confectioners	989							
Brewers	12,84		990	18,080 480	940	60	280	350
Flour millers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,00	0 —	_	770 2,390	170	spinitra Dr	- 1- 1	
faintenance workers	2,00	390		2,390	170	2132,000	30	-
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	19.26	0 _		19,260	1.040	-0.00	160	Carolina.
Electricians	4,79	0 -	_	4,790	370	- 20	30	519 570 1
Carpenters and joiners	2,98	0 -		820 2,980	10 130	E STATE	20	podeta L
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience,	7,72	0 130		7,850	490	tool breis	190	2 25
minimum of six months' training essential	010			nonaction		election to		ent Susta
Rollermen	61	0 _		610			- 1 M	prairie).
creensmen, machinemen	84		-	840 390	or the b	STATE OF THE PARTY	10	
Oughmakers, doughmixers (bread), mixers, mixing machine operators	3,97	450	200	4.620		3000	10	
Aachine setters, machinemen	2,88		40	2,920 2,120	enis tu stus	em m e di	10 50	0.000
ie-makers, pastrycooks	1,14	1,210	620	2,970		620	50	31
leat cooks, essence makers, sausage makers	4,38	300	310	4,680 2,350	- Takes	Ba 27, 10	140 30	
igarette making machine operators	1,03	60		1,090	Bu tun Kar	10 To 30	20	-
ther production workers needing at least six months' training or consideral	ble	860	90	950	-	-		1
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	11,48	7,590	1,170	20,240	_	-	380	710
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	9,96	2,500	160	12,620	HUER DESI	38635 755 55 50 65 7	20	10
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experier	ice		A	30152010		cont den		ne basi
and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six mont training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient Tot	hs'	47,990	17,860	108,920			200	004
ART D. Other employees			42,650	320,960			280 590	340
/arehouse, packers and despatch workers								
load transport drivers	34,70 48,72	310	8,110	67,280 49,080	=		50 110	110
anteen staff abourers	76	6,530	2,240	9,530		4.6.2	-	_
Other employees	50,77		3,990 28,260	62,050 133,020	_		50 380	230
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and	D) 414,35		71,540	709,000	3,290	120	3,070	3.010

Table 2—Chemicals and Allied Industries (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Order IV)

PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	111,140	56,260	4,050	171,450	660	120	3,340	1,340
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	#01 065 107	25,780 15,820 2,770 19,980 22,980 23,810	1,120 750 20 3,770 46,870 3,730		26,900 16,570 2,790 23,780 73,730 27,680	270 50 260 10 70	- - - 60 60	100 650 60 1,770 500 260	50 520 670 100
PART B.	TOTAL	75,530	3,020	560	79,110	5,340	10	810	40
Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry be equivalent training	y apprenticeship or					Teams	10 D.5 - V	And have	Section 1
Production workers Process workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter-assemblers and electricians	erectors	4,960 550 100 10 90 710	340 - - - 20	70	5,370 550 100 10 90 730	320 20 — — 10 80	- - - 10	160 — — — — — —	
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Instrument artificers Other skilled engineering workers (apprentice trained or editor) Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled building workers (apprentice trained or equiv		20,080 5,570 2,860 7,830 910 2,170 2,380		111111	20,080 5,570 2,860 7,830 910 2,170 2,380	2,590 790 660 640 10 140 80	100 0 10000 1000 100 100 1000 100 100 1000 1000 1000	180 30 10 20	
Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several ye minimum of six months' training essential Production workers	ears' experience, or	19,520	1,640	460	21,620		disers (ap	380	radica .
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	Tarres of all	7,790	1,020	30	8,840		900-	20	40
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of and/or some training, including those requiring between o training or experience before becoming reasonably profi	skill by experience	60,770	16.800	2,830	80,400	policy ford	sadini ta sadini ta sadini ta	430	260
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	88,960	26,900	13,600	129,460	_	samulani	250	90
Warehouse workers and despatch packers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	668,01 000 -8 000 -015,1 000 -13,10 000	16,010 12,520 650 29,940 29,840	4,350 20 5,630 2,180 14,720	1,650 10 1,850 1,070 9,020	22,010 12,550 8,130 33,190 53,580	occup see		100 — 20 10 120	10 -10 -70
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS	A, B, C and D)	336,400	102,980	21,040	460,420	6,000	130	4,830	1,730

Table 3—Metal Manufacture (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Order V)

			Fem	nales		Apprent	ices and oth included in	ners being cols. 2-5	trained 5)
Conference of States of St		Males	1		Total males and females	Appre	entices	Others train	
	Little Comments	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
The state of the s	Tomas	02 110	34,160	2,530	128,800	2,150	120	2,720	1,520
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	92,110		2,330		2,130	120	30	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff		25,140 5,330 4,870 12,370 29,350 15,050	190 90 30 680 30,680 2,490		25,330 5,420 4,900 13,050 62,470 17,630	300 540 830 270 210		450 130 680 870 560	10 10 60 1,400 40
PART B. 1. Skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintenance	TOTAL	303,140	12,720	2,220	318,080	13,550	-	4,480	170
Blacksmiths Boilermakers Bricklayers and masons Carpenters and joiners Electricians Fitters Machinists Roll turners and roll grinders Other turners Moulders and coremakers Pattern makers Plumbers and pipe fitters Welders and burners All other skilled craftsmen Apprentices taking general course 2. Production workers (other than labourers) employed at:—		1,190 2,400 4,710 1,950 9,740 21,510 8,480 1,990 4,900 21,420 3,380 2,480 5,550 13,660 2,340	1,260 1,390 1,390 120	130 = 260 = 10	3,380 2,480 5,550	60 370 200 180 1,760 3,040 790 180 530 2,160 520 150 290 980 2,340		20 30 240 130 20 420 20 10 30 440 	90
Blast furnaces, sinter plants and ore preparation Melting shops . Rolling mills . Ancillary processes associated with rolling mills . Bright bar manufacture Forges and ancillary processes Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture (including coating) Foundries and ancillary processes . Other production departments Junior operatives not yet allocated .		4,940 23,700 33,910 29,840 1,670	10 310 320 170 70 1,470 1,850 5,580		18,040 2,310 5,010 25,600 36,020 36,490 1,780			50 300 760 210 80 100 160 270 500 690	5
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere					7,280	100000	ts gra. Dos	260	
PART C. Other employees	Total						200 200	2500	
Maintenance workers other than skilled craftsmen Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road and rail transport drivers and shunters Canteen staff Labourers Other employees		13,800 12,900 570 51,790	1,120 70 4,010 830	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & 20 \\ & - \\ & 98 \\ & 27 \end{array} $	0 15,120 12,970 0 5,560 0 52,890			60 30 20 - 90 60	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS).	A, B and C	536,56	55,820	0 10,94	0 603,320	15,700	0 120	7,460	1,72

t and Floatrical		T 1 1 1 1 Cl	·C 4: 1050.	Order VI
· · J Illa ofwice	Coods (Standard	Industrial (1989	ancanon 1956:	Cluck (1)

Table 4—Engineering and Electrical Goods (Standard	Industrial	Classinca	tion 1956	o: Oluci	11)		1019
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL	433,690	183,120	14,260	631,070	16,060	380	5,060	4,870
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	91,960 36,110 62,210 62,610 106,980 73,820	2,370 770 1,150 2,330 159,830 16,670	-60 -40 50 12,900 1,210	94,390 36,880 63,400 64,990 279,710 91,700	3,570 7,230 3,230 800 1,230	10 20 - 270 80	130 370 910 1,060 1,590 1,000	30 20 50 4,380 390
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	578,610	12,720	1,600	592,930	87,810	120	10,590	150
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	39,590 38,480 45,230 55,910 17,740 99,370 7,180 13,360 4,000 28,360 20,010 7,050 10,850 160 120 27,611 9,850 2,380 3,190 2,444 700 25,080 34,181 33,600	60 190 780 550 1,060 130 50 — 250 80 — 1,220 — 2,610 230 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		39,590 38,560 45,420 57,010 18,330 100,490 7,310 4,000 28,620 20,100 7,050 12,100 160 120 30,440 10,110 2,380 3,190 2,440 700 26,260 38,620 33,720	5,080 1,250 6,940 5,010 2,330 13,980 1,590 2,720 200 2,310 1,990 1,000 1,390 30 — 460 1,240 80 230 220 20 10 1,770 33,600	120	550 900 700 2,040 620 1,820 110 290 220 460 950 90 360 — 320 60 10 20 160 — 60 550 —	
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	11,850 1,100 3,670		90	860 26,270 11,850 1,100 3,670 9,050	50 2,400 1,500 — 150 260		150 70 - 10 70	- - - - 40
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience	266 75	0 217,250	43,210	527,210	-	Original VAI	7,390	4,800
and/or some training Machinists	117,64			180,080 189,290	-		3,300 1,270	1,150 2,010
Assemblers and viewers	48,15		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	157,840	-	Service Con-	2,820	1,640
months' training or experience before becoming reasonably profilerent			25,550	298,370	10	-	1,430	250
PART D. Other employees Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	15 20	10,660		76,070 15,380	_		520	70
Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers	1,35	12,290 1,440	6,650	20,290 88,270 98,360	_	=	10 180 720	10 10 160
Other employees	1,507,25	50 457,710	84,620	2,049,580	103,880	500	24,470	10,070

Table 5—Engineering (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 331–352)

1 able 5—Engineering (Standard Industria)	Classificat	ion 1958:	Minimun	List He				
		Fe	males	Total	Apprei	(included	others beind in cols.	ng trained 2-5)
18-1 months at problems	Males			Total males and females	App	rentices		rs being ained
The water product and the second of the seco	(2)	Full-time			Males	Females		Females
DADTA ALLER I LILIA TO	(2) FAL 254,350	(3)	8,720	(5)	(6)	(7)	2,550	3,060
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	61,830		60	63,240	820	_	60	
Other technicians	43,650	550 760	40	11,810 44,240 28,340	5,840 780		130 590 230	10
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	67,520		7,960 650	171,930 51,060	500 750	260 40	1,080 460	2,830 220
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by appr ticeship or equivalent training Production workers		7,800	1,100	447,010	67,140	120	8,070	70
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	27,860 27,150		- 20	27,860 27,210	3,420 840	_	400	200
Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters testers etc.	40,160	90 640	310	40,250 49,850	6,100 4,570		680 640 1,910	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians . Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	5,840 80,930 3,410	590	50	5,890 81,570	670 11,350 600	Ξ	1,560	10
Welders	12,970	_ 50	=	3,420 13,020 3,690	2,690 200	Ξ	80 290 220	
Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal)	25,570 15,410 6,320	30	二	25,710 15,440	2,260 1,780	_	400 540	Ξ
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers	6,900	1,190		6,320 8,090 140	960 750 30	=	90 250	多三的
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	70 18,080 8,950	1,230		70 19,390	330	- 100 M	170	10
Carpenters and joiners	8,950 2,240 2,520		_ 30	9,210 2,240 2,520	1,150 80 210	=	50 10 10	
Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere	1,810			1,810 680	210 20	=	140	
Apprentices taking general course	15,770 23,170 24,920	2.850		_16,010 26,620 25,040	10 1,050 24,920	120	30 260	30
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	250			250	24,920	120		
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians	18,230 7,160	=		18,230 7,160	1,830 860	Ξ	90 40	=
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	840 2,270 5,900		= 10	2,270 6,210	100		10	_
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training	ice	67,920	10,450	6,210	150	-8 4446	4 520	1.400
Machinists	84,240		4,300 4,220	116,820			4,520 2,520	1,480
Other production workers including those who need between one and months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	six 56,180	12,690	1,930	56,300 70,800	_		1,500	430
PART D. Other employees Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	AL 154,470 39,360	21,150 5,550	14,600 670	190,220	_	_	890	130
Koad transport drivers Canteen staff Labourges	10,180	7,180	4,030	45,580 10,240 11,950			370	60
Other employees	63,170 41,020	990 7,370	9,020 9,020	65,040 57,410	=	=	130 390	_
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and	D) 1,012,480	204,420	34,870	1,251,770	75,830	440	16,030	4,740
Table 6—Electrical Goods (Standard Industria	l Classifica	tion 1958	: Minimu	m List H	eadings	361-36	9)	mary .
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	179,340 30,130	75,570	5,540	260,450	7,370	60	2,510	1,810
Draughtsmen	24,490 18,560	580 600	Ξ	31,150 25,070 19,160	2,750 1,390	10	70 240 320	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	35,040	1,570 63,380	40 4,940	36,650 107,780	2,450	10	830 510	50 1,550
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by appre	31,660 n-	8,420	560	40,640	480	40	540	170
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters		4,920	500	145,920	20,670	7.	2,520	80
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	. 11,730 11,330 5,070	20 100	=	11,730 11,350 5,170	1,660 410 840	=	150 220 60	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters fitter assemblers and exactors	7,010	140 500	10 40	7,160 12,440	1,660	Ξ	130 480	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	. 18,440 3,770 390	470 120	10	18,920 3,890 390	2,630 990 30		260	
Welders Sheet metal workers	. 310 2,790	110	10	2,910	50	10-10-		Ξ.
Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	4,600 730 3,950	$-\frac{50}{30}$	$-\frac{10}{30}$	4,660 730 4,010	210 40 640	=	410	Ξ
Coach or venicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off	20 50	=	=	20 50	_	=	_	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	. 9,530 . 900 140	1,380		11,050 900 140	130 90		150 10	_10
Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers	670 630		Ξ	670 630	20 10	= 1	10 20	Ξ
Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	. 9,310 . 11,010	880 880	- 60 110	10,250 12,000	720	=	30	
Apprentices taking general course	8,680	_ 660		8,680	8,680	=	290	
Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	. 8,040	the Market		610 8,040	50 570	=	-60	
Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	4,690	=	=	4,690	640		30	=
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2 520	240	80	1,400 2,840	50 110		10	40
and/or some training Machinists Analysis and for some training Total	L 101,200	149,330	32,760	283,290	-	_	2,870	3,320 .
Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one and si	22 020	24,890 89,320	4,970 20,650	63,260 132,990	=	_	780 770	470 1,580
months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient . PART D. Other employees Tota	44,780	35,120	7,140	87,040	-	-	1,320	1,270
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	24,470	23,470 5,110	10,950 910	108,150 30,490	_ 10	_	540 150	120 10
Canteen staff	22,200	5,110 450	2,620 580	5,140 8,340 23,230		=	- 10 50	10 10
order employees	21,330	12,780	6,840	40,950	=	_	330	90 5,330
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D	494,770	253,290	49,750	797,810	28,050	60	8,440	3,550

					Fen	nales		Apprent	ices and oth (included in	ners being cols. 2–5	trained)
The state of the s				Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices	Others train	
(1)				(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff		To)TAL	92,110	34,160	2,530	128,800	2,150	120	2,720	1,520
anagers, works superintendents, departmental managers ientists and technologists				25,140 5,330 4,870 12,370 29,350 15,050	190 90 30 680 30,680 2,490		25,330 5,420 4,900 13,050 62,470 17,630	300 540 830 270 210		30 450 130 680 870 560 4,480	 10 10 60 1,400 40
ART B. 1. Skilled craftsmen employed on production or maintenance.	e	To	DTAL	303,140	12,720	2,220	318,080	13,550			170
acksmiths bilermakers cicklayers and masons arpenters and joiners lectricians litters fachinists oll turners and roll grinders ther turners foulders and coremakers attern makers lumbers and pipe fitters felders and burners ll other skilled craftsmen pprentices taking general course				1,190 2,400 4,710 1,950 9,740 21,510 8,480 1,990 4,900 21,420 3,380 2,480 5,550 13,660 2,340	1,260 1,390 1,20	E	3,380 2,480 5,550	60 370 200 180 1,760 3,040 790 180 530 2,160 520 150 290 980 2,340	14 (3 (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	20 30 240 130 20 420 20 10 30 440	90
2. Production workers (other than labourers) employed at:- last furnaces, sinter plants and ore preparation felting shops	::			11,640 22,380 42,310 17,680 2,140 4,940 23,700 33,910 29,840 1,670	5,580	20 40 — 430 260 1,070	18,040 2,310 5,010 25,600 36,020			50 300 760 210 80 100 160 270 500 690	
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere				7,230			7,280	1 3010		260	_
ART C. Other employees Maintenance workers other than skilled craftsmen Varehouse, packers and despatch workers Road and rail transport drivers and shunters Lanteen staff Labourers Other employees			TOTAL	39,220 13,800 12,900 570 51,790 23,030	70 1,120 70 4,010 830	70 200 200 - 980 270	39,360 15,120 12,970 5,560 52,890			60 30 20 - 90 60	_
GRAND TOTAL (PA	RTS A	A, B as	nd C)	536,560	55,820	10,940	603,320	15,700	120	7,460	1,7
Table 4—Engineering and Ele	ectric									5,060	1 4,8
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists			COTAL	433,690 91,960 36,110 62,210 62,610 106,980 73,820	2,370 770 1,150 2,330 159,830	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & -60 \\ 0 & -40 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 12,900 \end{array} $	94,390 36,880 0 63,400 64,990 0 279,710	3,570 7,230 3,230 800	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ \hline 270 & & & \\ \end{array} $	130 370 910 1,060 1,590	4,3
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method ticeship or equivalent training	of entr	ry by a	ppren- FOTAL	578,610	12,720	0 1,60	0 592,930	87,81	0 120	10,590) 1
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course				13,36 4,00 28,36 20,01 7,05 10,85 16 12 27,61 9,85 2,38 3,19 2,44 7 25,08	6 199 788 755 1,066 133 0 5 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	45,420 0 57,011 18,333 0 100,499 7,311 13,411 4,000 28,622 0 20,100 7,055 10 12,100 16 12 20 30,44 30 10,11 2,38 3,19 2,44 70 26,26	1,25 6,94 1,59 1,59 1,59 2,72 20 2,72 20 2,72 20 1,99 0 1,99 0 1,24 8 8 0 2,2 0 2,2 1,2 1,2 1,3 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5	00	550 900 700 2,040 620 1,820 220 460 950 90 360 ——————————————————————————————————	
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		::		26,27 11,85 1,10 3,67	60 — 60 — 70 —	40	86 26,27 11,85 1,10 3,67 9,05	0 2,40 0 1,50 0 —	50	150 70 — 10 70	0 -

PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training TOTAL

Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers
Road transport drivers
Canteen staff
Labourers
Other employees

PART D. Other employees

43,210

9,270 24,870

9,070

25,550

1,580

6,650 1,460 15,860

266,750

117,640 48,150

100,960

228,200

63,830 15,300 1,350 85,370 62,350

GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) | 1,507,250 | 457,710 |

217,250

53,170 116,270

47,810

44,620

10,660 80 12,290 1,440 20,150

-

7,390

3,300 1,270

2,820

1,430

500 24,470 10,070

4,800

1,150 2,010

1,640

250

70

10 10 160

527,210

180,080 189,290

157,840

298,370

76,070 15,380 20,290 88,270 98,360

84,620 2,049,580 103,880

	NEW STREET	Fen	nales	CHANGE AND	Appren	tices and o (included	thers bein in cols. 2	g traine -5)
Manufact grant today his statement	Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices	Other	s being ined
A PRINT DOUGH STORY A SOLUTION OF THE PRINT	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time	(5)	Males	Females		Female
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	254,350	107,550	8,720	(5)	(6)	(7)	2,550	3,060
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	61,830	1,350	60	63,240	_	_	60	
Oraughtsmen	11,620 43,650 27,570	190 550 760	40 10	11,810 44,240 28,340	820 5,840 780		130 590 230	-10
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	67,520 42,160	96,450 8,250	7,960 650	171,930 51,060	500 750	260 40	1,080	2,830
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	438,110	7,800	1,100	447,010	67,140	120	8,070	7
Tool makers, tool room fitters	27,860		_	27,860	3,420	_	400	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators	27,150 40,160	40 90	_ 20	27,210 40,250	6.100	=	680 640	
Other fitters fitter assemblers and areators	48,900 5,840 80,930	640 50 590	$-\frac{310}{50}$	49,850 5,890	4,570 670		1,910 140	=
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	3,410 12,970	10		81,570 3,420 13.020	11,350 600 2,690		1,560 80 290	1
Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Short metal welders	3,690 25,570	140	=	3,690 25,710	200 2,260		220 400	=
Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	15,410 6,320	30	二	15,440 6,320	1,780 960		540 90	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	6,900 140 70	1,190	Ē	8,090 140 70	750 30	-	250	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	18,080 8,950	1,230 230	80	19,390 9,210	330 1,150		170 50	1 1
Smiths, forgemen	2,240 2,520		=	2,240 2,520	80 210		10 10	=
Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere	1,810 680 15,770	_ 		1,810 680 16,010	210 20 10	= ,	$\frac{140}{30}$	=
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	23,170 24,920	2,850 120	600	26,620 25,040	1,050 24,920	120	260	_3
faintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	250		<u>.</u>	250				
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians	18,230 7,160	\equiv	=	18,230 7,160	1,830 860	=	90 40	
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or assignment)	840 2,270 5,900			2,270 2,270	100		10	=
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience	T) telepoor	300	10	6,210	150		60	
analor some training TOTAL Section is to the section of the sectio	165,550 84,240	67,920 28,280	10,450 4,300	243,920 116,820	Ξ	_	4,520 2,520	1,48
ther production workers including those who need between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	25,130 56,180	26,950 12,690	4,220 1,930	56,300	_	_	500	43
ART D. Other employees TOTAL	154,470	21,150	14,600	70,800 190,220	_		1,500 890	130
tores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers oad transport drivers anteen staff	39,360 10,180	5,550 60	670	45,580 10,240	_	_	370	_6
abourers	740 63,170 41,020	7,180 990 7,370	4,030 880 9,020	11,950 65,040 57,410	=	=	130	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,012,480	204,420	34,870	1,251,770	75,830	440	16,030	4,74
Table 6—Electrical Goods (Standard Industrial G	Classificat	ion 1058	Minimu	m Liet U	oodings	261 26	0)	100000
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL	179,340	75,570	5,540	260,450	7,370	60	2,510	1,81
anagers, works superintendents, departmental managers	30,130 24,490	1,020 580		31,150 25,070	2,750	-10	70 240	-20
raughtsmen	18,560 35,040	1,570	40	19,160 36,650	1,390 2,450	=	320 830	20
ther administrative, technical and commercial staff	39,460 31,660	63,380 8,420	4,940 560	107,780	300 480	10	510	1,550
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training TOTAL	140,500			40,640	100	40	540	170
	140,300	4,920	500	145,920	20,670	40		
Tool makers, tool room fitters	11,730	1 4500	500	145,920 11,730	20,670		540 2,520 150	
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators	11,730 11,330 5,070	- 20 100	=	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170	20,670 1,660 410 840		2,520 150 220 60	
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440	20 100 140 500 470	500 10 40 10	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920	20,670 1,660 410	=	2,520 150 220	
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platters (boiler and construction shop work)	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390	20 100 140 500		145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 390	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660		2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30	
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790	 20 100 140 500 470 120 110		145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 390 310 2,910	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50		2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730		- - 10 40 10 - - - 10	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 390 310 2,910 4,660 730	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 50 210 40		2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410	86
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians. Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50		- 10 40 10 - 10 - 10 - 30 - 30	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 —		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 —	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians. Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900		- - 10 40 10 - - - 10	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 390 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 50 210 40		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110	80
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670		- 10 40 10 - 10 - 10 - 30 - 30	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 10	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 —		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 20 — 30	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20		- 10 40 10 - 10 - 10 - 30 - 140 	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 50 210 40 640 130 90 20 10		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 20 —	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 20 — 30	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Bricklayers Bricklayers Bricklayers Bricklayers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 260 1,400		- 10 40 10 10 10 - 30 - 140 - 60 110 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 260 1,400	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 10 20 — 30 290 — 60 30 — 60 30 — — 60 80 — 60 80 — 60 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking the skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking seneral course aintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Beictricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,600 1,400 2,520			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 260 1,400 2,840	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50 110		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 20 — 30 290 — — 60 30 — 10	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers (wood or metal) Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training Total	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,520 101,200 33,400			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 260 1,400 2,840 283,290 63,260	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 20 — 60 30 — 10 2,870 780	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training TOTAL achinists Semblers and viewers her production workers including those who need between one and six	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,520 101,200 33,400 23,020			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,840 283,290 63,260 132,990	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 130 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50 110 —		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 30 290 — 60 30 — 10 2,870 780 770	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training TOTAL achinists Semblers and viewers her production workers including those who need between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ART D. Other employees TOTAL	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,520 101,200 33,400			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 260 1,400 2,840 283,290 63,260	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 130 640 — 130 90 — 20 10 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50 110 —		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 — 20 — 60 30 — 10 2,870 780	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and corremkers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training achinists Semblers and viewers her production workers including those who need between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ART D. Other employees Total Dres, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 50 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 260 1,400 2,520 101,200 33,400 23,020 44,780 73,730 24,470 5,120			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 390 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,840 283,290 63,260 132,990 87,040 108,150 30,490 5,140	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 130 90 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50 110 — — 10 — — 10 —		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 150 10 20 — 30 290 — 60 30 — 10 2,870 780 770 1,320 540 150 — 150	80
Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training achinists Semblers and viewers her production workers including those who need between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ART D. Other employees Total Total Total Total of the skilled workers and despatch workers Total of the skilled workers and despatch workers Total Total of the skilled workers	11,730 11,330 5,070 7,010 11,900 18,440 3,770 390 310 2,790 4,600 730 3,950 20 9,530 900 140 670 630 20 9,310 11,010 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,690 1,400 2,520 101,200 33,400 23,020 44,780 73,730 24,470			145,920 11,730 11,350 5,170 7,160 12,440 18,920 3,890 310 2,910 4,660 730 4,010 20 50 11,050 900 140 670 630 20 10,250 12,000 8,680 610 8,040 4,690 2,60 1,400 2,840 283,290 63,260 132,990 87,040 108,150 30,490	20,670 1,660 410 840 440 1,660 2,630 990 30 — 50 210 40 640 — 20 130 90 — 720 8,680 50 570 640 — 50 110 — — 10		540 2,520 150 220 60 130 480 260 30 — 60 410 — 110 — 10 20 — 60 30 290 — 60 30 — 10 2,870 780 770 1,320 540	80

GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) 494,770 253,290

60 8,440 5,330

49,750 797,810 28,050

Table 7—Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Heading 370·1)*

and proved the second s	T 4			Apprentices a	and others bei ded in column	ng trained*† as 2-4)
	Males	Females	Total males and		Others bei	ng trained
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA			females	Apprentices	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical workers Total	L 13,480	3,740	17,220			
PART B. Skilled operatives (including persons being trained) Total	L 64,640	230	64,870	10,020	220	-
Fitters Riveters (hand, pneumatic and hydraulic) Turners Holders on Caulkers (hand and machine) Platers Plumbers Welders (electric) Sheet iron, sheet metal workers, coppersmiths Drillers Riggers Shipwrights (including loftsmen) Burners Electricians Shipsmiths or blacksmiths Woodworkers (joiners and others) Painters Other skilled workers	8,080 1,380 1,280 430 2,090 5,810 3,770 8,270 2,360 980 1,050 8,570 1,800 5,010 1,010 7,630 2,960 2,160		8,080 1,380 1,280 430 2,090 5,810 3,770 8,270 2,360 980 1,050 8,570 1,800 5,010 1,010 7,630 2,960 2,390	1,940 70 200 10 290 760 680 970 430 60 80 1,470 130 1,050 140 1,310 280 150	20 10 10 20 10 50 60 10 30	
PART C. Semi-skilled and others, including labourers Tot					220	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and	C) 111,020	4,690	115,710	10,020	220	The state of the s

Table 8—Marine Engineering (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Heading 370·2)*

The state of the s	Females		April 1860	Apprent (ices and ot included in	d others being trained ed in cols. 2-5)		
	Males	3		Total males and females	Appre	entices	Others train	
(1)	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
The state of the s	6,760	2,060	250	9,070	250	50	90	120
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	1,530 200 1,730 490 1,910 900	20 10 1,620 410	- - - - 40 210	1,530 200 1,750 500 3,570 1,520	210 20 10 10		- - - 70 20	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	19,120	-	-	19,120	4,250	100 <u>11.0</u> 000 100 1240 12	120	10 <u>00</u>
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	6,380 110 1,440 460 930 450 420 690 560 90 200 40 30 230 1,200			490 190 2,330 1,050 90 6,380 110 1,440 460 930 450 420 690 560 90 200 40 30 230 1,200 630	150			
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians	270 40 80			450 270 40 80 270	$-\frac{70}{10}$	Ξ		11111
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experienc and/or some training	3,180	140		3,320	-		70	-
Machinists	2,020 50 1,110	30) -	2,110 80 1,130	-	=	-60 10	11 1
months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient PART D. Other employees Tota	SE SEE ASSESS					-	60	-
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	. 190 . 4,940	110		4,960				11111
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D	37,190	2,430) 420	40,040	4,500	50	340	1:

^{*} The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e., shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries, but the tables represent the greater part of the industry Order.

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

Table 9—Vehicles (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Order VIII)

Table 9—Vehicles (Standard Indu		Females		Jruer VII	Appren	tices and o	thers bein	g trained
arrant years a comment to the comment of the commen	Males		laies	Total males and females		entices	Others	being
Action of the Co. (1)	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by appren-	160,910 33,870 10,250 18,040 27,140 50,570 21,040	54,950 470 80 210 750 48,710 4,730	2,500 10 — 20 2,380 90	218,360 34,350 10,330 18,250 27,910 101,660 25,860	5,410 	110 ———————————————————————————————————	1,070 160 110 80 160 340 220	1,200 40 900 260
Total Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	266,330 19,680 16,890 10,430 16,450 3,860 49,800 4,510 1,830 1,340 8,710 13,900 1,960 640 17,590 3,130 24,470 810 1,750 3,190 3,560 7,870 19,500 11,370	2,040	60 ————————————————————————————————————	268,430 19,680 16,890 10,430 16,510 3,920 50,170 4,510 1,830 1,340 8,780 13,900 1,960 640 17,600 3,390 25,410 860 1,750 3,190 3,630 1,9630 11,380	29,040 2,070 1,600 1,140 180 4,270 540 240 30 650 1,320 90 2,070 230 310 50 200 270 120 — 900 11,370	20	3,080 100 290 20 180 10 500 10 10 140 110 810 200 60 10 50 180 50 10 260	50
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient PART D. Other employees TOTAL Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	230 10,560 5,630 590 1,850 4,180 192,290 66,600 56,710 68,980 112,610 34,840 8,540 590 35,070 33,570 732,140	29,840 11,000 11,650 7,190 13,680 3,450 40 3,650 650 5,890	2,980 1,220 1,030 730 5,400 150 1,160 440 3,640	230 10,560 5,630 590 1,850 4,220 225,110 78,820 69,390 76,900 131,690 38,440 8,590 5,400 36,160 43,100	10 580 410 — 10 80 — — 20 — — 20 —		20 20 20 30 2,750 1,200 600 950 330 140 10 20 160	370 260 40 70 70 — — — 70
Table 10—Manufacture of Metal Goods (Standard Administrative, technical and clerical staff Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training							1,530 80 50 470 150 590 190	670 — — 10 20 610 30
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians. Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	11,710 13,510 3,810 5,110 510 10,120 1,050 1,980 1,820 6,870 12,530 240 300 30 20 2,740 4,320 490 240 4,320 490 240 4,320 18,340 4,200	20 30 10 110 90 60 — 50 — 380 — — 910 30 — — 20 2,400 50	90 10 	11,730 13,540 3,910 5,230 600 10,180 1,050 2,030 1,820 7,340 12,530 240 300 30 20 3,730 490 260 40 7,970 21,760 4,250	1,370 580 390 410 10 340 10 190 290 470 1,770 30 — 10 — 10 70 20 140 — 770 4,200	10 50	390 490 10 60 - 660 10 - 140 490 - 10 30 80 - -	120
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient PART D. Other employees TOTAL Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	210 7,650 2,810 380 870 3,720 90,540 28,360 8,940 53,240 72,950 17,060 7,140 310 27,560 20,880		21,320 9,690 5,120 6,510 12,720 2,310 1,190 560 8,660	210 7,650 2,810 380 870 4,130 179,760 68,110 28,010 83,640 117,710 29,690 7,210 4,720 28,980 47,110 536,970	450 330 30 180 ——————————————————————————————————	120	-110 -70 -10 140 3,280 980 180 2,120 270 110 -10 150 -8,600	1,250 460 230 560 330 160 — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Apprentices and others being trained

Table 11—Textiles (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Order X)

miles of contract and the forest of the contract of the contra		Fem	nales		Apprent	ices and ot (included i	hers being n cols. 2-	trained 5)
Control engineer	Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices		being ned
Pull-thee Periodic Value Certain harter Counter		Full-time	Part-time	J. Sand	Males	Females	Males	Females
(I) (I) (I) (II) (II)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	58,440	38,980	2,680	100,100	240	100	1,020	620
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	26,530 2,520 740	1,740 120 90	$-\frac{90}{10}$	28,360 2,640 840	10 10	_	170 80 10	
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office)	4,350 16,400	1,790 32,240	2,340	6,140 50,980	100 100 20	100	300 300 160	120 460 40
Other administrative, commercial staff and tracers	7,900	3,000	13,990	11,140 226,810	4,140	770	2,540	2,990
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training								
Production workers Loom tenters, overlookers, tuners, etc		370	- (//8/	10,250 2,230	790 90	20	170	
Strippers and grinders (cotton card room) Wool sorters (including fleece wool sorters) Spinners (apprentice trained)	2,360	90 20 1,700	340	2,380 2,670	290 50	_		50
Warpers (apprentice trained)	530	180 1,040 1,260	20 140 60	510 1,710 2,520	80 10 190		10 30 60	70 70
Weavers (apprentice trained)	710 200	- 30		740 200	60 10	=	10 10	工
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	(150	4,230	510	10,890	430	130	90	40
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	2 000		_	14,020 3,020	1,050	20 018	280 30	
Electricians	380 2,130	=		380 2,130	60	-		1002-0 10
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		420	30	5,240	320	bost at	40	at Same
mimimum of six months' training essential		1,210	230	4,890	10		70	100
Weavers	14,720 3,630	29,250 2,140	4,000 350	47,970 6,120	70 40	110	640	810 70 500
Burlers, menders and darners	1,610	580	2,890 20 70	16,410 2,210 6,940	20 30	170	<u></u>	
Linkers	000	5,190 3,370	840 200 470	12,800		50	310	140 160 10
Rope makers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient	13,610		3,780		70	270	440	970
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	. 14,470	2,820	40	17,330	160		130	100 100 A
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months. Total	AND RESIDENCE OF STREET	145,990	27,440	254,860	2000	10000000	1,060	3,450
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient PART D. Other employees Tota			12,830	spreaking a	E ENGEDIN	- 10 miles	400	320
Warehouse, examiners, packers and despatch workers	. 24,650 4,550	90	2,140	4,640		=	180 10	
Canteen staff	. 350 28,830 28,760	4,770 1,230	790	30,850		I	30 180	
Other employees						870	5,020	
Table 12—Leather, Leather Goods and Fu	Standar	d Industri	al Classi	fication 19	958: Or	der XD	reculered	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total					10	-	20	10
Handors, Works supermission, T	. 2,890	20		80	TOW_LIST	E E	2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Draughtsmen	. 20 170 980	10		20 180 5,700				10
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,090	90	150	1,330	10		630	290
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh or equivalent training	ip 16,840	7,770	2,100	20,710	310		030	
Production workers	. 1.620	270	160	2,050	150			
Saddlery and harness makers	. 190	30 940	150	220 2,040	-40		20	30 70
	1,320				110	70	200	
All Maria Control of the Control of	. 610			610 180				
Bricklayers	. 180		_ =	180 120			三	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience,	. 120	_		120		200	inconsegn.	2734108
minimum of six months' training essential	550			550		The state of	120.25	
Limeyard machinerymen	550 690 1,020	$\frac{0}{0}$ $-\frac{1}{20}$		1.040	3 =			
Fellmongers, sorters, dyers	1,170		72) -		30	
Hand stitchers and closers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient	le 6,180	A 12 12 15	97	See Assembly See See	STEE 2010	-	350	100
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	900	50	(See al	950		20 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experien and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six month	S	3,280	72	9,320		N TOP STATE	90	100
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient PART D. Other employees Total						270	10	A 2010年5
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	1,600		10	340	0 -	and the first	_10	10
Canteen staff	2,070	0 290 650) 1	0 470 2,730			20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	= 10
	2,210					0 70	750	

GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) 33,610 19,140

4,580 57,330

320

Table 13—Clothing (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 441–449)

Wilder States as Market	Later Service	Fer	nales		Appren	tices and o	thers being in cols.	
Full time Free Line Makes Free Line Free Line	Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices		rs being ined
(C)	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time		Males	Females	Males	Females
100 mm 1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	20,740	28,190	2,070	51,000	20	DEDENIATION	90	400
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and other staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	11,800 30 90 510 3,930 4,380	5,320 90 50 440 19,510 2,780	310 — 30 1,570 160	17,430 120 140 980 25,010 7,320			40 - - - 40 10	10 330 60
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	38,060	192,950	23,160	254,170	1,780	1,420	1,550	14,260
Production workers Tailors and cutters (clothing) Alteration hands (clothing) Formers (hat manufacture) Journeymen finishers (hat manufacture) Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	17,990 700 50 340 50 50 1,630	9,090 930 60 10 — 4,090	520 190 — — — — 1,450	27,600 1,820 110 350 50 50 7,170	1,350 10 — 10 — 10 — 140	1,130 — — — — — — — — 290	1,040	240 520
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,060 260 140 490	- - 150		3,060 260 140 640	230		100	320
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or minimum of six months' training essential			(OTOTS)	THE METE	in partic	(1) (10) (2) (10)	Samuel S	AGESTA COMMO
Garment pressers Finishers (clothing) Fitter-trimmers Machinists Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient	5,540 250 1,270 2,500 2,100	11,320 17,370 3,730 127,330	2,630 2,050 430 14,650	19,490 19,670 5,430 144,480	ore end of	Total	90 10 220 20	440 330 270 10,930
3 Foremen and charge hands not all 1 1 1				18,060	AND DESCRIPTION	BURNER TO	40	1,510
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience	1,640	4,090	91030100	5,790	in was	Maranda Maranda	10	20
TOTAL TOTAL	1,570	35,490	6,400	43,460	50. 3	30 1-1-21	50	2,280
PART D. Other employees Total	15,500	17,630	5,000	38,130	DATE OF THE	elec as ed	60	200
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	8,210 1,750 140 1,710 3,690	5,990 110 3,210 290 8,030	540 10 1,240 230 2,980	14,740 1,870 4,590 2,230 14,700			50 _ _ _ _ _ _ _	40 - - - 160
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	75,870	274,260	36,630	386,760	1,800	1,420	1,750	17,140

Table 14—Footwear (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Heading 450)

PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	Т	OTAL	6,910	6,190	580	13,680	1 40	de plainog	00	min product
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff		100	3,250 50 50 620 1,550 1,390	360 10 — 130 5,540 150	80 — — — — 500	3,690 60 50 750 7,590 1,540	- - 10 - 30		90 30 - 20 - 40	90 10 —
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry or equivalent training	T by apprentic	OTAL	26,880	30,900	3,820	61,600	290	-	1,110	1,290
Production workers Clickers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	678 200	100	6,000 1,460	240 570		6,240 2,160	80 200	cjobs — cjobs	350 120	40 50
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians		ce, or	870 150 30 110 260		=======================================	870 150 30 110 260	. 10 —		30 - - - 10	The second secon
Closing operators, skivers, beaders, folders Perforators Closing machinists, flat, post and derby side Fitters, bending over operators, eyeletters Pressmen, planet rounders, heel builders Pullers over, staple, consul, bed, side and toe lasters Sole attachers pre-finished Heel attachers, sluggers, passers Heel trimmers, scourers, edge trimmers, edge setters, takers of Other production workers needing at least six months' training	f		140 20 180 130 1,820 3,430 1,020 1,260 2,450	4,030 430 15,530 3,190 100 170 250 290 180	480 120 1,990 440 — — — — — —	4,650 570 17,700 3,760 1,920 3,600 1,270 1,550 2,640	And I State of the Land of the	111111111	10 — — 30 100 10 10 60	130 20 700 130 —
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere			6,110	5,390	610	12,110	_	(100 m)	370	220
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of all	ill by experi	ience	1,440	530	40	2,010	a salaba	ne emilion	10	TO SOLUTION
training or experience before becoming reasonably profici		nths'	8,090	8,680	720	17,490	sension (2)	n beresuit	180	310
PART D. Other employees	To	OTAL	5,180	3,740	630	9,550	SECT SECAL S	SELECTION TO	30	40
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees		2.	2,090 310 50 580 2,150	1,430 — 370 10 1,930	40 — 190 120 280	3,560 310 610 710 4,360	man — do m		20 - - - 10	20 = -20
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A	B, C and	(D)	47,060	49,510	5,750	102,320	330	-020	1,410	1,730

(93398)

Table 15—Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 461 and 463-469)

		Fen	nales		Apprent	ices and o (included	thers being in cols. 2-	trained 5)
Control response resident resi	Males			Total males and females	Appro	entices	Others	
(i)	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	12 210	16,340 450	1,560 260	55,730 13,920	260	20	580 130	260
Scientists and technologists	1,550 2,110 2,020 10,920 8,020	40 10 240 14,580 1,020		1,590 2,120 2,280 26,750 9,070	40 80 90 10 40	- - 10 10	110 60 100 150 30 1,990	10 10 240 —
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticesh or equivalent training		1,570	440	57,290	2,670		1,990	00
Production workers Furnacemen, smelters (glass)	. 480 110 490 1,200	= 180	= 30	480 110 490 1,410	- 10 30 30		20 - 20 570	_ _ _ 50
Glass cutters—flat glass	730 100 700 910 730	- 160	$-\frac{10}{20}$	750 150 700 1,090 730	40 20 140 20 120		= 10 =	
Citto Billiani	450 320 580 160	= 20		450 340 580 160	70 -30	E		1111
Electricians	190 960 210 160 1,310 5,440		= 60	190 960 210 160 1,310 5,700	170 20 10 260 190		30 - - 300	
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	9,980 2,060 1,560	=	=	9,980 2,060 1,560	830 290 50	=	100 10	111
Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, minimum of six months' training essential	1,720 2,880	=	-	1,720 2,880	120 180	=	30 20	=
Tank operators, sheet, rolled, float and plate glass makers Glass tube makers Glass pressers, moulding and automatic machine operators Turners (abrasive wheel manufacture)	480 540 2,590 710	= 60 40	Ξ	480 540 2,650 750			100 170 —	11111
Mould makers (cast stone and pre-cast concrete) Other production workers needing at least six months' training or consideral experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Sectional foremen and supervisory workers not allocated elsewhere	540 ble 12,990 4,000	770	320	14,080 4,080	-	_	600 10	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experient and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six mont training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient Total PART D. Other employees	53,580	5,200 10,000	1,450 3,230	60,230 93,970		-	620 140	40
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	11,780 9,430 260 34,580	1,740 1,040	1,130 250	35,870	= -10		60 - 30 50	= =
Other employees	24,690 D) 227,430			30,320 267,220	2,940	20	3,330	360
Table 16—Pottery (Standard Industria	l Classifica	tion 1958					2,000	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	2,600	150	_	9,080 2,750 220	80	10	190 60 30	90
Scientists and technologists	210 170 260 1,160	10 40	= 0	180 300	20 20	= 10	10 30 40	10 70
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,020 AL 14,060	420	20	1,460	30	-	20 210	490
equivalent training Production workers Slip makers	330	17 - 1700 17 - 1700 17 - 1700 17 - 1700	26	330			15 00	-
Casters	1,790 470 810	1,650 670 60	40	1,180	30	=	- 30 - 20 20	30
Mould makers Biscuit and glost placers and drawers Engravers	1,000 2,380 90	_ 60	_	90	30	=	10 -20	
Cup and bowl makers	670	140	- 10		40 20		30	=
Pressers	260 90	20 10	=	280 100 390			1 =	=
Ornamenters, flower makers and figure makers Lithographers, etc. Packers	270 830	5,300	410	5,980 1,010	100	10	10	250 10 50
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	780	_	-	780	60	-	20	
Die fitters Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	430 210 170 200			430 210 170 200 390	$-\frac{20}{20}$			E
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience minimum of six months' training essential	or 390	1	1 000 A 50	10/1/2000	20			
Dippers and mottlers (tiles)	90 120 ble 760	1,670	100		-	=	20 20	60
3. Foremen not allocated elsewhere	nce	3,760	440	7,490	-	7	70	In the second
Potters' assistants Sliphouse workers Other production workers including those requiring between one and six month	350 hs' 330) –	-	830	-	=	30 10 30	
raining or experience before becoming reasonably proficient PART D. Other employees To	1 14	7,490	770	13,100	-		20	4
Warehouse workers	340 10 1,810	270	50	340 330 1,830		=	= 10	=
Other employees (including laundry workers)	1,540	1,530	280	3,350	<u> </u>	530	490	72

GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) 27,610 30,310 2,410 60,330 830 530 490 720

Table 17—Timber, Furniture, etc. (S	1					Appren	tices and o	thers bein	ng traine
The second secon		Males	Fen	nales	Total		(included	in cols. 2-	-5)
		Maics	Full-time	Part-time	males and females	Appr	entices	Other	s being ined
(n)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Female (9)
	TOTAL	29,570	17,680	2,670	49,920	160	10	210	370
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists		12,580 90	1,150	140	13,870	_	_	20 20	=
Draughtsmen	::	1,540 740	30 20	=	1,570 760	40	=	30	_30
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff		9,300 5,320	15,600 880	2,450 80	27,350 6,280	30 90		110	340
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprentic or equivalent training	TOTAL ceship	118,350	13,210	1,850	133,410	11,830	70	3,500	1,130
Production workers Carpenters and joiners	1-000	20,030	520		20.550	4.120		400	
Sawyers Shop and office fitters		7,700 2,850		=	20,550 7,700 2,850	4,130 350 260	=	400 160	
Woodcutting machinists (other than sawyers) Veneer workers—cutters, measurers, valuers Painters (hand and spray).	::	17,490 1,370	100 200	260 40	17,850 1,610	2,370 100	=	690 10	=
Cabinet and chair makers Polishers (hand and spray)		1,770 11,590 5,500	20 100 1,210	$-\frac{240}{70}$	2,030 11,690	70 1,320 470	= 30	20 540	=
Upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters	1111	1,110 9,230	140 1,210	- 20	6,780 1,250 10,460	1,170	$-\frac{30}{30}$	130 130	=
Metal polishers Kiln operators Sanding machinists		180 700		=	180 700	10	=	_	
Press operators (timber, furniture)		2,300 1,180	110 60		2,410 1,240	20	=	30 10	=
Fitters (other than electrical fitters), fitter-assemblers and erectors		2,700 2,590 360	730 90		3,610 2,680 360	180 90 20	=	190 20	_1
Bricklayers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1	850 8,470	560	- 50	850 9,080	170 440		440	= 1
faintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	60	2,450	_	_	2,450	50		40	
Electricians		670 90	=	1	670	_10	_	-	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	::	1,780 1,440	30	=	1,780 1,470	430 160	三		=
Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience where minimum of six months' training essential	ce, or						parent L	**************************************	
ewing, quilting, border, tape edging and tufting machinists		640 1,400	5,820	760	7,220 1,400	_	93 to 100	20 20	66
ther production workers needing at least six months' training or consider experience before becoming reasonably proficient	rable	7,960	2,210	230	10,400		Minday of a	650	410
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere		3,950	100	_	4,050	-	desperie	_	
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by exper and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six mo	rience onths'		SEEN SUID ON						
ART D. Other and leaves the professional pro	OTAL	11,240	6,710	680	18,630	_	-	370	520
/arehouse, packers and despatch workers	OTAL	51,550	5,880	2,390	59,820	_	_	1,290	12
oad transport drivers		5,380 7,750 300	590 1,350	- 50 - 1,000	6,020 7,750 2,650	=	=	_60	12
abourers		32,060 6,060	1,360 2,580	170 1,170	33,590 9,810	Ξ	=	960 270	Ξ
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and	d D)	210,710	43,480	7,590	261,780	11,990	80	5,370	2,14
Table 18—Paper and Board Making, Cardbo Minimum	ard B	oxes, etc	. (Standa	rd Indust	rial Classi	ification	1958:		
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff To	OTAL	26,110	14,040	1,240	41,390	90	-	410	19
Innagers, works superintendents, departmental managers		9,380 850	870 20		10,250 870		=	20	-
ther technicians		420 1,830	20 190	=	440 2,020	10 20		-80	
ther administrative, technical and commercial staff		7,820 5,810	12,080 860	1,230 10	21,130 6,680	10 30	=	90 210	19
ART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprentic or equivalent training	OTAL ceship	41,700	13,680	1,890	57,270	2,480	370	1,300	1,61
oduction workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers	1000	7.140	2 200		2008				1200
faintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics		7,140	2,200	40	9,380	1,490	370	150	29
Bricklayers		6,400 1,860 330	=	=	6,400 1,860	570 280	=	_40	=
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		1,050 1,770	Ξ	=	1,050	60 80	=	=	=
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired by several y experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	2,77.0			1,770	80		60	
ass 1 workers*		5,750 7,370	3,460 1,770	760	9,970		_	210	26
nological		7,370 2,170	1,770 1,210	180 50	9,320 3,430	=	=	250 70	38 24
inclassified workers paid according to this grade	The state of the s				4,290	"addr bes	(3) (i) (ii)	180	
ibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades		3,360	930						
ibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient	erable	3,360 2,180	930 3,530	850	6,560		_	330	44
ibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere				850 10			— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		44
ibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and or some training.		2,180 2,320	3,530 580	10	6,560 2,910		-	330	
ibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experiand/or some training	ience	2,180 2,320 26,490 15,630	3,530 580 31,900 14,710		6,560 2,910 63,720			330 10 610	1,10
breboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experiand/or some training To least 2 workers and/or some training To least 3 workers paid according to this grade ther production workers paid according to this grade ther production workers paid according to this grade	ience OTAL	2,180 2,320 26,490 15,630 2,030	3,530 580 31,900 14,710 2,920	5,330 2,550 520	6,560 2,910 63,720 32,890 5,470		1 1 1 1	330 10 610 210 20	- 1,10 8 1
breboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous grades Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experand/or some training ass 2 workers* nelassified workers paid according to this grade there production workers including those requiring between one and months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	cience OTAL	2,180 2,320 26,490 15,630 2,030 8,830	3,530 580 31,900 14,710 2,920 14,270	5,330 2,550 520 2,260	6,560 2,910 63,720 32,890			330 10 610 210 20 380	1,10 8 1

Warehouse, packers and despatch workers

Transport drivers (road transport—internal and external, loco drivers, etc.)

Canteen staff

Labourers

Other employees 10,310 4,270 130 12,840 14,290 2,400 30 1,370 380 6,770 13,140 4,300 2,180 13,410 23,730 = 10 = 20 680 190 2,670 GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) 136,140 70,570 12,430 219,140 2,570 370 2,620 2,930

10,950

3,970

430

56,760

30

300

100

Occupations included are those listed under these classifications in National Agreement No. 10 for the papermaking and boardmaking industry in the United Kingdom.

⁽⁹³³⁹⁸⁾

Table 19—Printing and Publishing (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 486-489)

(Fem	nales		Apprent (i	ices and of	thers being cols, 2-5	g trained
The second secon		Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices	Others train	
CO (4) CO (4)		(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	OTAL	64,540	38,670	4,620	107,830	640	200	1,090	1,110
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers		17,550 580 720	1,400 60 160		18,950 640 880	- 20		$-\frac{70}{30}$	
Designers, typographers	::	760 21,480	30 32,470	4,280 340	790 58,230 28,340	240 380	- 40 160	50 350 590	860 240
	TOTAL ceship	23,450	4,550	4,200	199,040	18,180	1,120	1,320	6,380
Production workers Compositors	020	47,540	420	100	48,060 3,910	7,220 570		100	60
Monotype casters		3,910 4,230 21,970	1,040	150	4,230 23,160	510 3,860	50 960	130 150	200 1,630
Bookbinders, binders cutters and rulers Litho minders, transferers and printers down to metal Litho artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, etc.		14,530 3,940 4,160	13,480 50 70	1,380	29,390 3,990 4,230	2,490 920 760		110	40
Gravure machine minders Gravure artists, designers and craftsmen on plate and cylinder product	ion	1,740 2,030 750	_ ₇₀	Ξ	1,740 2,100 750	150 320 20			
Copperplate and steel engravers		4,030 720	=	=	4,030 720	510 30	=	_	
Carpenters and joiners	1	440 150 50	=		440 150 50	=			
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Maintenance workers	906 906	4,400	3,750	550	8,700	520	110	20	140
Maintenance fitters and mechanics	(15.8. 	2,950 1,500 60	=	(mode)	2,950 1,500 60	120 20			- AA
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	033	480 1,680	= ::	=	480 1,680	160	一	100 - TOO	
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experient where minimum of six months' training essential	ice, or	E POW		Gindle	gua no busi	reculce in	1925 To A	be estab	Carper Other
Machine assistants		15,430 5,650	5,550 15,680	360 1,340	21,340 22,670		CHO TO GOOD	360 210	1,370 2,280
Envelope and tag machine workers Multilith, rotaprint operators Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerations.	erable	1,000	320 230	_ 30	1,230	an Tho	Send Salvid	140	110
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	1000	2,940 1,480	6,100	290	9,330 1,650	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	phis cashes gaiseo-od :	50	540
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	rience	1,400	170		1,050	Contract	OF STREET	Tano soyne	Test
and/or some training, including those requiring between one an months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficie.	ud six	4,550	4,520	820	9,890	s solidais	PROFESSION OF THE PARTY OF THE	120	210
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	33,670	6,260	4,640	44,570	-	10-30	350	110
Packers and despatch workers	08E	13,610 4,810 220	2,120 30 1,200	480 1,210	16,210 4,840 2,630	1070 400h	Charle Tools	290	90
Canteen staff		7,410 7,620	130 2,780	330 2,620	7,870		=	-60	20
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C as			96,380	14,280				2,880	7,810
Table 20—Other Manufacturing Industr	ries (S	Standard 40,820	Industrial	Classific				1 690	340
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	91.1	11,000 1,720	580	_ 10	11,590 1,810			30 160	
Scientists and technologists	CHE	1,510 3,150	400	- 2 190	1,510 3,550	50 10		10 170 230	300
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	93	11,640 11,800	22,770 3,380	180	15,360	30	de l'action	90	10
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprention or equivalent training	TOTAL	52,150	5,780	590	58,520	2,210	40	830	260
Production workers Block cutters, design cutters, (linoleum)		350	_	_	350			- 20	ALL THE STATE OF
Tool makers, tool room fitters	dia	2,940 1,050 920	50	_ 30	920	30 50		20 10 20	
Electricians	000	180 370 1,160	=	=	180 370 1,160	20	阿里拉拉		
Other woodworkers, woodcutting machinists	1000	2,580	570	-	3,150		40	80	20
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians		6,810 1,820		a law was	6,810 1,820	430 160	_	20 10	
Bricklayers	027	230 620 4,180		_	230 620 4,180	20	-	30	
Apprentices taking general course	ance or	480	-	-	480	480	NO STATE OF	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A Contract
where minimum of six months' training essential Rubber mixers and compounders	485	3,820	20	1 3 MIN 19	3,840	PARTERINA PARTER	21-042)	70	
Tyre builders	651	3,020 5,720 80	80 180		3,100 6,030 80	_	4000正约	100	
Crane and winch drivers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or conside experience before becoming reasonably proficient	lerable	9,380	4,010	420	11			320	240
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	. #5% 	6,440	870	10	7,320	-	-	70	Jase T
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one amonths' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficie	nd six	· 1 min	1767 OFFS 7	i will wi	DAMES AND A	on Supplier	TO SECURE OF	000	To office a series
	TOTAL	55,450 37,030	37,410 23,770					990	T TSA
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	TOTAL	9,430	5,480	1,370	16,280	-	THE SHIP	10	or englance of
Road transport drivers	101	2,940 160	2,080		2,990				THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF
Canteen staff		11,890 12,610	400	230	12,520) —	-	200	250

Table 21—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment MALES

			Admini-					Appre			Ot	hers
			strative, technical and	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Total appre		Operativ	e apprenas % of		trained
Industry group and size of establishment (Standard Industrial Classification)		Total* male employees	clerical	% of total		oyees	Number†	As % of total male employ-ees†	Total male skilled operatives†	Male skilled ops. in occupns. normally entered by appren- ticeship or equivalent training†	Number†	As % of total male employ-ces†
Food, drink and tobacco 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	414,350 184,580 74,040 155,730	23·7 26·5 21·9 21·3	21·9 20·7 23·5 22·7	10·4 12·9 8·7 8·3	43·9 39·9 45·9 47·8	3,290 1,440 600 1,250	0·8 0·8 0·8 0·8	3·5 3·7 3·2 3·3	6·1 6·4 5·4 6·1	3,070 1,520 550 1,000	0·7 0·8 0·7 0·6
Chemicals and allied industries 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	336,400 200,820 47,760 87,820	33·0 33·3 35·2 31·2	22·5 25·0 22·0 16·8	18·1 17·9 18·0 18·5	26·4 23·7 24·8 33·5	6,000 4,850 370 780	1·8 2·4 0·8 0·9	7·1 8·8 2·8 4·3	11·1 12·6 5·4 8·3	4,830 2,650 850 1,330	1·4 1·3 1·8 1·5
Metal manufacture 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	536,560 376,960 57,030 102,570	17·2 17·6 17·3 15·4	56 55 58 59	· 5	26·3 26·9 24·2 25·4	15,700 10,250 1,460 3,990	2·9 2·7 2·6 3·9	107		7,460 5,440 570 1,450	1·4 1·4 1·0 1·4
Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	1,507,250 881,740 183,180 442,330	28·8 31·7 29·4 22·7	38·4 32·5 38·9 49·9	17·7 20·3 15·9 13·1	15·1 15·5 15·7 14·2	103,880 54,160 12,030 37,690	6·9 6·1 6·6 8·5	15·2 15·0 14·5 15·7	15·2 15·0 14·5 15·7	24,470 10,750 2,790 10,930	1·6 1·2 1·5 2·5
hipbuilding and ship repairing \$ 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	111,020 72,470 15,090 23,460	12·1 12·6 10·8 11·5	58·2 57·4 55·9 62·4	29 30 33 26	·0 ·2		:: ::	15·5 14·5 15·6 18·1	15·5 14·5 15·6 18·1		
Aarine engineering‡ 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	37,190 27,320 3,730 6,140	18·2 19·1 16·9 14·8	51·4 49·8 52·5 58·0	8·6 9·5 7·0 5·4	21·9 21·6 23·6 21·8	4,500 3,170 480 850	12·1 11·6 12·9 13·8	22·2 21·8 24·5 22·5	22·2 21·8 24·5 22·5	340 270 20 50	0.9 1.0 0.5 0.8
Vehicles 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	732,140 619,470 32,870 79,800	22·0 22·9 18·3 16·3	36·4 33·2 46·6 56·5	26·3 28·7 14·0 12·6	15·4 15·2 21·1 14·5	34,470 26,370 1,720 6,380	4·7 4·3 5·2 8·0	10·9 10·3 10·7 13·7	10·9 10·3 10·7 13·7	7,230 4,510 640 2,080	1·0 0·7 1·9 2·6
fanufacture of metal goods 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	352,960 132,330 52,560 168,070	18·5 20·7 16·6 17·4	35·2 27·8 34·0 41·4	25·7 31·1 26·4 21·1	20·7 20·4 23·0 20·1	13,250 4,240 1,300 7,710	3·8 3·2 2·5 4·6	9·7 9·7 6·6 10·5	9·7 9·7 6·6 10·5	8,600 2,260 1,210 5,130	2·4 1·7 2·2 3·0
500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	343,740 118,910 83,540 141,290	17·0 18·7 15·5 16·4	34·0 27·8 33·9 39·2	23·7 30·4 24·9 17·3	25·4 23·1 25·7 27·1	4,380 1,690 1,130 1,560	1·3 1·4 1·4 1·1	3·5 4·9 3·7 2·7	7·7 9·3 7·5 6·5	5,020 1,710 1,240 2,070	1.5 1.4 1.5 1.5
seather, leather goods and fur 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	33,610 1,440 5,220 26,950	15·5 21·5 14·6 15·4	50·1 26·4 26·2 56·0	15·8 38·9 22·6 13·3	18·6 13·2 36·6 15·4	-320 -10 310	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.8 \\ \hline 0.7 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$	5·8 	750 — 120 630	2·2
lothing 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	75,870 14,580 10,160 51,130	27·3 20·0 29·1 29·1	50·2 52·1 45·0 50·7	2·1 1·9 3·3 1·9	20·4 26·1 22·5 18·4	1,800 450 180 1,170	2·4 3·1 1·8 2·3	4·7 5·9 3·9 4·4	7·2 8·8 5·9 6·9	1,750 250 390 1,110	2·3 1·7 3·8 2·2
500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	47,060 14,210 11,460 21,390	14·7 18·1 12·7 13·5	57·1 48·4 61·7 60·4	17·2 21·7 17·0 14·3	11·0 11·8 8·6 11·8	330 110 50 170	0·7 0·8 0·4 0·8	1·1 1·2 0·7 1·2	3·3 3·4 2·1 3·9	1,410 420 530 460	3·0 3·0 4·6 2·2
cicks, glass, cement, etc. 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	227,430 80,370 38,150 108,910	16·6 20·2 17·2 13·8	24·3 22·7 20·9 26·7	23·6 25·0 30·7 19·9	35·5 32·1 31·2 39·5	2,940 1,430 680 830	1·3 1·8 1·8 0·8	4·8 6·9 8·0 2·7	8·0 11·2 11·1 4·7	3,330 1,090 430 1,810	1·5 1·4 1·1 1·7
500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	27,610 13,270 8,630 5,710	19·6 18·4 16·5 27·3	50·9 47·9 51·6 56·9	11·9 15·1 10·4 6·8	17·5 18·6 21·6 8·9	830 390 280 160	3·0 2·9 3·2 2·8	5·3 5·3 6·3 4·0	5·8 6·0 6·6 4·2	490 280 140 70	1·8 2·1 1·6 1·2
imber, furniture, etc. 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	210,710 21,590 28,080 161,040	14·0 21·4 15·3 12·8	56·2 44·9 53·7 58·1	5·3 6·5 2·7 5·6	24·5 27·2 28·3 23·4	11,990 660 1,450 9,880	5·7 3·1 5·2 6·1	10·0 6·5 9·6 10·4	11·3 7·4 10·6 11·9	5,370 460 510 4,400	2·5 2·1 1·8 2·7
250-499 employees	TOTAL	136,140 66,170 28,220 41,750	19·2 19·1 22·1 17·2	30·6 28·0 31·8 34·0	19·5 19·8 16·4 21·0	30·7 33·0 29·7 27·8	2,570 1,190 570 810	1·9 1·8 2·0 1·9	5·9 6·2 6·0 5·6	13·4 13·6 12·1 14·0	2,620 1,390 500 730	1·9 2·1 1·8 1·7
250-499 employees	TOTAL	250,670 89,470 35,210 125,990	25·7 25·5 27·6 25·4	59·0 51·4 57·7 64·8	1·8 2·6 1·7 1·3	13·4 20·6 13·0 8·5	18,820 2,500 2,110 14,210	7·5 2·8 6·0 11·3	12·3 5·3 10·1 16·8	15·0 7·5 12·9 18·7	2,880 760 600 1,520	1·1 0·8 1·7 1·2
250-499 employees	TOTAL	185,450 103,190 25,170 57,090	22·0 22·4 20·2 22·1	28·1 26·1 33·2 29·4	29·9 31·8 25·0 28·6	20·0 19·6 21·5 20·0	2,350 1,290 360 700	1·3 1·3 1·4 1·2	4·2 4·5 3·7 4·1	9·3 11·1 8·7 7·5	2,720 1,950 300 470	1·5 1·9 1·2 0·8

^{*} Includes apprentices and others being trained.

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

‡ The coverage for industry Order VII (i.e., shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the rest of manufacturing industries, but the analyses in the tables represent the greater part of the industry Order.

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Table 22—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment FEMALES

							Apprent	tices		Oth	ners.
		Admini- strative, technical and	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Total f		Operative tices as	% of	being t	
Industry group and size of establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* female employees	clerical	of total fer		yees†	Number	As % of total female employees	Total female skilled operatives	Female skilled ops. in occupns. normally entered by appren- ticeship or equivalent	Number	As % of total female employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training (10)	(11)	(12)
Food, drink and tobacco 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	294,650 151,510 50,210 92,930	22·7 20·8 20·7 27·1	7·8 5·5 7·4 11·8	22·3 28·5 18·7 14·2	47·1 45·3 53·2 46·9	120 - 20 100	$\begin{bmatrix} - \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix}$	0·3 0·5 0·4	1·0 -4·3 1·3	3,010 1,590 370 1,050	1·0 1·0 0·7 1·1
Chemicals and allied industries TOTAL 500 or more employees	124,020 65,130 20,020 38,870	48·6 48·9 49·2 47·9	2·9 1·9 4·7 3·5	15·8 17·2 18·6 12·1	32·7 32·0 27·5 36·5	130 40 10 80	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{0\cdot 3}{1\cdot 1}$	$\frac{2\cdot 3}{14\cdot 3}$	1,730 1,240 330 160	1·4 1·9 1·6 0·4
Metal manufacture Total 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	66,760 40,010 9,500 17,250	55·0 56·1 45·4 57·7	22- 19- 28- 26-	8	22·7 24·9 25·8 15·8	120 110 —	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	==	=	1,720 1,300 160 260	2·6 3·3 1·7 1·5
Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employees	542,330 345,200 66,730 130,400	36·4 34·0 39·2 41·2	2·6 1·4 2·2 6·3	48·0 52·7 45·1 37·2	12·9 11·9 13·5 15·4	500 170 90 240	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 1 & \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 & \\ \hline 0 \cdot 2 & \end{array}$	0·8 - 1·5	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.8 \\ \hline - \\ 1.5 \end{array}$	10,070 6,790 1,330 1,950	1·9 2·0 2·0 1·5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	4,690 2,740 510 1,440	79.8	4.9		·4 ··	=	111	Ξ	=	=	Ξ
Marine engineering‡ TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	2,010	81·1 82·1 81·0 76·2	=	4·9 2·5 	14·0 15·4 19·0 2·4	50 50 —	1.8 2.5 —	=	=	120 100 20	4·2 5·0 4·8
Vehicles TOTAL 500 or more employees	88,960 7,520		1·9 1·5 5·6 2·5	29·4 29·5 31·8 28·1	17·1 17·0 15·7 18·6	130 120 —	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	1·0 1·5 —	1·0 1·5 —	1,690 1,310 160 220	1·5 1·5 2·1 1·5
Manufacture of metal goods TOTAL 500 or more employees	71,260 27,140	23.0	3·4 1·3 2·4 5·4	48·5 52·4 50·7 44·6	24·3 23·4 25·1 24·9	120 50 10 60	0.1	1·0 — 1·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ \hline - \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	2,370 1,400 250 720	1·3 2·0 0·9 0·8
Textiles TOTAL 500 or more employees	101,710	15·5 10·1	28·6 18·5 28·3 34·2	45·1 48·7 48·5 41·3	15·5 17·3 13·1 15·8	870 340 290 240	0.3	0·7 1·6 1·0 0·3	1·5 2·3 2·1 1·0	7,380 2,440 2,080 2,860	2.4
Leather, leather goods and fur 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	860 4,730	20.9	41·6 3·5 42·3 43·2	16·9 74·4 18·4 13·7	19·8 1·2 24·7 19·4	= 70		0.7	1·6 — 2·4	420 — 150 270	3.2
Clothing TOTAL 500 or more employees	50,280 47,670	10.4	69·5 62·7 64·4 72·3	13·5 19·1 18·2 11·1	7·3 7·8 6·6 7·3	1,420 10 1,410		0·7 — 0·9	8·6 	17,140 2,900 3,370 10,870	5·8 7·1
Footwear TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	14,230 12,660	16.6	62·8 57·1 59·9 67·0	17·0 19·7 23·5 12·7	7·9 6·5 7·2 8·9			=	=	1,730 590 470 670	4.1
Bricks, glass, cement, etc. TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	18,220	40.3	5·1 3·4 1·6 8·1	16·7 19·1 11·1 15·9	33·2 37·2 32·7 29·0	- 20 - 20		Ξ	=	360 170 70 120	0.9
Pottery TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	13,700	13.9	50·7 46·1 54·2 54·0	12·8 16·9 9·5 10·5	25·2 23·2 28·8 24·2	530 300 20 210	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	3·1 4·6 0·4 4·5	4·0 6·3 0·4 6·2	720 450 170 100	3.3
Timber, furniture, etc. 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	. 5,980 7,530	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 45.0 \\ 33.6 \end{array}$	13·5 28·7	14·5 22·1 16·2 12·9	16·2 19·4 21·5 14·6	= 80	=	0.5	1·2 — 1·6	2,140 230 320 1,590	3.8
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc. 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	. 28,700 15,550	24.4	17·8 21·6	44·9 36·9 29·6 56·8	18·0 20·9 26·4 12·4	-370 -60 310	$0 \overline{0.4}$	2·4 	16·5 	2,930 830 580 1,520	$\frac{2.9}{3.7}$
Printing and publishing TOTA 500 or more employees	27 51	$0 \mid 43.3 \\ 44.8$	27·7 36·4	4·8 12·4 6·8 1·1	9·8 16·6 12·0 6·4	1,32 4 32 96	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{bmatrix}$	2·2 0·4 4·7 2·1	5·3 1·3 8·4 5·2		$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 7.7 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$
250–499 employees	120,22 47,40 21,06 51,76	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 26 \cdot 3 \\ 0 & 20 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	2.7	41·6 44·5 37·7 40·5	27·6 26·5 34·2 26·0	_ 1	0 =	0·6 — 1·1	$\begin{array}{c c} 6\cdot 2 \\ \hline -7\cdot 0 \end{array}$	1,320 500 330 490	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

^{*†‡} See footnotes on page 13.

