# (5) Ministry of Labour 

VOLUME LXXIV, No. 1
JANUARY 1966
PRICE 3s. 6d. NET
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Annual subscription 48s. Od. including postage

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# Summary of the Monthly Statistics 

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.

## 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 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

There were 347,000 unfilled vacancies on 1st December, 9,000 less than on 3rd November

## 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 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31 st December (January $1956=100$ ) were, respectively, $149 \cdot 6$ and $162 \cdot 5$, compared with $149 \cdot 2$ and $162 \cdot 0$ at 30 th November.

## Resail Prices

The retail prices index at 14 th December (January $1962=100$ ) was $114 \cdot 1$, compared with $113 \cdot 6$ at 16 th November. The index for the food group was $113 \cdot 3$, compared with $112 \cdot 2$ the previous month.

## 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

In May 1965 the Ministry of Labour made the third of its
annual enquiries annuar enquiries into the occupations of employees in manu－
facturing 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 entered by apprenticeship of equivalent senarer．years ex－
were in jobs where skill in acquired by ser
perience or a stipulated minimum period of training．Twenty－ perience or a stipulated minimum period of training．Twenty－
four per cent．of the employees were in administrative， four per cent．of the employees were in administrative，
technical or clerical jobs，the same proportion as in 1964． technical or clerical 10 s，the same proportion as in 196 ．
Nearly 5 per cent．were either serving apprenticeships or were
receiving other planned training． receiving other planned training．
These enquiries were instituted two years ago to provide
annual occupational analyses of the numbers of employees annual occupational analyses of the numbers of employees．
The eruuts of the 1963 and 1964 enquiries were published in
the December 1963 ． the December 1963，April and December 1964 and January
1965 issues of this GAETT．
The enquiry was made under the Statistics of Trade Act
1947 and covered all manufacturing industries except ship－ 1947 and covered all manufacturing industries except ship－
building and ship repairing，for which similar information building and ship repairing，for which similar information
was already available from another surce．Enquirf forms
were sent to 7,200 establishments，i．e．，all establishments with was already avaliabe from anotser sourle．establishments with
were sent to 7,200 establishments．i．，
500 or more employees and a sample of establishments with 500 or more employees and a sample of establishments with
11 to 499 employees．No enquiry forms were sent to establish－ 11 to 499 employees．No enquiry forms were sent to estabish－
ments 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 per cent．of the establishments approached，and in total these
forms included 58 per cent．of all employees within the scope forms incluced 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 that the pattern of employment in the establishments rendering
returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments returns was representative of the patterr 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＊．The tables therefore（apart from those for the industry Order
shipbuilding and marine engineering）provide estimates of 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 engineering，where much of the information was derived
from another source，the coverage is less complete but never－
theless represents rom another source，the coverage is less complete bur never－
theless represents the greater part of the industry．The
estimates of the numbers of employees published revularly estimates of the numbers of employees published regularly
in this GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100 ．The in this GAzETtR are usually shown to the nearest 100 ．The ten，not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them，
but only in order to provide further information about the but only in order to provide further information a
relative sizes of the various occupational categories．
The enquiry forms used in 1965 differ only in minor respects
from those used for the 1964 enquity．In both years there from those used for the 1964 enquiry．In both years there
were 14 different types of form，i．e．，for the most part a were 14 difierent types of form，i．e．，for the most part a single type sufficed，however，for engineering（including marine engineering）and electrical goods，vehicles and the
marufacture of metal goods，as these industries have many manuiactiune of metal goods，as these incustries have many
occupatios 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 were used for each，i．e．，for clothing and for footwear in
Order XII，for bricks，glass，cement，etc．，and for pottery Order XI，for bricks，glass，cement，etc．，and for pottery
in Order XYI and for paper－making，etc．，and for printing
and publishing in Order XV． For most industries the info
For most industries the information has been collected under
the four brad headings described below．For metal manu－ facture and shipbuilding and ship repairing，however，only
three headings have been used and for this latter industry 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 worker and identifies six occupational categories．The item for




scientists and technologists includes persons engaged on or
being trained for technical work for which the norma fication is a university degree in science or technology and／or membership of an appropriate professional institution．The item＂other technicians＂covers persons carrying out func－
tions of a grade intermediate between scientists and techno－ logists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other．Sales staff，e．g．，representatives，are normally included in the iten
commercial staff．＂
Part B identifies，as far as space has permitted，the main Part B identifies，as far as space has permitted，the main
skilled occupations in the various industries．In some
industries distinction industries distinction has been made between occupations
to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticessip or
equivalent training and those occupations where skill has equivalent training and those occupations where skili 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 occu－
pation 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 cate－－
gory，e．g．，skilled operatives，it should be borne in mind that gory，e．g．，skilled operatives，it should be b
apprentices and other traines are included．
Food，drink and tobacco（Table l）．Out of a total of 709,000
workers，about 114,000 were skilled operatives，and of these workers，about 114,000 were skiled operatives，and of these
nearly a third were employed on maintenance work．There nearly a third were employed on maintenance work．There
were 18,000 skilled bakers and confectioners and this number were 18,000 skilled bakers and confectioners and his 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 employees
industry．
Chemicals and allied industries（Table 2）．In 1965 as in
1964 scientists，technologists，draughtsmen and other tech－ 1964icals scientists，tedednologistst，draughtsmen and other tecch－
nicians accounted for 9 per cent．of total employment in this nicians accounted for 9 per cent．of total employment in this
industry，while the administrative，technical and clerical group industry，while the administrative，technical and clerical group
as a whole eccounted for 37 per cent．of the 79,000 skilled
anerates 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 occupa－ this industry differs in form from the others in that occupa－
tions are grouped into three instead of four categories．Out tions are grouped into three instead of four categories．Out
of a total of 603,000 employes， 108,900 were skiled cratsmen 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 provides an analysis for the whole of Order VI of the Standard
Industrial Classication．The next two tables give separate analyses for subb－groups of the Order，i．e．，Table 5 coovers
enginering（Minimum List Headings $331-352$ inclusive）and engineering（Minimum List Headings $331-352$ inclusive）and
Table 6 covers electrical goods（Minimum List Headings
$361-369$ inclusive） $361-369$ inclusive）．
Order VI as a whole accounts for about a quarter of the
employees covered by this enquiry but it has nearly half of employees covered bby this enquiry but it ha s nearry half of
those employed as scientists and technologists，over 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 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
apprentices and of other trainees were 104,400 and 34,500 ， apprentices and of other trainess were 104,400 and 34,500 ， respectively．A thirr of the apprentices were receiving a
general course of training and could not yet be allocate to specific occupations．
Shipbuilding and ship repairing（Table 7）and Marine engineering
（Table 8）．The coverage for this Order is less complete than （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 tat a high proportion－ 56 per cent． occupations and shows that a high propo

- of the workers were skilled operatives．
Vehicles（Table 9 ）．Of the 844,000 employees， 268,000 were
skilled operatives and 56,000 were scientists，technologists， skilled operatives and 56,00 were scientists，technologists，
draughtsmen or other technicians．There were 34,600 draughtsmen or other technicians．There were 34,600
apprentices，and of these a third were receiving a general apprentices，and of
course of training．

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Pemale |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { males and } \\ \text { females }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | Apprentices and others beeing trained （included $^{\text {in cols．} 2-5)}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Apprentices | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Others being } \\ \text { trained }}}$ |  |
|  |  | Fulil－tim （3） | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Part-t } \\ \text { (4) } \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { Males } \\(0)}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Females }}^{\text {（7）}}$ | $\underset{(8)}{\text { Males }}$ | ${ }_{(9)}^{\text {Females }}$ |
| PART A．Administ | 98，290 | 59，560 | 7.45 |  | 165，300 | 140 | ${ }^{60}$ | 740 |  |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers <br> Scienists and technologists <br> Other technicians <br> Clerical and office staff（including works office） Other administrative，technical and commercial staff |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 2,10 \\ 1,130 \\ 5,50 \\ 5,50 \\ 5,50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{240} \\ & ={ }^{6,40} 100 \\ & \hline 730 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { च }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | （ | （ $\begin{gathered}50 \\ 350 \\ 250\end{gathered}$ |
| PART B． <br> Total <br> 1．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training | 90，890 | 19，350 | 580 | 113，820 | 3，150 | 60 | 1，460 | 1，110 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,840 \\ 480 \\ 7,000 \\ 2700 \end{array}$ | 390 | 990 |  |  | ${ }^{60}$ | 280 20 -30 | ${ }^{350}$ |
| Maintenance workers <br> Maintenance fitters，millwrights and mechanics <br> Electricians <br> Carpenters and joiner <br> Carpenters and joiners（apprentice trained or equivalent） Other skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & 9.800 \\ & 7,7700 \end{aligned}$ | 三－ |  |  |  |  | 160 <br> 10 <br> -20 <br> 190 | ＝ |
| 2．Worters in occupations where skill cacqited by several years＇experience，or <br> Rollermen <br> Rollermen Screensmen，machinemen <br> Soughmakers，doughmixers（bread），mixers，mixing machine operators Dice <br> Ovenmen Machine setters，machinemen <br> Pie－makers，pastrycooks Butchers，cutters，boners <br> Meat cooks，essence makers，sausage makers <br> Cigarette making machine operators Cigarette makers（hand），cigar makers <br> Other production workers needing at least six months＇training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient <br> experience before becoming reasonably proficient <br> 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ＝ | － |  |  |
|  | 80 |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
|  | （1，140 | － 1.260 | ${ }_{620}^{40}$ |  |  | － | 50 50 | ${ }^{30}$ |
|  |  | （1，200 | 310 |  |  | Z |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{860}^{60}$ |  |  |  | 二 | 20 |  |
|  | 11，480 | 7，590 | 1，17 | 20，2 |  |  | 380 | 710 |
|  | 9，60 | 2，500 | 160 | 12，620 |  |  | 20 |  |
| 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＇ traing orperience before becoming reasonably proficient TOTAL | 43，070 | 47，990 | 17，860 | 108，920 |  |  | 280 |  |
| PART D．Other employees Tota | 182，100 | 96,2 | 42，550 | 320，960 |  |  | 590 |  |
| Warehouse，packers and despatch workers <br> Roaderansport drivers <br> Labourers <br> Other employees $\qquad$ GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 |
|  |  | （6．30 |  |  |  |  |  | モ |
|  |  | 53，990 | 28，260 | 133，020 |  |  | 380 | 230 |
|  | 414，350 | 223，110 | ${ }_{71,540}$ | 709，000 | 3，29 | 120 | 3，070 | 3，010 |

\footnotetext{


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

|  |  | Fem |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Apprentice }}^{\text {（in }}$ | ces and oth | ers beingt | trained |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { males and } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ | App | ntices | Others train | being |
| （1） | （2） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full-time } \\ & \text { (3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Part-time } \\ \text { (4) } \end{array}$ | （5） | Males | Females | ${ }_{\text {Males }}^{\substack{\text {（8）}}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Females }}^{(9)}$ |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staft TotaL | 92，110 | 34，160 | 2，530 | 128，800 | 2，150 | 120 | 2，720 |  |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers | Sti．140 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 25,3,30 \\ \hline, 420 \\ 4.200 \end{gathered}$ | 5400 |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |
|  |  |  | 2，440 |  | （ | ${ }_{90}^{10}$ | \％80 | 1，600 |
| Colerica and aince stait（including works oficic） |  | $\underbrace{12,280}_{\substack{30,480 \\ 2,490}}$ | 2，440 |  | ${ }_{210}^{210}$ |  | 560 | 1，40 |
| PART B Bilid crafsmen employed on production or maintenance Total | 303，140 | 12，720 | 2，220 | 318，80 | 13，550 |  | 480 | 170 |
|  |  |  |  | 1，190 |  |  | ${ }^{20}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢ |  | 三 |  |  |
| Carpenters and joiners | $\begin{gathered} 1,950 \\ \hline, 750 \end{gathered}$ | 三 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,970 \\ & \hline, 970 \\ & \hline 1,50 \end{aligned}$ | －1,760 <br> 3,040 |  | 30 <br> 240 <br> 10 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,1,180 \\ & \hline, 980 \\ & \hline 1,900 \end{aligned}$ | 1，260 | 130 | come | cise |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,990 \\ & \hline, 490 \\ & \hline 1,250 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{1}, 390$ | ${ }^{260}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\substack{500}}$ |  | 20 | ${ }_{90}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 480 \\ & \hline 800 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | （is | － |  |  |
|  |  | 120 | － 10 |  | （ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 290 } \\ \text { 2，300 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{30} 40$ |  |
| Apterer Alices taditig general course |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2．Production workers（other than labourers）employed at： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast firuaces，sinter plants and ore preparation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{20}$ |  | 二 |  | coiv |  |
| Ancillary proceses associated with roling mils $\because .$. | cincian |  |  | cose | ＝ | 三 |  |  |
|  | coize |  |  |  | 二 | － |  | （ $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 50 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3,9,90 \\ 1,860 \\ 1,670 \end{gathered}$ | ¢， 110 | 1，070 | cisi，400 | ＝ |  |  |  |
| 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | 7，230 | 50 |  | 7，280 | － |  |  |  |
| PART C．Other employes Total | 141，310 | 8，940 | 6，190 | 156，440 | － |  | 260 |  |
| Maintenance workers other than skilled craftsmen Warehouse，packers and despatch workersRoad and rail transport drivers and shunters Canteen staff Other employees | 280 | （1，120 | 200 | 39,300 <br> 15,120 | ＝ |  | ${ }_{30} 8$ | － 10 |
|  | 年700 | 4， 70 | 980 |  | 三 |  |  | － 10 |
|  |  | － 2.880 | 4，670 | － | ＝ |  | ${ }_{60}$ | 10 |
| Other employees $\quad . . . \quad$ GRAND TOTAL（PARTS $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C ） | 536，560 | 55，820 | 10，9 | 603 | 15，700 | ${ }^{120}$ | 7，460 | 1，720 |