Table 23—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

The second of th	10000000	Admini-					Appre	entices			
		strative, technical	Skilled opera- tives,	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	To appre		Operati tices	ve appren- as % of		hers trained
Industry group and size of establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* employ- ees	clerical	2016	al employee	s†	Number†	As % of total employ-	Total skilled opera- tives†	Total skilled ops. in occupns. normally entered by apprenticeship or	Number†	As % of total employ-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	equivalent training† (10)	(11)	(12)
Food, drink and tobacco 500 or more employees	709,000	23·3	16·1	15·4	45·3	3,410	0·5	2·8	5·6	6,080	0·9
	336,090	23·9	13·8	19·9	42·3	1,440	0·4	3·1	6·2	3,110	0·9
	124,250	21·4	17·0	12·8	48·8	620	0·5	2·8	4·8	920	0·7
	248,660	23·5	18·6	10·5	47·5	1,350	0·5	2·6	5·4	2,050	0·8
Chemicals and allied industries TOTAL 500 or more employees	460,420	37·2	17·2	17·5	28·1	6,130	1·3	6·8	11·0	6,560	1·4
	265,950	37·1	19·4	17·7	25·7	4,890	1·8	8·6	12·6	3,890	1·5
	67,780	39·3	16·9	18·1	25·6	380	0·6	2·7	5·5	1,180	1·7
	126,690	36·3	12·7	16·5	34·4	860	0·7	3·9	8·0	1,490	1·2
Metal manufacture 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	603,320 416,970 66,530 119,820	21·3 21·3 21·3 21·5	52 52 54 54	.0	25·9 26·7 24·4 24·0	15,820 10,360 1,460 4,000	2·6 2·5 2·2 3·3	::		9,180 6,740 730 1,710	1·5 1·7 1·1 1·4
Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employees	2,049,580	30·8	28·9	25·7	14·6	104,380	5·1	14·8	14·8	34,540	1·7
	1,226,940	32·3	23·7	29·5	14·5	54,330	4·3	14·7	14·7	17,540	1·4
	249,910	32·0	29·1	23·7	15·1	12,120	4·9	14·2	14·2	4,120	1·6
	572,730	26·9	40·0	18·6	14·5	37,930	6·6	15·2	15·2	12,880	2·2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing TOTAL 500 or more employees	115,710 75,210 15,600 24,900	14.9	56.0	29		::		15·5 	15.5	::	::
Marine engineering‡ TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	40,040	22·7	47·8	8·3	21·3	4,550	11·4	22·2	22·2	460	1·1
	29,330	23·4	46·4	9·0	21·2	3,220	11·0	21·8	21·8	370	1·3
	4,150	23·4	47·2	6·3	23·1	480	11·6	24·5	24·5	40	1·0
	6,560	18·8	54·3	6·4	20·6	850	13·0	22·5	22·5	50	0·8
Vehicles TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	843,590	25·9	31·8	26·7	15·6	34,600	4·1	10·9	10·9	8,920	1·1
	708,430	26·6	29·2	28·8	15·4	26,490	3·7	10·3	10·3	5,820	0·8
	40,390	23·6	39·0	17·3	20·1	1,720	4·3	10·4	10·4	800	2·0
	94,770	21·8	48·0	15·1	15·2	6,390	6·7	13·6	13·6	2,300	2·4
Manufacture of metal goods 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	536,970	20·3	24·3	33·5	21·9	13,370	2·5	9·3	9·3	10,970	2·0
	203,590	21·5	18·5	38·6	21·4	4,290	2·1	9·5	9·5	3,660	1·8
	79,700	18·4	23·2	34·7	23·7	1,310	1·6	6·4	6·4	1,460	1·8
	253,680	20·0	29·3	29·0	21·7	7,770	3·1	9·9	9·9	5,850	2·3
Textiles TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	728,630	13·7	31·1	35·0	20·2	5,250	0·7	2·2	6·6	12,400	1·7
	220,620	17·2	23·5	38·9	20·4	2,030	0·9	3·7	8·8	4,150	1·9
	180,200	12·6	30·9	37·6	18·9	1,420	0·8	2·4	6·3	3,320	1·8
	327,810	12·0	36·4	30·9	20·7	1,800	0·5	1·4	5·3	4,930	1·5
Leather, leather goods and fur TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	57,330 2,300 9,950 45,080	18·1 21·3 14·6 18·7	46·6 17·8 33·9 50·9	16·3 52·2 20·6 13·5	19·1 8·7 31·0 17·0	- 10 380	0·7 0·1 0·8	1·4 	3·9 0·5 4·8	1,170 	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
Clothing TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	386,760	13·2	65·7	11·2	9.9	3,220	0·8	1·3	7·8	18,890	4·9
	64,860	12·5	60·3	15·2	11.9	450	0·7	1·2	7·5	3,150	4·9
	57,830	14·0	61·0	15·6	9.4	190	0·3	0·5	4·8	3,760	6·5
	264,070	13·2	68·1	9·3	9.4	2,580	1·0	1·4	8·2	11,980	4·5
Footwear TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees	102,320	13·4	60·2	17·1	9·3	330	0·3	0·5	3·0	3,140	3·1
	28,440	17·3	52·8	20·7	9·1	110	0·4	0·5	3·3	1,010	3·6
	24,120	11·0	60·7	20·4	7·8	50	0·2	0·3	1·9	1,000	4·1
	49,760	12·3	64·2	13·4	10·2	170	0·3	0·5	3·3	1,130	2·3
Bricks, glass, cement, etc. TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	267,220	20·9	21·4	22·5	35·2	2,960	1·1	4·7	7·8	3,690	1·4
	98,590	23·9	19·1	23·9	33·0	1,450	1·5	6·6	11·0	1,260	1·3
	43,630	21·9	18·5	28·3	31·4	680	1·6	8·0	11·0	500	1·1
	125,000	18·1	24·3	19·4	38·2	830	0·7	2·6	4·6	1,930	1·5
Pottery TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	60,330	15·1	50·8	12·4	21·7	1,360	2·3	4·1	4·9	1,210	2·0
	26,970	16·1	47·0	16·0	20·9	690	2·6	5·0	6·2	730	2·7
	18,990	11·6	53·0	9·9	25·5	300	1·6	3·0	3·2	310	1·6
	14,370	17·6	55·2	9·0	18·2	370	2·6	4·3	5·2	170	1·2
Timber, furniture, etc. TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	261,780	19·1	51·0	7·1	22·9	12,070	4·6	8·9	10·8	7,510	2·9
	27,570	26·5	38·1	9·9	25·5	660	2·4	6·0	7·1	690	2·5
	35,610	19·2	48·4	5·5	26·9	1,450	4·1	8·4	9·8	830	2·3
	198,600	18·0	53·2	7·0	21·8	9,960	5·0	9·3	11·3	5,990	3·0
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc. 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	219,140	18·9	26·1	29·1	25·9	2,940	1·3	5·0	13·7	5,550	2·5
	94,870	20·7	24·9	25·0	29·4	1,190	1·3	4·9	13·6	2,220	2·3
	43,770	22·2	28·1	21·1	28·5	630	1·4	4·9	12·8	1,080	2·5
	80,500	14·9	26·5	38·2	20·4	1,120	1·4	5·2	14·4	2,250	2·8
Printing and publishing TOTAL 500 or more employees	361,330	29·8	55·1	2·7	12·3	20,140	5·6	9·7	13·6	10,690	3·0
	116,980	29·7	45·8	4·9	19·6	2,540	2·2	4·6	7·1	2,890	2·5
	52,940	33·4	50·5	3·4	12·7	2,430	4·6	8·8	12·1	1,760	3·3
	191,410	29·0	62·0	1·2	7·8	15,170	7·9	12·2	16·4	6,040	3·2
Other manufacturing industries TOTAL 500 or more employees	305,670	23·4	19·1	34·5	23·0	2,400	0·8	3·8	9·2	4,040	1·3
	150,590	23·6	18·8	35·8	21·8	1,300	0·9	4·3	11·1	2,450	1·6
	46,230	20·4	21·5	30·8	27·3	360	0·8	3·1	8·7	630	1·4
	108,850	24·3	18·7	34·2	22·8	740	0·7	3·6	7·4	960	0·9

^{*†‡} See footnotes on page 13.

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Table 24—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry

				M	ALES							
								Apprer	ntices		Oth	ere
	- Carlotte Control of the Control of		Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others	Total appren			appren- s % of	being t	
	dustry group and size of establishment Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* male employees	and clerical		skilled	ees (6)	Number†	As % of total male employ-ees†	Total male skilled operatives†	Male skilled ops. in occupns. normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Strapes.	As % of total male employ-ees†
	(1)						130	0.5	2.2	4.2	150	0.5
Bread and fl Biscuits Bacon curin Milk produc Sugar Cocoa, choc Fruit and ve Animal and Food indust Brewing an Other drink Tobacco	g, meat and fish products ets colate and sugar confectionery getable products poultry foods ries not elsewhere specified i malting industries	27,570 77,030 16,150 39,960 16,660 11,280 26,360 15,290 19,160 74,920 36,260 16,180	25·0 18·0 31·1 25·9 20·9 18·4 22·4 23·7 32·2 26·7 23·6 35·4	21·2 32·1 20·9 29·5 18·6 35·9 17·7 19·0 12·4 18·9 27·6	6.6 6.1 8.5 11.9 17.0 7.0 18.9 12.7 13.0 19.1 9.5 6.9 6.4	47·3 -43·8 39·4 32·7 43·4 38·7 40·9 44·6 42·4 35·2 51·4 56·5 30·6	1,080 50 160 70 230 250 150 50 150 590 310 70	0·4 0·3 0·4 0·4 2·0 0·7 0·6 0·3 0·8 0·8 0·9 0·4	3 1·5 1·4 2·3 5·7 3·6 2·8 2·1 3·0 4·6 6·6 1·6	6·8 3·4 5·0 4·0 9·1 4·9 4·0 3·6 5·7 6·8 11·0 3·9	830 20 690 80 70 260 140 100 320 250 — 160	1·1 0·1 1·7 0·5 0·6 0·7 0·5 0·7 1·7 0·3 — 1·0 0·8
Mineral oil Lubricating Chemicals a	and manufactured fuel refining	14,530 22,940 4,840 161,740 29,560 13,610 31,340	12·0 37·0 39·5 32·5 45·5 22·9 44·3	37·5 19·2 23·8 19·6 19·8 15·2	8·5 6·8 18·4 8·9 21·6 16·5	17·0 34·5 25·2 26·0 35·8 24·1	800 10 3,440 180 430 150	3·5 0·2 2·1 0·6 3·2 0·5	6·5 1·1 8·2 3·1 16·0 1·1	11·3 2·4 11·7 5·9 18·6 3·0	100 90 2,400 850 20 590	0·4 1·9 1·5 2·9 0·1 1·9
detergent Synthetic re	sins and plastics materials letine, adhesives, etc	25,390	27·5 28·0 26·2	18·6 18·8 18·3	13·5 35·9 16·9	40·5 17·3 38·6	270 440 50	1·1 1·7 0·7	5.9 9.2 3.6	14.7	480 30	1.9
Iron and sto Steel tubes	eel (general)	273,250 46,390 103,550	17·5 23·5 11·6 19·0	5 6 5	4·4 5·9 0·6 8·2 8·1	28·1 20·6 27·9 22·8 23·1	7,880 1,320 3,880 1,020 1,600	3.7			4,850 500 1,080 410 620	1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.9
Agricultura Metal-work Engineers' Industrial e Textile mac Contractor Mechanica Office macl Other macl Industrial p Ordnance s Other mecl Scientific, s Watches ar Electrical r Insulated v Telegraph Radio and	I machinery (excluding tractors) ing machine tools small tools and gauges ngines thinery and accessories if plant and quarrying machinery thandling equipment ninery inery inery inand steelwork and small arms nanical engineering turgical, etc. instruments nachinery vires and cables and telephone apparatus other electronic apparatus electric appliances	29,750 72,290 44,450 37,440 42,490 50,480 31,060 274,560 129,120 20,010 171,890 76,200 6,530 158,930 39,560 44,450 141,870 33,890	21·3 21·6 18·5 31·9 17·3 26·3 26·4 31·0 26·3 29·6 20·3 19·5 32·8 30·8 30·8 30·8 30·8 30·8 30·8 30·8 30	45·6 56·2 54·4 34·9 50·2 38·0 47·2 29·9 45·1 39·0 37·4 40·4 38·3 38·1 11·2 21·9 26·8 19·5 27·7	17·4 8·2 18·2 18·3 15·5 15·0 11·1 25·5 13·3 22·2 25·5 16·3 16·4 16·6 40·9 27·2 13·4 33·8 21·2	15·8 14·0 8·8 14·9 17·0 20·7 15·4 13·6 15·3 18·0 20·0 14·7 13·3 12·6 14·5 23·8 12·7 10·9 17·9 18·6	2,940 7,480 3,860 2,630 3,480 1,160 4,910 940 23,280 9,330 1,060 10,670 3,900 15,090 15,090 17,00 17,70 7,500 910 2,130	10·3 8·7 7·0 8·2 4·4 9·7 3·0 8·5 7·2 5·3 6·2 5·1 2·9 9·5 11·8 3·8 5.3 2·7	21·0 16·9 15·1 16·7 15·6 10·4 17·9 8·3 13·0 13·6 14·4 12·3 7·2 18·2 11·7 12·1 14·1 12·0 8·6	21·0 16·9 15·1 16·7 15·6 10·4 17·9 13·0 13·6 14·4 12·3 7·2 18·2 11·7 12·1 14·1 12·3	350 1,400 1,750 420 430 870 350 2,060 190 3,130 1,290 40 2,050 630 2,850 2,650 2,850 2,650	1·1 1·0 3·3 0·7 0·9 1·3 1·6 0·9 1·8 1·7 0·6 1·3 1·4 1·4 2·0 0·8
Other elect	rical goods	. 111,020	12.1	58.2	2	9.6	4,500	021	15.5	15.5		· 0.9
Motor veh Motor cyc Aircraft m Locomotiv Railway cy	gineering; icle manufacturing	. 424,140 g 18,210 . 212,060 . 34,090 . 40,360	0 17·0 17·2 0 35·9 0 12·8 0 11·5	51·2 44·8	8·6 34·5 43·8 10·4 15·5 22·9 37·5	16·3 19·5 11·2 20·5 20·8 20·7	15,290 340 14,030 2,680 2,090 40	3·6 1·9 0 6·6 7·9 0 5·2 1·2	9·9 8·8 11·8 14·7 11·3 6·1	9 · 9 8 · 8 11 · 8 14 · 7 11 · 3 6 · 1	5,420 120 1,110 80 450 50	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 0.7 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.5 \end{array} $
Cutlery . Bolts, nuts Wire and . Cans and . Jewellery,	s, screws, rivets, etc.	. 243,00	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 24 \cdot 2 \\ 0 & 17 \cdot 2 \\ 0 & 16 \cdot 5 \\ 0 & 18 \cdot 8 \\ 0 & 27 \cdot 0 \\ 0 & 18 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	28·9 40·2 18·0 32·9 36·1 37·1	29·8 20·1 43·1 17·6 23·8 24·3	16·4 17·0 22·5 22·3 30·8 13·1 20·4	110 1,170 820 680 390 9,380	0 1.7 0 4.4 0 2.5 0 4.6 0 2.8 0 3.8	15·0 5·2 9·5 10·7 14·1 7·5 9·4	5·2 9·5 10·7 14·1 7·5 9·4	70 686 410 14 61 6,44	1·1 2·5 1·2 1·0 4·4 2·6
Spinning man-ma Weaving of Woollen a Jute Rope, twi Hosiery an Lace Carpets Narrow fa Made-up Textile fin	ne and net	. 37,77	0 14·3 0 13·1 0 16·0 0 8·5 0 18·2 0 27·5 0 27·5 0 30·3 0 30·3 0 13·1	26·7 42·5 34·9 40·2 26·4 51·7 47·9 38·8 44·6 3 17·9	26·6 12·8 26·1 24·4 21·9 10·8 10·4 16·7 11·1 8·4 28·6	18·8 32·4 31·6 23·1 26·9 33·5 19·6 14·3 27·3 19·3 43·4 24·6 24·8	35 53 1,27 33 4 34 34 31 7 9	0 0.9 0 1.4 0 1.6 0 3.9 0 1.1 0 0.9 0 1.1 0 0.9 0 1.4 0 0.9 0 1.2 0 0.7	2.8 3.2 4.2 9.4 1.8 2.3 3.6 6.6	6·1 6·0 8·3 15·4 9·5 15·3 9·5 10·4 10·4 10·4 10·4	49 37 1,10 14 2 80 8 8 6 5 5 5 5	1·2 1·0 1·4 1·7 0·5 0·2·2 2·2 0·2·2 0·2·2 0·3 1·3
Leather monger Leather g	(tanning and dressing) and fe	11- 21,52 7,61	10 25.	1 36.1	17.3	18·9 21·4 12·3	1 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & -1.2 \\ 20 & 4.9 \end{bmatrix}$	3.3			0 1.7 2.0
Weatherp Men's an Women's Overalls a Dresses, I	roof outerwear d boys' tailored outerwear and girls' tailored outerwear and men's shirts, underwear, etc. ingerie, infants' wear, etc. s and millinery ustries not elsewhere specified	5,38 26,92 16,88	20 23 · 23 · 30 27 · 30 40 · 10 18 · 37 · 37 · 37 · 37 · 37 · 37 · 37 · 3	56.6 6 60.1 9 36.3 1 33.3 6 53.3 9 35.9	1 · 0 2 · 0 3 · 1 · 9 5 · 1 · 0 9 · 7 9 · 3 · 6	25·4 18· 22·	1,05 3 12 8 13 4 19 3 13		6.1 6.5.4.4.1.	9 10·2 2 2·3 8 7·3 3 6·4 1 6·4 3 3·4	2 1,14 3 14 5 2 9 25 4 16 6 16 3 1,4	0 0.8 0 0.4 0 0.3 0 0.3 0 0.3 0 0.3 0 0.3
Bricks, fir Pottery Glass	reclay and refractory goods	62,2 27,6 56,7 15,0	10 19· 30 17·	6 50·5 5 31·	9 11.9 20.9	17· 29· 44·	5 8 1,2 9	50 1.0	5. 5. 6.	3 9 9 1	8 49 1,69	10 0.1
Timber Furniture Bedding, Shop and	e and upholstery	78,6 74,7 8,6 20,9 16,3	70 14· 90 11· 40 19· 20 19· 50 11·	6 46. 4 65. 7 41. 6 70. 6 59.	3 2·7 6 6·4 2 13·2 1 0·7 5·1	36· 16· 25· 9· 23·	3 5,0 5 4,1 9 2 6 1,3 4 9	70 6·4 10 5·3 00 2·3	13: 8: 5: 4: 8: 10:	7 15· 4 9· 6 9· 7 9· 1 11·	6 1,9 3 1,7 1 2 8 4 0 5	

*†‡ See footnotes on page 13.

Table 24—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry—continued MALES

		Admini-					Appre	entices		041	hers
Industry group and size of	Laboration 1 de la constantion 1 de la constan	strative, technical and	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Total appre			re appren- as % of		trained
establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* male employees	clerical	% of total	male employees		Number	As % of total male employees	Total male skilled operatives	or equivalent	Number	As % of total male employ-ees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training (10)	(11)	(12)
Paper and board	72,150	16.7	27.5	22.5	33.4	1,030	1.4	4.8	12.9	1,470	2.0
packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not else-	31,990	20.9	34.4	17.3	27.4	670	2.1	5.9	13.3	600	1.9
where specified	32,000	23 · 1	34.0	14.9	28 · 1	870	2.7	8.0	13.9	550	1.7
periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	106,320	33.7	47.1	1.7	17.6	3,820	3.6	6.6	8.8	1,300	1.2
engraving, etc.	144,350	19.9	67.8	1.9	10.4	15,000	10.4	15.2	17.8	1,580	1.1
Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	89,410 8,790 6,380 11,810 4,190 45,690 19,180	21·0 20·0 36·5 27·1 38·7 19·0 23·1	26·5 27·2 23·7 26·4 15·8 28·0 41·8	33·8 17·4 19·4 20·2 29·8 32·9 19·9	18·8 35·4 20·4 26·3 15·8 20·0 15·2	820 90 60 160 20 590 610	0·9 1·0 0·9 1·4 0·5 1·3 3·2	3·1 3·8 4·0 5·1 3·0 4·1 7·6	10·3 8·7 10·7 8·2 4·3 7·5 11·3	1,730 40 50 50 20 440 390	1.9 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.5 1.0 2.0

Table 25—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry FEMALES

国际企业的企业			FE	MALES							PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF
		Admini-	24				Appre	entices		0+	hers
191 3 6 1 1 1 2 1		strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others	Total appre			e appren- s % of		trained
Industry group and size of establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* female employees	and clerical As %	of total fe	skilled male emplo	oyees	Number	As % of total female employees	Total female skilled operatives	or equivalent	Number	As % of total female employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training (10)	(11)	(12)
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	7,200 48,280 28,360 35,120 10,020 3,310 49,440 32,500 3,780 17,890 17,650 20,280 20,820	52·8 23·9 14·9 17·6 30·2 18·1 15·5 15·6 -65·6 24·2 46·9 29·1 18·7	6·0 15·8 3·3 15·4 2·0 0·6 4·9 4·3 0·8 9·4 0·6 5·0 7·9	3·6 14·3 25·7 19·0 19·5 15·1 34·9 20·2 7·1 19·2 6·0 12·0 54·2	37·6 46·0 56·2 48·0 48·3 66·2 44·6 59·9 26·5 47·1 46·5 53·9 19·2		0·1 		1/3	880 200 310 80 	1.8 0.7 0.9 0.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	300 3,310 1,430 39,600 39,350 7,820 11,590	56·7 74·9 74·8 61·5 37·1 15·9 60·7	- 1·4 1·3 4·3 1·2 3·5	0·3 7·7 7·1 24·5 52·2 7·5	43·3 24·8 16·1 30·0 34·1 30·8 28·3	120 10		0.6	50.0	-40 -110 530 40 100	1·2 1·8 1·3 0·5 0·9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, geletine, adhesives, etc.	11,950 4,730 3,940	36·2 68·1 45·7	2·3 3·0 11·4	5.3	52·1 23·7 24·6	=	=	=	=	20 230 60	0·2 4·9 1·5
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals.	22,400 9,070 12,100 9,700 13,490	65·4 54·9 45·9 46·3 52·0	8 27 34 29 25	.5	25·9 17·3 19·6 24·4 22·3	80 10 - 30	0·4 0·1 - 0·3		ШП	1,030 160 280 90 160	4·6 1·8 2·3 0·9 1·2
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	4,310 10,920 13,930 6,350 7,370 3,250 6,510 12,700 54,940 15,140 5,500 48,530 42,350 7,490 55,530 18,660 31,260 110,700 20,990 65,900	79·6 66·7 40·8 64·9 50·3 87·4 77·9 42·6 60·1 73·6 29·5 35·8 33·1 20·7 39·6 26·6 21·0 25·6 27·5 20·5	0.9 0.5 1.9 1.7 3.5 	6·3 11·8 37·3 17·3 32·2 1·2 6·8 39·8 24·6 6·3 51·1 47·8 39·5 73·6 60·6 58·4 67·0	13·2 21·0 19·9 16·1 14·0 11·4 14·3 16·1 13·7 17·8 13·8 14·2 6·8 12·8 15·8 11·3 13·3 11·4	20 20 10 — 90 20 10 — 120 30 — 10 110 — 60 —	0·5 0·2 0·1 1·2 0·6 0·2 	3.7	3·7	50 230 700 130 120 100 230 30 960 640 90 930 500 30 1,310 430 22,420 190 660	1·2 2·1 5·0 2·0 1·6 3·1 3·5 0·2 1·7 4·2 1·6 1·9 1·2 0·4 2·4 2·3 1·0 2·2 0·9 1·0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Marine engineering‡	4,690 2,850	79·8 81·1	4.9	4.9	14.0		1.8	=	_	120	4.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	60,650 6,630 36,850 2,500 2,260 2,560	47·1 34·2, 61·1 69·6 68·6 32·0	2·1 0·5 2·1 0·4 —	33·1 47·2 20·7 8·4 11·9 58·2	17·7 18·1 16·0 21·6 19·5 9·0	50 -70 10 -	0·1 	1.6	1.6	950 30 600 20 40 50	1.6 0.5 1.6 0.8 1.8 2.0
Tools and implements	6,480 6,370 16,290 9,190 19,340 10,890 115,450	29·3 22·1 21·9 38·4 11·0 26·4 24·6	6·6 4·9 0·9 6·6 1·1 9·5 3·0	40·9 45·8 57·7 31·7 39·2 36·7 51·8	23·1 27·2 19·5 23·3 48·7 27·5 20·6	- - - 40 - 20 60	- 0·4 - 0·2 0·1	- - - - 1.9 0.3	- - 4.9 - 1.9 0.3	100 130 110 70 360 250 1,350	1.5 2.0 0.7 0.8 1.9 2.3 1.2

^{* ‡} See footnote* and ‡ on page 13.

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Table 25—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry—continued FEMALES

A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF				IVIALES			Appre	ntices		0.11	
		Admini- strative, technical	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Total f		Operative tices as	appren-		ners trained
Industry group and size of establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* female employees	and clerical	operatives of total fe	skilled	oyees	Number	As % of total female employees	skilled operatives	Female skilled ops. in occupns. normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent	Number	As % of total female employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	training (10)	(11)	(12)
Production of man-made fibres	8,170	42.0	5.0	25.0	28.0	1 - 0	-		- 33	90	1.1
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Narrow fabrics Textile finishing Other textile industries.	60,830 48,940 87,760 7,640 5,720 84,870 4,080 16,080 13,250 18,360 20,950 8,240	5·5 8·3 9·4 4·2 9·6 8·9 10·3 19·8 8·9 12·0 22·1 30·7	14·8 45·4 34·0 43·6 10·7 35·0 26·5 26·6 27·8 9·5 16·5 8·3	65·2 26·5 47·0 40·3 65·6 43·6 54·4 39·6 37·5 55·7 34·7	14·5 19·7 9·6 11·9 14·2 12·5 8·8 14·1 25·8 22·8 26·6 28·9	10 50 230 50 — 440 — 20 — 70 —	0·1 0·3 0·6 	0·1 0·2 0·7 0·9 1·3 0·5 3·4	0·4 1·2 2·1 — 11·6	630 630 2,130 270 80 2,090 10 470 210 500 150 120	1·0 1·3 2·4 3·5 1·4 2·5 0·2 2·9 1·6 2·7 0·7 1·5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery	5,850 14,210 3,660	48·9 13·7 9·8	14·7 48·3 58·7	12·5 20·5 9·8	23·9 17·6 21·6	=	<u>-</u> 1.9	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> 8·3	90 220 110	1·5 1·5 3·0
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	18,930 82,460 42,830 37,250 91,340 8,230 29,850 55,260	7·4 9·2 12·1 7·6 9·8 8·5 12·2 12·3	73·5 72·1 75·7 68·1 70·3 57·6 53·6 62·8	11·6 13·0 4·6 18·7 12·6 25·8 21·5 17·0	7·4 5·7 7·6 5·6 7·3 8·1 12·7 7·9	380 30 30 30	0·3 1·1 — 0·4 0·4 0·1	0·4 1·5 — 0·6 0·6 0·2	11.6 19.4 0.4 	770 4,850 2,200 2,630 5,530 60 1,100 1,730	4·1 5·9 5·1 7·1 6·1 0·7 3·7 3·1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not	32,720 18,670 1,120	67.0	3·0 50·7 6·5	7·2 12·8 20·6	44·9 25·2 39·9 33·0	530 20	1·6 0·1	3.1	- 4·0 	60 720 190 —	1·0 2·2 1·0 —
elsewhere specified Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	11,670 19,570 6,890 2,870 5,000	36·3 25·0 71·8 32·4	4·4 12·4 40·3 43·0 10·8 34·6 14·2	16·8 11·6 11·9 20·6 8·0 18·6 22·3	19·9 23·1 11·4 11·5 9·4 14·4 30·8	- 80 - -	0·4 = = =	- - - -		240 1,170 400 60 210 60	2·1 6·0 5·8 2·1 4·2 1·2
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not else-	19,540 32,330	11.3	6·3 25·1 19·9	26·7 51·7 49·1	36·7 11·8 12·6	110 260	0.3	1.4	17·2 16·3	290 1,650 990	1·5 5·1 3·2
where specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	27,330	76.6	10·8 57·8	0·4 6·3	12·3 9·1	310 1,010	1.1	4.1	10.5	6,970	3·1 8·4
Rubber	34,620 2,530 6,230 23,350 5,720	30·4 48·6 23·9 12·8 33·9 21·4	5·7 2·0 21·3 2·8 1·0 1·9 12·4	46·4 20·2 29·5 47·0 40·9 39·7 34·5	17·4 29·2 25·2 37·4 24·1 37·0 14·9	= = = 50	- - - 0·4		- - - - 8·5	420 30 310 170 — 300 90	1·2 1·2 5·0 0·7

Table 26—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

			J IVERES				Appre	entices	THE PERSON	041	hers
		Admini- strative, technical	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Tot		Operative tices a	ve appren- us % of		trained
Industry group and size of establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* employees	and clerical	operatives	skilled	es	Number	As % of total employees	Total skilled operatives	Total skilled ops. in occupns. normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training	Number	As % of total employees
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry food Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries	34,770 125,310 44,510 75,080 26,680 14,590 86,970 58,860 19,070 37,050 92,570 56,540 37,000	30·7 20·3 20·8 22·0 24·4 18·3 18·5 19·2 38·8 25·5 28·0 25·6 26·0	18·0 25·8 9·7 22·9 12·4 27·9 10·5 10·9 10·1 14·4 12·7 10·1 16·5	6·0 9·2 19·5 15·2 18·0 8·8 28·0 16·8 11·9 19·2 8·8 8·8 33·3	45·3 44·7 50·1 39·9 45·2 45·0 53·0 39·2 41·0 50·5 55·6 24·2	130 1,140 50 160 70 230 250 150 50 150 590 370 70	0·4 0·9 0·1 0·2 0·3 1·6 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·7 0·2	2·1 3·5 1·2 0·9 2·1 5·7 2·6 2·2 2·1 4·6 5·4 1·1	4·2 5·5 2·9 4·4 4·0 9·1 4·5 4·0 3·6 5·7 6·8 11·0 3·9	150 1,710 220 1,000 160 70 720 200 100 970 340 30 410	0·4 1·4 0·5 1·3 0·6 0·5 0·8 0·3 0·5 2·6 0·4 1·1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14,830 26,250 6,270 201,340 68,910 21,430 42,930	12·9 41·8 47·5 38·2 40·7 20·3 48·7	23·7 32·8 15·2 19·4 10·8 13·0 12·0	28·2 7·5 7·0 16·2 17·8 32·8 14·0	35·3 17·9 30·3 26·2 30·6 34·0 25·2	230 800 10 3,560 190 430 150	1.6 3.0 0.2 1.8 0.3 2.0 0.3	5.4 6.5 1.1 8.1 2.5 15.5 1.0	8·1 11·3 2·4 11·7 6·1 17·9 2·9	120 140 90 3,110 1,380 60 690	0.8 0.5 1.4 1.5 2.0 0.3 1.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	36,760 30,120 11,580	30·3 34·3 32·8	13·3 16·3 16·0	12·1 31·1 17·4	44·2 18·3 33·9	270 440 50	0·7 1·5 0·4	5·5 8·9 2·7	9·6 14·7 6·0	170 710 90	0·5 2·4 0·8

* See footnote* on page 13.

Table 26—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry—continued

TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

		Admini-					Appre				hers
		strative, technical and	Skilled opera- tives	Mainly semi- skilled	Others	To appre		Operative tices	ve appren- as % of	being	trained
Industry group and size of establishment Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* employ- ees	clerical	s % of tota	al employed		Number†	As % of total employ-ees†	Total skilled operatives†	apprenticeship or equivalent training†		As % of total employ-ces†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ron and steel (general) teel tubes	295,650 55,460 115,650 54,080 82,480	21·1 28·7 15·2 23·9 24·2	50· 51· 57· 53· 52·	3 8 0	27·9 20·1 27·0 23·1 23·0	7,960 1,330 3,880 1,050 1,600	2·7 2·4 3·4 1·9 1·9	o state	1 30 1.5 7 1.5 1 1	5,880 660 1,360 500 780	2·0 1·2 1·2 0·9 0·9
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal-working machine tools Industrial engines Cextile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Other machinery Modustrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Cientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Clectrical machinery Insulated wires and cables elegraph and telephone apparatus Ladio and other electronic apparatus Comestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	34,060 83,210 58,380 43,790 49,860 29,460 329,500 144,260 25,510 220,420 118,550 14,020 214,460 58,220 75,710 252,570 54,880 141,970	28·7 27·5 23·9 36·7 22·2 33·0 32·3 34·4 31·9 34·2 22·3 23·1 32·9 26·3 33·1 24·9 31·2 38·7 28·3 26·9	39·9 48·9 41·9 30·1 43·3 33·8 41·9 21·7 37·8 35·0 29·7 32·0 28·9 18·0 29·0 7·7 12·9 16·2 12·3 15·4	16·0 8·7 22·8 18·2 18·0 13·4 10·6 29·7 15·2 12·6 28·4 30·4 24·6 46·1 23·9 46·2 46·3 34·1 43·2 42·4	15·4 14·9 11·5 15·0 16·5 19·7 15·2 14·3 15·1 18·2 19·6 14·5 13·6 9·5 14·0 21·2 9·6 11·1 16·1 15·2	2,960 7,500 3,870 2,630 3,570 1,180 4,920 940 23,400 9,360 1,060 10,680 4,010 190 15,150 710 1,710 7,500 910 2,130	8·7 9·0 6·6 6·0 7·2 4·0 8·6 2·1 7·1 6·5 4·8 3·4 1·4 7·2 2·3 3·0 1·7 1·5	21·0 16·9 15·0 16·6 15·4 10·4 10·4 13·0 13·5 14·2 10·7 7·1 17·7 11·6 12·0 13·1 11·7 8·3	21·0 16·9 15·0 16·6 15·4 10·4 10·4 11·9 8·1 16·8 13·0 13·5 14·2 10·7 7·1 17·7 11·6 12·0 13·1 11·7 8·3	400 1,630 2,450 550 550 970 580 300 4,440 2,700 280 4,060 1,790 980 950 5,270 450 2,760	1·2 2·0 4·2 1·3 1·1 3·3 1·0 0·7 1·3 1·9 1·1 1·8 1·5 1·6 1·7 1·3 2·1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	115,710 40,040	14·9 22·7	56·0 47·8	8.3	0 21.3	4,550	ii·4	15·5 22·2	15·5 22·2	460	`i·1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	484,790 24,840 248,910 36,590 42,620 5,840	20·7 21·8 39·6 16·7 14·5 26·2	28 · 4 14 · 4 36 · 6 47 · 7 42 · 4 11 · 6	34·4 44·7 11·9 15·1 22·3 46·6	16·5 19·2 11·9 20·6 20·8 15·6	15,340 340 14,100 2,690 2,090 40	3·2 1·4 5·7 7·4 4·9 0·7	9·8 8·7 11·7 14·7 11·3 5·9	9·8 8·7 11·7 14·7 11·3 5·9	6,370 150 1,710 100 490 100	1·3 0·6 0·7 0·3 1·1 1·7
Fools and implements	18,440 13,010 42,980 42,280 34,040 24,910 361,310	21·7 23·2 19·0 21·3 14·4 26·7 20·3	27·0 17·1 25·3 15·6 14·8 24·4 26·2	32·6 37·7 34·4 40·6 29·8 29·5 33·0	18·8 22·0 21·3 22·5 41·0 19·4 20·5	700 110 1,170 860 680 410 9,440	3·8 0·8 2·7 2·0 2·0 1·6 2·6	13·7 4·5 9·4 10·2 13·5 6·6 9·1	13·7 4·5 9·4 10·2 13·5 6·6 9·1	350 200 790 480 500 860 7,790	1·9 1·5 1·8 1·1 1·5 3·5 2·2
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 Tute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Fextile finishing Other textile industries.	43,190 100,820 87,760 168,630 16,080 9,510 120,700 7,650 38,400 21,170 25,830 63,050 25,840	26·5 9·0 10·4 12·5 6·5 13·0 11·5 18·3 14·9 17·3 16·1 26·5	13·2 19·5 44·1 34·4 41·8 16·9 40·0 36·5 33·6 34·1 12·0 28·0 17·2	39·8 49·9 20·5 37·0 32·0 48·2 33·9 33·9 26·3 27·6 42·0 30·6 30·3	20·5 21·6 25·0 16·1 19·8 21·9 14·6 11·4 21·8 23·4 28·8 25·3 26·1	560 360 580 1,500 380 40 780 40 330 70 160 290 160	1·3 0·4 0·7 0·9 2·4 0·4 0·6 0·5 0·9 0·3 0·6 0·5 0·6	9·2 1·6 1·5 2·4 5·2 2·5 1·5 1·4 2·6 1·0 4·5 1·5 3·4	12·7 4·3 4·9 7·1 15·2 8·9 3·9 5·1 9·0 4·3 10·8 5·1 7·9	360 1,120 1,000 3,230 410 100 2,890 90 1,120 440 550 700 390	0·8 1·1 1·1 1·9 2·5 1·1 2·4 1·2 2·9 2·1 1·1 1·5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	27,370 21,820 8,140	19·8 17·6 13·5	45·0 44·0 58·6	15·2 19·4 11·4	19·9 18·9 16·5	10 90 290	0·4 3·6	- 0.9 6.1	- 1·7 13·7	620 350 200	2·3 1·6 2·5
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	24,310 109,380 59,710 42,480 102,040 11,840 37,000 102,320	11·5 12·6 15·3 10·1 13·0 11·6 17·2 13·4	68·4 68·3 71·3 64·1 66·4 56·3 50·2 60·2	9·7 10·0 3·8 16·7 11·4 20·9 18·1 17·1	10·4 9·1 9·5 9·1 9·2 11·2 14·6 9·3	150 1,970 130 130 570 110 160 330	0.6 1.8 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.9 0.4 0.3	0·9 2·6 0·3 0·5 0·8 1·6 0·8 0·5	7·9 13·1 1·7 4·3 7·3 3·7 4·8 3·0	800 5,990 2,340 2,650 5,780 70 1,260 3,140	3·3 5·5 3·9 6·2 5·7 0·6 3·4 3·1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	67,920 60,330 75,400 16,210 107,690	12·5 15·1 21·3 19·3	21·6 50·8 25·5 15·1 19·4	21·9 12·4 20·8 21·5	44·0 21·7 32·3 44·0 30·2	550 1,360 1,240 150 1,020	0.8 2.3 1.7 0.9	3·5 4·1 5·6 6·1 4·5	6·7 4·9 9·0 7·4	830 1,210 1,880 10 970	1·2 2·0 2·5 0·1
Fimber	90,340 94,360 15,530 23,790 21,350 16,410	19·6 16·6 22·0 25·9 16·5 21·1	42·0 60·4 42·0 62·9 54·0 33·6	3·9 7·6 16·5 1·6 8·3 20·2	34·6 15·5 19·5 9·6 21·3 25·1	5,070 4,190 200 1,340 990 280	4·4 1·3 5·6 4·6	13·2 7·3 3·1 8·6 8·6 4·9	15·2 8·9 7·6 9·8 9·7 5·8	2,190 2,880 630 550 800 460	3·1 4·1 2·3 3·7
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc.	63,130	19·6 16·1 20·7 42·4	22·9 29·8 27·1 39·6	23·4 34·6 31·8 1·4	34·1 19·5 20·4 16·5	1,030 780 1,130 4,130	1·2 1·8 3·1	4·6 4·0 6·6 6·5	8.8	1,760 2,250 1,540 2,140	3.5
Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	227,680	23·6 26·4 30·3 17·6 35·9 20·0	20·7 21·6 22·5 10·8 7·3 16·7 29·9	3·5 37·3 18·0 24·4 38·0 36·2 35·8 25·8	9·9 18·4 34·0 22·8 33·7 20·6 27·4 15·1	16,010 820 90 60 160 20 590 660	0·7 0·8 0·5 0·5 0·2 0·7	10·9 2·9 3·7 2·1 4·2 2·8 3·9 6·7	10·2 8·7 9·4 8·2 4·2 7·4	8,550 70 360 220 20 740 480	1· 0· 2· 0· 0· 0·

*†‡ See footnotes on page 13,

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Manufacture of metal goods (Table 10). This industry had 130,400 skilled operatives, representing almost a quarter of the total numbers employed. There were 13,400 apprentices, and nearly 11,000 other trainees

Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and Footwear (Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14). In this group of industries women operatives occupied a considerable proportion of the skilled jobs, ranging from well over a third in leather to about half in textiles and footwear and over five-sixths in clothing. Out of a total of 4,600 female operative apprentices in manufacturing industry as a whole, 1,400 were in the clothing industry and nearly 800 in textiles

Bricks, glass, cement, etc., and Pottery (Tables 15 and 16). Just over a fifth of the workers in the bricks, glass and cement group were skilled operatives and of these nearly 10,000 were maintenance fitters. In the pottery industry more than half of the 30,000 skilled operatives were women. operatives were women.