Table 4－Engineering and Electrical Goods（Standard Industrial Classification 1958：Order VI）

| PART A．Administrative，technic | 433，690 | 183，120 | 14，260 | 631，070 | 16，060 | 380 | 5，060 | 4，870 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Managers， ，orks spererintendents，departmental manazers | 91，960 | 2， 3 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{3.230 \\ 7,230}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{20}^{10}$ |  |  |
|  | 退 |  | －${ }^{40}$ | 64，990 |  |  |  | 4，380 |
| （enter | ${ }_{\substack{106,980 \\ 73,820}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {159，}}^{16,650}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12,210}$ | 291，700 | 1，230 | 80 | 1，000 | ， 390 |
| PART P．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by appren－ | 578，610 | 12，720 | 1，600 | 592，930 | 87,810 | 120 | 10，590 | 150 |
|  | 590 |  |  | 39，590 | 250 |  | 900 |  |
| Machine tool setters，setter operators（not tool room） |  | ${ }^{190}$ | 320 |  | cose |  | （700 | 0 |
| Other skilled machine tool operator | ${ }^{55970} 1$ | ${ }_{550}$ | ${ }^{40} 80$ | cisi．30 | ${ }_{13,980}$ |  | （620 | 10 |
| Otherer fitiers，fitter assemblers and erectors | ， 71,3180 | 通 |  | （13．30 | cis1,590 <br> 2,720 |  | 110 <br> 290 |  |
| （eater | （300 |  |  | 00 | ${ }_{\substack{2300 \\ 2300}}^{\substack{200}}$ |  | 砣 200 |  |
| Welders | coick | ${ }_{80}$ | 10 | 20， |  |  | 年 90 |  |
|  | （7,050 <br> 10.850 <br> 150 | 1，220 | 30 | ci，12,100 <br> 100 <br> 100 | ci，30 |  | 360 |  |
| bor vehicle body builders（wood or metal） |  |  |  | （120 |  |  | 320 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{230}$ | ${ }_{30} 20$ |  | 1，240 |  |  |  |
|  | 80 |  |  | （140 |  |  | 20 160 |  |
| mood |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |  |
| Foremen and charge hands，not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） other shad | $\begin{aligned} & 35,90,180 \\ & 3,560 \end{aligned}$ | （120 | ${ }_{10}$ | cois |  | 120 | 550 |  |
| nance workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anics |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2,400 \\ 1,500}}^{\text {a }}$ |  | 150 70 |  |
| Bricklayers ．．．．． |  |  |  | coile | 150 260 |  | ${ }_{70}^{10}$ |  |
| Othen Cikilied workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 266，750 | 217，250 | 43，210 | 527，210 |  |  | 7，390 | 4，800 |
|  | 1177640 | 年53，170 | 24， 9,780 | 180，80 |  |  | li， $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3，200 } \\ & 1,270\end{aligned}$ | （1．150 |
| Assemblers and viewers | 100，960 | 47，810 | 9，070 | 157，8 |  |  | 2，820 | 1，640 |
| то | 228，200 | 44，620 | 25，550 | 298，37 | 10 |  | 1，430 | 250 |
|  |  | 10，660 | 1，580 |  |  |  | 520 | 70 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,550 \\ & \hline, 1460 \\ & 1.600 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{-10}$ |  | 10 180 120 | 10 100 100 |
| Labor employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oner employes $\because . .$. GRAND Total（PARTS A， | 1，507，250 | 457，710 | 84，620 | 2，049，580 | 80 | 500 | 24，470 | 10，070 |

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


\footnotetext{
Table 6－Electrical Goods（Standard Industrial Classification 1958：Minimum List Headings 361－369）
PART A．Adminisistrative，technical and clerical staff
Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers














Carpenters and joiners Other skiled workers（apprentice trained or equivilenit

| PART C．Production workers who have accurited a a degree of skill by experience |
| :--- |
| rontal |

Machinitss and vieweris
AOsher
Otro
production
workers




| 179，340 | 75，570 | 5，540 | 260，450 | 7，370 | 60 | 2，510 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,200 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,90 \\ & \hline, 500 \\ & \hline 500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{-10} \\ & = \\ & { }_{10}{ }_{40} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 40，500 | 4，220 | 500 | 145，20 | 20，670 |  | 2，520 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ |  | （3s0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,660 \\ & \hline, 610 \\ & \hline 800 \end{aligned}$ |  | 150 <br> 220 <br> 60 |  |
| coiole | （140 | ${ }_{40}^{10}$ | 1140 | ${ }_{1}^{1,660}$ |  | 130 <br> 480 <br> 480 |  |
|  | 470 <br> 120 <br> 10 |  | cos， 18.820 | ${ }^{2,690}$ | － | 260 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| （100 | （100 ${ }_{50}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 4，6，600 | －${ }^{50} \mathbf{2 0}$ | ＝ | 60 410 |  |
| （ $\begin{array}{r}7,90 \\ \text { 3，950 } \\ \text { 20 }\end{array}$ | －${ }^{30}$ | － 30 | － $\begin{array}{r}730 \\ 4.010 \\ 20\end{array}$ | 640 |  | ${ }^{110}$ |  |
|  | 1，380 | 140 | ，050 | 130 | － | ${ }^{150}$ |  |
|  | 三 |  | 年 900 | 90 |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | 70 | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{10}$ |  |
|  | 880 <br> 880 | ${ }_{110}^{60}$ |  | － 720 | － | －${ }^{39}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \＃ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 570 \\ 640 \end{gathered}$ |  | 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10 | － |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101，200 | 149，330 | 32，760 | 283，290 | － | － | 2，870 | 3，320 |
| ${ }_{\substack{33,400 \\ 2,020}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{24,4,30 \\ 89,30}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | －${ }_{\text {4，9，70 }}$ | （63，260 |  |  | 780 |  |
| 44，780 | 35，120 | 7.140 | 87，040 |  |  | 1，320 |  |
| 73，730 | 23，470 | 10，950 | 108，150 | 10 | － | 540 | 120 |
| ¢ | ${ }^{5,110}$ | 910 | 140 |  | － | 150 | 10 |
|  | 5，110 | 2，620 | 320 | 10 | － | 50 |  |
| ${ }_{21,330}^{22,200}$ | 12，780 | 6，880 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 4,9,580}}^{23,20}$ |  |  | 330 |  |
| ，770 | 253，290 | 9，75 | 797，810 | 28，0 | 60 | 8.440 | 5，330 |

（93338）


Table 4－Engineering and Electrical Goods（Standard Industrial Classification 1958：Order VI）
istrative，technical and derical staff

 PART B．Craftsmen in stilled occupations：normal method of entry by appren－
ticestip or equivalent training
Torat
Production weorkers
Tors room fituers
Machinhe tool sel seters，setter ope



Plumbers，pipe fiters
Sheder metal workers
S．





| Maintenance workers |
| :---: |
| Instrum |
| Maintenance fiter |


| Maintenance |
| :--- |
| Metron |
| Brickliayers |


PART C．Production workes

PART D．Other employees
Stores，warehouse，packers and despatch workers
Road transport trivers

GRAND Total（PARTS A，B，C and D）


花

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

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Females |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { matala } \\ \text { females }}}{\substack{\text { mat } \\ \text { for }}}$ （5） |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Apprentices | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ohters being } \\ \text { trained }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |
|  |  | Full－time | Part－time |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Males } \\(0)}}$ | Females | Males | （9） |
| PART A．A．Aministrative，technical and clerical staff | 254，350 | 107，550 | 8，720 |  | 370，620 | 8,690 | 320 | 2，550 |  |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers Scientists and technologists <br> Draughtsmen． <br> Clerical and office staff（including works office） <br> 1 staff <br> PART B．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by aperat |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,350 \\ \begin{array}{l}1,500 \\ 5650 \\ 56,450 \\ 8,250\end{array} \\ \hline, 80\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \％} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 820 \\ \hline, 80 \\ \hline 700 \\ 500 \\ 750 \end{gathered}$ | -20 ${ }^{200}$ 40 40 | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 590 \\ & 500 \\ & \hline, 050 \\ & \hline 400 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ticeship or equivalent training torn | 438，110 | 800 | 1，100 | 10 | 67，140 | 120 | 8,070 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machine tool setters，setter operators（not tool room）． |  |  |  |  | 840 $\substack{\text { 8400 } \\ 6.100}$ | 三 | ${ }_{6}^{680}$ |  |
| Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters，testers，etc． | $\underbrace{\text { cider }}_{\substack{48,900 \\ 5,840}}$ |  | －${ }^{310}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,570}$ |  | ，1,990 <br> 1,140 |  |
| Other fitters， Electricians |  |  |  | cin | ${ }^{11,350}$ | 二 | 1，5600 |  |
| （Paters（boier and construction shop work） | coin |  |  |  | ${ }_{2,200}^{2,290}$ | Z | 220 <br> 220 <br> 20 |  |
| Sheet metal \＃orkers |  | ＋140 |  |  |  |  | 隹 4200 |  |
|  |  | 1，190 |  |  |  |  | 近 90 |  |
| Coach or vehicle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － 18.080 | 1，230 |  | （19，300 | 1，150 1， |  | （170 |  |
| SCitsent orremen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other wood | （ |  |  |  |  | Z | 140 |  |
| Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） |  | 2，800 ${ }_{2}^{2400}$ | －00 | ${ }_{\substack{16,000 \\ 26.620}}$ |  |  | 30 |  |
| Maimenance workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| crent |  | 二 | 二 |  | ${ }^{1,880}$ | ＝ | ${ }_{40}^{90}$ |  |
|  | cistion | ${ }_{300}$ |  | 很 810 | Ti00 |  | ${ }_{60} 10$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chinists | 84，240 | － 28,2820 | 3 200 |  |  | － |  |  |
| Assemors ers and viewers Otrer producion workers including thöe who need between one and six |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56，180 | 12，690 | 1，930 | 70,800 |  | － | 500 |  |
| wareh |  | 22，150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {R }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Road transport divers } \\ & \text { Canten staft }\end{aligned}$ | cio， | cosis |  | cis． | － | ＝ | 370 |  |
| Leaterersis O | $\begin{aligned} & 6371,10 \\ & 41,20 \\ & 4102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,180 \\ & 7,390 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 130 <br> 300 <br> 0 |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 1，012，48 | 204，420 | 3，8870 | 1，251，770 | 75，830 | 440 | 16，030 |  |

Table 6－Electrical Goods（Standard Industrial Classification 1958：Minimum List Headings 361－369）
Kanagers，works superintentendents，denalterical staft







| Sheders |
| :---: |
| Shate |
| Paterem makerkers |






Bricklayers
Carpent
Cither and

PART C．Production workers who have acculired a a degree of skill by experience
andilor some
Tortal

 PART D．．thene rmployees
Stores，warehouse，packers

Canteen staft
O．：
Ohher ersployeces
GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A ，．
（93398）

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|  |  |  |  |  | Apprentic | ces and | cers being | $)^{\text {trained }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tatolal } \\ \text { Tale sand } \\ \text { femeles } \end{gathered}$ | Appr | atices | Others train | being |
| （1） | （2） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fullt-time } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ | Part－time <br> （4） | （5） | Males | Females | ${ }_{(18)}^{\substack{\text { Males }}}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{\text {Females }}$（9） |
| PART A．Administrative，techicical and clerical staff Torai | 58,440 | 38，980 | 2.680 | 100，100 | 240 | 100 | 1，020 | 620 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{26.530 \\ 2,520}}{\text { 20，}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,740}$ | － |  |  |  | 170 80 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} 1,790 \\ 1,790 \end{aligned}$ | － 10 | （\％i40 | 10 100 100 |  | 300 | ${ }^{120}$ |
| Other technicians Clerical and office staff（including works office）$\because$ Other administrative，commercial staff and tracers | $\begin{aligned} & 4,300 \\ & \hline, 9,900 \\ & 7,90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2,240 \\ & 3,2,00 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} .240$ | cois $\begin{gathered}\text { s．9．90 } \\ \text { 11，140 }\end{gathered}$ | （100 | 100 |  | ${ }^{460}$ |
| PART B． 1．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training | 116，730 | 96，090 | 13，900 | 226，810 | 4，140 | 770 | 2，540 | 2，990 |
| Production workers Lomerot teners，overokers，tuners，etc． |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 70 |  |
|  |  | （100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － 310 | ， 1.71800 | ${ }_{30}^{340}$ | 2，570 | 50 |  |  |  |
|  | （ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 530 } \\ 1,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | （1，2040 | 140 60 |  |  | ${ }_{10}$ | 30 60 | 70 |
|  | （1200 | 1，20 |  | 2， <br> 200 <br> 200 <br> 100 | 60 10 | 二 | 10 |  |
| Caranenterisid and joiners Other skilied workers（apprentice trained or equivalentit | （10 | 4，230 | 510 | （1，800 | 430 | ${ }^{130}$ | ${ }_{90}^{10}$ | 40 |
| Mairtenance workers ，milwwights and mechanics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 三 |  | （iol | 300 | 二 | ${ }^{30}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 790 \\ & \hline 90 \end{aligned}$ | 420 | 30 | ¢， | ${ }^{60} 30$ |  | 40 |  |
| 2．Workers in ocoupations where skilla acauried by sever |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mule spinners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weovers Lomers and tisters（hand and mädine） | coisio |  | （3800 |  |  |  |  | 70 500 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1900 \\ & \hline 6.0,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 30 |  | 170 |  |
| Syers，operative dyers |  |  |  |  | 10 | ${ }_{\substack{50 \\ 10}}$ | 310 | 140 160 |
| ${ }_{\text {Kniters }}^{\text {Rope makers }}$ ： | ${ }^{4} 40$ | 1，560 |  | 2，440 |  |  |  |  |
| Other production workers needing at least six months training | 13，610 | 460 | 780 | ， 50 | 70 | 270 | 440 | 970 |
| 3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere | 14，470 | 2，820 | 40 | 17，330 | 160 |  | 130 |  |
|  | 81,430 | 145，990 | 27，40 | 254，860 |  |  | 1，060 | 3，450 |
| PART D．Other employes Total | 87,140 | 46，890 | 12，830 | 146，860 |  |  | 400 | 320 |
| Warehouse，examiners，packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Cabteen staf <br> Other employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |
|  | － |  | $\frac{2,790}{1,70}$ |  | 三 |  | 10 | － 10 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 280800000 \\ & 28,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,1,30 \\ & 2, i 80 \end{aligned}$ | （1790 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ch } 9700 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\overline{230}$ |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and d） | 343，740 | 327，950 | 56,940 | 728，630 | 4，380 | 870 | 5，02 | 7，380 |