Timber, furniture, etc. (Table 17). In this industry skilled operatives accounted for over half the total employees and their numbers included 22,300 carpenters and joiners, 17,800 woodcutting machinists, 11,700 cabinet and chair makers and 10,500 upholsterers. There were 12,000 apprentices, while 7,500 workers were receiving

Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc., and Printing and publishing (Tables 18 and 19). The paper-making, etc. group of industries had 57,000 skilled operatives, the same number as in 1964. In printing and publishing, nearly 30 per cent. of the employees were in the administrative, technical and clerical section while 55 per cent. were skilled operatives, and of these, compositors were the largest single group with 48,000 workers.

Other manufacturing industries (Table 20). This Order group covers a wide variety of industries. Of the 306,000 workers, 23 per cent. were in administrative, technical and clerical occupations and 19 per cent. were skilled operatives.

Tables 21–26 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. The comparable tables for the 1964 enquiry were published in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. In Tables 21–23 the figures for the industry groups covered in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment. Tables 24–26 give analyses for each Minimum List Heading. Heading.

This year some minor alterations have been made to the tables. Column 7, which in 1964 gave the numbers of operative apprentices only, now shows all apprentices, i.e., including those in administrative, technical and clerical occupations. An extra column has also been added to all six tables showing operative apprentices. as a percentage of skilled operatives in those occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or equivalent training. This is in addition to the column which shows these apprentices as a percentage of total skilled operatives.

Because of the diversity of occupations in the different industries it was not possible to construct a composite table for all the industries covered by the enquiry. For some individual items however, aggregate figures can be given. In manufacturing industries as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, for which full information is not available) 4·6 per cent. of all employees were engaged on managerial work, 1·0 per cent. were working as scientists and technologists, 1·3 per cent. were draughtsmen and 2·0 per cent. were in the category "other technicians." There were 243,000 apprentices (including operative apprentices in shipbuilding and ship repairing) and 145,000 workers were receiving other planned training. These two groups represented 3·0 per cent. and 1·8 per cent., respectively, of the total number of employees. Male apprentices, who accounted for all but 6,000 of the total number of apprentices, represented 4·3 per cent of all male employees. In the majority of industry groups skilled operatives formed a lower percentage of total employees in the larger firms than in the smaller firms. In making comparisons of this kind, however, one must bear in mind differences in the degree of mechanisation and the type of product. Because of the diversity of occupations in the different industries mechanisation and the type of product.

STANDARD REGIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

The Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes have been revised by the Central Statistical Office in agreement with other Government Departments. The revised Regions coincide (except as mentioned below*) with the Regions now used for economic planning. They also coincide broadly with present Ministry of Labour administrative Regions (see page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE) except for the south eastern areas of England and the sub-division of the Midlands. The new Standard Regions supersede those defined on page 5 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. The revised definitions are as follows:—

Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, London (Greater London Council area), Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and the borough of Poole.

Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, the Soke of Peterborough, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devonshire, Dorset (excluding the borough of Poole*) Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.

West Midlands

Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

East Midlands

Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, which is included in the North Western Region), Leicestershire, Parts of Holland and Parts of Kesteven and the City of Lincoln in Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland.

Vorkshire and Humberside

The East Riding and West Riding of Yorkshire, the City of York, and Parts of Lindsey in Lincolnshire.

Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (i.e., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop, the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge and the rural district of Chapel-

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

*Poole is in the South West Economic Planning Region but was previously in the Southern Standard Region for statistical purposes and has been left in the new South East Standard Region for statistical purposes pending the report of the Local Government Commission on this area.

The whole of Scotland.

The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.
The changes compared with the Standard Regions as previously

- 1. Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey) has been transferred from the former North Midland Standard Region and added to the former East and West Ridings Standard Region to form the new Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region.
- 2. The remainder of the former North Midland Standard Region, less the Soke of Peterborough (which has been joined to Hunting-donshire) has been renamed the East Midlands Standard Region, The City of Lincoln remains in this Region.
- 3. Part of the former Eastern Standard Region—Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—together with the Soke of Peterborough, forms the new Standard Region of East Anglia.
- The remainder of the former Eastern Standard Region, together with the former London and South Eastern and Southern Regions, forms the new South East Region. It should be noted that this Region differs from that covered by the South East Study, which included East Anglia and Dorset.
- 5. The remaining Regions have the same definitions and names as before, except that the former Midland Region is now renamed the

Apart from the major changes noted above there have been some minor adjustments of county boundaries on the recommendation of the Local Government Commission. Some of these have affected two counties which both form part of the same Region. Where regional boundaries have been affected, the changes have been too small to matter generally for regional statistical purposes.

The Greater London Council area forms part of the new South East Standard Region but, in view of its importance for planning purposes, figures for this area will, wherever possible, be made available at the same time and in the same detail as those for the South East Region as a whole.

Where statistics are published for conurbations, the Greater London Council area will replace the former Greater London conurbation, with which it largely coincides.

The Ministry of Labour and other Government Departments publishing statistics analysed by Region will base their figures on the revised regional definitions from the earliest convenient date. To facilitate comparisons with earlier periods, figures already published will, as far as practicable, be adjusted to the new basis for one or more previous years, not necessarily the immediately preceding year. The extent to which such adjustments are possible will vary with the nature of the basic data and the amount of work involved.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1966

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1965

During the year 1965 there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services, a reduction of 2.1 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 6.8 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding

rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were 4·1, 2·1 and 6·3 per cent., respectively.

As a result of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during the year about 10½ million of the total number of manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders (estimated at between 14 and 14½ million) received an aggregate increase of approximately £6 million in their basic full-time weekly wage rates. The aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours of work during 1965 was greater than at any time since 1960. Just over 8 million workers had reductions, and of these, about 6½ million also benefited under the increases in rates of wages. 61 million also benefited under the increases in rates of wages referred to above. These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the monetary amounts quoted in this article represent the increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages only and not the total increase in the wages bill.

Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of wages

The following table shows, for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1964 and for each month in 1965 and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1964 figures.

All Industries and Services

		kly wage rates		rly wage rates		al weekly ours
Date	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1964	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1964	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1964
1964	i suntiti	the normal	Sbiern	roster or	days s	Lancipiolo
Dec	143.0	_	152.2	_	93.9	period.
Jan	144.0	0.7	153.4	0.8	93.9	0.1
Feb	144-2	0.9	153.6	0.9	93.9	0.1
Mar	144.5	tu ni lig ot	154.5	150 2	93.6	0-4
Apr	145.0	1.4	155.3	2.0	93.4	0.6
May	145.4	1.7	156.0	2.5	93.2	0.8
June	146.3	2.4	157.2	3.3	93.1	0.9
July	147.6	3.2.	159.5	4.8	92.5	1.5
Aug	147.8	3.4	159.9	5.1	92.4	1.6
Sept	148.0	3.5	160 - 2	5.3	92.4	1.7
Oct	148 - 4	3.8	161.0	5.8	92.2	1.9
Nov	149.2	4.4	162.0	6.5	92-1	2.0
Dec	149.6	4.6	162.5	6.8	92.0	2.1

Manufacturing Industries only

Weekly wage rates			rly wage rates	Normal weekly hours		
Date m	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1964	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1964	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1964
1964		1000	IN DOUBLE	depot maint	of to	
Dec	139 · 8	under costs	149.0	B) To age	93.9	_
Jan	140.9	0.8	150.4	1.0	93.7	0.2
Feb	141.0	0.8	150.5	1.0	93.7	0.2
Mar	141.3	1.0	150.9	1.3	93.6	0.3
Apr	141.8	1.4	151.9	2.0	93.3	0.6
May	142.2	1.7	152.6	2.4	93.2	0.7
June	142.4	1.9	152.9	2.6	93.2	0.7
July	144.5	3.3	156.8	5.2	92.2	1.8
Aug	144.6	3.4	156.9	5.3	92.2	1.8
Sept	144.8	3.5	157-1	5.5 TOW	92.1	1.8
Oct Nov	145.1	3.8	157.8	5.9	92.0	2.0
Dec.	145·2 145·6	3.9	157·9 158·4	6.0	92.0	2.0

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly tables on pages 46 and 47 of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives a comparison of the percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1965 inclusive.

Percentage Increase or Decrease during the Year

6d. for postnon	All ind	ustries and	services	Manufac	turing indu	stries only
Year ending Dec. 31st	Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours	Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	7.7 5.4 3.7 1.1 4.0 3.4 4.4 4.3 3.8 4.6	7.7 5.7 3.8 1.2 6.6 5.2 4.8 4.5 4.9 6.8	Decrease 0.0 0.3 0.1 0.1 2.4 1.8 0.3 0.2 1.0 2.1	7:3 5:4 3:5 1:1 4:6 1:9 4:0 4:3 3:0 4:1	7·3 5·6 3·5 1·3 7·9 3·2 4·2 4·4 4·3 6·3	0.0 0.2 0.1 0.2 3.1 1.3 0.2 0.1 1.2

These indices relate to changes in basic rates of wages and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages be-

tween April 1956 and April 1965 (the October 1965 figures are not yet available) shows that in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in weekly earnings (all the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in weekly earnings (all workers) was 60·4 per cent. as compared with 36·5 per cent. in weekly rates, whilst the increase for hourly earnings was 65·1 per cent. as compared with 46·5 per cent. for hourly rates. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 59·3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 35·0 per cent. for weekly rates, 65·4 per cent. for hourly earnings and 44·7 per cent. for hourly rates.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work

As already stated, during the year about 10¾ million workers (of whom about 6¼ million also had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about 1½ hours) received an aggregate increase of about £6 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages.

The division of these figures into industry groups and the month by month effect of the changes are given in the next two tables.

	Weekl of w		Normal hours o	
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase in weekly rates of wages	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries 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 Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and professional services Miscellaneous services	485,000 321,500 381,000 204,500 1,474,500 120,600 241,500 162,000 600,000 46,500 430,500 173,000 192,500 426,500 1,010,000 1,010,000 1,060,000 785,500 649,500	£ 260,700 180,400 177,100 99,900 139,100 712,400 168,900 72,500 295,000 177,500 199,100 313,100 655,700 217,600 810,200 552,000 510,100 361,000 180,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,100 361,000 190,000 190,100 361,000 190,00	21,000 415,500 194,000 128,500 2,228,500 23,000 173,500 454,000 26,000 427,000 106,500 165,500 4,500 132,000 327,500 256,000 480,000 1,276,500 136,500 975,000	25,200 592,200 366,000 184,000 2,330,500 270,000 23,000 277,700 386,300 25,800 451,100 169,100 5,600 389,100 512,000 1,040,000 2,459,300 273,000 1,722,900
Total	10,837,000	6,054,400	8,156,000	11,784,500

Month by Month Effect of the Changes

Month when	Weekly of wa	rates ages	Normal hours of	
change took effect	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,259	941 182 435 501 305 446 920 443 315 466 800 300	446 49 871 721 406 501 3,104 514 2,304 951 282 230	388 79 1,483 1,209 784 797 3,515 968 308 1,379 536 338

The figures in the above tables are provisional and subject to revision and it should be remembered that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in rates of wages or hours of work is the operative date and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wage regulation order signed.

The following table analyses the aggregate amounts of net increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages in 1965 according to the methods by which they were effected.

Method		in weekly f wages
Memory — digner and	Aggregate amount of net increase	Percentage of total
rirect negotiation other joint standing	(£000's) 2,200	36.3
bodies established by voluntary agreement	2,117	35.0
ages councils and other statutory wages boards	1,152	19.0
rbitration	82	1.4
index of retail prices	503	8.3
Total	Shell High	27 May"
Total	6,054	100.0

(Continued on next page)

(93398)

The tables which follow show the approximate number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956

Weekly Rates of Wages

Year ending Dec.	of wo	ate number orkers ed by	Estima amounts o weekly rat	Estimated overall increase in	
31st	Net increases	Net decreases	Increases	Decreases	of wages
1956	(000's) 12,673	(000's)	(£000's) 6,633	(£000's)	(£000's) 6,633
1957 1958 1959 1960	12,338 11,232 4,708 11,124	<u>-</u> 18	5,340 3,461 1,252 4,303	<u>-</u> 1	5,340 3,461 1,251 4,303
1961 1962 1963	7,850 12,696 10,324		4,116 5,232 5,097 5,018		4,116 5,232 5,097 5,018
1964	9,250 10,837		6,054	=	6,054

Normal Weekly Hours of Work

Dece	ending ember lst		Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		772	(000's)	(000's)
1956	000.		21	37
1957			434 348	1,038 649
1958 1959			364	486
1960	906.63		6,817	12,675
1961			5,727	11,189
1962	1,00,80		1,344	2,176
1963				852
1964			4,625	4,912
1965			8,156	11,785

Figures in the two tables above give a general indication of the movement in weekly rates of wages and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differen-ces in the amount of change between one year and another. In

particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of a pattern of wage changes based on the

The continued movement towards a shorter working week was a principal feature of the year. The engineering industry adopted a 40-hour normal working week in July 1965 under the terms of the December 1964 agreement. During the course of the year the 40-hour week also came into operation in a number of important sectors including chemical manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, gas, electricity and water supply, food manufacture, brewing, tobacco manufacture, the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade and Government industrial establishments. It is estimated that about one-third of the manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory orders were working a 40-hour normal agreements or statutory orders were working a 40-hour normal week by the end of 1965. This proportion will be increased to nearly one-half in 1966 under arrangements for hours reductions included in some long-term agreements.

A number of the major changes in basic weekly rates of wages were the outcome of settlements made before the commencement of the year. The overall increase in weekly rates of wages was just over £6 million, compared with just over £5 million in 1964.

Altogether about 6½ million manual workers benefited from both wage increases and reductions in normal hours of work. The corresponding figures for the previous five years were 5½ million workers in 1960, 4½ million in 1961, 1½ million in 1962, ½ million in 1963 and 21 million in 1964.

With the introduction of additional long-term agreements during the year, it is estimated that just over one-third of all manual workers are now covered by arrangements of this kind.

In the past year there have been further extensions in the holidays-with-pay arrangements, and it is estimated that just over one-quarter of all manual workers are now entitled to basic annual holidays of more than two weeks. In addition there are a number of agreements and statutory orders which provide for additional days over and above the basic two weeks after a specified number of years' continuous service in the industry. In nearly all cases the additional days are taken outside the normal summer holiday

The actual dates of the more important settlements, awards or wages regulation orders made in 1965, together with operative dates and brief particulars of the changes, are given in the following table.

PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS REPORTED IN 1965

Date of agreement, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
7 Jan.	26 Apr.	Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd.)	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
29 Jan. (proposal)	5 Apr.	Agriculture—Scotland	Increase in minimum rates of amounts ranging from 6s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. a week for men and 5s. to 8s. 9d. for women.
4 Feb.	8 Feb.	Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings)	Increases of 15s. a week for drivers and conductors and 13s. 6d. for depot maintenance staff.
10 Feb.	1 Mar.	Building and civil engineering—Great Britain	Increase of 1d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
22 Feb.	31 May	Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilizers and plastics material manufacture—Great Britain	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
22 Feb.	29 Mar.	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades—Great Britain	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 44 to 42.
9 Mar.	1 Apr.	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Increases of 4s., 5s. or 7s. a week for men, and 3s. 4d. or 4s. 2d. for women, under arrangements for the half-yearly review of rates.
15 Mar.	29 Mar.	Merchant Navy	Increase of 30s. a month for adult ratings, with additional payments for efficient service and compensatory payments for week-end work at sea. Ordinary weekly hours reduced from 44 to 40 (8 hours in 24, Monday to Friday).
31 Mar.	{12 Apr. 3 Jan. 1966}	Local authorities' services (manual workers)—England and Wales	{Increase of 7s. a week for men. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
2 Apr.	17 May	Retail food trades—England and Wales	Reduction of 2 hours in the normal working week.
9 Apr.	4 Oct.	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture— Great Britain	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40.
15 Apr.*	1 Jan. 1964 1 Jan. 1965 1 Oct. 1965 1 Jan. 1966	Post Office—United Kingdom	Increases of 13s. 6d. a week for postmen and 15s. 6d. for postmen higher grade on the maximum of the national scale. Increases of 11s. a week for postmen and 12s. 6d. for postmen higher grade. Normal working week reduced by 2 hours for postmen and by 1 hour for postmen higher grade. Increases of 10s. a week for postmen and 11s. 6d. for postmen higher grade.
29 Apr.	{ 6 June }	Gas supply—Great Britain	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
4 May	9 June	Road haulage contracting—Great Britain	Increase in minimum remuneration of 6 per cent.
7 May	7 June	Health services (domestic and ancillary grades)—Great Britain	Increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. for women.
12 May	{31 May }	Food manufacturing industry—Great Britain	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 6s. for women. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40.
12 May	1 Oct.	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
27 May*	{ 1 Jan. 5 July }	Post Office (engineering grades)—United Kingdom	Increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.

^{*} Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.

Date of agreement, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
27 May*	10 May	Road passenger transport (company-owned omnibus under- takings)—Great Britain	Increase of 15s. a week for drivers, conductors and skille maintenance workers.
4 June	23 June	Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	Increases of 18s. to 20s. a week for drivers and conductor
1 July*	17 May 1 Jan. 1966	General printing—Great Britain	Increases ranging from 9s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. a week for men, ar 7s. for women. Increases ranging from 11s. 3d. to 12s. a week for men, ar 8s. 9d. for women, but the accrued cost-of-living bonus payab to be offset by 3 points.
6 July	26 July	Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—Great Britain	Increases of 14s. a week for men and 10s. 6d. for women.
2 Aug.*	7 June	Coal mining—Great Britain	Increase in national standard rates of day-wage workers 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d. a shift according to occupation.
17 Aug.	6 Sept.	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture— Great Britain	Increases of 8s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women.
31 Aug.	1 Oct.	Wool textile industry—Yorkshire	Increases of 5 per cent. in weekly time rates and 6 per cent. piecework rates. Reduction in normal weekly hours of wor from 42½ to 41½.
17 Sept.*	1 July	Electricity supply—Great Britain†	Service increments placed on an annual basis. Increases £15, £17 10s. or £20, according to occupation, payable aft two years' service and after three years' service.
14 Oct.	31 Dec.	Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings)	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 4
15 Oct.*	4 Oct.	Railway service (British Railways)—Great Britain	Increase of approximately 3½ per cent.
18 Oct.	29 Nov.	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades—Great Britain	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. to 15s. week for men and 10s. 6d. to 13s. for women.
20 Oct. (proposal)	3 Jan. 1966	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week for men and 6s. f. women. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work fro 45 to 44.
1 Nov.	27 Dec.	Retail food trades—England and Wales	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. or 13 a week for men and 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. for women.
4 Nov.*	1 Oct.	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Increases of 5s., 6s., 8s. or 10s. a week for men and 4s. 2d. 5s. for women, under arrangements for the half-yearly revision frates.
18 Nov.	6 Dec.	Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilizers and plastics material manufacture—Great Britain	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men, according occupation, and 2d. for women.
19 Nov.	19 Nov.	Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings)	Bonus arrangements introduced for drivers and conductor Subject to certain conditions, the scheme provides for the payment of amounts ranging from 10s. to 30s. a wee according to length of service.
25 Nov.	29 Nov. 1965 to 3 July 1967 7 Mar.	Shipbuilding and ship repairing—United Kingdom	New minimum earnings levels introduced for timeworkers I special increments initially of 12s. a week for skilled me 11s. for semi-skilled and 10s. for unskilled. Thereafter the minimum levels to be raised for skilled and semi-skilled me by four further stages of 6s. and 5s. 6d. a week, respectivel at half-yearly intervals and for labourers by three stages 7s. 6d. with a final stage of 5s. a week.
10-14 1 Table	1966 and 6 Mar. 1967		General wage increases of 5s. a week for skilled men, 4s. 6d. f semi-skilled and 4s. for unskilled.
25 Nov.	7 Mar.1966 7 Nov.1966 6 Nov.1967	Building—Great Britain‡	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work in England at Wales from 41 to 40, without loss of pay. Increase f labourers in Scotland of ½d. an hour. Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and 2½d. for labourer Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and 2½d. for labourer
1 Dec.	6 Dec.	Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd.)	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. or $3\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour for men, according occupation, and $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for women.
	21 Feb. 1966		Increases of 5d. an hour for craftsmen and 4d for adult mate
12 Dec.] 27 Feb.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—Great Britain	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen and 5d. for adult mate
HERMINE DE D	1967 26 Feb. 1968		Increases of 7d. an hour for craftsmen and 6d. for adult mate
THE RESERVE TO BE STORY OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second secon		The control of the co

* Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.
† The productivity bonus, which is reviewed annually and is based on the percentage fall in pay hours per 1,000 units of electricity sent out from power stations, reased from 6s. to 10s. 6d. a week for the period 1st July 1965 to 31st March 1966.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 1st December 1965, with effect from 3rd January 1966, is not now made for separate rates and hours for female workers in which provide for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and reduce the number of hours in the standard working week for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

‡ Cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements to be discontinued after February 1968.

The minimum weekly time rate in all districts for men, 20 years and over, is increased by 8s. to 210s. and the standard working week reduced from 45 to 44 hours. The minimum rate for part-time adult males is increased by 4d. to 4s. 10d. an hour, and the minimum overtime rate for all adult males is increased by 5d. to 7s. 2d. an hour.

For female workers aged 20 years and over, in all districts, the minimum weekly rate has been increased by 6s. to 157s. 6d. for a week of 44 hours. The minimum rate for part-time females is increased by 3d. to 3s. 7d. an hour and the minimum overtime rate wages in lieu of payment in cash.

is not now made for separate rates and hours for female workers in Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire.

The minimum rates for younger workers and apprentices and craftsmen have been raised proportionately. Consequential adjustments have been made in the holiday remuneration for all workers and in the differential rates for night work for male and female workers of certain ages.

In consequence of the reduced working week certain changes have been made in the overtime provisions and the qualifying hours of work for holiday payment for part-time workers have been reduced.

Variations have also been made in the values at which board and lodging and casual meals may be reckoned as payment of minimum

STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1965*

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1965 was 2,353 (including 11 which had continued from 1964), as compared with 2,535 (including 11 which had continued from 1963) in 1964.

Stoppages in progress in 1965 resulted in the loss of about 2,933,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, as compared with 2,277,000 working days lost

during 1964 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1965 was about 868,000, including 195,000 workers the work indirectly involved (i.e., through out of work of the who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1964 was about 883,000 workers, including about 180,000 workers who were

In the following table, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1965 are classified by industry and corresponding figures are given for 1964. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the sums of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

The state of		1965	DELLE STORY	e death and a second	1964			
Industry group	No. of stop-pages	Stoppa		No. of stop-	Stoppages in progress			
AND THE STREET	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, for- estry, fishing Coal mining	4 731	300 117,400	2,000 412,000	1,058	600 171,900	1,000 302,000		
All other mining and quarrying	3	400	1,000	5	1,500	7,000		
Food, drink and tobacco	30 15	24,900 7,300 38,800	48,000 12,000 212,000	21 17 120	6,500 2,400 37,000	21,000 4,000 350,000		
Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and	128 294	136,900	411,000	283	129,000	338,000		
Shipbuilding and marine eng. Motor vehicles and	129	29,200	164,000	91	23,800	152,000		
cycles	165	218,900 40,700	874,000 44,000 6,000	165 39 13	150,000 11,400 4,000	429,000 25,000 10,000		
Other vehicles Other metal goods Textiles	19 85 30	2,400 22,100 6,100	63,000 46,000	58 38	14,700 5,700	32,000 27,000		
Clothing and foot- wear	14	3,600	6,000	19	5,900	7,000		
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc Timber, furniture,	42	5,500	49,000	29	7,700	14,000		
etc. Paper and printing	17 15	1,900 3,200	6,000 13,000	20 14	2,900 4,900	8,000 11,000		
Remaining manufacturing inds Construction	42 258	16,400 27,700	56,000 134,000	49 222	10,000 25,800	32,000 125,000		
Gas, electricity and water	16	3,700	14,000	17	2,900	12,000		
Port and inland water transport All other transport Distributive trades	81 98 39	63,000 68,300 9,500	105,000 200,000 22,000	102 78 39	114,800 136,100 5,900	129,000 183,000 28,000		
Administrative, professional, etc. services Misc. services	39	18,300 1,500	23,000 9,000	19 15	3,100 4,400	8,000 20,000		
Total	2,342‡		2,933,000	2,524	883,000	2,277,000		

The decrease of 182 in the number of stoppages of work beginning in 1965, compared with 1964, was due mainly to a large decrease in the number of stoppages in coal mining although there was also an appreciable reduction in the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport group. There were relatively small increases in a number of industries, particularly shipbuilding and marine engineering, construction and other metal goods.

The numbers of workers involved in stoppages in progress in

engineering, construction and other metal goods.

The numbers of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1965 was about 15,000 less than in 1964. The largest decreases were in "all other transport and communication" (-68,000), coal mining (-55,000) and port and inland water transport (-52,000).

mining (-55,000) and port and inland water transport (-52,000). These were partly offset by increases in motor vehicles and cycles (+69,000), aircraft (+29,000), food, drink and tobacco (+18,000) and administrative, professional, etc., services (+15,000).

The aggregate number of working days lost by stoppages in 1965 was higher than in 1964. Increases in motor vehicles and cycles (+445,000), coal mining (+110,000), engineering (+73,000), bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (+35,000), other metal goods (+31,000), food, drink and tobacco (+27,000) and some other smaller increases were only partly offset by reductions in a number of industries; the largest reductions were in metal manufacture (-138,000) and port and inland water transport (-24,000).

Principal stoppages of work

The largest stoppage of work during 1965, judged by the number of working days lost, took place from 19th May to 2nd June when some 3,000 under-officials in collieries in South Wales stopped

work in protest against the transfer of an under-official following an altercation with a miner. About 33,000 other colliery workers were rendered idle and the number of working days lost totalled about 244,000. Work was resumed following a decision by the Minister of Labour to institute an inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. circumstances of the dispute.

Following a national agreement for the reduction of weekly working hours in the engineering industries, a number of night-shift workers who wished to work the reduced hours in four shifts refused to work the agreed short shift on Friday nights. There were weekly stoppages of work in several industries, particularly motor vehicles manufacture, and in various areas in Great Britain. Some of the stoppages took place each Friday over long periods; in other cases stoppages occurred on only one or two Fridays. During the period February to December over 30,000 workers were involved and about 180,000 working days were lost; several motor vehicle firms in Birmingham and Coventry accounted for about 23,500 of the workers involved in these stoppages and about 136,000 of the working days lost. Agreement was reached at national level in October on four-shift working by night-shift workers, but some stoppages continued until the beginning of December. Following the general agreement on four-shift working, about 6,000 workers at one of the motor vehicle firms in Birmingham pursued a claim for a reduction of the working week of night-shift workers from 40 to 38 hours. They continued to refuse to work on Friday nights or to work 40 hours in four shifts and as a result about 27,000 working days had been lost by the end of the year. Following a national agreement for the reduction of weekly

Following a disagreement over the transfer of a job from the members of one union to members of another, nearly 700 skilled and semi-skilled workers employed in an engineering factory in Erith stopped work at the end of April. Early in May over 500 other shop-floor workers were thrown out of work as a result. The stoppage continued until late in June when work was resumed pending negotiations. About 40,000 working days were lost.

When a clerical worker was dismissed for countermanding the instruction of a departmental head, about 5,500 clerical and manual workers employed in a firm manufacturing textile machinery in Belfast withdrew their labour for nine days in June. The loss in working days amounted to about 46,000.

About 70 internal transport drivers and storemen employed in a Birmingham factory manufacturing electrical equipment for the motor vehicle industry stopped work for a week in March owing to dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations about a wage claim. Over 5,500 other workers were rendered idle in consequence and the total loss in working days was about 27,000. Work was resumed pending further negotiations.

The largest stoppage of work in the shipbuilding industry, ausing the loss of nearly 27,000 working days, occurred during Iay, when about 2,300 foremen and other shipyard workers in Belfast stopped work for seven days in protest against the refusal of the firm to concede to a trade union negotiating rights for its foremen members. About 1,500 other workers were thrown out of work at the same establishment. Work was resumed pending

The largest single stoppage in the motor vehicle industry, in terms of the number of working days lost, took place during the first two weeks in March, when about 300 semi-skilled maintenance fitters' mates in a Birmingham factory stopped work in support of a claim for a higher percentage of the skilled men's rate. By the end of the first week the number of production workers laid off in consequence had reached 18,000. The total number of working days lost through this stoppage amounted to 173,000. Resumption of work followed agreement to advance the date of the periodic review of the pay of day workers from October to June. review of the pay of day workers from October to June.

review of the pay of day workers from October to June.

Several other stoppages of work in the motor vehicle industry each resulted in the loss of more than 20,000 working days. A stoppage of work by 430 clerical workers at a tractor manufacturing firm in Coventry during February and part of March was in support of a claim for increases in salaries to maintain a differential over the rates paid by other local firms. An offer by the employer to expedite salary negotiations covering the firm's factories in all areas was rejected. Over 4,000 production workers were laid off as a result of the stoppage and the total loss in working days was about 80,000. Work was resumed following agreement on increases of salary for the firm's clerical workers in all areas, together with an additional 5s. a week for those working in Coventry. At the end of March over 750 skilled tool-room workers employed at an Oxford factory stopped work in support of a claim that an increase in basic wage rates for tool-room workers should be negotiated between the employer and one union separately from an annual review of the rates of all time workers. Work was resumed on the 14th April pending further discussions. This stoppage rendered over 6,000 production workers idle and resulted in the loss of 68,000 working days. Another dispute concerning pay rates arose at a Coventry for the part of the payon of the payon of the production workers idle and resulted in the loss of 68,000 working days. Another dispute concerning pay rates arose at a Coventry for the payon of the pay production workers idle and resulted in the loss of 68,000 working days. Another dispute concerning pay rates arose at a Coventry factory in June. About 100 polishers stopped work in support of a claim that a rectification job was outside their normal piecework agreement and justified a higher rate. Before work was resumed early in July, pending a renewal of negotiations, another 2,500 production workers had been rendered idle and, in all, over 35,000 working days were lost. In July there was a disagreement at two firms, also in Coventry, over the dates of the annual summer holiday. This had been arranged for the third and fourth weeks of July following a national ballot of workers in the motor vehicle industry. The normal summer holiday dates in Coventry were the * The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1965 are scheduled to appear in the May 1966 GAZETTE.

† 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.

‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group but have been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. industry. The normal summer holiday dates in Coventry were the second and third weeks of July. About 9,000 workers refused to abide by the national agreement and took their holidays early.

In consequence 1,000 other workers were rendered idle for a week. There was a total time loss of nearly 40,000 working days. Nearly 600 material handlers and storemen stopped work for six days at a factory in Coventry during February as a protest about the behaviour of a chargehand; about 6,000 other workers were laid off in consequence and the loss in working time totalled 30,000 days. Work was resumed when the chargehand was transferred to other work pending an investigation of the workers' complaints. A stoppage of work of one week's duration took place at Halewood in May. Over 800 press-shop workers stopped work in support of a claim that paid meal breaks should be included in reduced double day-shifts of eight hours' duration. Over 4,000 other production workers were thrown out of work as a result and the number of working days lost totalled over 20,000. Work was resumed pending negotiations; subsequently a three-shift system without paid meal breaks was introduced. About 21,000 workers at Luton and Dunstable took part in a one-day token stoppage in January in support of a claim for a substantial increase in pay. Subsequently agreement was reached on an increase of 4½d. an hour, which had previously been rejected, the company also agreeing to talks on the previously been rejected, the company also agreeing to talks on the

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previously been rejected, the company also agreeing to talks on the introduction of an incentive scheme.

Token stoppages of work by bakery workers took place in certain areas in England and Wales, one in some areas on 18th and 19th November and one in other areas on 25th and 26th November, in support of a claim for a basic wage of £15 for a 40-hour working week. The total number of workers involved was about 18,700 and the loss in working days amounted to about 35,000 days. The claim was referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

A stoppage of work by nearly 900 maintenance workers employed in several firms in the brickmaking industry in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire resulted in the loss of over 27,000 working days. The stoppage, which began towards the end of March, was in support of a claim for increased rates of pay for maintenance workers and for revision of the negotiating procedure. Work was resumed on the 10th May, to allow

negotiations on the claim to proceed. Two stoppages of work in the docks each involved the loss of more than 20,000 working days. The first, in May, involved over 9,000 Merseyside dock workers and lasted for seven working days. The number of workers involved rose during the course of the stoppage from about 120 on the first day to about 9,000 at the end. The stoppage followed a disagreement over the additional payment for loading china clay. It caused a loss of over 36,000 days. The second stoppage was at Avonmouth and Bristol. It arose out of a dispute concerning the rate for the discharge of packaged timber and involved nearly 1,500 men, lasted for 20 working days during September and October and resulted in a loss of over 26,000 working days. When work was resumed the Minister of Labour appointed a Committee of Investigation.

Investigation.