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


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


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| （1） | Males | Females |  |  | Apprentices and others being trained ${ }_{\text {（included in }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Apprentices | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { Others being } \\ \text { trained }}}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full-time } \\ & \text { (3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Part-time } \\ & \text { (4) } \end{aligned}$ |  | （5） | $\underset{\text { Males }}{(0)}$ | Females | ${ }_{\text {Males }}^{\text {Male }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Females } \\(9)}}{\text { cen }}$ |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff Totat | 29，570 | 17，680 | 2，670 | 4，920 | 160 | 10 | 210 | 370 |
| Managers，works superintendentst，departmental managers | 12，580 | 1，150 | 140 | 13，870 |  |  | 20 |  |
|  | 1，540 |  | 二 | 1，570 | 40 | ＝ | 20 30 30 | 30 |
|  |  | 15，680 | 2，450 |  | ${ }^{30}$ | 10 | 110 <br> 30 | 340 |
| PART B． 1．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training | 118，350 | 20 | 1850 | 133，410 | 11，830 | 70 | 3，500 | 1，130 |
| Production workers Carpenters and joiners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanyerss |  |  | ＝ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{400} 100$ |  |
| Woodenting machinists（other thian sawjers） |  | ${ }_{200}^{100}$ |  |  |  | 三 | 690 |  |
|  | cilitio | （200 | －${ }^{240}$ |  |  | 三 |  |  |
| Polishers（hand and spray）． | cois | coitio | － 70 | coiche | $\begin{array}{r} 1,320 \\ 470 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | 年50 <br> 130 <br> 18 |  |
| Uphoisterers and upholsterers＇cutters | （1， | 1，210 | －${ }^{20}$ | coit | $\stackrel{\overline{1,170}}{ }$ | －${ }^{30}$ | $\overline{1}^{130}$ | 30 |
|  | （ 7000 | $\square_{110}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 三 |  |  |
| Fitters（other than electrical fitters），fitter－assemblers and erectors Electricians Bricklayers |  | ${ }_{90}$ |  | ¢ |  | ＝ |  |  |
|  | 8，4000 | 560 | －${ }_{50}$ | （ $\begin{gathered}800 \\ 9,080 \\ 9\end{gathered}$ | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}170 \\ 440\end{array}$ | 10 | 440 |  |
| Maimenance workers Mainenance fiters，millwrights and mechanics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ＝ | ＝ | 2,450 60 | 50 10 | ＝ | 40 | － |
| Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） | $\begin{aligned} & 1,900 \\ & 1,740 \end{aligned}$ | 30 |  |  |  | 三 | 二 | － |
| 2．Workers in occuparitinn where skill cacuitred dy seseral years＇experience，or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sewing，quilting，border，tape edging and tufting machinists | ${ }^{640}$ | 5，820 | 760 |  |  |  |  | 660 |
| Other production workers needing at least six months＇training or considerable $\ddot{\theta}$ xperience before becoming | 1,400 7960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3．Foremen and charse hands not alocated elsewhere | 3.950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART C．Production $w$ |  |  |  | 4，05 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11，240 | 6，710 | 680 | 18，630 |  |  | 370 |  |
| PART D．Other employees Torat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 520 |
|  |  |  |  | 59，820 | － | － | 1，290 | 120 |
|  |  | 590 | $-^{50}$ |  |  |  | 60 | 120 |
|  |  | （1，350 | 1，000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6，060 | 2，580 | 1，170 | ，810 |  | － | 270 |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 210,710 | 43，480 | 7，590 | 261，780 | 11，990 | 80 | 5.370 | 2.140 | Table 18－Paper and Board Making，Cardboard Boxes，etc．（Standard Industrial Classification 1958：

PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff
Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers



 | Prochuction workers |
| :--- |
| Sif makers |



Biscuit and glost placers
Burs and
Cup and bowi makers

Stickers－3p and jo
Tersers（handid
Tut



Die fititers
Diens
Brickliayers．
Carpentersis and joiners Other skiled workers $^{2}$ apprentice itrained or or equivalenti）
2．Workers in occapations where ssill a acacitred by several years＇$\ddot{\text { experience，or }}$ or
Dinopers and moteters silitis）
 experience ef foro becoming reaso
3．Foremen not allocated edsewhere
ent


 training or experience beff
PART D．Other emplopees
Warcenose workers
Roand trassport drivers
Road transpor
Cate
Labourrers


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apprentices |  | （thers being |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ (6) \end{gathered}$ | Females | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Males } \\(8)}}^{\text {ces }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cemale }}^{\substack{\text { Femes } \\(9)}}$ |
| 260 | 20 | 580 | 60 |
|  |  | 130 110 1 |  |
|  | － | co |  |
|  | 10 | （150 |  |
| 2，670 |  | 1，990 |  |
|  |  | 20 |  |
|  | 二 | －20 |  |
|  | ＝ |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{140}$ | ＝ | ${ }^{10}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 120 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  | 二 |  |
| 70 | ＝ | 二 |  |
|  | 三 | $\overline{-}_{30}$ |  |
| $10$ | 三 | 二 | 三 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 190 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 300 |  |
|  | － | 100 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | 三 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 二 | 三 | ${ }^{100}$ |  |
| － | 三 |  |  |
|  | － | 600 |  |
|  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | 620 |  |
|  | － | 140 |  |
| 二 | ＝ | 60 |  |
| $-^{10}$ | － | 50 |  |
| － |  |  |  | $\left.\right|_{-} ^{10} \mid$ $\left.\begin{array}{r}190 \\ 60\end{array} \right\rvert\,=$ $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ \hline 111\end{array}$



PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff
Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers


Production workers
Cratismen ind including apprenticed process workers

Hlectricians
Bricklayers

2．Production workers in occupations where ekill acquited bbs several vears＇

Tilassined workers paic according to this grade


3．Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere
．Stree of skill by experience Toras

PART D．Other emplovees



| 26，110 | 14，040 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9,380 \\ & \hline, 850 \\ & \hline 80200 \\ & \hline, 820 \\ & \hline 8.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 870 \\ 20 \\ 100 \\ 12.880 \end{array}$ |
| 41，700 | 13，680 |
| 7，140 | 2，200 |
|  | 三 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5,750 \\ & \hline, 31,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,400 \\ & 1,7,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3，360 | 930 |
| 2，180 | 3，530 |
| 2，320 | 580 |
| 26，490 | 31，900 |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{15,630 \\ 2,30}]{26,40}$ | $\substack{14,710 \\ 2,920}_{1,200}$ |
| 8，830 | 14，270 |
| 41，840 | 10，950 |
| （10，310 $\begin{aligned} & 4,270 \\ & 4.20\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 1,370 lisio 6,770 |


 $\qquad$



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Table 23－Analysis by Broad Occupational Category，Industry Group and Size of Establishment
total males and females

| Industry group and size of ablishment （Standard Industrial Classification（1958）） <br> （1） |  | $\substack{\text { Totala } \\ \text { enploy- } \\ \text { els }}$ |  |  |  | Others | Apprentices |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being }}^{\text {Others }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\sum_{\text {appreatices }}^{\substack{\text { Tict }}}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Operative appren－} \\ \text { tices as \％or } \\ \text { or }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | As \％of total emplogeest | Numbert （7） | $\begin{gathered} \text { As \%or } \\ \text { As of of } \\ \text { enploy } \\ \text { eest } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { shiled } \\ \text { siperat } \\ \text { tivest } \end{gathered}$ <br> （9） |  |  | Numbert <br> （11） | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { As \%of } \\ \text { ompoly } \\ \text { empely } \\ \text { cest }} \\ \text { (12) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | Totas |  |  | 23：3 <br> 23： <br> 23 <br> $23: 5$ <br> .5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 10: 8 \\ & 10: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ 42: 8 \\ 48: 8 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,410 \\ & \hline 1,40 \\ & 1,430 \\ & 1,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & 5: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0．9 $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.8\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { s7.2 } \\ \text { 37: } \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 6 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { 19:4 } \\ & 12: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 17.5 <br> 17.7 <br> 18.7 <br> 16.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,130 \\ \hline, 380 \\ 380 \\ 880} \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8: 6 \\ 3: 7 \\ 3: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12: 6 \\ 8 \\ 8: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 1,70 \\ 1,40} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | li．4 $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.2\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 603,320 \\ & \hline 46.920 \\ & 16,590 \\ & 119,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 31 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { an : } \\ & 21 \cdot 5 \\ & 21 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 26 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,820 \\ & 1,500 \\ & \text { and }, 600 \\ & 4000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,180 \\ & 6,740 \\ & \hline, 710 \\ & \hline, 70 \end{aligned}$ | ．${ }_{\text {．}}^{1}$ |
| Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employ $250-499$ employees $11-249$ employees | Totas |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 8 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 26 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 23.7 \\ 23: 1 \\ 40: 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $25 \cdot 7$ 29.7 29.7 18.6 and | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 15.1 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 104,380 \\ 54,30 \\ \text { s, } 1,120 \\ 37,930 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 8 \\ & 14: 8 \\ & 14: 2 \\ & 15 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14:8} \\ & 14.7 \\ & 15 \cdot 2 \\ & 15 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,540 \\ & 47,540 \\ & 47,120 \\ & 12,880 \end{aligned}$ | （1．7 $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.2\end{aligned}$ |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing $\ddagger$ 500 or more employ $250-499$ employees $11-249$ employees | Total |  | $14 \cdot 9$ | 56.0 |  |  |  |  | 15.5 | 15.5 |  |  |
|  | тотад | $\begin{gathered} 40,000 \\ 2,9,130 \\ 6,50 \\ 6,56 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 22.7. } \\ 23,4 \\ 18.4 \\ 18.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 46 \cdot 4 \\ & 54 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211: 3 \\ & \text { 21:2 } \\ & 20.1 \\ & 20: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.550 \\ & 3,250 \\ & \hline 280 \\ & 850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11:4} \\ & \text { i1: } \\ & 13: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22: 2 \\ & \text { 22: } \\ & 22: 5 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21: 2 \cdot 8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 24 \\ \hline 24: 5 \\ 22: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 460 370 40 50 | li． $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.8\end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Vehicles or more employes } \\ \text { s50 } \\ \text { s.ans enplopes } \\ 11-249 \text { employes } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 843,500 \\ & \hline 78,40 \\ & 40,30 \\ & 94,770 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 23.6 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 26.7 \\ 28.7 \\ 17.3 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cis: } \\ \text { an } \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,600 \\ 2,4,40 \\ 6,1720 \\ 6,30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 9 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 13 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 9 \\ \text { 10. } \\ 10.4 \\ \hline 13: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,920 \\ & \hline, 820 \\ & \hline, 300 \\ & \hline, 300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | li． $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4\end{aligned}$ |
|  | otal |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \cdot\left(\begin{array}{l} 21.5 \\ \text { al: } \\ 20 \cdot 0 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 29: 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \cdot 5 \\ 38.6 \\ 34.7 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 9.9 \\ & \text { 21:4 } \\ & 21: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,370 \\ 4.390 \\ 4,300 \\ 7,700 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 3 \\ & 9: 5 \\ & 9: 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 3 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,960 \\ \substack{1,960 \\ 5 \\ 5,880} \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | 2．0 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1．8 } \\ & \text { 1．8 } \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ |
|  | тотaL |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B.7.7 } \\ & \text { an } 12.2 \\ & 12: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 1.1 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 30.9 \\ & 36 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 0 \\ & 33: 9 \\ & 30 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \cdot 4 \\ & 00: 4 \\ & 18: 4 \\ & 20: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,250 \\ \hline, 250 \\ 1,420 \\ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 3: 7 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 6: 3 \\ & 5: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.7 |
|  | тотaL | $\begin{aligned} & 57,30,30 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 45,50 \\ & 45,580 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 466.6 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 50.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.1 .1 \\ & 81.0 \\ & \text { si.0 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 390 \\ -300 \\ 380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0.3 \\ 1.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 <br> 0.5 <br> 4.8 | 1,170 <br>  <br> 900 <br> 900 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2．} \\ & \substack{2 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.0}\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 386,760 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { s.7.80 } \\ & 264,8000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ch: } \\ & 12 \cdot 5 \\ & 14: 5 \\ & 13: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 60.3 \\ & 60.0 \\ & 68: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 2 \\ & \text { is: } \\ & \text { 15: } \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 9: 9 \\ & 19: 4 \\ & 9: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,220 \\ & \hline, 20 \\ & \hline, .50 \\ & 2,80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8 \\ 7.5 \\ 8.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,890 \\ & 3,1,70 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 11,980 \end{aligned}$ | 9 |
| Footwear $\qquad$ 250－499 employees 11－249 employees $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 102,320 \\ & 28.20 \\ & 2,4120 \\ & 49,760 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 2 \\ & 50.8 \\ & 50.7 \\ & 64 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.10: 7 \\ & 00.7 \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 9.8 \\ 70.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & \text { 30 } \\ & 10 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,140 \\ & 1,100 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 1,130 \end{aligned}$ | 㐌：1．6 |
| Bricks，glass，cement，etc． 500 or more employ 250－499 employees $11-249$ employees | Total |  | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ \text { an } \\ 18 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 4: 1 \\ & 19: 1 \\ & \text { a4:5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 19 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 2 \cdot 2.2 \\ \text { an: } \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,960 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 450$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8: 6 \\ 2: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7: 8 \\ \begin{array}{l} 11: \\ 11.0 \\ 4: 6 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Pottery 500 or more employee $250-499$ employees 11－249 employees |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15:1} \\ & 16: 1 \\ & 117: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.80 .8 \\ & 54.0 \\ & 55: 0 \\ & 55: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12: 4 \\ 16: 9 \\ 9.9 \\ 9: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 18 \cdot 5 \\ & 18 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,600 \\ \hline, 600 \\ 300 \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 3 \\ & \text { i: } \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ 5.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & .9 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 5: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,210 \\ 300 \\ 30 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | ． 7 |
| Timber，furniture，etc． 500 or more employees 250－499 employees $11-249$ employees |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { } 29 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 18: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \cdot 0 \\ \text { sel } \\ 53: 4 \\ 53 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22: 95 \cdot(9) \\ & 25!6 \\ & 21: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,070 \\ 1,450 \\ 9,960 \\ 9,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & \text { 4.4 } \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8: 0 \\ & 8: 4 \\ & 9: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 7.1 \\ .8 \\ 11.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,510 \\ \hline, 890 \\ 5,900 \\ \hline, 90 \end{gathered}$ | 2．95 |
| Paper and board making， 500 or more employees $250-499$ emploper 11－249 employees | Totas | $\begin{aligned} & 299.140 \\ & 4.70 \\ & 4.700 \\ & 80,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 9 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 20.7 \\ 12: \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 1 \\ & 26 \cdot 9.1 \\ & 28: 1 \\ & 26 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { as: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 31.1 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9: 9.9 \\ & 25: 4 \\ & 20: 4 \\ & 20: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,940 \\ & 1,1,190 \\ & 1,120 \\ & 1,120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 0 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 5: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \\ & \text { 方: } \\ & 12.8 \\ & 14.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,550 \\ & \hline, 520 \\ & 2,2,250 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 361,330 \\ & 115,90 \\ & \text { 15,900 } \\ & 191,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55: 1 \\ & \text { s5: } \\ & 60.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & .74 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 1: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3: 3 \\ & 10.67 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,140 \\ 2.240 \\ 15,40 \\ 15,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ 4.7 \\ \hline 8.8 \\ 12.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12 . \\ 16: 4 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,690 \\ & 2.890 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 6,060 \\ & 6,940 \end{aligned}$ | ． 0 |
| Other manufacturing industries 500 or mor employes 250 20.1 250－499 employees $11-249$ employees |  | $\begin{gathered} 305,670 \\ 150.590 \\ 106,530 \\ 108,850 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 4 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23: \\ 20.4 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 1 \\ & \text { a1: } \\ & \text { 11:5: } \end{aligned}$ | $34 \cdot 5$ 35 30． $34 \cdot:$ 34 | 23： an： an： $22: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,400 \\ & 1,300 \\ & 3 \\ & 7400 \\ & 740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ \text { 立: } \\ 7: 4 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 4,404 \\ 2,450 \\ \text { and } \\ 900 \\ 960 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 1.3 1.6 0.4 0.9 |
| ＊\＄See footnotes on page 13. （9338） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Table 25-Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry


|  | $\substack{\text { Totaly } \\ \text { employ- } \\ \text { ecs }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Admini } \\ \text { Adtation } \\ \text { teranical } \\ \text { chericical } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Others | Apprentices |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being thers }}^{\text {Ofained }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { apprentices }}}{ }$ |  | $\frac{\substack{\text { Operative appren- } \\ \text { tices as \%or }}}{\text { or }}$ |  |  |  |
| Industry group and size of stablishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1958)) <br> (1) |  | \% of total employees |  |  |  | Numbert <br> (7) | $\begin{gathered} \text { As \%orf } \\ \text { Aspor } \\ \text { enploy } \\ \text { eest } \end{gathered}$ <br> (8) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Skiliad } \\ \text { spies. } \\ \text { tivest } \end{gathered}$ (9) |  | Number | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { As \%or of } \\ \text { empoloy } \\ \text { encest } \end{array}$ <br> (12) |
| Iron and steel (general) <br> Steel tubes <br> Iron castings, etc. Light metals <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  | $\begin{gathered} 21 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2857 \\ \text { an: } \\ 24 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $50 \cdot 9$si:57.8$53: 8$$5: 8$ |  | $27 \cdot 9$ <br> 20.1 <br> 27 <br> 27.1 <br> 23.1 <br> 23 <br> 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shiobuilding and ship repairing M | 4115,710 <br> 40,040 | 14.9 22.7 | ${ }_{4}^{56} \mathbf{5 6}$ | ${ }_{8.3}{ }^{29.0}$ |  | 4,550 | ii. 4 | ${ }_{22}^{15 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{22}^{15 \cdot 5}$ | 460 | i. 1 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline 16.7 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 26 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 34: 9 \\ 41.9 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 22.1 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { 19:2 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 20.6 \\ & 15 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 2 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.8 \\ 8.7 \\ .11 .7 \\ 14.7 \\ 11.3 \\ 5.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.8 \\ 8.7 \\ \hline 1.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 11.7 \\ 5.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,370 \\ \hline, 150 \\ \hline \end{gathered} 1.100$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 700 1.1100 800 800 9,400 9,40 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.7 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 7 \\ 4.5 \\ .0 .5 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.7 \\ \hline 9.5 \\ \hline 0.4 \\ 13.5 \\ \hline 6.5 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 2500 \\ & 2000 \\ & 5800 \\ & 5800 \\ & 7,960 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 43,190 | 26.5 | 13 | 39.8 | 20.5 | 560 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 360 | 0.8 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods <br> $\stackrel{\text { Lace }}{\text { Carpets }}$ <br> Narrow fabrics <br> Textile finishiles <br> Other textile industries. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmonLeather goods Fur | $\begin{gathered} 27,37020 \\ 2,1,20 \\ 8,140 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.6 \\ & 13.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 00 \\ & \hline 58: 0 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 9 \\ & 18 \cdot 9 \\ & 16 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 10 290 290 | -0.4 <br> 3.6 | ${ }_{6}^{0.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{13.7} 1$ |  | :: |
| Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery <br> Dress industries not elsewhere specified <br> Footwear |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 5: 5 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 68.4 68.3 64.3 64.1 66.4 50.3 60.2 60.2 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 4 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.1 \\ \text { an: } \\ 14.2 \\ 9.6 \end{array}$ | 150 1.970 130 130 170 100 100 300 | 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.3 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.3 0 | 0.9 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.3 <br> 0.5 <br> 0.8 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.5 <br> 0.5 |  |  | ( 5 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Plass <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc. not else | $\begin{aligned} & 67,920 \\ & 7,350 \\ & \hline, 500 \\ & 16,210 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 21 \cdot 6 \\ \text { S0. } \\ \text { in } 5.5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { an } \\ 20: 8 \end{array} \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 31.7 \\ 32.7 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 550 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 350$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & .8 \\ & .1 .7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 3.1 5.6 6.1 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | ( | (1.2 |
|  | 107,690 | 26.0 | 19.4 | $24 \cdot 3$ | 30. | 1,020 | 0.9 | 4.5 |  | 970 | 0.9 |
| Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Solice and Siting Miscolen contantainers and baskets manüactures | $\begin{aligned} & 90,30 \\ & 94,30 \\ & 15,50 \\ & 2,57 \\ & 21,30 \\ & 1,30 \\ & 16,40 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 7.6 \\ 16.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 8.3 \\ 20.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 19.5 \\ & \hline 9.6 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 25 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,070 \\ & 4,1900 \\ & 1,390 \\ & 1,390 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & .4 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 4: 6 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 7.3 \\ .8 \\ 88.6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 2 \\ 8.9 \\ 79.6 \\ 9.7 \\ 5: 8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Paper and board Carchoard boxes, | 91,690 | 19.6 | 22. | $23 \cdot 4$ | $34 \cdot 1$ | 1,030 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 12.9 | 1,7 | ${ }^{1.9}$ |
|  | 64,38 | 16.1 | 29.8 | 34. | 19.5 | 780 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 2,2 | 3.5 |
| Maturactures of of paper and board not else- Prinitige andif publishing of newspapers and | ${ }_{63,1}$ | 20.7 | 27. | 31.8 | 20.4 | 1,130 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 14.4 | 1,5 | 2.4 |
| periodicals publisishing, bookbinding, Other printing, publishing | 133,650 | $42 \cdot 4$ | 39.6 | 1.4 | $16 \cdot 5$ | 4,130 | 3.1 | ${ }^{6.5}$ | ${ }^{8.8}$ | 2,140 | 1.6 |
| engraving, etce: | 227,680 | 22.4 | 64.2 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 16,010 | ${ }^{7.0}$ | 10.9 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 8,550 | ${ }^{3.8}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 7.7 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 10.3 \\ & 0,36.7 \\ & 29.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \cdot 3 \\ 18.0 \\ \text { and:0. } \\ 36.2 \\ 35.8 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 4 \\ & 34.0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 30.7 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 15 \cdot 4 \\ & 15.1 \end{aligned}$ | 820 90 100 100 500 660 | 0, 0.7 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.7 2.0 |  | 10:2 | 2, 150 $\begin{array}{r}500 \\ 300 \\ 200 \\ 740 \\ 740 \\ 480\end{array}$ | 1.7 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.2 <br> 0.9 <br> 1.5 |

Occupations of Employees in Manufacturing Industries in Great
Britain-continued. Manufacture of metal goods (Table 10). This industry had 130,400
skimed operatives, representing gllenost a quarter of the total numbers employed. The
other traines.
Textiles; Leather, Leather goods and fur; Clothing and Footwear
(Tables $11,12,13$ and 14 ). In this group of industries women Tables $11,12,13$ and 14 ). In this group of industries women
operatives occupied a considerabe proportion of the skilled jobs,
panding operatives occuped a con third in leather to about half in textiles
ranging from well over
and footwear and over fivesixths in clothing. Out of a tolal of
 Bricks, glass, cement, etc., and Pottery (Tables 15 and 16). Just over a firth, of the workers in the bricks, glass and cement group were
skilted operative and of these nearly 10,000 were maintenane
fitters. In the pottery industry more than half of the 30,000 skilled fitters. In the pottery industry more than haf or the 30,000 skilled
operatives were women. Timber, furniture, etc. (Table 17). In this industry skilled operatives
accounted for over half the total employest and their number
included 22,300 carpenters and joiners, 17,800 woodcoutting machincluded 22,300 carpenters and joiners, 17,800 woodcutting mach-
inists, 11,70 cabinet and chair makers
Thend 10,500 upholsterers. inists, 11,700 cabinet and chair makers and 10, 1000 upho sterers.
There were 12,00 apprentices, while 7,500 workers were receiving
other training.
Paner Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc., and Printing and
publishing (Tablese 18 and 19 . The paper-making, etc. group of
indstries had 57 ono skilled operatives, the same number as in industries had 57,000 skilled operatives, the same number as in
164 In priting and dublishing, nearly 30 per cent of the
19mboyecs were in the administrative, technical and clerical section employecs prere in the administrative technical and clerical section
while 55 per cent wer skiled operatives and of these, compositors while 55 per cent. were skilled operatives, and of the
were the largest single group with 48,000 workers.
 per cent. were in administrative, tectnic
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
o64

 establishm.
Hading.
This year some minor alterations have been made to the tables.
Columnn 7 , which in 1964 gave the numbers of operative appren-
 ministrative, technical and clericalo occupations. An extra column
has also been added to all six tables showing operative apprentics as also been added to all six tables showing opeciaption approwich
as a percentage of skilled operatives in those ocuations to which
the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or equivalent 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 skiled operatives. pprentices as a percentage of total skilled operative
Because of the diversity of occupations in the different industries
it was not tossible to ocsstruct a composite eable for all the industries covered by the enquiry. For some individual items however, aggregate figures can be eyiven. In manufacturing industries as a
whole (excluding shipbuiding and ship reparing, for which full
nformation is not availabie) $4 \cdot 6$ per cent.of all employecs were information is not available) 4.6 per cent. of all 'mployees were
engaged on managerial work, 110 per cent. were working as engaged on managerial work, 1.0 per cent. were working as
scientists and technologists, 1.3 per cent. were druaghtsmen and
2.0 per cent. were in the category "other technicians." There

 other planned training. These two groups represented $3 \cdot 0$ per
cent. and $1 \cdot 8$ per cent., respectively, of the total number of employ-
ees. Male apprentices, who accounted for all but 6,000 of the ees. Male apprentices, who accounted for all but 6,000 of the
total number of apprentices, represented 4.3 per cent of all male total number of apprentices, represented 4roper ceniled operatives
employes. In the majoity of finustry grous skill
formed a lower percontage of total employes in the latger firms formed a iower percentage of total employees in the larger firms,
than in the smaller frime In making comparisons of this kind,
however, one must bear in mind differences in the degree of however, one must bear in mind differ
mechanisation and the type of product.

STANDARD REGIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES


Scotland
Wales
The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.
The changes compared with the Standard Regions as previously defined are:

1. Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey) has been transferred from the
former North Midland standard Region and added to the forme former North Midiand 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 Huntingless the Soke of Peterborough (which has been joined to Hunting
donshiri) 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
 4. The remainder of the former Eastern Standard Region, to-
gether with the former London and South Eastern and Southern Reeions, form the new South East Region. It should be noted that
this Region differs from that covered by the South East Study this. Region differs from that covered
which included East Anglia and Dorset.
4. The remaining Regions have the same definitions and names as
before, except that the former Midland Region is now renamed the before, except that the for
West Midlands Region,
Apart from the major changes noted above there have been som minor adjustments of county boundias on the recommendation of two countios which both form part of the same Region. Where
regional boundaries have been affected, the changes have been too regional boundaries have been affected, the changes have
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 East Standard Region but, in view of its importance for plannin
purposes, figures for this area will, wherever possible, be made avai purposes, , , gigures for this area will, wherever possible, be made avail
able at the same time and in the same detail as those for the South
ITat Region as a whole. ion as a whole.
Where statistics are published for conurbations, the Greater
London Council are will replace the former Greater London conur-
bation, with which it largely coincides.
The Minintry of Labour and other Government Departments
publishing statistics analysed by Region will base their figures on the publishing statistics analysed by Region will base their figures on the
revised regional deffinitions from the earliess convenient tate. To facilitate comparisons with earlier periods, figures already published
will, as far as practicable, be adjusted to the new basis for one will as prrvious pyarts, not necessarill the immediately preceding year
more pxent to which such adjustments are possible will vary with the
The extent The extent to which such adausstments are possible will vary
nature of the basic data and the amount of work involved.

## RATES OF

## 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
 hours of work and a consequection iof.rease or cent. 6 per normt. in weekly
rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding rates of wages. In manuracturing industries only, the corresponding
figures were 4.1 .2 a and 6.3 per cent., , erpectively.
As a result of changes in rates of wages coning into operation As a result of changes in rates of wages coming into operation
during the year about 0 ritlon milion of hen total number of manual
workers covered by collective workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regu-
lation orders (estimated at between 14 and $14 \frac{1}{2}$ million) received an

 Just over 8 million workers had reductions, and of these, 1 boout
6 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 thais articicle represersent
the oncrease 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 folowing table shows, for all industries and services and for
manufacturing industries only, the indicics of weekly and hourly rates
 anuary $1956=100$ at the end of 1964 and for each month in 1965 and also the month
December 1964 figures.
tween April 1 1956 and April 1965 (the October 1965 figures are not
yet availabe) shows that in the industries and services covered by
he half-yearl yet available) shows that in the industrixs and services covered by
the hal--yearly enuuiries the average incease in weell earnings (all
workers) was 60.4 per cent. as compared with 36.5 per cent. in
 facturing industries only the correns.toding increates. Fere 59.3 per
cent. for weekly earnings, 35.0 per cent. for weekly rates, 65.4 per
cent. for hourly eernings and 44.7 per cent. for hourly rates.
 Ahom about $6 \ddagger$ million also had their normal weekly hours of work increase of an average of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours) received a a aggregate
incent $£ 6$ million in their basic full-time weekly rates of
wage wages. Thidivion of these figures into industry groups and the month
by month effect of the changes are given in the next two tables.

| Industry group | Weekly rates |  | Noun $\begin{gathered}\text { Normal weekly } \\ \text { hours of work }\end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Apmoxi- ander ander of affecter by rectuctions |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \hline 21,000 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 10,83,000 | 6,054,400 | $\overline{8,156,000}$ | 11,784,00 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month when } \\ \text { chanfeco } \\ \text { offect } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly rates |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Estimated net incunt of increase | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \end{array} \text { Aproximato }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estime } \\ & \text { En } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (000's) | (E000's) | (000's) | 0's |
| Janary | 2,492 | 941 1825 185 | ${ }_{4}^{446}$ | ${ }_{398}^{388}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Aarch }}$ Aril. | ${ }_{\substack{1,678 \\ 1,293}}^{1,298}$ | ${ }_{501}^{4385}$ | ${ }_{721}^{871}$ | 1,2839 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { May } \\ \text { June }}}$ | - | cos | ${ }_{\substack{406 \\ 500}}$ | $\xrightarrow{784}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {July }}$ Jugust | ${ }_{\substack{2,084 \\ 1,012}}^{102}$ | ${ }_{443}^{920} 4$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,104 \\ 214}}$ | - 3,515 |
| Sotember | - |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}308 \\ 1.399 \\ \hline 598\end{array}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { November }}$ December | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,13} \mathbf{7 3}$ |  | ${ }_{230}^{282}$ | + ${ }_{\text {536 }}$ |

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 the number of workers affeceted, thosese oconcecmed in tomns orow moring
changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are
counted only once. For the purpose of these statistisics the material
date for any change in rates of wages or hours of work is the 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 operainve date and not the date whe
statutory wage regulatio order signe
The following table analysest hea The following table analyses the aggregate amounts of net increase
in basis full-time eeeely rates of wages in 1965 according to the
methods by which they were effected






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


(Contituued on next page)




| Normal Weekly Hours of Work |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Approximate number of workers affected by |  |
|  |  |  |

Figures in the two tables above give a general indication of the
ovement tin weekl yates of wages and normal hours of work over

interpreted
calendar yea
General The continued movement towards a shorter working week was a prine continued movece of year. The engineering industry adopted
40-hour normal working week in July 1965 under the terms of the 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 December 1964 agreement. During the course of the year
40-hour week also came into operation in a number of importan
sectors including chemical manufacture, shipbuilding and ship sectors including chenical manufacture, shipbuild oing and ship
repairing, zas, electricity and water supply, food manuacture, brew
ing, tobaco manuacture, the motor vehicle retai iepairng, gas, eranufacture, the motor vehicle retail and repairin
ing, toacco mand
trade and Government industrial establisments
that about one-third of the manual workers covered by bollective trade and Government industrial establishments.
that about one-third of the manual workers covered by collectiv
agreements or statutory orders were working a 40 -hour norm agreements or statutory orders were working a 4 -hour norm
week by the end of 1965. This proportion will be increased to near wee- balf in 1966 under arrangements for hours reductions include
A number of the major changes in basic weekly rates of wages
were the outcome of sttlements made before the commencement of
the year. The overall increase in weekly the year. The overall increase in weekly rates of wagese was just
over $£ 6$ million, compared with just over $£ 5$ million in 1964 Altorether about $6 \pm$ million manual workers benefited from bot
Alage increases and reductions in normal hours of work. Th
when
 workers in $1960,4 \frac{1}{3}$ million in
1963 and $2 \frac{1}{4}$ million in 1964 .
With the introduction of additional long-term agreements durin the year, it it is edsctionated of that jutional over onge-third of
tworkers 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 winthe pasa carrangemenents, and it is estimated that just over one-
quarter of all manual workers are now entitled to basic annua quarter of all manual workers are now entitied to basice annu
holidays of more than two week. In addition there are a numbe of agreements and statutory orders which provide for additional
days over and above the basic two weeks after a specified numbe days over and above the basic two weeks atter a speciined number
of years continuous service in the industry. II nearly lal casesthe
additional days are taken outside the normal summer holiday of years
additiona
period.
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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Datee of } \\ \text { arventront } \\ \text { arder } \\ \text { Order } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Operative } \\ \text { (or proposed) } \\ \text { date } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Industry or undertaking | Brief details of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 26 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ 5 \mathrm{Apr} . \end{gathered}$ | Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of I.C.. Ltd.) Agriculture-Scotland <br> Road passenger transport (municicial undertakings). | Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40 . Increase in minimum rates of amounts ranging from 65 . $6 d$. to 11.5 sd. a week for men and $5 s$ to 8 s. $9 d$. for women Increases of $15 s$ s. a week for drivers and conductors and 13s. 6 . for depot maintenance staft. |
| ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Feb}$ Feb. | 1 Mar. 31 | Building and civil engineering-Great Britain. <br> Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilizers and plastics materia manufacture-Great Britain | arrangements. <br> Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \mathrm{Feb} . \\ & 9 \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 1 \text { Apr. } \end{aligned}$ | Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades-Great Britain Government industrial establishments-Great Britain | Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 44 to 42 Increases of 4 s ., 5 s . or 7 s . a week for men, and 3 s .4 d . or 4 s . 2 d . rates. |
| 15 Mar | 29 M | ant Navy | Increase of $\begin{gathered}\text { 30s. a month for adult ratings, with additional } \\ \text { payments }\end{gathered}$ for efficient servico and compensatory payments por week-end work at sea. Ordinary weekly hours reduca for week-end work at sea. 2 , , dinary weeky havem 44 to 40 ( 8 hours in 2 , Monday to Friday). |
| 31 Mar. |  | Local authorities' services (manual workers)-England and Wales | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Increase of } 7 \text {, a week for men. } \\ \text { Recuction in } \\ \text { normal weekly hours of work from } 42 \text { to } 40 \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 2 Apr. | 17 May | Retail food trades-England and Wales | Reduction of 2 hours in the normal working week. |
| 9 A | 4 Oct . | Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufactur Great Britain | Reduction in normal weekly |
| 15 Apr.* | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1 \text { Jan. } 1964 \\ 1 \begin{array}{l} \text { Jan. } 1965 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \text { Oct. } 1965 \\ 1 \\ 1 \text { Jan. } 1966 \end{array}\right\}$ | Post Office-United Kingdom |  |
| 29 Apr. | \{ $\begin{gathered}\text { 6 June } \\ \text { S Sept }\end{gathered}$ | Gas supply-Great Britain |  |
| 4 May | 9 Sune | Road haulage contracting-Great Britain | Increase in minimum remuneration of 6 per cent. |
| 7 May | 7 J | h services (domestic and ancillary grades)-Great Britain | Increases of 7s, a week for men and 5s. 10 d . for wom |
| 12 N | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}31 \mathrm{May} \\ 6 \text { Sept. }\end{array}\right.$ | Food manufacturing industry-Great B | 7. 6 d a a week for men and 6 s. fro women. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40 . |
| 12 May |  | Goverrment industrial establishments-Great Britain | Reduction in normal weekly hours |
| 27 May* | \{ $\left.\begin{array}{l}1 \text { J ann } \\ \text { July }\end{array}\right\}$ | st Office (engineering grades)-United Kingdom |  |

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| $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of of } \\ \text { agward } \\ \text { awarder } \\ \text { Order } \end{gathered}$ |  | 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 15 s . a week for drivers, conductors and skilled maintenance workers. |
| 4 June | 23 June | Road passenger transport (London Transport Boaro | Increases of 18s. to 20s. a week for drivers and conductors. |
| 1 July* | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 17 \text { May } \\ 1 \text { Jan. } 1966 \end{array}\right.$ | General printing-Great Britian |  |
| 6 July | 26 July | Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade-Great | Increases of 14s a week for men and 10s. 6d. fo |
| 2 Aug.* | 7 June | Coal mining-Great Britain | Increase in national standard rates of day-wage workers of 1 s .11 d to 2 s .9 d a shift according to |
| 17 Aug. | 6 Sept. | Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture Great Britain | Increases of 8 s, a week |
| ${ }^{31}$ Aug. | 1 Oct. | Wool textile industry-Yorkshire | Increases of 5 per cent. in weekly time rates and 6 per cent. in piecework rates. from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to $41 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 17 Sept.* | 1 July | Electricity supply-Graat Britain $\dagger$ |  <br>  |
| 14 Oct. | ${ }^{31}$ Dec. | Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings) | Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40. |
| 15 Oct.* | 4 Oct. | Railway service (British R | Increase of approximately 3 l per cent. |
| 18 Oct. | 29 Nov. | Retail drapery, ouffiting and footwear trades-Great Britain | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13 s . to 15 s . a week for men and 10 s .6 d . to 13 s . for women. |
| ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{20 \mathrm{Oct}}$ (proposal) | 3 Jan. 1966 | Agriculture-England and Wales | Increases in minimum rates of 8 s . a week for men and 6 s . for women. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from women. 45 to 44 |
| 1 Nov. | 27 Dec. | Retail food trades-England and Wales | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12 s . or 13 s a week for men and 10 s .6 d . or 11 s . 6 d . for women. |
| 4 Nor.* | 1 Oct. | Government industrial establishments-Great Britain | Increases of $5 \mathrm{~s} ., 6 \mathrm{~s}$., 8 s . or 10 s . a week for men and 4 s . 2 d . or 5 s . for wo of rates. |
| 18 Nov. | 6 Dec. | Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilizers and plastics material manufacture-Great Britain | Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for men, according to occupation, and 2 d . for women. |
| 19 Nov. | 19 Nov. | Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings) | Bonus arrangements introduced for drivers and conductors. <br>  |
| 25 Nov. |  | Shipbuilding and ship repairing-United Kingdom |  |
| 25 Nov. | $\left\{\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \text { Nar. } 1966 \\ 6 \text { Nov. } 1966 \end{array}\right\}$ | Building-Grat Britian |  |
| 1 Dec. | 6 Dec. 21 Feb . | Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd.) | Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for men, according to occupation, and $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. for women. Increases of 5 d . an hour for craftsmen and 4 d . for adult matts. |
| 12 Dec. |  | Heating, ventilating and domestic enginecring-Great Britain | Increases of 6 d . an hour for craftsmen and 5 d . for adult mates Increases of 7 d . an hour for craftsmen and 6 d . for adult mates |

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## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES


#### Abstract

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on st Deeember 1965 , with ffect from 3rd January 1966, which provide for an incerse which provide for an increase in the statututory mindimum and over- time rates of wages and reduce the number of hours in the standar time rates of wages and reduce the number of hours in the standard iorking week for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales. in England and Wales. The minimum weekly time rate in all distrits for men, 20 years and over, is increased by 8s. to 210 s. and the standard working week red  adult males is increased by 4d td. to ts. 10 mid. an hom rour, and the the mart--time overtime rate for all adult males is increased by 5 d . to 7 s . 2 d . an hour. For female workers aged 20 years and over, in all districts, the minimum weekly rate has been increased by 6s. to 157s. 6 d . for a week  or all adull females is increased by 3d. to 5 s .4 d . an hour. Provision is not now made for separate rates and hours for female workers in is not now made for separater Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire. The minimum rates for younger workers and apprentices and craftsmen have been raised proportionately ments have been made in the holiday remuneration for al adjust ments 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. workers of certain ages. In consequence of the reduced working week certain changes have been made in the overtime provisions and the qualifying hours been made in the overtime provisions and the qualify ing hours o 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 wages in lieu of payment in cash


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## STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

IN 1965*
 tinued from 1963 in in 1964 . 195 resulted in the loss of about
Stoppages in progress in 1965 .
2,933,000 working days during the year at establishments where during 1964 through stoppages in progress in that year.
 progress in 1965 was about 868,000 , including 195,000 workers
who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves
parties to the disputes)
about 883,000 workers,
including abresponding totat for 180,000 work indirectiy involved.
Industrial analysis
Industrial analysis
In the following table, the stoppages of work due to industrial
disputes in the United Kindom in ith are arassified by industry
and corresponding figures are given for 1964 . The figures have heen disputes in the United Kingdom in 1965 are classified by industry
and corresponding figures are given for 1964 The fifures have been
rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and the
sums of the constivent sums of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

| Industry gro | 1965 |  |  | 1964 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Stoppazes } \\ \text { progess }}}^{\text {in }}$ |  |  | Stoppages in |  |
|  |  | Workers | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Working } \\ & \text { days lost }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Workers | ${ }_{\text {Working }}$ days lost |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture, for- } \\ & \text { estry, fishing } \end{aligned}$ | 731 | 117,400 | ${ }_{412,2000}^{2,00}$ | 1,058 | ${ }_{171,900}^{600}$ | 302,00 |
| ${ }^{\text {Coal mining }}$ All ${ }^{\text {ater }}$ mining |  | 400 | 1,000 |  | 1,500 | 7,000 |
| dend amarivis. |  | 00 |  |  | 500 | 000 |
| dicals. etc. | 128 |  |  |  | (400 |  |
| al manur |  | 136,900 | 411,000 | 283 |  | 388,000 |
| burine eng. | 129 | 29,200 | 164,000 | 91 | 23,800 | 152,000 |
| orr vehicles | 165 | 00 | 874,000 | ci65 | 200 | 429,000 |
| crat vicies |  |  |  |  | 700 |  |
| Other m Textiles | 30 | 6,100 | 46,000 |  |  |  |
| ear | 14 | 3,600 | 6,000 | 19 | 5.90 | 7,000 |
| ckiss, | 42 | 5,500 | 49,000 | 29 | 7,700 | 14,000 |
| ber, |  |  |  | ${ }^{20}$ | 2,900 | 8,000 |
| ater and printüg | 15 | 3,200 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{258}^{42}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{16,790}$ | 56,000 | ${ }_{22}^{49}$ |  | cisi, ${ }^{32,000}$ |
|  |  | 隹, | 14,000 | 17 | 2,900 | 12,000 |
| vater tran |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| other trans | - ${ }_{39}^{98}$ | 9,500 | $\begin{aligned} & 200,000 \\ & 22,000 \end{aligned}$ | 39 | 5,900 | 28,000 |
| , |  |  |  | 19 15 | 3,3,400 <br> 4,400 | 20,000 |
|  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,342t | 867,800 | 2,933,000 | 2,524, | 883,00 | 12,27,000 | 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 1965 , compared with 1964, was due mainly to a large decrease
in the number of stoppages in coal mining although there was also
 in a number of industries, particulary shipeds. enginering, construction and other metal goods
 were in "all other transport and communication" ( $-68,0000$, coal
mining ( $-55,000$ and port and inland water transport ( $-52,000$ ).
 and ad agregate number of working days lost by stoppages in
The 1965 was higher than in 1964 . Increases in motor venictes, and
cycles $(+45,000)$ cool mining $(+110,000$, engineering $(+3,000)$,
bricks, pottery, glass, etc. $(+35,000)$ other metal good $(+31,000)$,