In the early part of the year there was a protracted stoppage of work in the road passenger transport industry. Drivers, conductors and other workers employed in certain company-owned omnibus undertakings stopped work each Saturday from the middle of January to the middle of May in support of a national claim for substantial improvements in rates of pay and conditions of service. Originating in the Midlands, the stoppage spread to many other areas in England, Wales and Scotland. After the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry by the Minister of Labour in March the number of workers involved each Saturday declined considerably. Some workers were idle on days other than Saturday. In all, over 40,000 workers were involved in this stoppage and nearly 125,000 working days were lost. The stoppage ended on the 15th May. On the 19th May the Committee of Inquiry issued a report recommending increases in rates of pay and improvements in working conditions.

The statistics of Stoppages of Work in December will be found on page 52.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Report of a Working Party of the National Youth Employment Council

After discussion between Lady Albemarle, Chairman of the National Youth Employment Council, and the then Minister of Labour, Mr. Godber, in December 1963, a Working Party of the Council was set up with the following reference, "to define the main issues facing the Youth Employment Service in the light of recent developments in education and the changing needs of industry". The Working Party's Report, which was submitted to the Minister of Labour in the autumn of last year was published on 14th December.* The following are its principal recommendations

Part I.—The work of the Youth Employment Service

The Service and education

- 1. Educational and careers guidance in the school should develop as a team responsibility; the Youth Employment Officer (Y.E.O.) should be regarded as an essential member of the team.
- 2. To fill this role, the Y.E.O. needs to develop his work in schools in greater depth than was customary in the past; his contacts with pupils should be earlier, more varied and more extensive.
- 3. Placing young people in employment should be regarded as a function of the Youth Employment Service rather than the school.
- 4. Further consideration should be given to the value of work experience for boys and girls attending school, including the legal and other questions involved; the National Youth Employment Council should be associated with such an appraisal. 5. The work of the Youth Employment Service for older and
- academically able pupils in all types of secondary school, and for their parents, needs further development. 6. More Y.E.Os. should be appointed and trained to specialise in
- careers advisory work with older pupils. Smaller authorities should consider making joint arrangements for this purpose.
- 7. The Youth Employment Service should strengthen its links with further education establishments.

The Service and employment

- 8. The Y.E.O. should accord a high priority to maintaining close relations with employers. By means of regular visits and job-studies he should acquire and keep up to date a comprehensive knowledge of all matters pertaining to the employment and training of young people in industry, commerce and the professions.
- 9. The Youth Employment Service should develop its liaison functions as a link between education and industry.
- 10. Y.E.Os. and Youth Employment Committees should experiment with new ways of keeping in touch with young workers and should enlist the help of employers. The Central Youth Employment Executive (C.Y.E.E.) should initiate research to test the usefulness of different methods of follow-up.

The Service and the parent

11. Y.E.Os. should explore, in consultation with Youth Employment Committees and the schools, ways of developing earlier and more effective contact with parents; the Service should aim at associating parents as closely as possible with its work at all stages.

Young people needing special help

- 12. In areas with a considerable number of handicapped young people the need for giving one or more Y.E.Os. special responsibility
- *Central Youth Employment Executive. The Future Development of the Youth Employment Service. Report of a Working Party of the National Youth Employment Council. Obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. (7s. including postage).

and training for this side of the work should be considered, including the possibility of joint appointments to serve the combined areas of two or more smaller authorities.

- All Y.E.Os. should be given some basic training in dealing with the special needs of handicapped young people in co-operation with other appropriate agencies; there should also be more advanced training courses for those Y.E.Os, who are appointed to specialise in this field.
- 14. In special cases Y.E.Os. need to take a second opinion, including that of psychologists. Existing facilities should be further developed. In addition the C.Y.E.E. should examine the possibility of trying out, as a pilot scheme, the provision of a referral service for such cases.

Careers information

- 15. The C.Y.E.E. should ensure that employers' associations and other bodies which produce careers literature for free issue are aware of the facilities of the Service for distributing such literature free of charge to all appropriate schools.
- 16. The C.Y.E.E. should sponsor the central production of a basic set of colour transparencies covering the main types of occupations as a visual aid complementary to the "Choice of Careers" series of booklets.
- 17. The greater use of mass media, notably press, radio and television, for imparting careers information and knowledge of the Youth Employment Service should be encouraged.
- 18. The "Careers Bulletin" and supplements issued by the C.Y.E.E. should be expanded to provide schools with a more extensive news service on careers questions.
- 19. On the careers information side of its work the C.Y.E.E. should have the benefit of a small advisory panel representing the principal "consumers", including Y.E.Os. and careers masters. Research
- 20. There is need for more research in the youth employment field. The C.Y.E.E. should assume a more active role in promoting and co-ordinating such research with the assistance of a panel of consultants or small advisory committee.

Part II.—The organisation of the Service

- 21. Staff increases will be needed to achieve the developments envisaged in Part I of this Report; the employing authorities and the C.Y.E.E. should therefore keep the staffing of the Service regularly under review.
- 22. Action should be taken by the appropriate associations and joint councils to secure nationally agreed salary scales for posts of comparable responsibility together with provision for a recognised salary differential for officers who have satisfactorily completed a full-time course of training for the Service at a centre approved by the Youth Employment Service Training Board.
- 23. New entrants to the Service under local authorities should be recruited from a variety of sources, including persons with previous experience in teaching, industry, other social services and other branches of local government. The recruitment of suitably qualified married women who are ready to return to full-time or part-time ovment should be explored.
- 24. To raise the professional standards in areas where it provides the Service, the Ministry of Labour should introduce a second tier of senior Y.E.Os. to be drawn from experienced officers.

(93398)

25. Y.E.Os, should be relieved as far as possible of non-professional duties and these functions should be assigned to suitably trained and appropriately graded members of the clerical

26. Y.E.Os. should receive car users' allowances.

Training

27. All new entrants to the Service as local authority Y.E.Os. should have a recognised full-time course of training at a centre approved by the Youth Employment Service Training Board. The Minister, with the advice of the National Youth Employment Council and in consultation with the Training Board, should as soon as practicable name a day after which this will be a requirement for first appointment as a Y.E.O. under a local authority.

28. Local authorities, in order to facilitate the secondment of officers for full-time training, should develop group arrangements and, where appropriate, carry trainee posts in their establishments.

and, where appropriate, carry trainee posts in their establishments.

29. For Y.E.Os. who have had little or no formal training, the present facilities for short course training should be expanded as a matter of urgency. All recent entrants without training should receive at least a four-weeks course. More experienced officers should have short intensive courses on current methods of counselling.

30. Local authorities, either individually or jointly, should organise more training courses for their staff.

31. The improved scheme of training recently introduced for Ministry of Labour Y.E.Os. will need assessment.

32. Local authorities and the Ministry should ensure that clerical staff are given adequate training.

Inspection of the Service

33. While maintaining an essential minimum of regular formal inspection, the C.Y.E.E. Inspectors should devote more time to the consultant, pastoral and training aspects of their work.

34. The C.Y.E.E. should encourage and provide the necessary financial support for the further improvement of Youth Employ-

Youth Employment Committees

35. Youth Employment Committees will need to consider many of the matters raised in the Report.

Part III.—Legislation: The Employment and Training Act 1948

Age limits

36. The upper age limit of the Service as now laid down in section 7 of the Act should be raised after 1970 when the school-leaving age goes up to 16.

The dual system of local administration

37. This is not the time to make a change in the existing arrangements for the local administration of the Youth Employment Service.

38. The Minister should ask the National Youth Employment Council to advise him on the amendment of section 13(2) of the Act, and the Regulations made thereunder, with a view to improving the form of school report.

The name of the Service

39. The title of the Service should be reconsidered before the Act is amended in other respects.

The training of Y.E.Os.

40. The Minister should seek powers enabling him to prescribe training required for first appointment as a local authority

Minister of Labour's Statement

On the day of the Report's publication the Minister of Labour made the following statement in the House of Commons

On behalf of the Government I wish to thank Lady Albemarle and her colleagues for their very thorough examination of these problems, which are of such importance to young people and our national prosperity, and for producing so thoughtful and constructive a report.

The Government accepts the Report as providing valuable guide lines for the development of the Service over the next few years. The two major priorities are clearly staffing and staff training. As regards the former, the Government agrees that more staff will be regards the former, the Government agrees that more staff will be needed to enable the Service to meet the increasing demands which are being made on its officers and that the progressive build-up of staff which has been a feature of recent years should be continued. I am proposing shortly to issue guidance on this matter to the local authorities concerned and to review the staffing needs of the Service in those areas where it is operative by my Department. As regards in those areas where it is operative by my Department. As regards the training of staff, the Government accepts the need for urgent action to extend the existing facilities for intensive in-service training and I am proposing to set up a full-time Training Unit for this purpose under the direction of the Central Youth Employment

"Before reaching a decision on recommendations whose implementation would require legislation I propose to consult the interested local authority associations".

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The tables on pages 27 to 29 give, in thousands, the numbers of persons other than school-leavers, registered as wholly unemployed at the monthly counts from January 1950 to December 1965 at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in the following Regions (defined later in this article) of England and in

- (a) London and South Eastern
- (b) Eastern and Southern
- (c) South Western (d) West Midlands
- (e) East Midlands
- (f) Yorkshire and Humberside

The corresponding seasonally adjusted figures are also given, i.e., The corresponding seasonally adjusted lightes are also given, i.e., the numbers adjusted for *normal* seasonal variations using the method of adjustment described on page 382 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. (For this purpose a *school-leaver* is defined as a person under 18 years of age, not in full-time education, who is registered for employment at a Youth Employment Office but has not yet entered insured employment.)

Monthly data from December 1948 to November 1965 (June 1949 to May 1965 for Northern Ireland) were analysed by the seasonal to May 1965 for Northern Ireland) were analysed by the seasonal adjustment computer programme to obtain the normal seasonal constants and factors for the twelve calendar months. These constants and factors were then applied to the data up to December 1965 to obtain the seasonally adjusted figures. They will continue to be applied month by month to future data. Actual and seasonally adjusted figures for the above Regions (and also those for which such figures are already being published monthly) and for Northern Ireland will be published in subsequent monthly issues of

The normal seasonal constants and factors in current use for each of the above-mentioned series are available on request from the Director of Statistics (Division Statistics B.1), Ministry of Labour, 26 King Street, London S.W.1.

Definition of Regions

The tables given in the present article are complementary to those published on pages 383 to 386 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. Regional figures were given in that issue for the then current Standard Regions of England (as defined on page 5 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE), Scotland and Wales. Standard Regions for statistical purposes have now been re-defined following the creation of the Economic Planning Regions; the revised definitions are given on page 20 of this GAZETTE.

Under these revisions, North Western and Northern Standard Regions remain unchanged and so the figures already published

for these Regions, Scotland and Wales are not reproduced in the present article. South Western Standard Region (which for statistical purposes excludes Poole) is also unchanged: the figures for South Western Region given in the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE included Dorset (less Poole) only from 1958; the figures now given for the South Western Region include those for Dorset (less Poole) from January 1950.

The figures now given for the London and South Eastern and the Eastern and Southern Regions relate to the present Ministry of Labour administrative Regions formed in April 1965 (see page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE). The definitions are:—

London and Eastern and Southern.

Greater London, Kent, Surrey and Sussex

Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Nor-folk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and the Borough of Poole.

They differ from the earlier Standard and Ministry of Labour Regions with the same titles and together correspond to the two new East Anglia and South East Standard Regions (i.e., the two new Economic Planning Regions plus Poole). Separate figures for past years for the new East Anglia and South East Standard Regions are not yet available but will be published in due course.

The figures now given for the West Midlands, East Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside relate to the three new Standard Regions. The West Midlands and the East Midlands Standard Regions together form the present Ministry of Labour Midlands

The present Ministry of Labour administrative Regions (ex The present Ministry of Labour administrative Regions (except for London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern) and the redefined Standard Regions correspond closely with the Economic Planning Regions. The main differences are that Poole is in the South Western Economic Planning Region but in the Ministry of Labour Eastern and Southern Region and the South East Standard Region, and that Saddleworth Urban District is in the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning and Standard Region but in the Ministry of Labour North Western administrative Region.

The regional unemployment figures are the totals of the numbers The regional unemployment figures are the totals of the full most of persons registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices located in the respective Regions. In some cases, an Exchange situated in one Region may cover an area which extends across the regional boundary (e.g., the Chester Employment Exchange area includes part of Flintshire).

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965

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WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965—continued

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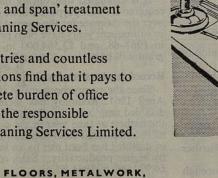
Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1966 WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965—continued MALES AND FEMALES

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TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

An analysis of accounts for Workshops for the Blind for the year ended 31st March 1964 shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,926,500, which compares favourably with the corresponding figure of £2,689,200 for the previous year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1964, page 329). In addition to these receipts, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,787,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,680 workers in 67 Workshops for the Blind. Of this expenditure grants totalling £831,500 were payable by the Ministry of Labour.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some for the state of th

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some 190 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March 1964 totalled £97,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £76,000 towards approved capital expenditure of the

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT

Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board

On 29th November 1965 the Minister of Labour made the Industrial Training (Furniture and Timber Industry Board) Order 1965 which came into operation on 9th December 1965. Copies of the Order S.I. 1965 No. 2028, are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 9d. (1s. including postage). This Order, which establishes an industrial training board, has been made under the Industrial Training Act 1964.

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

Mr. Lawrence E. Neal, formerly Chairman and Managing Director, Daniel Neal and Sons Ltd., Portman Square, London W.1.

Ir. L. W. L. Alston, M.I.B.E., A.F.I.C.D., Chairman and Managing Director, The Alston Group of Companies, Albro

Works, Ipswich.
Mr. J. F. Hard, B.Sc. (Eng.), Managing Director, D. Meredew Ltd.,

Mr. J. F. Hard, B.Sc. (Eng.), Managing Director, D. Meredew Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.
Mr. E. B. Latham, C.B.E., M.M., Chairman, James Latham Ltd., Mount Pleasant Hill, London E.5.
Mr. R. H. Macdonald, General Manager, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Glasgow C.5.
Mr. A. Myer, Chairman and Managing Director, Horatio Myer and Co. Ltd., 93 Vauxhall Walk, London S.E.11.
Mr. A. D. C. Smith, Director, The Horsley Smith Group Ltd., Bushey Mill Lane, Watford, Herts.
Mr. R. Finlay Wilson, Chairman and Director, Adam Wilson and Sons Ltd., Harbour Sawmills, Troon, Ayrshire.

Mr. W. J. Martin, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, 9/11

Mr. W. J. Martin, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, 9/11
Macaulay Road, London S.W.4.
Mr. E. G. Romp, National Union of General and Municipal
Workers, 154 Brent Street, Hendon, London N.W.4.
Mr. J. R. Shanley, National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives,
Roe Green, London N.W.9.
Mr. R. S. Shube, National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives,
Roe Green, London N.W.9.
Mr. C. Stevent, General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of

Mr. C. Stewart, General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, 8 Fairfield Street, Manchester 1.

Mr. A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., General Secretary, National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives, Roe Green, London N.W.9.

Mr. J. A. Van Ryssen, Transport and General Workers' Union, Regional Office, 218 Green Lane, London N.4.

Educational Members

Mr. T. Dewar, Principal, Glasgow College of Building, Glasgow

C.1.
Mr. D. J. Everett, B.A., F.F.T.Com., Principal, College of Further Education, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Mr. S. W. Hobson, M.A., Chief Education Officer, County Borough Education Department, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Mr. R. A. Palmer, London College of Furniture, Shoreditch, London N.1

Establishment of further boards

Work is well advanced on further boards for the textile industries Work is well advanced on further boards for the textile industries and it is expected that boards for the knitting, lace and net industry, the carpet industry and the man-made fibres producing industry will be set up by the Spring. A board covering the cotton and allied industries should be established shortly afterwards. The scope of the Wool Industry Training Board is being widened to cover jute and flax. Draft definitions setting out the activities to be covered by each of these boards have been circulated to interested organisations.

CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. Sidney Greene, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, to be a member of the Central Training Council in place of Mr. E. J. Hill who retired from active trade union work in September 1965.

Committee on Training Managers

A new committee " to recommend to the Council what guidance should be issued to the training boards on the training and development of managers" has been set up by the Central Training Council. The Chairman is Mr. F. Wilkinson, C.B.E.

Other committees already set up by the Council are:

The General Policy Committee which covers general policy and the form and contents of publications;

The Commercial and Clerical Training Committee whose function is to recommend to the Council what guidance should be given to training boards on training for commercial and clerical

The Scottish Committee and the Committee for Wales which consider matters arising out of the implementation and operation of the Industrial Training Act as they affect Scotland and Wales;

The Research Committee which considers the needs for research into industrial training and how these needs can be met; and

The Committee on the Training of Training Officers whose function is to make recommendations to the Council on the training

Issue of G.T.C. Memoranda

The Central Council has approved three new memoranda for issue. The subject matter will be industrial training and further education,* an approach to industrial training and programmed instruction. It is hoped to reproduce the text of these memoranda in later issues of this GAZETTE

ACTIVITIES OF REMPLOY LIMITED

Remploy Limited is a non-profit making organisation with no share capital. It was established in Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 with the object of providing sheltered employment for severely disabled people. The board of directors, under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Bingen, is appointed by the Minister of Labour, and funds for capital development and towards operational costs are provided by loans and grants from the Ministry of Labour Vote.

The company has been asked to make plans for a further substantial increase in its activities during the next three years. These plans will be kept under review from year to year, and each year plans will be made for a further year ahead.

Broadly speaking, the objective is to increase production and sales by Remploy so that the numbers of severely disabled employees can rise to about 7,650 by 1968–69, priority being given, where possible, to areas of high unemployment.

To assist them to achieve this objective, and to increase produc-To assist them to achieve this objective, and to increase productivity, the Government are prepared to make £1,750,000 available over the next three years by way of loan to cover capital expenditure on new plant and buildings, and essential replacements. This represents a substantially higher rate of capital expenditure than in the current programme. The company will also be given additional assistance to meet its running expenses. assistance to meet its running expenses.

It is estimated that during the financial year 1966-67 the grant required for this purpose will be £3,536,000, an increase of £190,000 over the estimate for the current year. The amounts to be provided in subsequent years have been provisionally estimated at £3,644,000 in 1967-68, and £3,564,000 in 1968-69, but the precise level of

Record numbers employed

Since the commencement of the present five-year programme in April 1961, Remploy has increased the number of its severely disabled employees by about 500. The present number of 6,911 is the highest at time year in the company's history. The major part of the additional costs incurred in employing the increased number of disabled has been met by an increase in production and sales and by higher productivity. Sales rose from £5,557,000 in 1960–61 to £6,974,000 in 1964–65.

The number of severely disabled persons, classified as unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions, registered as unemployed on 1st December 1965 was 6,813, compared with 6,439 a year earlier. The average number of severely disabled workers employed by Remploy during the first six months of the present financial year was 6,870, compared with 6,687 in 1964–65. In addition, more than 2,000 severely disabled sighted workers, and 3,800 blind workers are employed in sheltered workshops run, with assistance from the Ministry of Labour, by local authorities and voluntary organisations. and voluntary organisations.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in November

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total

account cannot be made.

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: NOVEMBER 1965

12 142 142 142 142	T.	9.55	20			3.34	90.000			(Thousands)
Industry or Service	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-June 1964	Mid-Nov.* 1964	Mid-June*	Mid-Sept.* 1965	Mid-Oct.* 1965	Mid-Nov.* 1965	Change OctNov. 1965
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	948 731	920 712	906 684	879 657	852 648	853 625	875 615	866 612	848 609	- 18 - 3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	817 508 621 2,208 204 877 577 786 556 1,684	830 511 631 2,242 210 880 588 786 558 1,716	812 507 628 2,237 208 876 583 770 538 1,697	829 512 630 2,269 210 876 589 768 543 1,712	832 512 630 2,275 211 876 591 768 543 1,714	832 513 630 2,282 210 877 593 768 542 1,714	+ 1 - 7 - 1 + 1 + 2 - 1 + 1
Total in manufacturing industries	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,838	8,952	8,854	8,939	8,951	8,962	+ 11
Construction† Gas, electricity and water	1,617 379	1,653 387	1,681 397	1,755 402	1,775‡ 407	1,747 409	1,753 412	1,755‡ 414	1,747 417	- 8 + 3
Total in Index of Production industries§	11,655	11,605	11,477	11,652	11,782	11,634	11,718	11,731‡	11,734	+ 3
Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc.	1,747 3,312 5,060	1,756 3,367 5,227	1,726 3,401 3,000 685	1,708 3,422 3,106 719	1,698 3,513 3,140 665	1,670 3,437 3,180 722	1,673 3,466 3,186 696	1,666 3,484 3,201 658	1,667 3,521 3,204 644	+ 1 + 37 + 3 - 14
Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,701 519 752	1,690 518 758	1,677 519 764	1,697 519 764	1,683 519 770	1,682 519 771	- 1 + 1
Total in civil employment	23,989 15,746 8,243	24,166 15,837 8,329	24,183 15,836 8,347	24,458 15,948 8,510	24,616‡ 16,004‡ 8,612	24,455 15,890 8,564	24,595 15,950 8,645	24,577‡ 15,926‡ 8,651	24,589 15,913 8,676	+ 12 - 13 + 25
Wholly unemployed	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	317 240 77	342 255 87	270 207 63	304 231 73	309 234 75	315 239 76	+ 6 + 5 + 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	424 408 16	426 410 16	423 407 16	421 406 15	422 407 15	422 407 15	
Total working population Males Females	24,714 16,389 8,325	24,980 16,540 8,440	25,071 16,592 8,479	25,199 16,596 8,603	25,384‡ 16,669‡ 8,715	25,148 16,504 8,643	25,320 16,587 8,733	25,308‡ 16,567‡ 8,741	25,326 16,559 8,767	+ 18 - 8 + 26

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

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards. Preliminary results of the total count indicate that the total number in civil employment at mid-1965 (and for subsequent months) was about 0.4 per cent. greater than the published provisional estimates. The extent to which the provisional estimates for the various industry groups will be revised cannot yet be estimated, but the broad picture of changes in employment during recent months will, however, not be affected.

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

† Amended figure.

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

^{*} A first memorandum on industrial training and further education was issued in April 1965 and the text was reproduced in the May 1965 issue of this GAZETTE (page 218).

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS (Thousands) (Mid-month) November 1965* September 1965* October 1965* November 1964* Industry Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Mining, etc.
Coal mining 541 - 6 524.1 17.5 548 - 2 527-2 17.5 544.7 581.0 530 - 7 17.5 563.5 17.5 817·3 39·5 150·8 52·7 83·7 33·1 17·5 97·2 78·6 20·6 43·5 97·2 63·8 39·1 462·4 31·2 89·1 17·6 43·1 21·5 13·4 39·6 32·0 16·0 23·9 77·2 40·6 17·2 817 · 2 39 · 9 151 · 4 52 · 8 82 · 6 33 · 2 17 · 3 96 · 9 79 · 2 20 · 5 43 · 5 96 · 8 64 · 0 39 · 1 815·0 40·4 149·3 53·8 80·0 32·0 17·6 97·1 79·3 20·9 43·7 98·4 62·8 39·7 462·2 31·5 89·8 17·6 42·8 21·6 13·3 39·3 31·8 15·9 23·9 77·0 40·6 17·1 460·0 31·9 89·1 17·8 41·2 21·0 13·5 39·3 31·0 16·2 23·7 78·3 39·9 17·1 355.0 Food, drink and tobacco .. 8·3 61·7 35·1 40·6 11·6 4·1 57·6 46·6 4·6 19·6 20·0 23·2 21·9 31·4 90·7 17·5 42·5 22·3 11·8 39·1 32·1 15·8 24·0 78·0 40·9 17·4 8·4 61·7 34·7 38·9 11·8 3·7 56·5 45·0 4·5 19·3 19·9 23·4 22·2 8·5 60·2 36·0 38·8 11·0 4·1 57·8 48·3 4·7 20·0 20·1 22·9 22·6 152·4 52·2 81·4 34·1 15·5 95·6 77·1 20·3 43·3 97·9 64·3 39·6 61·6 35·2 39·8 11·6 4·0 57·6 47·4 4·6 19·6 19·8 23·4 22·0 Biscuits ... Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Brewing and malting ... Other drink industries ... Tobacco 510·8 16·0 28·2 7·2 220·0 78·0 25·8 47·3 41·8 33·4 13·1 145·3 0·5 3·9 1·7 48·0 44·6 9·5 13·5 13·4 5·8 4·4 365·5 15·5 24·3 5·5 172·0 33·4 16·3 33·8 28·4 27·6 8·7 142·7 0·5 3·9 1·7 47·3 43·8 9·2 13·6 13·1 5·0 4·6 510·0 16·1 28·2 7·2 510·4 16·0 28·2 7·2 219·6 77·9 25·9 47·4 42·0 33·4 12·8 144.6 365·1 15·5 24·3 5·5 171·7 33·3 16·4 33·8 28·5 27·6 8·5 366·1 15·7 25·0 5·5 173·2 32·2 16·6 33·6 29·1 26·2 9·0 508·8 16·2 28·9 7·2 220·5 76·0 25·8 47·2 42·2 31·2 13·6 365·4 15·6 24·3 5·5 171·9 33·2 16·4 33·9 28·4 27·6 8·6 Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel
Mineral oil refining
Lubricating oils and greases
... 0·5 3·9 1·7 48·1 44·3 9·4 13·5 13·1 5·8 4·3 0·5 3·9 1·7 47·9 44·6 9·5 13·6 13·5 5·8 4·3 7·2 220·0 77·5 25·8 47·4 41·5 33·4 12·9 Chemicals and dyes ... Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks ... Paint and printing ink ...
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. 628·7 305·1 58·1 121·4 57·4 86·7 629 · 2 304 · 8 58 · 4 121 · 6 57 · 4 87 · 0 552·0 278·6 49·5 107·3 46·7 69·9 629·2 306·0 58·1 121·2 57·4 86·5 551·8 278·9 49·3 107·1 46·7 69·8 77·2 26·2 8·9 14·3 10·7 17·1 552·3 279·8 49·2 107·0 46·7 69·6 76·9 26·2 8·8 14·3 10·7 16·9 630·3 303·5 57·0 124·0 58·0 87·8 76·9 26·2 8·9 14·2 10·7 16·9 553·8 278·4 48·4 109·6 46·9 70·5 76·5 25·1 8·6 14·4 11·1 17·3 Metal manufacture . . Iron and steel (general).. Iron castings, etc.
Light metals Light metals ... Copper, brass and other base metals . 613.7 2,248.9 ,637 - 8 609 · 8 4 · 8 13 · 6 15 · 8 6 · 7 8 · 6 3 · 7 7 · 7 17 · 8 64 · 6 16 · 8 6 · 1 47 · 4 8 · 4 59 · 8 22 · 6 33 · 3 126 · 6 23 · 6 67 · 8 2.243 - 4 .635 - 2 1,605 - 5 610.9 37·3 93·2 66·1 44·3 53·0 31·3 61·0 59·7 360·9 152·8 27·7 133·6 15·9 228·1 66·3 80·2 289·5 61·9 155·1 32.6 79.3 49.9 37.8 44.2 27.7 53.2 42.1 295.9 136.8 21.6 182.9 85.4 7.4 167.5 158.8 36.8 86.2 37·5 93·0 65·7 44·6 52·8 31·4 60·9 60·0 360·7 153·5 27·7 237·2 133·0 15·8 227·4 66·2 79·3 287·0 61·0 154·2 32·5 79·4 50·1 37·6 44·4 27·6 53·2 41·9 295·9 136·1 21·6 183·3 85·5 7·4 43·9 45·6 159·7 37·7 37·7 36·7 32·2 76·2 48·0 37·1 43·6 26·5 50·5 40·4 289·8 130·6 21·7 7·0 166·1 41·8 45·6 157·7 40·3 86·1 37·1 89·5 62·6 43·5 51·8 30·1 57·9 56·9 353·0 146·9 27·5 232·7 131·7 15·0 224·9 64·2 78·3 291·0 66·9 154·9 32·7 78·9 49·9 44·1 27·7 53·3 41·9 295·3 136·7 21·6 85·8 7·4 167·5 43·3 45·2 158·5 37·3 86·0 4.9 13.3 14.6 6.4 8.2 3.6 7.4 16.5 63.2 16.3 5.8 53.1 47.0 8.0 58.8 22.4 32.7 133.3 26.6 68.8 37.5 92.5 65.7 44.6 52.7 31.4 61.0 59.7 359.9 153.5 27.7 236.7 133.2 15.8 227.3 65.9 78.5 285.1 60.9 153.8 Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines
Textile machinery and accessories
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery
Mechanical handling equipment 8·6 3·7 7·7 17·9 64·8 16·7 6·1 54·3 47·6 8·4 59·9 22·6 33·8 128·2 24·2 68·0 17·8 65·0 16·7 6·1 54·4 48·1 8·5 59·9 22·4 34·6 129·8 24·7 68·4 Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork... Ordnance and small arms
Other mechanical engineering
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments
Watches and clocks
Electrical machinery
Insulated wires and cables
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus . Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances ...
Other electrical goods ... 209·2 156·5 52·7 209·3 155·8 53·5 197·8 148·4 49·4 11·4 8·1 3·3 198·3 148·0 50·3 209 · 6 156 · 0 53 · 6 197·1 144·9 52·2 208·5 152·8 55·7 197·9 147·7 50·2 Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Shipbuilding and ship repairing
Marine engineering 117·9 63·6 7·9 38·1 3·3 2·8 2·2 869·9 494·4 27·0 250·8 41·4 50·4 5·9 752·0 430·8 19·1 212·7 38·1 47·6 3·7 869·0 494·3 26·6 249·9 41·6 50·7 5·9 755·2 421·1 18·6 223·4 40·4 47·9 3·8 751 · 4 430 · 6 18 · 8 212 · 3 38 · 2 47 · 8 3 · 7 751·7 430·6 Vehicles

Motor vehicle manufacturing

Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing

Aircraft manufacturing and repairing 483 · 4 26 · 3 262 · 6 44 · 3 50 · 7 6 · 1 62·3 7·7 39·2 3·9 2·8 2·3 18.9 212.5 38.2 47.8 3.7 41·5 50·6 5·9 Locomotives and railway track equipment
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. 581·6 23·4 13·3 47·0 44·8 36·7 27·9 388·5 580·0 23·3 13·4 47·0 44·6 36·6 27·9 387·2 381·6 15·1 6·9 28·7 34·1 16·2 15·7 264·9 380·7 15·1 6·9 28·7 33·9 16·2 15·8 264·1 577·9 23·3 13·3 46·7 44·7 36·4 27·6 385·9 376·8 15·0 7·3 28·5 33·4 15·8 15·2 261·6 576·6 22·9 14·2 46·6 44·0 36·8 27·1 385·0 379·5 15·1 6·9 28·5 34·1 16·2 15·7 263·0 199·8 7·9 6·9 18·1 10·6 21·0 11·9 123·4 18·3 10·7 20·5 12·2 123·6 18·2 10·6 20·2 11·9 122·9 18·3 10·7 20·4 12·1 123·1 Other metal industries ... 361.6 36.5 40.4 40.6 83.4 8.8 4.3 38.1 4.0 23.9 8.0 9.3 44.5 19.8 759 · 4 45 · 2 99 · 9 91 · 8 174 · 5 17 · 0 10 · 7 126 · 4 8 · 2 41 · 1 21 · 6 28 · 4 66 · 3 28 · 3 758 · 8 45 · 3 100 · 1 91 · 8 174 · 1 17 · 0 10 · 7 125 · 8 8 · 3 41 · 1 21 · 6 66 · 3 28 · 1 361·3 37·0 40·3 40·8 83·4 759 · 4 45 · 8 100 · 2 92 · 5 174 · 4 17 · 1 10 · 5 125 · 5 8 · 3 41 · 0 21 · 6 28 · 2 66 · 4 27 · 9 397.8 777·3 44·8 103·4 94·9 182·5 17·1 10·4 128·2 8·3 40·6 22·0 28·4 69·1 27·6 398 - 1 361·0 36·6 40·3 40·5 83·2 8·8 4·3 37·8 4·0 23·8 8·0 9·5 44·5 19·7 412.1 365·2 35·5 40·1 41·4 86·6 8·7 4·2 38·3 3·9 23·2 7·9 9·3 46·8 19·3 Production of man-made fibres.

Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.

Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. 8·7 59·5 51·2 91·1 8·2 6·4 88·3 4·2 17·2 13·6 19·1 21·8 8·5 8·7 59·8 51·3 90·9 8·2 6·4 88·0 4·3 17·3 13·6 19·1 21·8 8·4 8·8 59·9 51·7 91·0 9·3 63·3 53·5 95·9 8·4 6·2 89·9 4·4 17·4 14·1 19·1 22·3 8·3 8.8 4.2 37.6 4.0 23.7 8.0 9.4 44.6 19.5 8·3 6·3 87·9 4·3 17·3 13·6 18·8 21·8 8·4 Woollen and worsted ... Rope, twine and net
Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Narrow fabrics ... Made-up textiles
Textile finishing . .
Other textile industries . 62·5 29·3 24·6 8·6 35·9 22·2 9·3 4·4 26·5 7·1 15·2 4·2 26·0 6·8 14·8 4·4 36·0 22·2 9·3 4·5 Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods 36·5 22·8 9·4 4·3 137·9 6·2 30·3 18·4 6·4 14·1 3·9 8·3 50·3 384·9 20·9 86·6 45·3 39·9 93·5 8·4 31·5 58·8 522·8 27·1 116·9 63·7 46·3 107·6 12·3 39·8 109·1 522·3 27·3 117·1 63·5 46·1 107·2 12·2 40·0 108·9 384·5 21·1 86·7 45·1 39·8 93·2 8·3 31·7 58·6 137·8 6·2 30·4 18·4 6·3 14·0 3·9 8·3 50·3 522·7 27·2 117·1 63·5 46·2 107·1 12·2 40·4 109·0 538·4 29·1 118·9 66·0 47·0 109·4 13·1 41·3 113·6 395 · 4 22 · 1 88 · 0 46 · 9 40 · 4 95 · 8 8 · 8 32 · 6 60 · 8 143·0 7·0 30·9 19·1 6·6 13·6 4·3 8·7 52·8 Clothing and footwear

Weatherproof outerwear
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.
Hats, caps, millinery
Other dress industries 137.3 137·3 6·2 30·3 18·4 6·4 13·4 3·9 8·3 50·4 81·0 7·3 35·9 20·1 1·7 16·0 354·1 72·9 65·5 79·8 18·1 117·8 273·1 65·6 29·6 59·7 16·4 101·8 273·7 65·8 29·6 59·7 16·4 102·2 354·6 73·1 65·5 79·7 18·1 118·2 80·9 7·3 35·9 20·0 1·7 16·0 355·1 73·6 65·3 79·6 18·1 118·5 274·5 66·3 29·6 59·7 16·4 102·5 356·6 74·2 65·9 79·0 17·8 119·7 276·7 67·3 29·9 59·2 16·2 104·1 79·9 6·9 36·0 19·8 1·6 15·6 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ... Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods ... Abrasives and other building materials 58·3 14·3 20·6 8·0 4·6 5·2 5·6 290 · 5 97 · 8 100 · 6 17 · 1 31 · 7 22 · 6 20 · 7 232·2 83·5 80·0 9·1 27·1 17·4 15·1 232·2 83·4 79·7 9·0 27·4 17·7 15·0 58·0 14·4 20·4 7·9 4·5 5·2 5·6 290·2 97·8 100·1 16·9 31·9 22·9 20·6 289·9 98·2 100·0 17·0 31·2 23·0 20·5 292·9 97·9 101·8 17·5 31·7 23·6 20·4 232·0 83·9 79·7 9·0 26·7 17·8 14·9 234·5 84·2 80·8 9·3 27·2 18·2 14·8 58·4 13·7 21·0 8·2 4·5 5·4 5·6 Timber, furniture, etc.
Timber
Furniture and upholstery
Bedding, etc.
Shop and office fitting
Shop and office fitting

Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures .

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

Industry	No	vember 19	64*	Sep	tember 19	65*	Oc	tober 196	5*	No	vember 19	65*
dualistic property below him students	Males	Females	Total									
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	412·0	218·1	630·1	414·0	218·9	632 · 9	414·3	219·8	634·1	414·1	219·8	633·9
	75·6	22·3	97·9	75·5	21·6	97 · 1	75·5	21·5	97·0	75·6	21·5	97·1
	33·9	34·4	68·3	34·1	34·0	68 · 1	34·4	34·2	68·6	34·5	33·5	68·0
	35·8	35·8	71·6	35·7	36·8	72 · 5	35·9	37·4	73·3	36·0	38·0	74·0
	108·1	31·0	139·1	109·6	31·5	141 · 1	109·1	31·8	140·9	108·7	31·8	140·5
	158·6	94·6	253·2	159·1	95·0	254 · 1	159·4	94·9	254·3	159·3	95·0	254·3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	200·2	131·4	331.6	200 · 6	129·2	329 · 8	200·2	130·5	330·7	201·1	129·7	330·8
	93·8	38·5	132.3	93 · 7	36·9	130 · 6	93·4	36·8	130·2	93·7	36·9	130·6
	10·3	3·3	13.6	9 · 6	2·9	12 · 5	9·5	2·9	12·4	9·5	2·9	12·4
	7·2	7·0	14.2	7 · 0	6·8	13 · 8	7·0	6·8	13·8	7·0	5·5	12·5
	12·7	24·2	36.9	13 · 1	25·3	38 · 4	12·9	26·2	39·1	12·9	26·3	39·2
	5·0	6·2	11.2	5 · 0	6·1	11 · 1	5·0	6·1	11·1	5·0	6·1	11·1
	51·1	37·6	88.7	52 · 3	37·5	89 · 8	52·4	38·0	90·4	52·9	38·2	91·1
	20·1	14·6	34.7	19 · 9	13·7	33 · 6	20·0	13·7	33·7	20·1	13·8	33·9
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,982 · 6	2,835 · 8	8,818 · 4	5,999 · 3	2,805 · 5	8,804 · 8	6,000 · 2	2,817 · 0	8,817 · 2	6,005 · 0	2,822 · 6	8,827 · 6
Construction	1,553.3	80.8	1,634 · 1	1,531 · 3	80 · 8	1,612 · 1	1,533 · 3	80.8	1,614 · 1	1,525 · 3	80 · 8	1,606 · 1
Gas, electricity and water	356·0	51·0	407·0	359·0	52·7	411·7	360·4	53·5	413·9	363·6	53·4	417·0
	106·6	16·4	123·0	104·8	17·4	122·2	105·2	17·6	122·8	106·0	17·5	123·5
	209·1	31·4	240·5	214·4	31·8	246·2	215·4	32·3	247·7	217·7	32·3	250·0
	40·3	3·2	43·5	39·8	3·5	43·3	39·8	3·6	43·4	39·9	3·6	43·5
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	214·6	44·2	258·8	211·8	44·5	256·3	209·5	44·0	253·5	208·8	43·9	252·7
	194·2	16·3	210·5	189·3	16·0	205·3	189·5	16·6	206·1	190·6	16·7	207·3
Distributive trades	1,392·0	1,624·2	3,016·2	1,371 · 2	1,598·0	2,969·2	1,368·6	1,617·9	2,986·5	1,368·3	1,655 · 4	3,023·7
	355·4	202·5	557·9	353 · 1	201·8	554·9	351·3	205·4	556·7	347·7	206 · 4	554·1
	799·5	1,349·5	2,149·0	788 · 8	1,323·9	2,112·7	787·9	1,340·2	2,128·1	790·0	1,376 · 9	2,166·9
agricultural supplies	130·7	36·9	167·6	124·8	36·6	161·4	125·2	36·5	161·7	126·2	36·8	163·0
	106·4	35·3	141·7	104·5	35·7	140·2	104·2	35·8	140·0	104·4	35·3	139·7
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	69·0	59·6	128 · 6	70·3	59·7	130·0	69·6	59·1	128·7	69·7	59·1	128 · 8
	37·4	22·1	59 · 5	35·8	22·7	58·5	34·4	22·1	56·5	33·7	21·3	55 · 0
	21·0	31·8	52 · 8	22·0	36·8	58·8	21·8	36·9	58·7	22·2	36·3	58 · 5
	190·5	363·2	553 · 7	200·4	384·7	585·1	185·4	361·9	547·3	181·5	351·7	533 · 2
	29·6	88·5	118 · 1	29·6	87·3	116·9	29·6	86·0	115·6	29·4	85·8	115 · 2
	12·2	34·3	46 · 5	11·2	33·1	44·3	11·0	32·6	43·6	10·9	32·4	43 · 3
	336·5	77·1	413 · 6	333·2	78·5	411·7	332·8	78·4	411·2	333·4	78·5	411 · 9
	11·2	3·9	15 · 1	11·3	4·1	15·4	11·0	3·9	14·9	11·1	4·0	15 · 1

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 1965

The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries; in the week ended 13th November 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 relate to Great Britain.

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

250, 1 0000 1 6561	1964	- Sel		ed number of			Е	stimated nu	mber of o	peratives on	short-tim	
		Esti- mated total	17 E	Per-		f overtime rked	Stood		Total	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry		number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	oper- atives		Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week	on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Brewing and malting	::	569 108 67	205·0 37·4 30·0	36·0 34·8 45·1	1,801 332 276	8·8 8·9 9·2	0·1 	$\frac{0.6}{0.1}$	$\frac{0\cdot7}{0\cdot1}$	$\frac{0\cdot 1}{0\cdot 1}$	-9 -1	13·0 16·3
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes		292 125	79·4 35·0	27·2 28·0	793 371	10·0 10·6	三	=	=	=	三	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	::	469 226 97	150·0 38·6 46·0	32·0 17·1 47·6	1,425 400 429	9·5 10·4 9·3	_ lan ol ijij	3.3	3·3 3·2	0·7 1·4	31 29	9·4 9·2 —
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. ma engineering)	arine 	1,505 933 573	715·2 504·1 211·2	47·5 54·0 36·9	5,983 4,320 1,663	8·4 8·6 7·9	0:1 0:1 —	1·5 0·6 0·8	1·6 0·7 0·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	17 9 8	10·9 13·1 10·1
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing		619 388 141	263·3 161·7 71·2	42·6 41·6 50·6	2,034 1,211 584	7·7 7·5 8·2	Haring State	7·2 7·0 0·1	7·2 7·0 0·1	1·2 1·8 0·1	90 89 1	12·5 12·7 7·7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		434	178.6	41.2	1,489	8.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	bru 540	13.4
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods		626 169 146 105	136·3 19·3 45·1 14·6	21·8 11·4 30·9 13·9	1,102 151 405 84	8·1 7·8 9·0 5·8	0·3 0·1 — 0·2	3·2 0·2 0·3 2·0	3·5 0·5 0·3 2·1	0·6 0·3 0·2 2·0	39 9 2 20	11·0 19·8 8·2 9·5
Leather, leather goods and fur		44	13.2	30.1	98	7.4		0.1	0.1	0.2	oping pia	7.3
Clothing and footwear		419 92	49·0 12·3	11·7 13·4	250 59	5·1 4·8	683	4·9 3·8	4·9 3·8	1.2	29 18	5·8 4·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		265	89.6	33.8	887	9.9	enode	0.6	0.7	0.3	9	13.7
Timber, furniture, etc		212 74 76	92·9 32·5 33·4	43·9 44·0 44·2	772 267 242	8·3 8·2 7·2	-	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.5 \\ \hline 0.3 \end{array}$	$\frac{0.5}{0.3}$	$\frac{0\cdot 3}{0\cdot 3}$	5 - 2	8·9 8 ·1
Paper, printing and publishing		420 73 162	174·9 37·0 71·9	41·6 50·6 44·5	1,484 307 560	8·5 8·3 7·8	=	0.4	0·5 	0.1		4.9
Other manufacturing industries Rubber		242 98	85·0 35·3	35·1 36·1	749 314	8·8 8·9	=	0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2	0·1 0·2	2 2	8·5 8·7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		6,116	2,232 · 6	36.5	18,867	8.5	0.7	22.9	23.6	0.4	238	10.1

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

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

[†] 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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ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including works' office) employees. From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of (1) operatives and (2) administrative, technical and clarical workers in manufacturing industrial entires. technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the proportion that the second group formed of all employees at mid-October 1965. Details are contained in the table below. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1965 evolutions of increases. results of the 1965 exchange of insurance cards are available. Estimates for April 1965, showing the proportions employed in each industry group, were published on page 311 of the July 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

Operatives and Administrative, Technical and Clerical Workers in Manufacturing Industries, October 1965

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment							
10 10 10 10 11		(Thousands)	enting the	(Per cent.)							
1 10 Mars 4 100		Λ	Males	on Second Develop							
Food, drink and tobacco	371	91	462	19.8							
Chemicals and allied industries	249 456	116 96	365 552	31·7 17·4							
Engineering and electrical	1,172	463	1,635	28 · 3							
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	169 582	29 170	198 752	14·7 22·6							
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	313 297	68 64	381 361	17·7 17·6							
Leather, leather goods and fur	30 109	6 29	36 138	15·6 20·9							
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	229 200	45 32	274 232	16·3 13·7							
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing	317	97	414	23.4							
Other manufacturing in- dustries	153	47	200	23 · 3							
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,647	1,353	6,000	22.5							
20% 10 1 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1		Females									
Food, drink and tobacco	283	72	355	20.2							
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	80 38	65 39	145 77	44·8 50·6							
Engineering and electrical goods	395	219	614	35.7							
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	3 60	8 58	111	78·8 49·2							
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	156 356	43 42	199 398	22·0 10·6							
Leather, leather goods and	22 351	4 34	26 385	16·0 8·7							
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	58	23	81 58	28·2 33·0							
Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing	39 154	66	220	29.9							
Other manufacturing in- dustries	102	28	130	21.6							
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,097	720	2,817	25.6							
18 40 11 + 40 11 4	7	Total Mal	es and F	emales							
Food, drink and tobacco	654	163	817	20.0							
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	329 494	181 135	510 629	35·4 21·5							
Engineering and electrical	1,567	682	2,249	30.3							
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	172 642	37 228	209 870	17·7 26·2							
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	469 653	111 106	580 759	19·2 13·9							
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear		10 63	62 523	15.7							
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	287	68 51	355 290	19·0 17·5							
Paper, printing and pub-	239	163	634	25.6							
Other manufacturing industries		75	330	22.6							
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,744	2,073	8,817	23.5							

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

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

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

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

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	MENT apployed his dream thought apployed his dream the control of	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
1956	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·2 100·1	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·5	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·2	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·1 98·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·3 96·8	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·3	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0 101·2
Week ended: 1964 July 18*† August 15† September 19 October 17 November 14 December 12	96·8 84·0 102·8 102·8 102·8 102·5	99·0 83·9 104·0 104·0 104·4 103·6	87·8 87·6 101·2 101·0 101·2 100·3	91·9 79·5 100·5 100·3 100·0 99·8	98·4 89·5 99·2 99·2 99·2 98·2	99·7 85·2 105·3 105·2 105·2 105·3	Week ended: 1964 July 18* August 15 September 19 October 17 November 14 December 12	101·1 101·0 100·6 100·5 100·8 100·1	101·2 100·8 100·7 100·5 101·2 99·5	101·4 100·8 99·8 99·9 99·9	101·9 101·2 101·0 100·8 100·9 101·2	100·9 101·5 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·0	101·5 101·5 101·2 101·1 101·4 101·2
1965 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15* June 19 July 17† August 14† September 18	100·4 100·7 100·2 101·0 100·7 100·4 94·2 81·9 100·2	101·9 102·1 101·8 102·4 101·8 101·6 95·0 81·7 100·9	99·5 100·4 98·0 100·6 101·2 101·2 86·4 82·7 97·9	97·7 97·7 97·0 96·9 96·6 96·0 87·9 76·2 96·3	93·4 93·2 93·6 94·9 94·8 95·8 97·0 88·7 98·5	103·3 103·6 103·6 104·2 103·9 103·2 98·5 84·3 103·4	1965 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15* June 19 July 17 August 14 September 18	99·4 99·8 99·9 100·0 99·8 99·7 99·4 99·1 98·7	99·0 99·4 99·3 99·6 99·6 99·3 97·9 97·8	98·7 99·3 99·3 100·1 100·2 100·2 99·4 95·8 96·7	100·3 100·7 100·5 100·4 100·3 100·5 100·6 100·3	98·2 98·5 99·0 99·3 99·3 100·1 100·9 99·3	100·3 100·7 100·8 100·8 100·5 100·5 100·6 100·8

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 ‡

October 16 . . | 100 · 2 | 101 · 4 | 98 · 0 | 95 · 9 | 98 · 2 | 103 · 1 November 13 . . | 100 · 4 | 101 · 9 | 98 · 4 | 96 · 0 | 98 · 3 | 103 · 2

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 ‡

October 16 .. | 98·7 | 97·5 | 97·1 | 100·0 | 99·0 | 100·2 | November 13 .. | 98·7 | 97·6 | 97·1 | 100·0 | 98·9 | 100·2

		THE STEAL STEEL		ALC: N	A LONG	(100 Tests 100 tests	SECTION OF	TO SERVICE OF	The second second	STATE OF THE PARTY							
Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January February March April July	104·2 103·4 103·0 — 98·5 100·9 101·6	99·2 101·5 102·4 — 100·1 105·2 106·1	105·5 106·0 105·3 — 102·3 107·1 106·7	103·9 106·3 105·1 106·1 93·3 101·0 105·4 104·8 104·5	101·2 102·8 102·3 102·4 102·7 102·4 96·6 83·4 102·3 101·9 101·3 100·7	98·5 97·8 98·0 99·7 100·0 100·0 94·6 82·5 101·3 101·9 102·0 102·3	100·7 101·2 101·5 102·2 102·0 102·3 96·8 84·0 102·8 102·8 102·8	100·4 100·7 100·2 101·0 100·7 100·4 94·2 81·9 100·2 100·2	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 	99·4 100·2 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·3 100·3 100·5 99·8 99·5 99·3 99·4	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 99·8 99·7 99·4 99·1 98·7 98·7

^{*} Figures for dates after June 1964 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965. The figures from May 1965 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1965 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–5 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962–5 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962–5 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–5 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1963 approximately 15 points higher, the indices for August 1963–4 approximately 14 points higher, and the index for August 1965 approximately 13 points higher.

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

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Wholly Unemployed (excluding school-leavers); Males and Females Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

(Thousands)

Standard Region	6th Dece	mber 1965	Change Nov./Dec.	Industry of previous employment	S.I.C. Order(s)	6th Dece	mber 1965	Change Nov./Dec.	
43,520 317,612, 4 3,120	Actual	Adjusted	Adjusted		12.99	Actual	Adjusted	Adjusted	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	49 27	47 25	166	Industries covered by the index of	II-XVIII	136	135	+ 2	
South Western	23	21		Manufacturing industries	III-XVI	75	77	+ 3	
Midland	15	16 16	Sile of the sealth	Construction industry Agriculture, forestry and fishing	XVII	53 12	49	+ 4	
ast and West Ridings	19	19	+ 1	Transport and communication	XÎX	25	25	+ 1	
North Western	43	43		Distributive trades	XX	34 22	35	M. Same and	
Vorthern cotland Vales	62 28	60 26	+ 2 + 1 	Catering, hotels, etc	XXIII† XXI–XXIV‡	88	18 84	+ 1	

* Each series is adjusted separately and then rounded, so 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.

The seasonally adjusted number for manufacturing industries in November 1965 was 80, not 79 as given on page 543 of the December 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 6th December 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN (No. 1965 SUMMAN)

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 6th December 1965 were:—

tana nortem a desce water in horization of	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Woman 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	238,183 10,198	9,222	65,822 1,862	6,075 241	319,302 12,691
Total	248,381	9,612	67,684	6,316	331,993
Change since 8th November 1965	+ 14,326	- 709	- 1,929	- 943	+10,745

The rate of unemployment at 6th December was 1.4 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 8th November.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 6th December 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	10 507	2,750 1,684	7,911 4,952	1,526 930	42,831 26,153
Up to 2	49,231	4,434	12,863	2,456	68,984
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	11,501	1,048 658 463	4,114 4,068 3,810	636 507 374	20,155 16,734 14,929
Over 2, up to 5	36,140	2,169	11,992	1,517	51,818
Over 5, up to 8	23,543	940	8,808	741	34,032
Over 8	129,269	1,679	32,159	1,361	164,468
Total	238,183	9,222	65,822	6,075	319,302

At 6th December 32,992 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 6th December was 317,612 consisting of 246,398 males and 71,214 females. The seasonally adjusted total was 304 thousand, to the nearest thousand (see foot of preceding page).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1955 to 1965

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 each month of 1965.

	House	1 199 G	reat Britai	in association		150
(901 - <u>T</u> 99) sas	Wh		Tempo	ped†	Total	United Kingdom total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		20635-1
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800
1962	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1963	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300
1964	279,600	92,600	6.600	1,800	380,600	413,400
1965	240,600	76,400	9,700	2,100	328,800	359,700
1965:—	3_1.00	1.00	25 600 000	3180		1,000
11th Jan	278,948	88,118	6,863	2,449	376 378	409,104
8th Feb	269,857	88,228	6,418	3,386	367,889	401,994
8th Mar	258,836	84,142	24,497	4.614	372,089	405,706
12th Apr	243,435	82,565	12,949	2,282	341,231	373,948
10th May	226,450	73,721	5,092	1,664	306,927	341,571
14th June	207,422	62,507	4,907	1,306	276,142	305,334
12th July	211,335	63,630	4,393	1,219	280,577	309,785
9th Aug	240,158	77,700	19,239	2,001	339,098	368,858
13th Sept	230,735	72,854	9,540	2,199	315,328	343,551
11th Oct	233,784	75,417	6,817	977	316,995	344,447
8th Nov	239,229	75,903	5,147	2 103	321,248	348,851
6th Dec	14/4(1)	/ X4/	III SXX	1 1113	111 991	303.093

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 6th December 1965.

		Who	lly unemplo	yed*		E GHE	Temp	porarily sto	pped†		Tot	al unemple	oyed
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	39,031 20,806 17,428 20,811 10,716 10,095 17,633 32,289 26,408 43,950 19,827	1,347 821 521 809 469 340 649 1,144 1,227 1,616 1,088	8,747 5,004 5,101 5,552 3,387 2,165 3,933 9,290 6,156 16,053 5,986	676 496 480 477 280 197 538 579 726 1,184 919	49,801 27,127 23,530 27,649 14,852 12,797 22,753 43,302 34,517 62,803 27,820	125 129 85 1,620 1,379 241 992 549 3,070 3,240 388	1 6 1 27 8 19 20 15 90 190 40	31 52 43 312 127 185 123 890 76 211 124	1 5 3 96 9 87 11 55 6 23 41	158 192 132 2,055 1,523 532 1,146 1,509 3,242 3,664 593	40,504 21,762 18,035 23,267 12,572 10,695 19,294 33,997 30,795 48,996 21,343	9,455 5,557 5,627 6,437 3,803 2,634 4,605 10,814 6,964 17,471 7,070	49,959 27,319 23,662 29,704 16,375 13,329 23,899 44,811 37,759 66,467 28,413
Great Britain	238,183	9,222	65,822	6,075	319,302	10,198	390	1,862	241	12,691	257,993	74,000	331,993
Northern Ireland	21,411	787	7,829	307	30,334	934	15	324	93	1,366	23,147	8,553	31,700
United Kingdom	259,594	10,009	73,651	6,382	349,636	11,132	405	2,186	334	14,057	281,140	82,553	363,693

Dispersions years, or the left martely as points higher the	Per	centage rat	e of	Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly unemployed			
Region		employme		Contact.	Ma	les	EFERCH TO	the Octob	Fem	ales	oda era St		" school-leavers "		
The Second of Second	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 8th Nov. 1965		
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·1 1·2 2·1 1·0 0·8 1·2 1·4 1·8 3·5 3·5 3·1	0·4 0·6 1·2 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·6 1·0 1·6 2·2 2·3	0.9 1.0 1.8 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.1 1.5 2.9 3.0 2.9	11,171 5,298 3,164 5,265 3,083 2,182 4,529 7,108 5,514 8,261 3,355	6,990 3,573 2,651 3,412 1,747 1,665 2,932 4,879 3,913 6,783 3,176	4,209 2,161 1,946 1,914 993 921 1,763 3,423 2,406 4,319 2,342	18,008 10,595 10,188 11,029 5,362 5,667 9,058 18,023 15,802 26,203 12,042	3,037 1,459 1,032 1,476 942 534 1,167 2,524 1,112 2,593 919	2,094 1,256 1,164 1,178 769 409 932 1,813 1,304 2,690 1,078	1,220 803 949 838 559 279 524 1,414 821 2,094 886	3,072 1,982 2,436 2,537 1,397 1,140 1,848 4,118 3,645 9,860 4,022	49,621 27,031 23,448 27,510 14,780 12,730 22,586 43,180 34,263 62,452 27,521	- 936 + 914 - 413 - 141 - 672 + 531 + 1,040 - 1,333 + 2,709 + 2,836 + 452		
Great Britain	1.7	0.9	1.4	53,665	38,309	24,483	130,948	15,319	13,509	9,549	33,520	317,612	+ 5,128		
Northern Ireland	7.4	4.5	6.3	4,683	6,5	524	10,991	984	2,2	74	4,878	30,162	+ 3,299		

*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 37.

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

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

§See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation. The new Midlands Region comprises the two Economic Planning Regions—West Midlands (former Midland Standard Region) and East Midlands. The numbers and percentage unemployed in the former Administrative Regions of the Ministry of Labour at 6th December 1965 were:—

Wholly unemployed

			N	umbers		Perc	centages			g " school-leavers ' Change since
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	8th Nov. 1965
London and South Eastern	FIGURE	120.76	40,317	9,410	49,727	1.1	0.4	0.9	4,9393	- 851
Eastern and Southern			21,612	5,470	27,082	1.3	0.6	1.0	26,795	+ 773
Midlands		.,	22,112	6,046	28,158	0.9	0.5	0.8	25,995	- 475
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire			20,786	5,128	25,914	1.4	0.7	1.2	24,565	+ 1,430

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: DECEMBER 1965

they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Department, Stat Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each Watford, Herts.

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 6th December 1965, according to the industry in which separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. C.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road,

To expense to the second secon				Great Britai	n	-				
Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo			Total		U	nited Kingd (all classes	
The state of the s	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing	10,583 7,873 2,416	1,425 1,381 11	2,432 303 2,085	161 157 2	13,015 8,176 4,501	1,586 1,538 13	14,601 9,714 4,514	16,897 11,717 4,817	1,702 1,652 15	18,599 13,369 4,832
Mining and quarrying	6,006 5,264	155 108	144 11	8 5	6,150 5,275	163 113	6,313 5,388	6,448 5,283	171 114	6,619 5,397
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	6,519 1,388 3,332 1,415 384	3,192 431 2,115 534 112	44 1 37 6	73 1 72 —	6,563 1,389 3,369 1,421 384	3,265 432 2,187 534 112	9,828 1,821 5,556 1,955 496	7,024 1,483 3,643 1,487 411	3,783 481 2,427 557 318	10,807 1,964 6,070 2,044 729
Chemicals and allied industries	4,221 946 1,844	1,016 49 286	5 1 3	$\frac{4}{1}$	4,226 947 1,847	1,020 49 287	5,246 996 2,134	4,300 950 1,892	1,042 50 302	5,342 1,000 2,194
Metal manufacture	4,639 3,924	502 334	1,453 1,417	13 8	6,092 5,341	515 342	6,607 5,683	6,184 5,422	522 345	6,706 5,767
Engineering and electrical goods	11,430 7,754 1,088 628 1,960	3,421 1,474 794 276 877	209 204 2 2 2 1	26 24 1 -	11,639 7,958 1,090 630 1,961	3,447 1,498 795 276 878	15,086 9,456 1,885 906 2,839	12,101 8,188 1,253 637 2,023	3,858 1,583 1,032 288 955	15,959 9,771 2,285 925 2,978
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,308 4,793	152 109	66 64	16 16	5,374 4,857	168 125	5,542 4,982	5,875 5,322	177 134	6,052 5,456
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	4,105 1,766 171 1,070 1,039	515 287 46 143 29	1,001 971 - - 21 8	59 57 - 2	5,106 2,737 171 1,091 1,047	574 344 46 145 29	5,680 3,081 217 1,236 1,076	5,250 2,851 172 1,116 1,050	614 350 46 176 31	5,864 3,201 218 1,292 1,081
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,937	1,277	67	12	4,004	1,289	5,293	4,081	1,324	5,405 10,067
Textiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	3,843 665 358 768 355 301 482	2,548 394 328 589 78 368 196	565 82 169 23 — 192 92	1,102 169 636 26 6 239 8	4,408 747 527 791 355 493 574	3,650 563 964 615 84 607 204	8,058 1,310 1,491 1,406 439 1,100 778	5,217 1,033 670 819 357 636 647	4,850 938 1,220 654 87 793 258	1,971 1,890 1,473 444 1,429 905
Leather, leather goods and fur	460	190	4	69	464	259	723	475	271	746
Clothing and footwear	1,195 357	2,175 272	97 34	85 39	1,292 391	2,260	3,552 702	1,473	3,240 357	4,713
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	3,364 1,015 470 749	632 109 158 268	333 13 243 1	67 67 —	3,697 1,028 713 750	699 109 225 268	4,396 1,137 938 1,018	3,956 1,108 721 755	719 115 234 271	4,675 1,223 955 1,026
Timber, furniture, etc	2,808 1,160 855	445 120 122	144 110 11	18 1 12	2,952 1,270 866	463 121 134	3,415 1,391 1,000	3,101 1,357 900	483 127 143	3,584 1,484 1,043
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	2,318 1,103 1,215	1,286 692 594	16 1 15	5 3 2	2,334 1,104 1,230	1,291 695 596	3,625 1,799 1,826	2,401 1,138 1,263	1,402 766 636	3,803 1,904 1,899
Other manufacturing industries	2,337 909 654	1,063 236 275	35 3 4	$\frac{84}{8}$	2,372 912 658	1,147 236 283	3,519 1,148 941	2,453 951 669	1,211 261 290	3,664 1,212 959
Total, all manufacturing industries	56,484	18,414	4,039	1,633	60,523	20,047	80,570	63,891	23,496	87,387
Construction	52,330	448	3,172	2	55,502	450	55,952	63,055	521	63,576
Gas, electricity and water	2,422 23,312	186 2,150	322	20	2,427	2,170	2,614	2,590	2,258	2,791
Railways	6,307 2,028	206 526	39	3 6	6,311 2,067	209 532	6,520 2,599	6,537 2,874	212 550	6,749 3,424
Road haulage contracting	2,865 6,163 1,819	104 461 26	59 109 89	1 1	2,924 6,272 1,908	105 462 27	3,029 6,734 1,935	3,150 6,794 2,237	108 466 32	3,258 7,260 2,269
Postal services and telecommunications	2,638	510	6	8	2,644	518	3,162	2,878	564	3,442
Distributive trades	22,486 6,365	11,480	148	82	6,372	11,562	34,196 7,256	24,284 6,511	12,931	37,215 7,493
Professional and scientific services	4,587	4,731	15	24	4,602	4,755	9,357	4,803	5,369	10,172
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883) Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	27,355 6,277 11,960 3,539	17,666 1,835 9,961 687	239 113 49 7	155 31 68 3	27,594 6,390 12,009 3,546	17,821 1,866 10,029 690	45,415 8,256 22,038 4,236	28,938 6,668 12,558 3,749	19,466 1,908 10,658 737	48,404 8,576 23,216 4,486
Public administration National government service	16,121 6,194 9,927	2,285 1,189 1,096	65 10 55	16 2 14	16,186 6,204 9,982	2,301 1,191 1,110	18,487 7,395 11,092	17,003 6,522 10,481	2,602 1,393 1,209	19,605 7,915 11,690
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,074	85		-	1,074	85	1,159	1,123	114	1,237
Other persons not classified by industry	18,280 17,273 1,007	11,989 11,306 683	Ξ	Ξ	18,280 17,273 1,007	11,989 11,306 683	30,269 28,579 1,690	19,602 18,465 1,137	12,740 12,015 725	32,342 30,480 1,862
GRAND TOTAL†	247,405	71,897	10,588	2,103	257,993	74,000	331,993	281,140	82,553	363,693

^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

[†] The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,436 males and 271 females in Great Britain and 4,023 males and 309 females in the United Kingdom).

Ystalyfera and Pontardawe 196

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 6th December 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

Sensitive and the	ге	Number gisters at	rs of per 6th Dec		965	Per-		те	Number gisters at	rs of per 6th Dec		165	Per- centage
	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*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employ- ment*
Princ	cipal To	wns (by	Regio	n)			Development	Distric	ts (by R	egion)-	-contin	ued	
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham Eastern and Southern Bedford †Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton †Norwich Oxford Peterborough †Portsmouth †Reading †Slough †Southampton Southend-on-Sea Watford South Western †Bristol Exeter Gloucester †Plymouth Swindon East Midlands †Chesterfield †Derby Leicester Lincoln †Mansfield Northampton †Nottingham West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury	26,587 1,888 602 216 1,696 230 425 389 326 1,806 380 31 1,492 956 223 2,700 533 410 1,440 683 868 669 988 502 570 389 31,440 683 31,440 51,440 683 31,440 51,44	5,511 596 297 56 462 45 152 61 180 95 118 421 135 57 377 199 57 353 137 129 421 168 199 213 242 134 175 175 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	1,269 45 85 24 64 64 62 27 28 26 25 115 33 19 113 32 23 75 10 36 70 54 81 12 38 50 121 14 119	33,367 2,529 984 296 2,222 281 603 504 1,367 510 469 2,342 548 407 1,982 1,187 303 3,128 680 575 1,931 905 1,148 894 1,268 686 686 410 3,348 4,405 231 1,698	66 — 10 — 10 — 2 — 4 1 — 10 — 14 3 120 — 164 — 67 604 — 158 32	0.7 2.8 1.3 0.6 2.1 0.4 0.9 0.6 1.5 0.9 1.6 0.7 0.4 2.1 0.5 1.2 1.5 0.6 1.5 0.7 0.7 0.7 1.6 0.7 1.7 0.7 1.7 0.7 1.7 0.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot. Ulverston Widnes Northern Amble Ashington Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington Bedlington Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring Consett Darlington and Aycliffe. Durham Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus Millom Prudhoe Saltburn Seaton Delaval Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester Southwick and Wash-	310 12,422 70 292 147 330 690 282 2,517 1,513 376 1,368 519 662 763 42 1,107 384 62 46 117 104 239 119 514 743	372 2,675 48 167 65 70 402 34 913 115 55 239 58 115 32 20 22 217 43 162 82 88 85	32 704 2 16 27 44 91 30 296 78 32 111 57 28 42 70 51 	1,183 3,726 1,706 463 1,718 634 805 837 72 72 142 147 416 210 633 864	13 102 2 18 8 130 18 50 408 12 254 83 73 107 53 101 8 - 24 1 32 13 16	2·2 2·5 1·8 2·1 7·8 2·4 4·1 2·8 2·1 5·9 3·6 4·6 3·9 3·1 2·1 2·1 3·9 3·6 4·6 3·9 3·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4
Smethwick †Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley †Bradford Dewsbury	113 1,393 283 137 483 352 844 1,100 192	17 369 74 13 230 40 184 236 74	7 3 72 38 1 32 4 38 40 7	133 1,834 395 151 745 396 1,066 1,376 273	10 177 3 27 — 21 44 67 27	0·3 1·2 0·6 0·3 0·7 0·9 1·4 0·8 0·9	ington	2,704 8,952 260 730 246	596 1,462 50 219 20 575 44	155 510 31 47 — 46 11	3,455 10,924 341 996 266 2,268 156	157 532 99 28 58	3·6 2·7 7·0 4·1 3·4
Doncaster. Grimsby Halifax Huddersfield †Hull †Leeds Rotherham Scunthorpe †Sheffield Wakefield. York North Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool.	992 1,375 126 287 2,784 2,184 558 349 1,863 262 646 129 213 604 1,872 765	247 165 57 118 542 268 66 167 300 61 139 53 43 479 783 126	103 75 16 19 138 117 49 78 56 10 0 24 15 9 41 65 29 8	1,342 1,615 199 424 3,464 2,569 673 594 2,219 333 809 197 265 1,124 2,720 920	13 — 10 16 159 26 124 56 95 11 8 9 10 549 14	1.6 2.4 0.4 0.9 1.2 0.8 0.7 1.2 0.9 2.0 5.0	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Ayr and Troon Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Cumbernauld Cumnock Dumbarton, Alexandria and Helensburgh Ferry Unfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth	1,149 931 615 39 270 673 1,663	533 304 299 103 242 243 310	74 69 26 4 14 71 77	1,756 1,304 940 146 526 987 2,050	220 3 3 3 - - 14	5·2 3·1 3·0 2·9 3·7 4·0 2·2
Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe †Manchester †Salford †Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Stockport Warrington Wigan Northern †Carlisle Scotland †Edinburgh Wales †Cardiff †Newport	265 121 398 3,909 651 512 777 771 131 755 459 265 528 675 3,147 2,719 774	106 37 115 856 128 117 503 27 639 96 209 66 230 591 378 107	28 3 34 189 34 24 73 1 41 47 23 6 19 138 232 88	379 161 547 4,954 813 653 1,353 1,353 1,59 1,435 602 497 600 924 3,876 3,329 969	11 6 -25 2 11 249 8 3 22 -5 5 5 23	1.6 0.7 1.0 0.7 1.6 0.3 2.4 0.7 0.8 1.4 2.2 1.6 2.1 1.4	and Linlithgow Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow Highlands and Islands Kilmarnock, Newmilns and Stewarton Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil Lanark Lesmahagow Newton Stewart North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead. Fraserburgh,	960 142 14,434 1,475 5,324 455 100 1,225 198 138 144 3,079 956	1,105 208 2,526 536 1,446 262 29 1.408 95 35 74 1,907 432	47 22 429 91 684 18 4 98 9 4 15 240 26	2,112 372 17,389 2,102 7,454 735 133 2,731 302 177 233 5,226 1,414	43 11 88 36 1,162 8 3 30 20 8 20 8 276	3.5 10.3 2.9 4.9 8.7 2.1 3.5 5.5 3.2 6.4 6.9 3.3 1.8
Developmo	ent Dist	ricts (b	y Regio	on)			Banff and Buckie Rothesay	1,216 173 104 118 352 191	241 75 132 109 154 30	89 21 13 9 49 17	1,546 269 249 236 555 238	519 4 12 10 35 82	6·1 9·8 11·7 3·6 9·4 10·3
South Western Bideford	241 450 90 413 58 202 245 238 347 656 119	75 167 45 119 25 85 113 87 212 210 77	14 27 11 18 2 22 22 20 23 24 20 18	330 644 146 550 85 309 378 348 583 886 214	12 - - - - 12 - 6 5	4·0 4·3 7·6 5·8 14·3 7·2 10·1 7·0 7·2 6·7 8·3	Wales Aberdare and Mountain Ash Ash Ammanford and Garnant Anglesey Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn, and Ystrad Mynach Blaenau Ffestiniog Bridgend and Pontycymmer Caernarvon, Bangor, Bethesda and Pengroes Caerphilly and Senghenydd	601 213 597 657 118 378 723 340	88 163 156 312 34 140 172 51	48 17 56 90 8 178 64 60	737 393 809 1,059 160 696 959 451	= = = = -	2.9 5.3 6.1 3.9 4.5 2.8 4.9
Bridlington	444	56	24	524	74	5.5		1		(Co	ontinue	d on nex	xt page)

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts—continued

	reg	Numbe gisters at	rs of per 6th Dec		965	Per-
	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 Re	egion)-	-contin	ued	
Vales—continued						
Ebbw Vale, Abertillery, Brynmawr, Newbridge						
and Tredegar	674	534	134	1,342	8	3.3
Llanelly, Burry Port,						
Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	00=	2.10				
Pontardulais and Tumble	927	348	67	1,342	127	3.2
Maesteg and Cymmer Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais	335	134	VICE OF	469		4.8
	918	115	58	1,091	12	4.4
Milford Haven	425	246	30	701	12	14.9
Neath and Resolven	551	170	54	775	64	2.5
Pembroke Dock	213	63	27	303	-04	4.5
Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	216	49		265	22.12.1	3.5
Pontypridd	356	52	33	441		1.4
Porthcawl	131	68	_	199		8.0
Port Talbot	460	199	141	800	6	2.4
Pwllheli and Portmadoc	427	111	50	588	7	6.6
Rhondda	849	348	97	1,294	68	5.0
Rhyl	503	114	23	640		4.6
Swansea, Morriston and,		1000	1 300		E L	
Swansea Docks	1,460	387	78	1.925	64	3.0

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

Total, All Development Districts 93,250 28,246 6,540 128,036 5,802 3.3

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

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

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

Division of the	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
National Coal Board	books during 4 weeks ended 20th Nov. 1965		eks ended Oct. 1965	4 weeks ended 21st Nov. 1964			
Northumberland							
and Durham	87.900	_	800	_	8,900		
Yorkshire	102,700	-	400	-	5,200		
North Western	35,200	-	400	_	2,700		
East Midlands	79,500	- 50	400	00-	4,800		
West Midlands	32,600	_	100	-	3,200		
South Western	64,400	-	700	-	8,300		
South Eastern	4,700		Nil	A STOR	300		
England and Wales	407,000	_	2,800	-	33,400		
Scotland	46,900	-	400	-	4,100		
Great Britain	453,900	-	3,200	-	37,500		

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 2,400 persons were recruited to, and about 5,400 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000, compared with a net decrease of 3,600 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)

- 100 E	November 1965	October 1965	November 1964
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·98	7·14	7·10
	11·92	12·30	10·12
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·55	5·65	5·57
	12·01	12·31	10·27

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 112.60 cwt. in November, compared with 109.99 cwt. in the previous month and 105.32 cwt. in November 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 37.25 cwt. in November; for October 1965 and November 1964 it was 36.39 cwt. and 35.63 cwt., respectively.