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



work in protest against the transfer of an under-official following
an alteracation with a miner. About 33,000 other colierery workers
were rendered idle and the number of working days lost totalled were rendered idle and the number of oworking days loss totalled
about 24,4000 . Work was resumed following a decision ty the
Minister of Labour to institute an inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the dispute.
Following a national agreement for the reduction of weekly
working hours
orke the enginering industrices, a number of night-shift working hours in the engineering industrises, a number of night-shift
workers who wished o to work the reduced hours in four shifts
efused to the 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 rie Great Britain. Some venicles manuuacture, and in various areas in ing periids, in other
of the stoppages took place ach Friday over long
cases stoppoages occurred on only one or two Fridays. During the
 period February to December over 30,000 workers were involved
and about 180,00 working days were losti, several motor vehicle
firms in iniminham and Coventry acounted for about 23.50 of
the workers involved in these stoppages and about 136,000 of the


 or a reduction of the working week of night-shift workers from
40 to 38 hours. They continued to refuse to work on Friay
tights or to work 40 hours in four shits and as result about
ing nights or to work 40 hours in four shifts and as a resul
27,000 working days had been lost by the end of the year.
Following a disagreement oyer the transfer to a Following a disagreement over the transfer of a a job from the
membero one union tomembers of another, nearly 700 skilled and
semi-skilled workers employed in an enginecring factory in Erith
 shop-floor workers were thrown out of work as a result. The
stoppage contiuded until hate in June when work was resumed
pending negotiations. About 40,000 working days were lost. pending negotiations. About 40,000 working ays were add.
When a clerical worker was dismissed for countermanding the
instruction of a departmental head, about 5,500 clerical and manual
 Belfast withdrew their labour for nine
working days amounted to about 46,000 .
About 70 internal transport drivers and storemen employed in a
Birmingham fatcory manufacturing electrical equipment for the
motor vehicle industry stopped work for a week in March owing Birmingham factory manufacturing electrical equipment for the
motor venicle industry stoppd work for a week in March owing
to dissatisfaction with the progres of negotions about a wage
O claim. Over 5,500 other workers were rendered idle in consequence
and the total loss in working days was about 27,000 . Work was
The largest stoppage of

The largest stoppage of work in the shipbuilding industry,
causing the loss of nearly 27,000 working
ayys, occurred during caus, when about $2,3,00$ formenen and other shipyard workers in
May,
Belfast stopped work for seven days in protest against the refusal 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 foremen members. About 1,500 other workers were thrown out
of work at the same establishment. Work was resumed pending
negotiations. of work at
negotiations.
.
 fitters' mater in a Birmingham factory stopped work in support or
a claim for a higher percentage of the skilled ments rate. By the
end of the first week the number of production workers laid of end of the first week the number of production workers laid of
in conseaunce thad rached 18,00 . The total lumber of working
days 1 ost through this stopage amounted to 173,000 . Resumption days lost through this stoppage amounted to 1173,000. Resumption
of work followed agrement to advance the date of the periodic
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 1oss of more than 20,000 working days. A stoppage of work by 430 clerical workers at a tractor manufacturing
ffrrm in Coventry during February and part of March was in support
of a irm in covenrry durang in salaries to maintain a differential over
of a claim for increase in
the rates paid by other local firms. An offer by the employer to the rates paid by other local firms. An offer by the employer
eppedite salary negotiations corving the firm' factories in allareas
was reiected.
Over 4,000 production workers were laid off as exped rej saled. Over 4,000 production workers were laid off as a
was sest
result of the stoppage and the total loss in working days was about result of the stopapage and the total loss in working days was abo
8o,ooo ork was resumed following agreement on increases of
salary for the firms clerical workers in all areas, together with an salary for the firm's clerical workers in all areas, together with an
additional s. a weke for those working in Coventry. At he end of
March over 750 skiled 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 worker should be enegotiated between the
employer and one union separately from an annual review of the employer and one union separately from an annual review of the
rates of all time workers. Work was resumed on the 14 Ath April
pending further discussions. This stoppage rendered over 6000 rates of all time workers. Work was repuaged rendered over 6,000
pending further disussions. This stoppage
production workers idle and resulted in the loss of 68,000 working production workers idile and resulted in the loss of 68,000 working
days. Another dispute concernin pay rates arose at a Coventry
factory in June. About 100 polishers stopped work in support of a 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 pieceork factory in tane. A.ectifation job was outside their normal piecework
claim that a rect
agrement and justion a higher rateo
early in
Before early in July, pending a renewal of negotiations, ano over 35,000
production workers had been rendered idea and in all, oll
working days were lost. In July there was a disagreement at two working days were lost. In July there was a disagreement at two
firms. also in Coventy, over the dates of the annual summer
holiday. This had been arranged for the third and fourth weeks holiday. This had been arranged for the third and fourth weeks
of July following a national ballot of workers in the moto vehicle
industry. The normal summer holiday dates in Coventry were the industry. The normal summer holiday dates in Coventry were the
second and third weeks of Juy. About $t, 000$ workers refused
to abide by the national agreement and took their holidays carly.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1966
In consequence 1,000 other workers were rendered idle for a week.
There was totatitime loss of nearly 40,000 working days
600 material handlers and storemen stopped work for six days at 60 material handlers and storemen stopped work for six days at behaviour of a chargehand; ; bout 6,000 other workers were elaid
off in consequence and the loss in working time totalled 30,000 days Off in consequence and the loss in working time totalled 30,000 days.
Work was rusumed when the charghand was transferred to other
work pending an investigation of the workers work pending an investigation of the workers' complaints. A
stoppage of work of one week's duration took place t Halewod in May. Over 800 press-shop workers stopped work in support of a
claim that paid meal breaks should be included in reduced double claim that paid meal breaks should be included in reduced double
day-shifits 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 wending negotiations; subssequently a t three-shirt system without
paid meal breaks was introduced. About 21,000 workers

 agreement was reached on an increase of $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. an hour, which had
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 certain areas in England and Wales, one in some areas on 1 tht and
11 th
1 November and one in other reas on 2 th a and 2 th November, in support of a claim for a basic wage of $£ 15$ for a a 4 -hour working
week. The total number of workers involved was about 18,700 and
wis week. The total number of workers involved was about 18,700 and
the loss in working days amounted to about 5 S.000 odays. The
tlaim was referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes. claim was referred do the National Board for Pricce and Incomes.
A stoppager work by narli, 00 Onaitenanceorkers employed
in several firms in the brickmaking industry io in Redfordshire, in several irms in the brickmaking industry in bedfordshire,
Buckinghamsire and Northamptossire resulted in the loss of
over 27,000 working days. The stoppage, which began towards the 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 maintenat workers.
procedine
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 fir docks each involved the loss of more than 20.000 working days.
The first, in May, involved over 9,000 Merseysided ock vorens and
lasted for seven working days. The number of workers involved lasted for seven, working days. The number of workers involve
rose during the course of the stopage from about 120 on the firs
day to about, ,ooo at the end. The stoppage followed a disagree ment ver the additional payment the stoppagag folotiowe china a disagrea
a loss of over 36,000 days. The suse
and a loss of over 36,000 days. The second stoppage was at A. Aven fo the
and Bristol. It It arose out of a dispute concerning the rate for the
discharge of packed timber and involven nearl 1,500 men
lasted for 20 working days during September and October and discharge of packaged timber and involved nearly 1,500 mene
laster for 20 working days during September and otober and
resulted in a loss of over 26,000 working days. When work was
resumed resumed the
rnvestigation
In the early
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 omnibu
undertakins stop undertakings stopped work each Saturday from the middle o
January to the midcle of May in support of a national claim for
substantial improvements in tes substantial improvements in rates of pay and conditions of service
Originating in the Midlands, the stoppage spread to many othe
 number of workers involved each Saturday decined considerably
Some workers were idie on days other than Saturday. In all, ove
40,000 workers were involved 40,000 workers were involved in this stoppage and nearly 125,000
working days were lost The stopage ended on the 1 Tht May.
On the 19yth May the Committee of Inquiry issued Working days were lost. Come sitopage ennuiry issued a report
On the 19 Mh May the Committee of Inquiry
reconmending inceases in rates of pay and improvements in recommending increas
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

[^0]25. Y.E.O.S. should be relieved as far as possible of non-
professional duties and these functions should be assigned to suitprofessirained and appropriately yraded members of the clerical
asty ably trained
estabishmen
26. Y.E.O 26. Y.E.Os. should receive car users' allowances. Training
27. Al new entrants to the Service as local authority Y.E.Os.
shouid have a recognised full-time course of training at a centre should have a recognised full-time course of training a a centre
approved by the Youth Employment Service Training Board. The approved by the Youn adive of the National Youth Employment
Minister, with the
Council and in consultation with the Training Board, should as soon Council and in consultation with the Training Board, should as soon
as practicable name a day after which this will be requirement for
firs. as practicable name a day after which this will be a
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
 29. For Y.E.Os. who have had little or no formal training, the
present facilities for short course training should be expanded as present facilites for short course traint g shout training should re
mater of
ceive at leastancy a four-weeks course. Montrants
wore experienced officers should ceive at teasta four-weeks course. More experienced officers shoul
have short intensive courses on current mettodod of ocunselling. have short intensive courses on current methods of counselling,
30. Local authorities, either individually or jointly, should organise more trainid scheme of training recently 3nisthe improved scheme of training recently introduced
Ministr of LLbour Y.E.Os. will need assessment. 32. Local authorities and the M.
staff are given adequate training.

Inspection of the Service
33. While maintaining an essential minimum of regular formal
inspection, the C.Y.E. Inspectors should devote more time to the inspection, the C.Y.E.E. Inspectors should devote more
consultant, pastoral and training aspects of their work.
Premises
34. The C.Y.E.E. should encourage and provide the necessary
financial support for the further improvement of Youth Employment Offices.
Youth Employment Committees
You. Youth Employment Committees will need to consider many ,
Part III.-Legislation: The Employment and Training Act 1948
Age limits
36. The u
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 .

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The tables on pages 27 to 29 give, in thousands, the numbers of
persons other than school-leavers, registerced as wholly unemployed persons other
at the monthy counts from Jonuary 1950 to December 1965 at
Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in the
following Regions (defined later in this article) of England and in
Not Northern Ireland:-
(a) London and South Eastern
(a) Eastern and Southern
(b) Eastern and Sou
(d) West Midlands
(e) East Midiands
(f) Yorkshire and Humberside

The corresponding seasonally adjusted figures are also given, i.e., the numbers a djusted for normal seasonal variations using the
method of adjustment described on page 882 o the teptenber 1965
 issue of
as a person under 18 years of age, not in full-time education, who
is registered for employment at a Youth Employment Office but is registered for employment at a Youth
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 progrmme to obtain the normal seasonal adjustment comd factors pror the twelve calendar months. These
constants and
constants and factors were then applied to the data up to December constants and factors were then applied to the data up to December
1965 to ottain the easonally adjusted figures. They will continue
to be applied month by month to future data. Actual and seasunto be applied month by month to future data. Actual and season-
ally adjusted figures for the above Regions (and also those for ally adjusted figures for the above Regions (and also those for
which such figures are already being published monthly) and for
俍
Northern Ireland will be pubished in subsequent montily issues or
this GAZETTE.
The normal seasonal constants and factors in current use for
each of the above-mentioned series are available on request from each of the above-mentioned series are availabie on request rom
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 aricle are complemenary those Guzerte. 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 GAZETIT), Scotland and Wales. Standard Jegions for statistical purposes have now been re-defined following
Reve the
the creation of the Economic Planning Regions; the revised definithe creation of the Economic Planning Reg.
tions are given on page 20 of this $G$ GZEFTE.
Under these revisions, North Western and Northern Standard

The dual system of local adminitration 37. This is not the time to make a change in the existing arrange-
3ents for the lo ments for the local administration of the Youth Employment Service. School reports
38. The Minis 38. The Minister should ask the National Youth Employment
Council to advise him on the amendment of section 13(2) of the Act, Council to advise him on the amendment of section $13(2)$ or the Act,
nd the Regulations made thereunder, with a aview to improving the form of school report. he name of the Service
39. The titio of the Service
is amended in other respect
is amended in other respect
The training of Y.E.Os.
40. The Minister shold 40. The Minister should seek powers enabling him to prescribe
the 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 Albe marie and her colleagues for thmeir very thishorugh examination o
these problems, which are of such importance to young people and these problems, which are of such importance to young people and
our national prosperity, and for producing so thoughtfful and
constructive a report our national prosperit.
constructive a report. "The Government accepts the Report as providing valuable guide
lines for the development of the Service ever the next few years
The two maior priorities are clearly staf lines for the development of the Service over the vext feew years
The two major priorities are clearly stafting and staff training A
regards the former, the Government agrees that more staff will be The egard the former, the Government agrees that more staff will be
needed to enable the Service to meet the increasing demands which neded to enable he Service to meet ne increasing diemanud whic
are being made on its officers and that the progresive buildup o
taff which has been a feature of recent years should be continued staft which has been a feature of recent years should be conth lecal
I a m proposing shortly to issue guidance on this matter to the lol
uithorities concerned and to review the staffing needs of the Servic authorities concerned and to review the staffing geeds of the Servic
in those areas where it is operative by my Department. As regard it those areas where it is operative by my Department. As regards
the training of staff the covernment acceptsthe need for urgen
action to extend the existing facilitiees for intensive in-service training action to extend the existing facilities for intensive in-service trainin.
and $I$ am proposing to set up a full-time Training Unit for thi purpose under the direction of the Central Youth Employmen
Executive. Executive.
"Before reaching a decision on recommendations whose imple-
mentation would require legislation I propose to consult the "Before reaching a decision on recommendations whose imple
mentation wuold require legesistiton "I propose to consult the
interested local authority associations ".
or these Regions, Scotland and Wales are not reproduced in the statisticar puticle. Soutr Western Standard Region (Which for
torludes Poole) is also unchanged: the figure
for Sout tatistical purposes excludes Poole) is also unchanged: the figure
for South Western Region given in the September 1965 issue o
this GAZETTE included Dorset (less Poolete only from 19s8; this GAZETTE included Dorset (less Poole) only from 1958; the
figures now siven for the South Western Region include those for
Dorset (less Poole) from January 1950 . figures now given for the South Western
Dorset (less Poole) from January 1950 .
The fifures now given for the London and South Eastern and
the Eastern and Southern Regions relate to the present Ministry the Eastern and Southern Regions relate to the present Ministry
of LLabour administratite Revions formed in April 1965 (see pag
161 of the April 1965 issue of this G 2 RETTE). The definitions are:161 of the Aprill 1965 issue of this GAZETTE). The definitions are:$\begin{aligned} & \text { London and } \\ & \text { South Eastern. Greater London, Kent, Surrey and Sussex } \\ & \text { Eastern and }\end{aligned}$
Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Eastern and Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely,
Hunting gor and Peterborough, Nor-
folk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Herford follk, Suffiolk, Bedfordshire, Hertiort
shire, Essex, Berkshire, Buckinghan
shire Oxfordshire shire, Oxxordshire, Hampshire (includ-
ing the Isle of Wight) and the Borough
of Poole.
They differ from the earlier Standard and Ministry of Labour
Regions with the same e titles and together correspond to the two Reyions with the same titites 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
nest
past years for the new East Anglia and South East Standara 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 Midand
and Yorkshire and Humberside relate to the three new Standar and Yorkshire and Humberside relate to the three new Standard
Regions. The West Midlands and the East Midlands Standar Regions. together form the present Ministry of Labour Midland The present Ministry
The present Ministry of Labour administrative Regions (excep
for London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern) and the
redefined Standard Regions crresp redefined Standard Regions correspond closely with the Economic
Planning Regions. The main differences are that Poole is is th South Western Economic Planning Region but in the Ministry of
Labour Eastern and Southern Region and the South East Standarc Labur Eastern and Southern Regon and te the the the Yorkshir
Region, and that Sadleworth Urban District is in the
and Huberside economic Planning and Standard Region but Rand Humberside Economic Planning and Standard Region but
the Ministry of Labour North Western administrative Region. The regional unemployment figures are the totals of the numbers of persons registered day Employment Exchanges and Youth Em-
ployment Offices located in the respective Regions. In some cases ployment Offices located in the respective Regions. In some cases,
an Exchange situated in one Region may cover an arae which extends across the regional boundary (e.g.,
Exchange area includes part of Flintshire).