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



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

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

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





OVERALL SERVICE

FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM
Telephone: Nottingham 75161

^{*}Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964. †Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 546 of the December 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

^{*} See footnote * on previous page.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 3rd November 1965 and 1st December 1965, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

om an	3rd No	eeks ended ovember 965	Four wee 1st De 19	Total number of placings	
T bin	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	3rd Dec. 1964 to 1st Dec. 1965 (52 weeks
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	84,290 15,287 42,044 10,430	137,984 48,221 115,366 53,921	79,642 12,153 37,773 7,922	134,870 47,339 111,456 52,931	1,056,623 228,116 504,764 175,325
Total	152,051	355,492	137,490	346,596	1,964,828

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 (see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 1st December 1965 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 1st December 1965. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

			during four lst December			1		vacancies re- lst Decembe		illed
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
griculture, forestry, fishing	916	296	875	24	2,111	1,321	1,749	433	328	3,831
Aining and quarrying	679 475	86 75	35 17	6 1	806 568	5,684 5,416	1,024 971	50 23	31 7	6,789 6,417
ood, drink and tobacco	2,732	514	2,524	397	6,167	2,060	882	3,890	1,581	8,413
Chemicals and allied industries	1,670	145	684	156	2,655	2,424	627	1,643	845	5,539
Metal manufacture	2,740	271	305	46	3,362	4,776	1,332	799	442	7,349
ngineering and electrical goods	8,747	1,132	3,705	533	14,117	23,098	5,344	8,910	3,139	40,491
Engineering, including scientific instru- ments, etc	6,096 2,651	790 342	1,615 2,090	221 312	8,722 5,395	16,157 6,941	4,088 1,256	3,474 5,436	1,523 1,616	25,242 15,249
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,576	71	76	8	2,731	2,989	307	77	44	3,417
Vehicles	2,732	154	516	53	3,455	9,201	779	1,377	416	11,773
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,063	687	1,372	184	5,306	4,615	2,926	3,247	1,761	12,549
Cextiles	1,718	340	1,323	451	3,832	2,661	1,698	6,024	4,456	14,839
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	477 448	73 65	333 275	69 104	952 892	1,221 548	398 537	1,594 1,648	950 1,189	4,163 3,922
eather, leather goods and fur	262	104	137	69	572	229	359	645	583	1,816
Clothing and footwear	481	187	1,606	590	2,864	1,198	1,149	11,781	6,515	20,643
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,620	220	335	61	2,236	1,684	779	1,052	711	4,226
Cimber, furniture, etc	1,879	605	329	120	2,933	2,330	1,531	788	634	5,283
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,070 768 302	287 154 133	865 562 303	287 151 136	2,509 1,635 874	1,564 906 658	1,206 463 743	1,932 1,151 781	2,051 985 1,066	6,753 3,505 3,248
Other manufacturing industries	1,655	217	1,053	171	3,096	1,779	730	2,172	1,060	5,741
Cotal, all manufacturing industries	32,945	4,934	14,830	3,126	55,835	60,608	19,649	44,337	24,238	148,832
Construction	18,982	1,738	330	108	21,158	14,777	3,931	552	641	19,901
Gas, electricity and water	1,221	27	133	17	1,398	1,235	363	255	134	1,987
Transport and communication	4,165	308	670	131	5,274	16,137	1,285	2,279	645	20,346
Distributive trades	8,645	2,984	7,212	2,834	21,675	9,016	11,116	15,108	14,225	49,465
nsurance, banking and finance	308	95	514	221	1,138	1,684	1,036	1,017	1,501	5,238
Professional and scientific services	1,084	139	2,550	347	4,120	7,712	1,996	22,468	2,632	34,808
Aiscellaneous services	7,102 391 4,210	1,257 87 155	8,903 305 5,746	873 37 171	18,135 820 10,282	8,676 527 2,261 306	4,028 292 650 287	21,202 924 8,537 1,722	7,512 300 948 975	41,418 2,043 12,396 3,290
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	354	212	646	220	1,432	8,020	1,162	3,755	1,044	NORTH CONTRACTOR
Public administration	3,595 1,519 2,076	289 109 180	1,721 1,308 413	235 134 101	5,840 3,070 2,770	4,339 3,681	596 566	2,317 1,438	622 422	13,981 7,874 6,107
Grand total	79,642	12,153	37,773	7,922	137,490	134,870	47,339	111,456	52,931	346,590
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	18-90 at 1	260 00 00	a de Javie Responsor		1000	100 10 3	1 452 Sept.	10-53/55/Lin	1000000	1
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
condon and South Eastern* clastern and Southern* couth Western didlands* West Midlands East Midlands (Orkshire and Humberside* North Western Corthern cotland.	23,813 10,127 3,921 9,792 5,966 3,826 5,687 11,882 4,481 6,572	2,878 1,445 679 1,641 1,030 611 1,031 1,635 855 1,346 643	12,342 4,296 1,881 3,728 2,350 1,378 2,636 5,208 2,156 4,045 1,481	1,437 1,027 523 925 598 327 758 1,022 692 939 599	40,470 16,895 7,004 16,086 9,944 6,142 10,112 19,747 8,184 12,902 6,090	36,365 25,102 6,059 25,562 16,534 9,028 10,724 14,090 4,961 6,710 5,297	13,525 5,507 2,112 10,864 7,661 3,203 5,216 5,132 1,228 2,813 942	38,009 16,006 5,486 15,903 9,566 6,337 9,431 14,140 3,793 5,786 2,902	15,228 5,873 2,828 10,923 6,693 4,230 4,888 6,716 1,631 3,791 1,053	103,12 52,48 16,48 63,25 40,45 22,79 30,25 40,07 11,61 19,10
Wales	3,367	043	1,701	333	0,000	STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	A COUNTY IS NOT THE OWNER.	STATE OF STA

* See footnote § on page 36.

Labour Turnover

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 13th November 1965, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period and deducting from the figures the age charged by firms discharged or left engaged by other than the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 13th November 1965

Industry	men	per of er nts per aployed ning of p	100 at	char; los er	mber of ges and ses per nployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	mer	er of er its per iployed ing of j	100 at	los en	mber of ges and ses per inployed ning of	other 100 at
And the second second second second	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Food, drink and tobacco	3.2	5.7	4.2	3.1	5.2	4.0	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.5
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	1.9	2·8 5·1	2·1 4·1 5·5	2·8 4·1 3·5	4·3 5·0	3·1 4·5	Tools and implements Cutlery	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	3·2 4·8	3.1
Biscuits	3.5	6-5	EAST ST	State of the last	6.8	4·5 5·7	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	3.0	3.6	2·9 3·2 3·1	3.0	3.5	3.2
Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	3.0	4.2	5·6 2·8 3·4	3·6 2·8 1·9	4·8 4·3 2·7	4·2 3·4 2·1	Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Other metal industries	3·2 2·0 3·6	5·8 4·8 4·9	4·7 3·2 4·0	2·3 3·2 2·6 3·4	5·4 3·4 4·4	4·4 2·9 3·7
Cocoa, chocolate, etc Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	4·1 4·2 2·4	5·9 8·9 3·3	5.2	3·3 3·5 1·7 4·2	5.9	4·8 5·1 2·0	Textiles	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.7
Other food industries	4.0	7.4	2·6 5·6 2·5	4.2	3·2 7·7 2·8	5·8 2·2	Production of man-made fibres	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8
Other drink industries Tobacco	3.8	4.0	3.9	2·0 3·7 1·2	4.7	4·1 1·9	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
			1/12				Weaving of cotton, linen, etc Woollen and worsted	3·0 4·5 6·2	2·8 4·6 5·6	2·9 4·6 5·9	2·8 4·3 6·0	2·9 4·4 5·5	2·9 4·3 5·8
Chemicals and allied industries	1.9	3.6	2.4	1.8	3.6	2.3	Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	6·2 4·2 3·3	4·1 3·8	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.3
Coke ovens	1·8 0·5 2·3	2·1 2·1 3·6	1·8 0·7 2·6	1·8 0·6 2·4	2·3 1·3 4·2	1·8 0·7 2·8	Lace	2·1 2·9 2·9 5·1	1·5 3·9 3·0	1·8 3·3 2·9	2·4 2·4 3·1	3·0 4·0 3·1	2·7 3·1 3·1
Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	1.8	2·9 4·4 4·2 3·0	2.1	2·4 1·7 2·6	4·2 2·7 4·3	1·9 3·6	Made-up textiles	5·1 2·8 3·9	4.8	3.1	6·6 3·0	4.6	5·1 3·1
Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats,	1.2	3.0	2.3	1.7	3.8	2.5	Other textile industries	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.3
etc. Synthetic resins and plastics	2.2	3.7	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.9	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5
materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	1.7	3·4 6·9	2·0 5·6	1.8	3·6 5·5	2·1 3·6	Leather and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	3·7 2·2 2·5	4·0 3·5 3·2	3·7 3·1 2·8	3·7 2·8 3·3	5·2 3·0 3·8	4·0 2·9 3·5
Metal manufacture	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.5	Clothing and footwear	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.4	3.2
Iron and steel (general)	1·8 3·1 3·7	2·3 4·3 3·9 3·3	1·8 3·3 3·7	1·9 2·7 3·4 2·3	2·4 2·9 3·7	1·9 2·7 3·5	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring	4·3 2·2 3·6	3·4 3·4 3·7	3·6 3·1 3·7	3·9 2·4 3·5	4·4 3·4 3·2	4·3 3·2 3·3
Light metals	3.7	1000 100	2.5	PER STATE	3.4	2.5	Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc.	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
metals	2.8	5.3	3.2	2.7	4.5	3.0	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	4.1	3.6	3.7	3·6 1·3	3.4	3.4
least surel sac audice		STATE OF THE PARTY		ne vedu		1/2	Other dress industries	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.3
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (excluding	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.4
tractors)	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.1	3·2 3·0	2.2	Bricks and fireclay goods	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines	3·0 2·1 2·6	4·7 2·5 4·7	3·4 2·1 2·9	2·6 2·6 2·3	3·8 3·7 4·4	2·9 2·7 2·6	Pottery Glass	2·9 2·5 1·1	3·7 4·0 2·8	3·3 2·8 1·3	2·9 2·6 1·0	3.7	3·3 2·7 1·1
Textile machinery, etc		3.5	2.1		4.1	2.6	Abrasives and other building materials	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.1	5.2	4.2
Office machinery	2·6 1·9 2·4	3·8 3·4 3·8	2.8	2·4 2·7 2·4	3.8	2·7 2·8 2·5	Timber, furniture, etc	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1
Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	2.9	3·6 1·9 3·9	2·6 3·0 1·8	2·3 3·4 1·9	3·4 3·7 2·4 3·7	3.4			3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc Watches and clocks	2.8	3.9	3.0	2.6	CONCLE	2.8	Timber	2·7 3·2 2·6	3·2 5·0	3.0	2.4	3.2	2·5 2·7 3·6
Electrical machinery	1 2.3	3.2	3·0 2·6 2·5	2·1 1·9 1·8	3·3 2·7 3·2 3·7	2·5 2·3 2·2	Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork	A DOMEST PROPERTY.	4.0	3.5	3.7	2·7 5·2	4.7
Telegraph and telephone	2.5	3·3 2·7 4·9	2.6	1.8	K incresion	2.4	manufactures	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
apparatus			3.0	1.7	2.6	3.2	Paper, printing and publishing	1.9	3.8	2.5	1.9	3.8	2.5
Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	3.4		4.2	3.3	3.5	2.8	Paper and board	2.4	2.9	2.5	2·2 3·0	2.9	2.4
							Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers	2.8	4.7	3.7	2.5	3.1	2.8
Marine engineering	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.9	1.8	3.8	and periodicals Other printing, etc	1.1	3.7	1.6	1.4	3·6 3·2	1.9
							Other manufacturing industries	3.4	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.3	3.5
Vehicles	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.7	Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc	2.9	4.2	3.2	2·6 3·2 1·7	3.8	2.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle	3.1	3.1	1.8	1.6	3.0	1.8	Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2·4 3·9 3·5	4·3 5·4 5·1	3·3 4·9 4·4	3.6	4·3 4·9 4·3	3·0 4·5 3·8
and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.6	Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing	4.8	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.0	4.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.2	3.9	1.3	1.4		1.4	industries	2.8	4.1	3.3	2.2	2.9	2.5
Perambulators, etc	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	2·1 2·5 4·3	1.4	All the above industries	2.6	4.2	3.1	2.5	3.9	2.9

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following table contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 8th November 1965. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

				(Thousands)		
_	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total	
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	108	14	16	4	142	
benefit supplemented by national assistance	20	1	-	_	22	
Total receiving unemployment benefit	129	16	16	4	165	
Receiving national assistance only Others registered for work	56 49	9 10	17	2 11	68 88	
Total	234	35	35	18	321	

Note.—Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 10th December 1965 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £12,189,000. During the 13 weeks ended 10th September 1965 the corresponding figure was £10,692,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 11th December 1964 it was £10,397,000.

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 6th December 1965 was 47,223, of whom 41,292 were males and 5,931 were females. An analysis of these figures is

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to	35,275	5,135	40,410
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	6,017	796	6,813
Total	41,292	5,931	47,223

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 1st December 1965 was 5,581, including 4,536 men, 901 women and 144 young persons. In addition there were 139 placings of registered disabled persons in whethered employment.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 14 weeks ended 31st December 1965 was £7,093,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 25th September 1965 was £6,365,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 26th December 1964 it was £6,841,000.

during the 13 weeks ended 26th December 1964 it was £6,841,000. Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in scale rates which came into force on 29th March 1965 under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1964 and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in January 1965 (see pages 24 and 25 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE).

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and information service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

At 1st December 1965 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 21,237, consisting of 19,985 men and 1,252 women (of whom 12,328 and 581, respectively, were in employment). During the period 9th September 1965 to 1st December 1965 the number of vacancies filled was 2,148. The number of vacancies unfilled at 1st December 1965 was 10,739.

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

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	41,538 27,218 8,049 4,312 9,470	2,140 1,435 357 1,177	5,918 2,314 1,233	49,596 30,967 9,639 5,489 9,470
Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	1,332 5,350 4,558	82 494 253	56 144 114	1,470 5,988 4,925
Total	101,827	5,938	9,779	117,544

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 8,330 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.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 423 OXFORD STREET, W.1 or 49 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

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 21st December 1965 and the corresponding figures for 16th November 1965 and 15th December 1964. 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

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

	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to							
Region		Sickness		Industrial injury				
200 200 200 A	21st Dec. 1965	16th Nov. 1965	15th Dec. 1964	21st Dec. 1965	16th Nov. 1965	15th Dec. 1964		
London and S. Eastern:* Greater London Council Area Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Southen	119·7 43·5 46·6 36·8 56·0 83·1 60·9 92·1 168·1 84·4 126·9 77·3	124·1 44·2 46·4 37·6 56·1 84·4 61·1 92·3 168·7 79·1 125·8 76·6	83·5 73·3 47·8 35·9 53·1 78·0 55·3 84·2 156·7 71·6 120·1 69·1	4·9 1·9 2·3 1·8 2·6 5·1 5·9 11·1 9·5 10·4 10·7 9·2	5·1 2·1 2·4 1·9 2·7 5·3 5·8 10·7 9·6 9·8 10·5 9·0	3·3 3·3 2·4 1·7 2·6 4·7 5·0 8·5 8·1 7·8 8·9 8·9		
Total, Great Britain	995.5	996.2	928 · 6	75 · 4	75 · 1	64.4		

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 21st December 1965 represented 4.9 per cent. of the total number of persons insured for sickness benefit. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3



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 November 1965.

_	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	856	105	961
at end of period	1,508	194	1,702
Number of persons who completed courses during period Number of persons whose courses terminated	658	101	759
prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during period	149	, 15	164

Up to 29th November 1965 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 178,691, including 5,165 blind persons.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

off love thing	-			November 1965	December 1965
Places under the Fac Mines and quarries*			 	64 23	54 18
Seamen	::	::		 6 12	5†

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

Factories Act								
Textile and connected p	rocesses							1
Clay, pottery, cement. e	tc							1
Metal extraction, refinin	g and conve	ersion						3
Metal casting								1
Metal rolling, drawing,	extrusion ar	nd forg	ing					_
Miscellaneous metal pro	cesses							2
Shipbuilding and repair	ing							1
Constructional engineer	ing, boiler n	naking						1
Locomotive and railway	equipment							_
Non-rail vehicles and ai	rcraft							2
Other machine and met	al manufact	ure and	repair					4
Electrical engineering								-
Woodworking processes								1
Miscellaneous chemical	manufactur	e, paint	, oil re	fining,	soap			-
Coal gas, coke ovens, p	atent fuel							1
Wearing apparel								-
Paper and printing		27.00	23. 110					_
Milling			100000				1000	101
Food								2
Drink								200
Electricity generation								4
Rubber								-
Other factory processes								
Works and Places under s.	s. 125 and 1	27 of F	actories	Act 1	961			
Building operations						1000		10
Works of engineering co	onstruction		4			200.00		

Mines and quarries*				Railway service	
Coal mines:				Brakesmen and goods guards	-
Underground			11	Engine drivers and motormen	
Surface			1	Firemen	
Other stratified mines			2	Labourers	-
Miscellaneous mines			1	Mechanics	
Ouarries			3	Passenger guards	-
			-	Permanent-way men	
TOTAL, MINES AND Q	UARRIE	ES	18	Porters	-
Seamen				Shunters	-
Trading vessels			5†	Other grades	
Fishing vessels			_	Contractors' servants	
The second second second			-	TOTAL DAWNAN CERVICE	-
TOTAL, SEAMEN			3	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	

Docks and warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning 3	
Aniline poisoning 3	
Compressed air illness 1	
Epitheliomatous ulceration 8	Nil.
Chrome ulceration 13	
TOTAL, CASES 28	

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th November 1965 and the 4 weeks ended 25th December 1965. + Includes 2 deaths from a vessel in collision

^{*} These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 36 to 39.

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 November is estimated at 10,459, compared with 9,614 in October and 10,658 in November 1964. November 1964.

BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of September was 50,662, compared with 49,729 a month previously and 45,201 at the end of September 1964.

CANADA

Ine Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 16th October was 7,008,000, compared with 6,983,000 at 18th September and 6,718,000 at 17th October 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 16th October are estimated at 171,000 or 2·4 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 176,000 or 2·5 per cent. at 18th September and 257,000 or 3·7 per cent. at 17th October 1964. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of November the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 20,200 or 2·5 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 8,100 or 1·0 per cent. at the end of October. The comparable figure at the end of November 1964 was 1·3 per cent.

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November was 147,295, of whom 30,372 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 136,171 and 29,975 at the beginning of the previous month and 119,323 and 22,062 at the beginning of November 1964.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 86,233, compared with 79,635 at the end of the previous month and 102,432 at the end of October 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 5,998, 5,339 and 9,030.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th October was 40,585, compared with 36,922 at 17th September and 43,057 at 16th October 1964.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of November was 36,375; this figure included 1,140 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of October the respective figures were 28,992 (revised figure) and 1,122 and at the end of November 1964 they were 30,395 and

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 468 persons were unemployed in Spettember, compared with 547 in August and 726 in September 1964.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 6,354 at the end of September, compared with 5,781 in the previous month and 8,719 in September 1964.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in January as 130.6 (1953-54=100), compared with 128.6 in the previous month and 123.5 in January 1964. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 11,168 in June, compared with 11,593 in May and 15,411 in June 1964.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of August was 133,636, compared with 128,481 at the end of the previous month and 132,136 at the end of August 1964.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of September the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 13,975, compared with 13,022 in August and 17,605 in September 1964. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for September numbered 10,186 or 0.6 per cent. of all members, the same percentage as in the previous month; the comparable figure in September 1964 was 0.9 per cent.

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of October who were wholly unemployed was 166 or $0 \cdot 1$ per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 117 or $0 \cdot 1$ per 1,000 at the end of the previous month, and 196 or $0 \cdot 1$ per 1,000 at the end of October 1964.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 61,833,000 in October compared with 61,613,000 (revised figure) in September and 59,164,000 in October 1964. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in October was 13,813,000, compared with 13,858,000 (revised figure) in September and 12,915,000 in October 1964. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 2,757,000 or 3·6 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 2,875,000 or 3·8 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,252,000 or 4·4 per cent. at the middle of October 1964.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	Rise (- fall (- index (in in poin compare	ndex nts)
Marie Barrier	Year			200	Month before	Year before
European countries Belgium	1953	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	125·70 127·3	+0·39 +0·5	+4·77 +6·1
Denmark	1957	Oct. 1965	{ All items Food	137·6 142	+1·2† Nil†	+10.2
Finland	1957	July 1965	{All items Food	141 146	+1+1	+7 +10
France	1962	Oct. 1965	{All items Food	111·7 111·8	+0.2+0.1	+2·5 +1·9
Germany (Federal Republic)	1962	Nov. 1965	{All items Food	110·3 110·2	+0.6+1.0	+4·1 +4·8
Irish Republic	1953	Nov. 1965	{All items Food	144·8 139·0	Nil† -1·2†	+4.5+1.9
Italy (large towns)	1961	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	125·6 125·9	+0.2+0.3	+4.5
Luxembourg	1948	Oct. 1965	{ All items Food	147·41 152·0	$-0.40 \\ -1.3$	+4·78 +6·5
Netherlands	1959–60	Nov. 1965	{All items Food	118 124	+1+2	+3+9
Norway	1959	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	123·0 124	+0·3 Nil	+3.4
Sweden	1949	Oct. 1965	{ All items Food	194 233	+1+1	+11+16
Switzerland	1939	Oct. 1965	{All items Food	217·7 229·1	+0.7	+8·4 +7·3
Other countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1952–53	Sept. 1965	{ All items Food	133·5 139·3	+1.4†	+5.0
Canada	1949	Oct. 1965	{ All items Food	139·3 135·7	+0.2	+3.7
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Sept. 1965	{ All items Food	112·0 106·50	$-0.4 \\ -0.62$	-0·1 +0·18
India (all–India)	1949	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	172 178	+2+1	+13 +13
Japan	1960	July 1965	{All items Food	134·7 140·6	-0·7 -1·6	+9·8 +13·2
Rhodesia	1962	Oct. 1965	{All items Food	106·8 105·9	+0.1	+1·8 +2·5
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	July 1965	{All items Food	114·0 117·6	+1.0	+4·6 +7·5
United States	1957–59	Sept. 1965	{All items Food	110·2 109·7	+0.2	+1.8+2.5
Zambia	1962	Oct. 1965	{All items Food	112·0 107·1	+0.4	+4·3 +4·0

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, othing, house rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Employees paid each week*

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

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

Great Britain	SVIDOS	60 15	BAR CHE	Empl	oyees	paia e	ach we	eek*					1963 A	<i>lverage</i>	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Oct. 1964	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
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 95·3 92·8 95·4 95·4	105·5 111·8 111·4 110·4 117·1 115·1 110·8 111·8 109·0 102·8 108·9 113·1 112·4 108·2 109·7	108·1 115·2 112·5 111·4 111·4 117·7 114·2 111·6 110·0 103·4 109·3 112·4 114·0 105·1 111·1 111·3	110·4 109·0 108·2 106·1 112·4 108·8 107·1 105·3 98·8 97·5 102·1 104·5 105·8 105·7 104·5 104·6 104·6	108·3 112·0 113·8 112·5 118·2 112·5 118·2 112·7 113·6 110·4 101·9 109·4 111·5 111·9 110·4 110·4 110·4	107·7 111·3 114·5 113·0 122·4 119·8 112·9 114·3 111·1 103·5 110·4 112·7 112·5 115·7 111·1 1112·4	116·9 112·8 115·8 114·3 126·7 120·2 115·5 115·1 112·2 103·1 112·3 114·9 111·8 114·0	110·7 114·6 115·7 111·6 112·4 116·3 111·5 113·1 113·4 112·1 113·9 107·7 109·1 113·6 110·9	112-4 118-4 118-4 117-3 126-4 122-0 118-2 118-1 114-0 106-4 115-0 118-4 111-8 117-7 115-3 116-3	113·0 120·3 118·3 116·2 132·0 125·5 117·4 118·5 115·0 107·9 114·6 116·6 116·4 111·8 116·4 111·8	111 · 8 115 · 6 118 · 9 115 · 4 139 · 3 124 · 3 116 · 6 119 · 2 115 · 6 110 · 5 117 · 7 117 · 0 111 · 2 116 · 3 113 · 0 117 · 6	112·0 112·0 118·1 114·3 125·5 121·0 113·8 117·8 117·8 113·6 108·2 112·6 113·5 111·6 113·5 111·6	112·7 115·5 120·5 116·4 130·4 123·4 114·3 118·4 114·0 106·8 115·4 113·8 116·1 113·8 116·2 117·0	113·9 118·0 121·7 118·9 130·2 125·4 116·7 120·4 117·3 109·2 117·1 120·9 115·6 116·9 117·4	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
All manufacturing industries	95.4	110.4	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
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	105·0 106·5 108·2 108·6 109·6 107·2	101·4 107·2 107·9 108·4 110·3 108·5	101·9 108·4 93·8 105·5 108·5 104·9	105·1 107·5 105·5 109·2 111·8 108·2	104·3 108·0 109·9 109·9 113·6 109·5	107·2 107·7 111·8 111·9 115·5 109·1	111·0 109·2 107·3 110·1 115·7 110·2	112·7 110·4 115·6 112·7 118·7 113·1	118·0 109·4 114·0 112·0 120·6 110·2	115·5 109·6 113·3 110·1 120·0 109·0	116·5 112·3 110·4 109·9 119·3 108·4	123·1 112·1 114·9 112·8 121·3 109·5	117·4† 112·3 115·5 117·5 121·2 112·8	114·1‡ 113·0 111·7 116·4 121·9 113·5
All industries and services covered	95.1	109 · 5	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
				Emp	oloyee.	s paid	month	ly*		U.S. 201		E LAND		TO SERVICE OF	N. SMIT
Manufacturing industries		2.825	733	27 7		1 1 1 1 1 1			Šī.						
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering 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	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9	103·0 100·3 102·6 104·6 103·8 100·1 104·8 102·4 110·1 100·4 110·4 100·4 103·4 105·3 102·6	103·1 101·6 104·8 104·9 101·0 107·4 104·0 101·7 119·7 101·3·6 105·2 106·9 106·5 104·6	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	107-5 109-7 104-2 107-9 106-6 101-1 105-7 102-3 108-1 109-8 103-9 114-8 108-3 110-3	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	114·8 109·8 115·5 110·6 102·8 108·1 109·2 109·8 118·4 116·2 113·3 109·8 110·2	107 · 3 108 · 6 107 · 7 107 · 3 107 · 3 101 · 6 107 · 3 105 · 6 108 · 4 106 · 5 102 · 2 102 · 1 109 · 7 112 · 7 104 · 6	107.9 108.6 108.5 109.1 109.5 102.9 106.5 106.1 111.0 107.0 102.8 104.2 108.4 106.9	113·2 110·2 114·0 109·1 109·5 102·5 106·5 107·4 110·9 101·7 110·5 113·9 108·6 109·0 104·4	110·1 110·9 110·7 109·2 112·9 103·8 109·7 114·7 110·8 111·3 106·3 108·0 110·4 107·4 107·4 107·6	107·7 107·9 108·9 107·3 111·8 104·7 109·1 106·0 108·2 103·5 103·5 107·3 107·3 107·5 102·9	108 · 8 107 · 4 109 · 9 107 · 5 114 · 1 106 · 3 109 · 9 108 · 4 106 · 5 106 · 6 106 · 3 101 · 3 112 · 2 107 · 6 105 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 3 104 · 3 105 · 3 106 · 3 107 · 5	108·2 108·2 112·5 109·5 114·9 106·7 111·4 1107·5 108·1 105·6 101·7 108·8 108·7 105·4	111·1 108·9 112·6 111·8 114·7 107·5 113·2 110·4 115·1 107·9 103·6 110·3 112·4 108·2 107·3
All manufacturing industries	98.3	103 · 0	104 · 2	114.2	107 · 3	109 · 4	110.7	106.9	107.8	109 · 4	109.5	107.3	107.6	108.7	110.8
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	104·1 104·3 103·7 109·8 96·0	105·9 104·4 104·1 110·1 98·9	105·4 126·2 105·0 115·7 110·3	105·8 104·7 107·0 112·2 96·1	107·4 105·8 107·9 113·4 95·6	105·7 113·2 108·1 114·9 106·0	108·8 107·6 107·8 113·7 104·7	108·8 112·0 108·8 121·1 100·4	108·2 111·0 108·0 117·4 98·3	108·9 111·8 107·9 119·3 101·1	109·7 109·7 108·2 117·7 99·2	109·4 110·4 107·7 118·8 98·2	109·6 111·7 111·4 119·0 97·8	109·4 112·0 111·3 119·8 100·6
All industries and services covered	97.9	103 · 1	104.2	114.2	106.7	108 · 5	110.5	107.2	108.6	109 · 3	109.6	107.7	108.0	109 · 2	110.9
					All e	mploye	ees¶								
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 95·9 95·1 96·4 94·8 95·7 92·8 91·8 96·9 95·8 94·5	105·0 107·8 110·2 109·3 116·3 113·7 110·2 110·6 108·3 103·5 101·4 111·4 107·8	107·2 110·4 111·4 110·1 116·9 113·0 111·3 113·1 109·0 108·0 111·2 113·1 105·3 110·3 109·1	112·6 109·5 108·6 107·4 113·1 109·7 108·0 100·6 102·7 102·6 105·4 106·8 106·9 105·6 107·9	107·9 1111·1 112·4 111·4 122·3 116·1 111·7 111·9 110·2 102·6 109·9 112·1 110·5 110·5	106·9 116·7 113·5 111·7 121·3 117·5 112·0 113·1 110·8 103·6 110·3 111·6 111·4 111·4 110·6	116·2 111·6 115·7 113·4 125·6 118·1 114·5 114·2 112·0 104·6 113·0 112·0 114·3 112·0 113·1 111·3	109·8 112·3 114·6 110·6 121·3 114·5 110·8 111·9 108·9 103·6 111·2 107·9 109·6 111·9 111·9	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	112·8 116·6 117·6 114·7 130·5 122·8 116·2 116·2 116·1 113·6 114·1 115·6 114·1 115·6 114·1 115·6	111·2 113·8 117·7 114·0 137·6 121·9 115·6 118·4 115·5 116·5 116·5 110·8 115·2 111·8 111·8	110·9 110·5 116·8 112·8 112·8 119·0 113·0 116·2 112·7 108·1 111·8 112·1 110·6 112·3 110·4	111·7 112·5 118·9 114·5 129·3 113·7 116·7 116·7 114·6 113·6 114·6 114·6 114·6	112-5 114-5 120-4 116-9 129-1 123-2 115-9 118-9 116-1 118-1 114-8 115-4 115-4 115-5	115·0 114·3 121·0 117·9 130·9 122·6 115·7 119·9 117·6 108·3 115·9 116·1 114·3 119·4 116·1 115·8
All manufacturing industries	95.8	109 · 2	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
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	105·0 106·3 107·7 107·2 109·6 105·2	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	114·1‡ 112·8 111·3 114·9 121·4 111·1
All industries and services covered	95.5	108 · 6	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

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.

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

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st DECEMBER 1965 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

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

	All indu	stries and	services	Manufa	cturing in only	dustries
Date	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1965 Nov.	149·2	92.1	162.0	145.2	92.0	157.9
1965 Dec.	149.6	92.0	162.5	145.6	91.9	158.4

Note.—The November figures have been revised to include changes having retro-

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 tries 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	104·8	104·2	105·5	104·7	1956	104.9	103·9	104·9	104·7
1957	110·0	109·7	111·3	110·0	1957	110.1	109·6	110·6	110·0
1958	113·8	114·0	115·8	114·0	1958	113.6	113·6	114·5	113·7
1959	116·8	117·0	119·0	117·0	1959	116.5	116·4	117·3	116·5
1960	119·7	120·8	123·2	120·0	1960	119.1	120·0	122·7	119·4
1961	124·6	125·3	130·3	125·0	1961	123.9	124·3	129·5	124·2
1962	129·1	130·3	135·6	129·6	1962	127.4	129·0	134·1	128·0
1963	133·6	135·7	141·0	134·3	1963	131.0	133·6	138·2	131·8
1964	139·8	142·6	147·6	140·6	1964	137.0	141·0	144·7	138·0
1965	145·7	149·4	155·1	146·7	1965	141.8	147·5	152·3	143·3
1964 November	141·4	145·0	149·7	142·3	1964 November	138·0	142·9	146·2	139·2
December	142·1	145·3	149·9	143·0	December	138·6	143·4	146·6	139·8
1965 January February March April May June July August September October November December	143·1 143·4 143·7 144·1 144·5 145·5 146·6 146·7 146·9 147·2 147·9 148·2	146·2 146·3 146·6 147·2 147·8 148·2 150·2 150·7 151·0 153·0 153·5	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	139·8 139·8 140·1 140·5 140·9 141·1 142·9 143·0 143·1 143·4 143·5 143·9	144·3 144·4 144·9 145·8 146·2 146·4 149·0 149·1 149·5 149·9 150·2	148·0 148·1 148·4 149·2 149·7 150·1 155·1 155·2 155·5 155·9 156·3	140·9 141·0 141·3 141·8 142·2 142·4 144·5 144·6 144·8 145·1 145·2 145·6

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 1962 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	115 120 126 131 138 146 154
1964 November December	144 144	141 141	146 147	142 142	136 137	136 136	136 136	146 146	148 148
965 January February March April May. June. July. August September October November	151 151 151 152 152 152 152 152 152 152	142 142 142 142 142 142 148 148 148 148 148	148 148 148 149 149 149 150 150 151 151	142 142 143 143 143 144 144 144 144 144	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	146 146 147 151 151 151 153 153 154 154	148 148 151 155 155 155 155 156 156 156 157

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

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

Index of normal weekly hours

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

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Normal Weekly Hours

Date	inton	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
1956		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
1957		99·9·	99·9	99·9	99·9	
1958		99·7·	99·6	99·8	99·7	
1959		99·6.	99·5	99·8	99·6	
1960		97·9	98·3	98·1	98·0	
1961		96·0	95·8	95·9	95·9	
1962		95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	
1963		95·0	95·0	95·0	95·0	
1964		94·6	94·8	94·5	94·6	
1965		92·8	93·1	92·7	92·9	
1964 November		94·3	94·7	94·3	94·4	
December		93·8	94·4	93·9	93·9	
February February March April May June July August September October November December		93·7 93·7 93·5 93·3 93·2 93·1 92·5 92·4 92·2 92·1 92·0	94·3 94·3 93·9 93·6 93·4 93·3 92·5 92·5 92·3 92·1	93·8 93·8 93·4 93·1 92·9 92·7 92·2 92·2 92·2 91·9 91·8	93·9 93·9 93·6 93·4 93·2 93·1 92·5 92·4 92·2 92·1 92·0	

Date	N	Ien Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956)	ſ 10	0.0 100.0	100.0	100.0
1957		9.9 100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	9	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	9	9.6 99.7	99.7	99.6
1960 Monthly	1 9	7.1 97.8	97.5	97.3
1961 averages	1 9	5.6 95.2	95.4	95.4
1962		5.2 94.9	95.0	95.1
1963		5.1 94.8	94.9	95.0
1964		1.9 94.6	94.6	94.8
1965]	9:	2.7 92.7	92.7	92.7
1964 November	9	4.8 94.5	94.6	94.7
December		3.8 93.9	93.8	
		93 9	33.0	93.9
1965 January	9:	3.7 93.6	93.6	93.7
February		3.7 93.6	93.6	93.7
March		3.6 93.5	93.6	93.6
April		3.4 93.2	93.2	93.3
May		3.3 93.0	93.1	93.2
June		3.2 93.0	93.1	93.2
July		2.1 92.3	92.1	92.2
August		2.1 92.3	92.1	92.2
September		2.1 92.3	92.1	92.1
October		1.9 92.1	92.0	92.0
November		1.9 92.0	91.9	92.0
December		1.8 91.9	91.9	91.9

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

for the index for the index hourly rates are altered without any for the index hourly rates. April 1958).

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958)

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

VII	-Man	ufactur	ino In	idustrie	e only
44.	TITUIL	yuciui	ung II	iuusirie	SOMV

	Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
1956		(104.8	104.2	105 - 5	104.7	
1957	22 VOICES (13		110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1	
1958			114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3	
1959			117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4	
1960	Monthly	1	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5	
1961	averages	51	129 · 8	130.7	135.9	130.3	
1962			135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2	
1963			140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3	
1964			147.8	150.4	156-1	148.6	
1965		1	156.9	160.5	167.4	157.9	
1964	November		150.0	153-1	158.8	150.8	
	December		151.5	153.9	159.7	152.2	
965	January		152.7	155.0	161.4	153.4	
	February		153-0	155-2	161.5	153.6	
	March		153.7	156-1	162.7	154.5	
25232	April		154.4	157.2	163.9	155.3	
	May		155 - 1	158-2	164.8	156.0	
STORY.	June		156-3	158.9	166.1	157.2	
nas.	July		158-4	161.9	170 - 1	159.5	
15/15/	August		158 - 7	162.9	170.4	159.9	
	September	95.00	159.0	163.3	170.7	160.2	
	October		159.7	164.4	171.3	161.0	
	November		160.7	166.0	172.8	162.0	
12 11	December		161-1	166.8	173.3	162.5	

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	104-9 110-1 113-9 117-0 122-8 129-6 133-8 137-7 144-4 153-0	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6
1964 November December .	7 1- 0	151·2 152·6	154·6 156·3	147·0 149·0
1965 January February March April May June July August September October November December	. 149·3 · 149·6 · 150·4 · 151·1 · 151·4 · 155·2 · 155·3 · 156·0 · 156·1	154·1 154·2 154·9 156·5 157·2 157·5 161·4 161·5 162·9 163·3 163·7	158·1 158·6 160·0 160·7 161·2 168·3 168·5 169·6 170·0	150·4 150·5 150·9 151·9 152·6 152·9 156·8 156·8 157·1 157·8 157·8

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 November 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 Language 1960. January 1960.

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

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

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

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 15. DECEMBER 1965

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in December

A three-year agreement affecting workers employed in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry was made on 12th December. Under the terms of the settlement increases in basic rates of 5d. an hour for craftsmen and 4d. for adult mates become payable from 21st February, with further increases of 6d. and 5d. an hour, respectively, from February 1967 and 7d. and 6d. an hour, respectively, from February 1968. The increase proposed for February 1968 will be reviewed should the official index of retail prices rise ten points or more between January 1966 and December 1967. Under agreements reached between the company and the trade unions concerned, constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd. engaged in the heavy chemicals industry have increased basic hourly rates of wages by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. for men, according to occupation, and by $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for women, operative from 6th December. An increase of 20s. a week in minimum weekly rates of wages, to operate from 3rd January, has been agreed for men engaged in the manufacture, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery or implements in England and

Other industries in which changes have been agreed include hollow-ware manufacture (increases of 1 gd. an hour for men and 2d. for women from 20th December) and toy manufacture (reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41, without loss of pay, from 31st December, with a further reduction to 40 from 3rd October 1966).

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

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from November 1965 to February 1968, and it is estimated that their implementation will add £300,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 600,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 240,000 workers by an average of 13 hours.*

Changes coming into operation during December

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting hollowware manufacture and constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd.

In the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry the first stage of a new long-term agreement came into operation. New minimum

earnings levels have been established which represent an increase of 12s. a week for skilled men in receipt of the lowest rate, 11s. for semi-skilled men and 10s. for unskilled. Statutory minimum remuneration has been increased in the retail food trades in England and Wales by amounts ranging from 12s. to 15s. a week for men, according to occupation and area, and 10s. 6d. to 13s. for women.

Other industries and services affected by changes coming into operation during December included rubber manufacture (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women and a further adjustment in rates on the reduction of normal weekly hours from 411 to 40), municipal road passenger transport undertakings (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40), gas supply (increase of 2d. an hour), heavy chemicals manufacture, excluding constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd. (increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men, according to occupation, and 2d. for women) and motor vehicle manufacture (increases of 4d. an hour for hourly-paid employees of the Ford Motor Co. Ltd.).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases in-cluded pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester and wholesale newspaper distribution in London.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during December show that 790,000 workers received increases of £300,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 230,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours*. Of the total increase of £300,000 about £115,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £92,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £90,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Changes in holidays with pay

Industries affected by increases in annual holidays included shipbuilding and ship repairing (one day in 1965 and one further day in 1966), cutlery manufacture (two days), fellmongering (one day), leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture (two days), footwear manufacture (one week) and carton manufacture (two days).

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER

(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
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	27 Dec.	Male workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 18 and over and ¾d. for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours†. Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ and adjusted on a 40-hour week basis. Rates after change (exclusive of cost-of-living net addition) include: Rowrah Hall quarry—shot firers 4s. 2·697d. an hour, burners 4s. 1·347d., crushermen 4s. 1·497d., rudd men and labourers 4s. 0·297d., Goldmire quarry—shot firers 4s. 3·147d., rock drillers and crusher attendants 4s. 1·197d., labourers 4s. 0·447d. Cost-of-living net addition 1s. 9·8564d. an hour for workers 18 and over and 10·9282d. for boys under 18.
Ironstone and iron-ore mining	Cumberland (13)	27 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 1d. a shift (14s. 5d. to 14s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over who normally work 5 shifts a week, and by ½d. (7s. 2½d. to 7s. 3d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	5 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 0.23d. a shift (12s. 3.61d. to 12s. 3.84d.) for men, by 0.17d. (9s. 2.71d. to 9s. 2.88d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (6s. 1.8d. to 6s. 1.92d.) for boys under 18.
Beet sugar manufacture	Great Britain (25)	22 Nov.	Workers other than maintenance engineers	Increases for adult male workers' grades of amounts ranging from 3d. to 4½d. an hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: grade I and grade II occupations 5s. 7d., III 5s. 8½d., IV 5s. 10¾d., V 6s. 0¾d., VI 6s. 3½d., VII 6s. 5½d., VIII 7s. 1¾d., IX 7s. 6¾d., utility men and instrument controllers 7s. 1¾d. to 7s. 11½d., charge hands 6s. 3½d. to 7s. 11½d., leading hands 5s. 9¼d. to 6s. 6d.
	i mo distriction registration registration registration	nove in	Maintenance engineers	Increases of 4d., 4½d. or 4½d. an hour, according to classification, for skilled workers and 3d. or 3½d. for semi-skilled workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum hourly rates after change; fitters class A, 7s. 11½d., class B 7s. 6¾d., class C 7s. 1½d., electricians in charge of shifts 7s. 6¾d. to 8s. 2¾d., semi-skilled workers 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6½d.
Fat melting and bone degreasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Pay day in week com- mencing 15 Nov.	All workers	Increases of 10s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over and 7s. 8¼d. for women, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change: male workers 21 and over 208s. 5d.; female workers 155s. 5½d.
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week in Dec.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over and 2d. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 7½d. an hour, other districts 5s. 5d.; women 21 and over on women's work, day workers 4s. 1½d., 3s. 11½d., on two-shift systems 4s. 5¾d., 4s. 4d.§
	E PROMI	roas	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increase of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 11¾d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 9½d.§
	700	L SIN	Building trade craftsmen	Increase in minimum rates of 3¼d. an hour for craftsmen, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 11¾d., elsewhere 6s. 9¼d.§

^{*} 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.

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

§ These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council, and do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (37)	6 Dec.	Workers, other than main- tenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.	Increase in basic time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, with pro portional amounts for women and younger workers. Basic rates afte change for day workers—male labourers 21 and over 5s. 5½d. an hour youths and boys 2s. 8¾d. at 15 rising to 5s. at 20; women 21 and over (or women's work) 4s. 1d., girls 2s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 11d. at 20.
	The second of th	The place	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.	Increase in basic rates of 3¼d. an hour for fully-skilled craftsmen, with proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates afte change include: boilermakers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welder (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumbers 6s. 10¼d. an hour fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, coppersmiths, bras finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers building trade craftsmen 6s. 9¼d., holders-up 6s. 8¼d., machinemen—borers universal millers, turret hands 6s. 9¼d., millers (V and H), surface grinders planers, slotters, shapers, radial drillers, key seaters 6s. 8¼d., cold sawyers air, hand or pillar drillers, strikers 6s. 3¼d., screwers, cockgrinders, cutting-of machinists 5s. 10¼d.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land* (44) (45)	5 Dec.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·23d. a shift (12s. 3·61d. to 12s. 3·84d for shift-rated workers) or by 0·03d. an hour (1s. 6·45d. to 1s. 6·48d. fo hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0·17d. a shift (9s. 2·71d. t 9s. 2·88d.) or by 0·02d. an hour (1s. 1·84d. to 1s. 1·86d.) for those 18 an under 21, and by 0·12d. a shift (6s. 1·8d. to 6s. 1·92d.) or by 0·01d. an hour (9·23d. to 9·24d.) for workers under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow‡ (45)	6 Dec.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.23d. a shift (12s. 3.61d. to 12s. 3.84d for men and women 21 and over, by 0.17d. (9s. 2.71d. to 9s. 2.88d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (6s. 1.8d. to 6s. 1.92d for those under 18.
	West of Scotland§ (45)	Pay period beginning 27 Dec.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·4d. a shift (13s. 2·2d. to 13s. 3·6d.) of by 0·175d. an hour (1s. 7·65d. to 1s. 7·825d. for six-shift workers) for mer by 1·05d. a shift (9s. 10·65d. to 9s. 11·7d.) or by 0·132d. an hour (1s. 2·737d to 1s. 2·869d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. a shift (6s. 7·1d. to 5s. 7·8d.) or by 0·0885d. an hour (9·824d. to 9·9125d.) for boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.23d. a shift (12s. 3.61d. to 12s. 3.84d for men and women 21 and over, by 0.17d. (9s. 2.71d. to 9s. 2.88d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (6s. 1.8d. to 6s. 1.92d for those under 18.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	United Kingdom (56)	29 Nov.	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 plain time rates, establish by the introduction of special increments of 12s. a week for adult male skille workers, of 11s. for semi-skilled and of 10s. for unskilled, with proportion amounts for young workers.
Motor vehicle manufacture	Great Britain	4 Dec.	Hourly-paid operatives employed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Increases of 4d. an hour for all grades of adult male and female worker Rates after change: skilled men 9s. 3½d. an hour, semi-skilled 8s. 5d., ur skilled 7s. 3½d.; women 6s. 8½d.
Cutlery manufacture	Great Britain (258)	17 Dec.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, it conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Rates after changinclude: men 21 and over—timeworkers 4s. 11d. to 5s. 3d. an hou according to occupation, pieceworkers 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0½d.; women 21 an over, employed in production—timeworkers 3s. 8d., pieceworkers 4s. 2¾d warehouse workers 3s. 6d., 4s. 0½d.**
Hollow-ware manufacture	Great Britain (71) (259)	20 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1\frac{1}{8} an hour for men other than learners and 2d. for women other than learner with proportional amounts for male and female learners. Gener minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in enamel wa section as fusers' helpers, annealers or scalers 4s. 11\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, other me except learners 4s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., male learners 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 11\frac{1}{2} at 20; women, other than learners, 3s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for worke other than learners—men 4s. 11\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, women 3s. 9\frac{3}{4}d.**
Flax preparing and spinning	Northern Ireland (76–77)	15 Nov.	All workers	Increases of 15s. a week for male adults, 10s. for female adults and 8s. an 6s. for boys and girls respectively, in conjunction with a reduction in norms weekly hours. Basic time rates after change include: men 21 an over—grade 9 occupations 174s. 8d., 8, 179s. 4d., 7, 184s., 6, 188s. 7d 5, 193s. 2d., 4, 197s. 11d., 3, 202s. 5d., 2, 207s. 2d., 1, 211s. 8d.; wome 18 and over—grade 10, 108s. 11d., 9, 111s. 11d., 8, 115s., 7, 118s. 1d 6, 121s. 1d., 5, 124s. 2d., 4, 127s. 3d., 2, 133s. 5d., 1, 136s. 2d. Negotiate minimum rates in excess of points evaluation: men 21 and over, grade (except preparing room cleaners and hoist men) 179s. 4d., preparing room cleaners, hoist men and yarn storemen 184s., general labourers 188s. 7d women 18 and over, grades 10 and 9, 115s., ring spinners 132s. 2d.
Linen weaving	Northern Ireland (77)	15 Nov.	All workers	Increases of 20s. or 15s. a week for men 21 and over and 10s. for women 21 an over, with proportional amounts for juveniles, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change include: mounter card cutters 265s. a week, slashers (cylinder machines) 257s. 6d., yarn dresse 272s. 6d., tenters, all looms 260s., odd workers—men 190s., women 131s. 6d. engineers and firemen 205s. 4d.
Wool textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	1 Nov.	Building trade operatives	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 11d. an hour, labourers 5s. 8d. ††
Hosiery manufacture	Hawick (92)	1 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 9s. a week (98s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for me and 5s. for women (67s. to 72s.), with proportional amounts for apprentice in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rat after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus; journeymen 226s., journeywome 154s.
Mechanical cloth manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Dec.	Workers employed in the manu- facture of cloth used for mechanical purposes includ- ing felts for paper making	Increase† of 1 per cent. (102 to 103 per cent.) in the percentage addition to bas wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition include: adult male workers 211s. 9d. a week, adult female workers 143s. 7d.
extile bleaching, dyeing and finishing	Northern Ireland (98)	8 Nov.	All workers	Increases of 15s. a week for male adults and 10s. for female adults, with proportional increases for juveniles, in conjunction with a reduction in norm weekly hours. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 an over—skilled (including engine drivers) 214s. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 206s. 11d., general workers or labourers 199s. 11d.; women 18 an over 131s. 11d.

^{*} Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. ‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

§ Agreements of the Scottish Manufacturers Iron Trade Council and Arbitration Board.

This represents the first stage of a long-term agreement. The agreement provides for further increases in minimum earnings levels at six-monthly intervals from 3rd January 1966 to 1st January 1968 when the minimum earnings levels will become new national uniform plain time rates. Also from 1st January 1968 a new minimum piecework and payment-by-results standard, equivalent to 15 per cent. above the new national uniform plain time rate, will be established. Workers whose remuneration, however made up, is not less than the appropriate earnings levels for a normal week, are not entitled to any increase as a result of the establishment of these new minimum earnings levels. The agreement also provides for two general wage advances on 7th March 1966 and 6th March 1967.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work". ** These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

†† This is an amendment to the entry on page 556 of the December issue of this GAZETTE which showed an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen. The difference of 3d. an hour was an increase for craftsmen, operative from 28th June 1965, not previously published.

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

		Date from which	wages Coming into Op	peration during December—continuea
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Asbestos textile manufacture	Great Britain (100)	13 Sept.	All workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over and 2d. for women 18 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: day workers (Rochdale and Hindley Green, North and South Blocks), men 21 and over 5s. 0·75d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 8·375d.; pieceworkers (Hindley Green, North Block) 4s. 11d., 3s. 6·875d.
Roofing felt manufacture	Great Britain (135)	First full pay period following 19 Nov.	Adult male workers	Increase in minimum basic wage rates of 2\(^1\)d. an hour for day workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11\(^1\)d. an hour, other districts 4s. 10d.
Printing	London and Manchester (156–157)	1 Dec.	Workers, other than elec- tricians and engineers, em- ployed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2s. a week (26s. to 28s.) for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
A CONTROL CONTROL OF	London (157)	1 Sept.	Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase in basic rates of 10s. a week. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—daily and daily/Sunday offices, day work 385s. 6d. a week, night work 443s. 6d., three-rotating shifts (Sunday offices) 414s. 6d., electricians' assistants 343s., 381s. 6d., 372s., 362s.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Manchester	1 Sept.	Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase in basic rates of 10s. a week. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—day work 374s. 6d. a week, night work 432s. 6d., shift work 403s. 6d., electricians' assistants 333s. 6d., 358s. 6d., 346s.
Rubber manufacture	Great Britain (163)	First full pay period following 26 Dec.	All workers	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over and 2d. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers, and a further adjustment in hourly rates, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Basic minimum time rates after change: male workers 2s. 4d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 6½d. at 21 and over, female workers 2s. 0¼d. to 4s. 1½d. Piecework prices on bonus schemes to yield to a payment-by-results worker of average ability an average gross wage of not less than the following amounts:—male workers 2s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 6s. 8½d. at 21 and over, female workers 2s. 5¾d. to 5s.
Building and civil engineering construction	Northern Ireland (174)	6 Dec.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 9d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 11½d. to 5s. 3d.
Gas supply	Great Britain (178)	5 Dec.	Gasfitters and improver gas- fitters	Increase of 2d. an hour for adult males, with proportional amounts for juveniles. Standard adult rates after change; improver gasfitters, Metropolitan area 7s. 2½d. an hour, Provincial A area 6s. 11½d., gasfitters 7s. 6d., 7s. 2½d.
Andrew on Arts	Great Britain (179)	5 Dec.	Skilled craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters and bricklayers and masons except when on firebrick work)	Increase of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Standard rates after change include: skilled craftsmen—Metropolitan area 7s. 6d. an hour, Provincial zone A 7s. 24d. (Provincial zone B rates abolished.)
Wholesale newspaper distribution	London (205)	First pay day in Dec.	Male workers	Increase† in the cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (26s. to 28s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 309s. a week, night staff 319s.
Retail food trades	England and Wales (208) (260)	27 Dec.	Shop managers and manageresses	
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 12s. in Provincial B area for men 21 and over and 11s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts fo younger workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 23 and over—men, London area 218s. a week, Provincial A area 210s. 6d., Pro vincial B area 196s. 6d., women 164s. 6d., 158s., 146s. 6d.; Grade I clerk under 23, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers van-salesmen, cashiers or central warchouse workers—male workers 22 and over, London 212s., A 204s. 6d., B 190s. 6d., female workers 22 and over, London 206s., A 198s. B 188s. 6d., female workers 154s., 147s., 139s.; transport workers—driver 21 and over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carryin capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 212s., A 204s. 6d. B 190s. 6d., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 218s 210s. 6d., 196s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 225s., 214s. 6d., 200s. 6d of over 5 tons 226s., 218s. 6d., 204s. 6d. 5d.
River authorities	England and Wales (256)	2 Sept.	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 231s. a week, other areas 224s.
СНА	NGES IN HO	OURS O	F WORK COMING	INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	27 Dec.	Male workers	The second was been added to the second of t
Cutlery manufacture	Great Britain (258)	17 Dec.	All workers	
Flax preparing and spinning	Northern Ireland (76–77)	15 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.§
Linen weaving	Northern Ireland.	. 15 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.§
Hosiery manufacture	Hawick	1 Dec.	All workers	. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 40.§
Textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing	Northern Ireland	8 Nov.	All workers	. Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.§
Roofing felt manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 19 Nov.		. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.§
Rubber manufacture	Great Britain (163)	First full pay period following 26 Dec.	All workers	. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 40.§
Road passenger transport (Municipal undertakings)	Great Britain (ex cluding Metro politan Area) and Belfast (190)	31 Dec.	Workers other than craftsme and apprentices	n Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

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

Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.
See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 14th DECEMBER 1965

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 114·1

At 14th December the official retail prices index was $114\cdot1$ (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with $113\cdot6$ at 16th November and $109\cdot2$ at 15th December 1964. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of access.

Novemoer and 109-2 at 15th December 1964. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, 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 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 14th DECEMBER 1965

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 14th December 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100.

10			
	GROUP AND		FIGURE FO
	Sub-Group	(16	1965 th Janua
			62 = 100
I.	Food:		
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes		113
	Meat and bacon	i 101	118 114
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	strate	112
	Milk, cheese and eggs		124
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		105
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	inition .	119 102
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	the on	91
	Other food		111
	Total—Food		113.3
II.	Alcoholic drink		119.0
Ш.	Tobacco	10.10	120.8
IV.	Housing		123.6
V.	Fuel and light:		
	Coal and coke	15 25%	120
	Other fuel and light		119
	Total—Fuel and light		119.6
VI.	Durable household goods:	hinaa	112
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish Radio, television and other house	hold	112
	appliances		98
	Pottery, glassware and hardware		107
	Total—Durable household goods	ITTENAS	105.4
VII.	Clothing and footwear:		
	Men's outer clothing		112
	Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	035.0	110 107
	Women's outer clothing	100, 200	108
	Children's clothing		106
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdas	hery,	104
	hats and materials		104 109
,,,,	Total—Clothing and footwear		107.9
ш.	Transport and vehicles:		101
	Motoring and cycling		122
	Total—Transport and vehicles		107.8
IV	Miscellaneous goods:		107 0
LA.	Books, newspapers and periodicals		128
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	aning	
	materials, matches, etc.		102
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, photographic and optical goods, etc.	toys,	107
~	Total—Miscellaneous goods		109.7
A.	Services: Postage and telephones		114
	Entertainment		114
	Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe repair	help,	
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repair	iring,	110
	laundering and dry cleaning	••	119
	Total—Services		116.5
	ALL ITEMS		114.1

Following are the indices for 14th December on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

- (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, apples and cauliflower were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and bananas. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by slightly more than 3 per cent. to 112.8, compared with 109.4 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. to 113.3, compared with 112.2 in November.

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished, the average level of housing costs rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. The group index figure was 123.6, compared with 122.8 in

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO DECEMBER 1965

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

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 1958	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106 108	106 108	107	108	108 110
1959 1960	110	110	110 110	110 110	109	109	109	109	109 110	109	110	110 112
1961 1962	112	112	113	113	114	115	115 120	116	115 119	116	117	117 120

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	100.0	102.7	104.7	109 · 5
February	100 - 1	103.6	104.8	109 · 5
March	100.5	103.7	105.2	109.9
April	101.9	104.0	106.1	112.0
May	102.2	103.9	107.0	112.4
June	102.9	103.9	107.4	112.7
Inter	102.5	103.3	107.4	112.7
Amount	101.6	103.0	107.8	112.9
September	101.5	103.3	107.8	113.0
0-4-4	101.4	103.7	107.9	113-1
NT.	101.8	104.0	108.8	113.6
December	102.3	104.2	109.2	114.1

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 44.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 87. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December at the establishments where these 114 stoppages occurred is estimated at 48,800. This total includes 14,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 34,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 29,900 were directly involved and 4,500 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 78,000 working days lost during December includes 35,000 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 December due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month		
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining	3 2 2 —	26 5 6 2 11	29 7 8 2 13	3,200 2,800 12,600 500 1,000	5,000 9,000 16,000 11,000 5,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	18	37	55	28,700	33,000
Total, December 1965	27	87	114	48,800	78,000
Total, November 1965	29	197	226	67,900	146,000
Total, December 1964	20	140	160	43,900	68,000

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Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases	20 20	9,900	
—other wage disputes		3,700	
Hours of work	15	1,600	
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	15	2,300	
discipline	27	12,100	
Trade union status	Sateria Descri	400	
Sympathetic action	1	400	
Total	87	29,900	

Duration of stoppages

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

THE SHARE SHARE SERVICE	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day	47	23,200	16,000 7,000				
2 days	13	4,900	6,000				
4-6 days Over 6 days	14 17	2,100 4,100	7,000 49,000				
Total	102	35,200	85,000				

Principal stoppages of work

About 520 workers at a firm manufacturing rubber products in Hayes stopped work on 1st December demanding the complete settlement of a wage claim and that trade union membership should be made a condition of employment. Agreement on a phased resumption of work was reached on 9th January to allow

After a protracted dispute in which numbers of night-shift workers in the engineering industries refused to work the short shift on Friday nights, agreement was reached, at national level, in October that night-shift workers in these industries should be allowed to work the 40-hour week in four shifts. However, about 6,000 night-shift workers employed in a motor vehicle manufacturing firm in Birmingham remained in dispute: they refused to agree to work the 40-hour week in four shifts and continued to work 36 hours in four night shifts, claiming that the hours of night-shift workers at the factory should be 38, worked in four 9½-hour shifts. No settlement has been reported.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1965 with comparative figures for 1964 is given in an article on pages 24 and 25 of this GAZETTE.

*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.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During December 1965 the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 3083*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 3083 (31st December).—Parties: National Union of Hosiery Workers and Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association, and Hosiery and Knitwear Employers' Association. Subject: To determine the terms attaching to the introduction of the forty-hour standard working week. Award: The Court awarded that the introduction of the forty-hour standard working week shall be on the terms agreed by the cub committee of the awarded that the introduction of the forty-hour standard working week shall be on the terms agreed by the sub-committee of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Hosiery Trade (details of which are set out in the Appendix to the Award); such introduction shall not be conditional upon the abolition of, or any alteration to, the existing Bonus Agreement. The Employers' proposal relating to the Bonus Agreement, which was made separately on 5th June 1965, is a matter for separate negotiation.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During December 1965 two awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December 1965 no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

During December 1965 notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Minister of Labour was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.F. (35), dated 10th December, for revising the general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and for revising the basis of calculation for holiday

Further information regarding the above proposal 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 December 1965 the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:-

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (No. 2) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2044, dated 1st December and operative from 20th December. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2045, dated 1st December and operative from 20th December. This Order increases the number of customary holidays to be allowed to workers from six to seven during 1965 and from seven to eight thereafter.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) (Amendment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2074, dated 6th December and operative from 10th January 1966. This Order fixes revised

* 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 55 or through any bookseller.

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2065, dated 6th December and operative from 29th December. This Order fixes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42½ to 41½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime

payable.

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation)
Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2073, dated 7th December and operative
from 10th January 1966. This Order fixes revised general minimum
time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female
workers, and reduces, with effect from 7th March 1966, the number
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable from
42 to 41

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) (No. 2) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2076, dated 8th December and operative from 31st December. This Order reduces the normal working week without loss of pay from 42 to 41 hours immediately, and from 41 to 40 hours with effect from 3rd October 1966, and increases the number of customary holidays to be allowed to workers in each year from six to seven

six to seven.

The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (No. 2) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2089, dated 9th December and operative from 5th January 1966. This Order reduces the normal working week without loss of pay from 42 to 41 hours immediately and from 41 to 40 hours with effect from 3rd October 1966.

The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2090, dated 9th December and operative from 5th January 1966. This Order increases the number of customary holidays to be allowed to workers in each year from six to seven.

year from six to seven.

The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) Order 1965:
S.I. 1965 No. 2135, dated 16th December and operative from 5th January 1966. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and reduces with effect from 1st March 1966, from 42 to 41, the number of hours to be worked per

week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) (Holidays)

Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2136, dated 16th December and operative
from 5th January 1966. This Order revises the provisions relating to accrued holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2154, dated 20th December and operative from 12th January 1966. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2155, dated 20th December and operative from 12th January 1966. This Order increases the number of days of customary holidays to be allowed to workers from six to seven during 1965 and from seven to eight thereafter

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2169, dated 21st December and operative from 24th January 1966. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 42 to 40 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2170, dated 21st December and operative from 24th January 1966. This Order provides for additional annual holidays for workers with over ten years' service with the

annual holidays for workers with over ten years' service with the same employer.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2192, dated 30th December and operative from 7th February 1966. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male

This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2191, dated 30th December and operative from 19th January 1966. This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Time Rates of Wages and **Hours of Work**

1st April 1965

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

Price 25s. By post 25s. 11d. Obtainable from

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at the addresses shown on page 55 or through any bookseller

Agricultural Wages Act 1948

Order Nos. 1966 AWB Nos. 1 and 2 were made on 1st December 1965 by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 3rd January 1966, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and reducing the number of hours in the standard working week for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales. The values at which the provision of board and lodging may be reckoned as part payment of with the property wages have also been adjusted. See page 23 nimum wages have also been adjusted.—See page 23

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 8 was made on 29th November 1965 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The Order, which became effective on 3rd January 1966, reduces the normal weekly hours of work for certain classes of male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland)

Notices of Proposals

During December 1965 notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Health and Social Services were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.88), dated 3rd December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.72), dated 31st December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.178), dated 31st December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During December 1965 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 Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 262, dated 13th December and operative from 21st December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration, a reduction in working hours and an additional day of customary holiday for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 263, dated 13th December and operative from 21st December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration, a reduction in working hours and an additional day of customary holiday for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.

* 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 the next page or through any bookseller.

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Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland) 1939 to 1956

Order No. 34, operative from 3rd January 1966, was made on 7th December 1965 by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, varying the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration and reducing the normal weekly hours Northern Ireland

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce. (Loose-leaf Edition.) Amendment No. 6. November 1965. Obtainable on annual subscription only (10s.); Choice of Careers. No. 19. The Foundry Industry. 2nd (composite) Edition, 1965. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 8d.); No. 62. Pharmacy. 3rd Edition, 1965. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.). Ministry of Labour. Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1964. Part 1. General. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 4s. 6d. (5s.).

Industrial Diseases.—Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1964. Ministry of Power. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).

National Insurance.—Report of the Committee on the Assessment of Disablement, 10th November 1965. Cmnd. 2847. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research, 1964. 43rd Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment. Ministry of Power. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Methods for the Detection of Toxic ubstances in Air. Booklet No. 15. Trichloroethylene. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).

Statistics.—Annual Abstract of Statistics. No. 102, 1965. Central Statistical Office. Price 25s. (28s.).

Youth Employment.—Central Youth Employment Executive. The Future Development of the Youth Employment Service. Report of a Working Party of the National Youth Employment Council. 21st September 1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 6s. 6d. (7s.).—See

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (No. 2) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2044; 9d. (1s.)), made on 1st December; The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2045; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 1st December; The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2065; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 6th December; The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2073; 9d. (1s.)), made on 7th December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) (Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2074; 6d. (9d.)), made on 7th December; The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) (No. 2) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2076; 9d. (1s.)), made on 6th December; The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (No. 2) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2089; 9d. (1s.)), made on 9th December; The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2090; 9d. (1s.)), made on 9th December; The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2135; 9d. (1s.)), made on 16th December; The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2136; 9d. (1s.)), made on 16th December; The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) (No. 2) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2154; 9d. (1s.)), made on 20th December; The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2155; 9d. (1s.)), made on 21st December; The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2169; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 21st December; The Wages Regulation (Raking) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2179; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 21st December; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2191; 3d. (6d.)), made on 30th December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) (A 1959.—See page 53.

(a) The Redundancy Payments Office Holders Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2007; 3d. (6d.)), made on 25th November and operative from 6th December; (b) The Redundancy Payments Termination of Employment Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2002; 3d. (6d.)), made on 29th November and operative from 6th December; (c) The Redundancy Payments Rebates (Amendment) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2067; 3d. (6d.)), made on 7th December and operative from 14th December. All these Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965. Regulations (a) apply, with the necessary modifications, the Redundancy Payments Act to the office holders specified therein; (b) apply the Redundancy Payments Act to a chief constable or a chief or assistant chief officer of a fire brigade who becomes redundant as a result of chief officer of a fire brigade who becomes redundant as a result of an amalgamation of police forces or combination of fire brigades;

and (c) reduce the period of prior notice required to be given in certain cases where an employer intends to claim rebates from the Redundancy Fund in respect of payments made to ten or more

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The Redundancy Payments Northern Ireland Reciprocal Arrangements Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2027; 6d. (9d.)), made on 30th November by the Minister of Labour in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965. These Regulations, operative from 6th December, give effect in Great Britain to the reciprocal arrangements made between the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland, and modify the Redundancy Payments Act in its application to persons affected by those arrangements.

(a) The Industrial Tribunals (Employment and Compensation) (England and Wales) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2018; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)); (b) The Industrial Tribunals (Redundancy Payments) (England and Wales) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2019; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)); (c) The Industrial Tribunals (Employment and Compensation) (Scotland) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2020; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)); (a) The Industrial Tribunals (Employment an sation) (Scotland) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2020; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)); (d) The Industrial Tribunals (Redundancy Payments) (Scotland) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/2021; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)). These Regulations were all made on 29th November by the Minister of Labour under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and are operative from 6th December. Regulations (a) and (c) regulate the procedure of the industrial tribunals for England and Wales and for Scotland, respectively, on references of certain questions concerning terms of employment. employment, compensation and status of employment; and (b) and (d) regulate the procedure of industrial tribunals for England and Wales and for Scotland, respectively, on references under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965.

The Industrial Training (Furniture and Timber Industry Board) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2028; 9d. (1s.)), made on 29th November by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1965.—

(a) The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2029; 3d. (6d.)); (b) The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2030; 3d. (6d.)); both made on 30th November by the Secretary of State for Education and Science under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965. These Orders, operative from 1st December, bring into operation the scales and other provisions relating to the remuneration of teachers employed by local education authorities in (a) farm institutes and (b) further education establishments other than farm institutes (b) further education establishments other than farm institutes contained in the document published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, giving effect to recommendations relating to remuneration of such teachers.—See the list of Official Publications Received on page 566 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Exemption No. 3) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/2046; 3d. (6d.)), made on 1st December by the Minister of Labour under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. This Order, operative from 1st January 1966, exempts, for the period 1st January 1966 to 31st December 1968, certain small buildings and structures used for retail sales and citatated in certain space. situated in certain open spaces or near beaches from the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act relating to sanitary

The Redundancy Payments Statutory Compensation Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1988). Correction slip issued on 31st December (gratis).—See page 565 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/262; 9d. (1s.)), made on 13th December; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/263; 6d. (9d.)), made on 13th December. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945—See page 54 1945.—See page 54.

(a) The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/239; 3d. (6d.)), made on 10th November by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946; (b) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/240; 3d. (6d.)), made on 10th November by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. These Regulations, operative from 1st December, provide for disregarding Christmas bonuses (a) in calculating or estimating the earnings in cases where benefit under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 falls to be reduced on account of earnings and (b) in calculating or estimating the earnings of dependants in cases where they have to be considered for the purpose of determining title to benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946.

The Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments (Pensions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/246; 9d. (1s.)), made on 19th November by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. These Regulations allow employers of certain pensioned employees who become redundant to exclude or reduce their liability too make redundancy payments; The Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments (Statutory Compensation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/248; 6d. (9d.)), made on 25th November by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. These Regulations provide that the amount of the redundancy payment to be paid to an employee shall be set off against the compensation payable to him under any of certain statutory provisions in force immediately before 6th December 1965;



The Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments (Great Britain Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/250; 6d. (9d.)), made on 30th November by the Minister of Health and Social Services. These Regulations the Minister of Health and Social Services. These Regulations give effect in Northern Ireland to the reciprocal arrangements made between the Minister of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland and the Minister of Labour for Great Britain and modify the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 in its application to persons affected by those arrangements. All three Regulations, operative from 6th December, were made under the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 1965

The Industrial Tribunals (Redundancy Payments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/255; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 6th 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 6th December, regulate the procedure of industrial tribunals for references under Parts II, III and IV of the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland)

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

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