MALES AND FEMALES

| - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965-continued MALES AND FEMALES

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

 east midlands region
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations


(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

yorkshire and humberside region
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 19 |
| 200 | 17 |
| 18 | 16 |
| 18 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 10 | 11 |
| 11 |  |
| 11 | 11 |
| 17 | 11 |
| 18 | 12 |
| 18 | 11 |
| 18 | 17 |



 |  | 21 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | 21 |  |
| 10 | 18 |  |
| 1 | 18 |  |
| 1 | 16 |  |
| 12 | 14 |  |
| 14 | 15 |  |
| 14 | 16 |  |
| 16 | 17 |  |
| 17 | 19 | 21 |
| 17 |  |  |

 | 41 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 41 | 31 |
| 37 | 30 |
| 36 | 28 |
| 33 | 2 |
| 29 | 2 |
| 27 | 2 |
| 29 | 1 |
| 29 | 1 |
| 30 | 2 |
| 31 | 2 |
| 30 | 20 |




 (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations


|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 23 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 19 18 17 18 17 16 16 16 14 14 14 | 211 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 21 22 25 27 29 31 33 33 35 36 37 36 36 | 36 36 34 35 34 33 32 32 32 31 30 29 | 27 26 26 25 24 23 22 22 22 21 21 20 19 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

                                    northern ireland
                                    (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations
    
(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

|  | 25 <br> 24 <br> 25 <br> 26 <br> 27 <br> 27 <br> 27 <br> 27 <br> 27 <br> 28 <br> 25 <br> 25 <br> 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 39 32 33 38 38 41 41 41 42 42 45 | 42 <br> 38 <br> 36 <br> 36 <br> 35 <br> 37 <br> 36 <br> 33 <br> 33 <br> 36 <br> 35 <br> 35 | 34 <br> 34 <br> 32 <br> 32 <br> 30 <br> 29 <br> 20 <br> 29 <br> 29 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 29 \\ & 39 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 31 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 29 \\ & 29 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{34}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 35 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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\& ENTRANES, TELEPHONES, <br>
\& TOILETS, ETC.\end{aligned} \quad $$
\begin{array}{r}\text { For }\end{array}
$$\) CALLS,
CARESS, PICTURES.
FILES, ETC. FILES, ETC

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${ }^{3}$
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS
An analysis of accounts for Workshops for the Blind for the year
ended 31 s．March 1964 shows that sales of goods amounted to
$£ 2,926,500$ which compares favourably with the corresponding $£ 2,926,500$, which compares favourably with the corresponding
figure of $£ 2,689,200$ for the previous year（see the issue of this
俍
 County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and
Wales and County Councils and Councils of arge Burghs in Scot－
land expended the sum of $£ 1,787,000$ on the provision of employ－
 ment for some 3,68 workers in 67 Workshops for the Blind．Of
this expenditure grants totalling $£ 831,500$ were payable by the
Ministry of Labour． Ministry of Labour
The cost to the M
The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some
190 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended
31s March
 totalling g．
workshops．

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT
Furniture and Timber Industry
Training Board
On 29th November 1965 the Minister of Labour made the
Industrial Training（Furniure and Timber Industry Board Order Industrial Irameng into operation on 9th Deecember 1966 ．Copies of
1965 which cam
the order S．I． 1965 No．2028，are obtainable from Her Majesty＇s
 which stablishes an industrial ltriaining 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：

Chairman
Mr．Lawrence E．Neal，formerly Chairman and Managing Director，
Daniel Neal and Sons Ltd．，Portman Square，London W．1．
Employers
Mr．L．W．L．Alston，M．I．B．E．E．，A．F．E．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．， Letchworth，Herts．
Mr．E．B．．Letham，M．M．M．，Chairman，James Latham Ltd．，
Mount Pleasant Hill．London．E． 5 ． Mr．R．H．Mactonald，General Manager，Scottish Co－operative
Wholesale Society Ltd．．．Glasgow C5 Wholesale Society Lta．，Glasgow C．S ．
Mr．A．Myer，Chairman and Managing Dirctor，Horatio Myer and
 Mr．．Fine Finlay Wine，Wison，Chairman and and Director，Adam Wilson and
Sons Ltd．，Harbour Sawnills，Troon，Ayrshire．

Employees．
Mr．．．．．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 ． Workers， 154 Brent Street，Hendon，London N．W．4．
Mr．J．R．Shanley，National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives， Roe Green，London N．W．9．9．
Mr．R．S．Shube，National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives， Roe Green，London N．W．. ．
Mr．C．Stewart，General Secretary，Amalgamated Society of
Mr． Mr．C．Stewart，General．Secretary，Amalgamated Society of
W．oodcutting Machisis． 8 Firfied Street，Manchester 1 ty
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， Mr．J．A．Van Ryssen，Transport and General
Regional Office， 218 Green Lane，London N．4．
Educational Members
Mr．T．Dewar，Principal，Glasgow College of Building，Glasgow C．1．．．．．．Pvertt，B．A．，．F．F．F．T．Com．，Principal，College of Further
Mr．
Education，High Wycombe，Bucks． Education，High Wycombe，Bucks．
Mr．．S．Hobson，M．A．，Chief Exuction Offcer，County Borough
Education Deperartment，Guildhall，Kingston－upon－Hull． Education Department，Guildhall，Kingston－upon－Hull
Mr．R．A．Palmer，London College of Furniture，Shoreditch，

## Establishment of further boards

Estabishment of further boards
Work is well avanced 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 fibresp producing industryy will
be set up by the Spring．A board covering the cotton and allied en sustries should be establishod shorotly afterwards．The socopo of
ine Wool Industry Training Board is being widened to cover jute
the the wool Industry Training Board is being widened to cover jute
and flax．Draft efinitions 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 Scerctary of the National Union of Railwaymen，to be
 who retired from active trade union work in September 196. 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 develop ment of managers＂has been set up by the Central Training
Council．The Chairman is Mr．F．Wilkinson，C．B． Other committees already set up by the Council are： The Gemmittees already set up by the Council are：
The Genel Policy Committee which covers general policy and he form and contents of publications； The Commercial and Clerical Training Committee whose
function is to recommend to the Council what guidance should be siven to training boards on training for commercial and clerical occupations；
The Soctish 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 function is to make
of training officers．
Issue of G．T．C．Memoranda
The Central Council has
approved three new memoranda for
will be industrial training and further issue．The subject matter will be industrian training and furthe
education，＊an approach to industrial training and programme instruction．It is hoped to rep．
in later issues of this GAZFTIE．

## ACTIVITIES OF REMPLOY LIMITED

Remploy Limited is a non－profit making organisation with no
share capital．It was established in Great Britain in accordance share capital．It was established in Great Britain in accordance
with the provisions of the Disabled Persons（Employment）Act
1944 with the obiect of providing sheltered employment for with the provisions of the Disabied Persons（Employment）Act
1444 vith the object of providing sheltered employment for
severely disabled people．The board of directoss under the chair severely disabied people．The board of directors，under the chair－
manship of Sir Eric Bingen，is appointed by the Minister of Labur，
and funds for capital development and towards operational costs 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 sub－
stantial increase in its activities during the next three years．Thess stantial increase in its activities during the next three years．These
plans will be kept under review from year to year，and each year plans plans will be kept under review from year to
will be made for a further year ahead．
Increasing production
Broadly speaking，
Broadly spaceking，the objective is to increase production and
ales by Remploy so that the numbers of severely disple sales by Rempoy so that the numbers of severely disabled employees
can rise to about 7,650 by 1968－69，priority bein possible，to areas of high unemployment． To assist them to achieve this objective，and to increase produc－
tivity the Governm over the next three years by way of loan to cover capital expenditure on new plant and buildings，and essential replacements．This the current programme．The company caill also be ge given additional
assistance Level of to meet its running expenses．
It is estimated that during the financial year 1966－67 the gran required for this purpose
over the estimate for the current year．The amounts to be provide 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 in 1967－68，and $£ 3,564,000$ in $1968-69$ ，but the precise level of
grant will be reviewed annually． Record numbers employed
Since the commencement of the present five－year programme in
Arril 1910．，Remploy has increased the number of its severely
disabled ennloy April 1961，Remploy has increased the number of its severely
disabled employes by about 500 ．The present number of 6,911 is
 of the additional costs incurred in employing the e cincreased number
of disabled has been met by an increase in production and sales and or hisabed has been met by an increase in production and sales and
by higher prodivity．Sales rose from
$55,557,000$ The number of sever
obtain employmment except disabled personder，classified as unlikelty to
 workers employed by Remploy during the first six months of the
present financial year was 6,870 ，compared with 6,687 in 1964 ． 65 present financial year was 6,870 ，compared with 6,687 in 196465 ．
In addititon，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 with assistance from the Mins．
and voluntary organisations．
A frrst memorandum on induevtrial training and further education was issued
in Aprit）
（page 218 ）．5

EMPLOYMENT，UNEMPLOYMENT，ACCIDENT
AND OTHER STATISTICS
Contents of this Section




Employment in Great Britain in November





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，Tor mid－November 1944 and for June
of each year from 1966．The total working population represents
the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who wre the estimated number of persons aged 15 and operer who work tor
pay or anin，or register themselves avaiable for such work．It
has three componits 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 wholy unemployed numbers in civil employment，（2）the numbers wholly unemployed
and（3）the numbers in H．M．Forces and Woment servics．
numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial
 on their own account as well as employees．They also include
person temporarily laid of but still on employers papy－roll and
those unable to work on account of sickness．Part－time workers
are counted as full unk those unate to work on
are counted as full units．

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN：NOVEMBER 1965

| Industry or Service | ${ }_{\text {End }}^{\substack{\text { End．June } \\ 1961}}$ | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { MidJJune } \\ 1962}}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{\text { Mid．June } \\ 1963}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid．June } \\ \text { ig6 }}}^{\text {at }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {Mid．－Nov．＊}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid．June＊}}^{\text {itas }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Mid－Oct．}}$ i96． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amiculure and fishing | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | 哏20 | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | ${ }_{657}^{879}$ | ${ }_{\substack{852 \\ 648}}$ | ${ }_{625}^{853}$ | ${ }_{615}^{875}$ | ${ }_{612}^{866}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}-18 \\ -\quad 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Food，drink and tobacco <br> Metal manufacture Engineoring and electrical goods Vehicles．． Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear <br> Other manufactures |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 828 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 820 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 830 511 5.242 2.240 880 888 786 788 1.786 1.716 | $\begin{aligned} & 812 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +\cdots 1 \\ & +\cdots \\ & +\cdots \\ & +\quad 1 \\ & +\quad 1 \\ & +\cdots \\ & +\cdots \end{aligned}$ |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8，928 | 8，852 | 8，715 | 8，838 | 8，952 | 8，854 | 8，939 | 8，951 | 8.962 | ＋ 11 |
| Constructiont Gas eloctricty and water | 1，617 | ${ }_{\text {1，} 1,538}^{188}$ | ${ }^{1,681} 3$ | （1，755 | ${ }_{\text {1，775\％}}^{107}$ | （1，447 | － $\begin{array}{r}1,753 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,755 \pm \\ 414}}$ | － 1 1，747 | ¢ ${ }^{8}$ |
| Total in Index of Production industriess | 11，655 | 11，605 | 11，477 | 11，652 | 11，782 | 11，634 | 11，718 | 11，731才 | 11，734 | ＋ 3 |
| Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial，professional and scientific services Catering，hotels，etc．${ }^{\text {Miscellaneous services（excluding catering，}}$ hotels，etc．） <br> Local government service $\dagger$ <br> ment service $\dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 3,312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 756 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,756 \\ & 3,367 \\ & 5,227 \\ & 520 \\ & \hline 72 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,666 \\ & \hline, .484 \\ & 3,201 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 588$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +\quad 11 \\ & +\quad 31 \\ & +14 \\ & +14 \\ & \ldots \\ & +\cdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total in civil employment Males．． | $\begin{gathered} 23,989 \\ 1,5,546 \\ 8,246 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,166 \\ & 118,539 \\ & 8,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,183 \\ & 19,8,36 \\ & 8,347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,488 \\ & 1,5858 \\ & 8,518 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,455 \\ & \hline 1,5646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,59 \\ & \hline, 5,59 \\ & 8,645 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | （12 |
| Wholly unemployed $\underset{\text { Momales }}{\text { Males }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 184 \\ & 184 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 278 \\ & \hline 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 461 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 146 \\ & \hline 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 347 \\ 77 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & 255 \\ & 857 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & \hline 200 \\ & \hline 63 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 304 \\ 234 \\ 73 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | （ | 315 <br> 239 <br> 78 | ＋${ }^{6}$ |
| H．M．Forces and Women＇s Services Males ．． | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & 499 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{42}{425} \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 427 \\ 417 \\ 17 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428 \\ & { }_{4}^{428} \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{4}^{426} \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & \hline 07 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421 \\ & 406 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & \hline 15 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & \hline 07 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total working population Males．． Females | $\begin{gathered} 24,714 \\ 1,6896 \\ 8,325 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,9,90 \\ & 18,40 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,0,912 \\ & 1,549 \\ & 8,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,1.199 \\ 16,960 \\ \hline, 506 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,3849 \\ 1.6,695 \\ 8,715 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,307 \\ & 1.5587 \\ & 8,737 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 188 +18 +26 |





| Industry | November 1964* |  |  | September 1965* |  |  | October 1965* |  |  | ovember 1965* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Fen | Total | Males | Femal | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper and baord Other manufuctesurus oforons paperer and board Printins, publishing of newspaperss, eta, Other printing, pubisishing, bookbinding, et |  |  |  | 414.0 <br> s.5. <br> s3. <br> 15.7 <br> 159.6 <br> 19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.9 |
| Other manufacturing industries .. <br> Rubber , leather cloth, etc. <br> Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating |  | $\begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 4 \\ \text { an } \\ 37 \\ \hline 7.5 \\ 24.2 \\ 37.2 \\ 37.6 \\ 14.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 200.6 93.6 7.0 7.1 5.0 52.3 19.9 |  |  |  |  | 33.7 10.2 13.4 13:8 an an 30.4 33.7 |  |  |  |
| Tota, all manutacturing industries | 5,982.6 | 2,835.8 | 8,818-4 | 5,999 - | 2,80 | 8.8 |  | 2,81 | 8,8 | 6,005-0 | 2,822-6 |  |
| Construction .. | 1,553-3 | 80.8 | 1,634-1 | 1,531-3 | 80.8 | 1,612.1 | 1,533.3 | 80.8 | 1,6 | 1,525-3 | 80.8 | 1,60 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water supply |  | $\begin{gathered} 150 \\ \text { si: } \\ \text { si:4 } \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 359:09: } \\ & \text { and:4 } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 7 \\ & 317 \\ & 31.8 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 4 \\ \text { co: } \\ \text { ajs: } \\ \text { So } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 37.6 \\ 32.6 \\ 3: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 413: 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12: 8 \\ 247: 7 \\ 34: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2. 3 |  |
|  | ${ }_{194}^{214.6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{46} 1.2$ | ${ }_{210}^{258}$ | 211.8 189.3 | 44.5 16.0 | ${ }_{205}^{256.3}$ | ${ }_{189}^{209.5}$ | 44.0 16.6 | ${ }_{2}^{253} 2.5$ | 208.8 <br> 190.6 | - $\begin{gathered}43.9 \\ 16.7\end{gathered}$ |  |
| Distributive trades $\begin{gathered}\text { Wholesale } \\ \text { distribution }\end{gathered}$ Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, $\ddot{\text { grain }}$ and agriciltural supplies | $\begin{aligned} & 1,392 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline, 559 \\ & \hline 799.5 \\ & 103.7 \\ & 1006.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $3.016 \cdot 2$ a.149.9 2,149 <br> 167.6 <br> $141 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,371 \cdot 2 \\ & 7385 \cdot 1 \\ & 788 \cdot 8 \\ & 124.8 \\ & 104 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $2,969:$ <br> $2,112: 7$ <br> 24 <br> 161.4 <br> $140 \cdot 2$ |  | $1,617 \cdot 9$ $1,250 \cdot 4$ $1,30 \cdot 2$ | $2,986 \cdot 5$ <br> $2,128 \cdot 7$ <br> S.1. | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,368.3 \\ \text { and } \\ 797 \\ 790.7 \end{array}$ | 1,655 <br> 1,366 <br> 1.36 <br> ${ }^{36} 3$ |  |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Sport and other recreations Betting <br> Catering, hotels, etc Laundries $\qquad$ Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes . . . |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.7 33.7 12.2 18.5 20.4 30.4 31.4 $11: 1$ |  | ( 538 |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 1965 The following tablet shows the estimated amount of overtime by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays
and short-time working inestablishments with 11 or more employees
or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer
 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figerese relate to hours of over
technical and clerical employees are excluded. The inform-
time actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figure technical and clerical employees are excluded. The inform-
atime actually worked in about short-time relates to short-time working arranged
relate to Great Britain.


Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totats may dififer 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 carci.


| Industry | November 1964* |  |  | September 1965* |  |  | October 1965 |  |  | November 1965* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Mals | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| $\overline{\text { Mining, ete }}$ Coal ming | 563.5 | 17.5 | 581.0 | 530.7 | 17.5 | 548.2 | 527. | 17.5 | 544.7 | 524.1 | 17.5 |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products .. Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable produc Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases ...... Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics matc. Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufacture. . Iron and steel (general) <br> Iron and stee Steel tubes $\square$ <br> Iron castings, etc <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  |  |  |  | $76 \cdot 9$ 26.9 If: 10.2 10.9 16.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 629.2 \\ & 50.0 \\ & 58.1 \\ & 1517 \\ & 57.4 \\ & 86: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $551 \cdot 8$ 289.3 197.1 966.7 10.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76:9.9} \\ & 26.8 \\ & \hline 8.8 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 16 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 1970 \\ & \hline \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.4 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | cos | 1979 | cily | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \cdot 3: 8 \\ & 155: 5 \\ & 53.5 \end{aligned}$ | cos198.3 <br> sfo. <br> 50.3 |  |  |  | \%1.4. | 209.2 ist: 52.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 751 \\ & 751 \\ & 218 \\ & 212 \\ & 40 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 51.4 \\ 430 \\ 438 \\ 218.8 \\ 2128.3 \\ 388 \\ 47.8 \\ 3.7 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117.5 \cdot 5 \\ & 73.6 \\ & 77.9 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactu Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries | $\begin{array}{r}378 \\ 37 \\ 15 \\ 28 \\ 33 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 261 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 198.4 8.2 8.4 10.2 10.6 on: 122.9 12.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Narrow fabrics Toxtile finishing Other textile industries | $\begin{aligned} & 35! \\ & 40! \\ & 40! \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur fellmongery Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods .. .. .. .. Fur |  | $26: 0$ $64: 8$ 14.4 4.4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26.7 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 15.2 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.7 \\ & 24.5 \\ & 24.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys tailo Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear. . | $\begin{gathered} 4.7 \\ 52 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $395: 4$ $32: 1$ si: an: an: as 32.6 $60: 8$ 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc refractory goods Pottery Cement : Abrasives and other building materials | $\begin{aligned} & 59.2 \\ & 1020 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ST: } \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59.7 \\ 1020 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 1018 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Wooden containers and baskets | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 234 \\ 84.5 \\ 80.2 \\ 80.8 \\ 27.2 \\ 18.2 \\ 18: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 290.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 88.5 \\ & 80.0 \\ & 9 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 07.8 |

## CUT PAINT

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ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL
WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES -instrative, technical an Information about the numbers of administrative, lechnicat and
cleerica employees in manufacturing industries is otained twice a
year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain
employers under the Statistics of Trade Act
ent emplude managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research,
incluper
experimental, development, technical and design employees (othe experimental, development, technical and design employees (othe
than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office including
works' office) employees. From this information estimatcs have
. than operatives), draughtsmen and tracers, and ondice inactud have
works office employes. From this information estimats have
been made of the numbers of (1) operative and (2) aminintstave. been made of the numbers of (1) operatives and ( 2 adminisitrative,
technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the
proportion that the second group formed of all employees at mid proportion that the second group formed of all employees at mid
October 1965. Details are contained in the table below. The figures
 results of the 1965 exchange of insurance cardan are arlaved in
Estimates for April 1955 , hhowing the proportions employed in
each industry raup, were published on page 111 of the July 1965
issue of this Gruup each industry group, wer,
issue of this Gazerte.


Minstryy of Labour Gazette January 1966
INDICES OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED AND OF AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES









Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked Table II.





 Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
(Average $1962=100$ Table 1.-Index of Total Weekly Hours $\begin{gathered}\text { (Average } 1962=100)\end{gathered}$

|  |  |  | Vehicles |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { Horink } \\ \text { track } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { Onaur } \\ \text { factur- } \\ \text { fing } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 119.0 110.7 $108: 6$ 10.1 10.1 10.7 10.7 98.1 |  | 103.6 103.1 193. 10.5 10.9 10.7 109.0 109.9 102.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $98 \cdot 4$ <br> 89.5 <br> 99.2 <br> 99.2 <br> 98.2 <br> 98.2 | $99 \cdot 7$ $85 \cdot 2$ $05 \cdot 3$ $05 \cdot 3$ $05 \cdot 2$ 05.2 $05 \cdot 3$ 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 97.7 97.7 97.0 96.6 96.6 87.0 96.2 96.5 96.0 96.0 |  |  |








Index for All Manufacturing Industries from $1958 \ddagger$




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 Numhers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

| Standard Region | 6 6th December 1965 |  | Change Nov.Dec. | Industry of previous employment | $\underset{\substack{\text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { Order(s) }}}{\text { Ster }}$ | 6 6th December 1965 |  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Change } \\ \text { Nov. Dec }\end{array}$ <br> Adiusted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual | Adjusted | Adjusted |  |  | Actual | Adjusted |  |
| London and South Eastern | ${ }_{27}^{49}$ | ${ }_{25}^{47}$ | .. | Industries covered by the index of | I-XVIII | 136 | ${ }^{135}$ | + 2 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{23}$ | 21 21 16 |  | Mandafaturn industries | mexy | ${ }_{53}^{75}$ | 77 | +3 +4 +1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | +11 |  | xix | - 12 | 0 | + +1 |
| ( | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & { }_{3}^{43} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{16}{43}$ |  | (eamen |  | 22 |  |  |
|  |  | 32 60 26 | +1 | Calering hotesteste, | $\operatorname{xxx}_{\text {xxxivive }}$ | ${ }_{88}^{22}$ | ${ }_{84}^{18}$ | +1 |
| Great Britain of which Males Females | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & 741 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & 235 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ |  | * Each series is adjusted separately a <br> sex and industry figures may differ fro <br> Excluding M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hot |  |  | Britain of the | reeional, |

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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1966
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: DECEMBER 1965
The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons industry Order and for selected industries of groups of industries
registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United
within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not regiserem as
Kingdom at th December 1965 , according to the industry in which separately identified are available on application to thatistics
they were


| - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and orer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bogs } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { nears } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Woman } \\ \text { anars } \\ \text { and over } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Giris } \\ \text { undear } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stoppedt | $\underbrace{2,3}_{\substack{238,183 \\ 10,198}}$ | ${ }^{9}, 2322$ | ${ }_{\substack{65,822 \\ 1,862}}^{1,0}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,075}$ | $\underbrace{390,302} 12,691$ |
| Total .. .. | 248,381 | 9,612 | 67,684 | 6,316 | 331,9 |
|  | + 14,326 | 709 | - 1,929 | 943 | +10,745 |

At th December 32,992 married women were registered a
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 unemployed on 6 th December was 317,612 ronsisting of 246,39
males and 71,214
females. The seasonally adjusted total wa

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 as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from
to 1965, and the numbers registered in each month of 1965 . The rate of unemployment at 6th December was 1.4 per cent.
This was the same percentage as at 8 th November.


ULYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM
REC following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployments 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.


 Planiins Resions-West Midands former Midiand Standard
Rezions of the Ministry of tabour at tht Decomber 1965 were

London and South Eastern
Eanditan and Southern
Horidnds.
orkbbit
$5-7=$
车

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom(all classas) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \\ \text { (including casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Temporarilystopped |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fisking ${ }_{\text {Aishing }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,583 \\ & 7,7813 \\ & 2,216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,455 \\ 1,381 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,432 \\ & 2,085 \\ & 2085 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 161 \\ 157 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,015 \\ & \hline, 475 \\ & 4,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,568 \\ & 1,58 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{14,501 \\ 9,714}}{\substack{1414}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,897 \\ 1,1,97 \\ 4,177 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,702 \\ 1,652 \\ 152 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,599 \\ 18,596 \\ 4,832 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mining and guarrying. | ${ }^{6,006} 5$ | 155 108 | ${ }_{11}^{14}$ | ${ }_{5}^{8}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,150 \\ 5,275}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | 163 113 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c,3,38 } \\ 5,388}}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,488 \\ 5,283}}{\text { c, }}$ | 171 | $\underset{\substack{6,397 \\ 5,397}}{\text { 6, }}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* $(211,213-229)$ Drink industries* $(231,239)$ Drink ind |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,192119 \\ & \hline, .11545 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & { }_{1}^{1} \\ & = \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sig } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,783 \\ & \hline, 487 \\ & \hline, 457 \\ & \hline, 517 \\ & 318 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Chemicals and allied industrie Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc. ${ }^{*}(261-2 \dot{6} 3)$ Chemicals and dyes Chemicals and dyes | $\begin{aligned} & 4.226 \\ & 1,84 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,016 \\ 286 \\ 286 \end{gathered}$ | 5 1 3 | $\stackrel{4}{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,266 \\ & 1,847 \\ & 1,847 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,020 \\ \hline 289 \\ 287 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,246 \\ & \\ & 2,194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,300 \\ & 1,9590 \\ & 1,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,042 \\ 3020 \\ 302 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,32 \\ 1,204 \\ 2,194} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{4,639 \\ 3,924}}$ | - | 1,453 | ${ }_{8}^{13}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c,092 } \\ 5,341}}^{\text {c, }}$ | ${ }_{342}^{515}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 6,607 } \\ 5,683}}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,184 \\ 5,422}}{\text { c, }}$ | ${ }_{345}^{522}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,706 \\ 5,767}}{\text { c, }}$ |
| Enginering and electrical goods Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances ${ }^{\text {Other electrical industries }}$ ( $361-363,369$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,430 \\ & 1,754 \\ & 1,088 \\ & 1,288 \\ & 1,260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,21 \\ & 1,474 \\ & \hline, 496 \\ & \hline 874 \\ & 877 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 209 \\ \begin{array}{c} 204 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{26}^{26} \\ & \frac{1}{1} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,478 \\ & 1,495 \\ & \hline 876 \\ & \hline 878 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,588 \\ & \hline, 585 \\ & 1,088 \\ & \hline 285 \\ & \hline 985 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Shiobuilding and marine engineering. | ${ }_{4}^{5,308}$ | 152 109 | ${ }_{64}^{66}$ | 16 | ${ }_{4}^{5,837}$ | ${ }_{125}^{168}$ | ${ }_{\text {5,542 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5,875 \\ 5,322}}$ | 177 |  |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicio manuracturing ", pedai eycle mifg. Aircraft mainuracturing and repaiting. Locomotives, railway carriages, eto. ( 384,385 ) | $\begin{aligned} & 4,105 \\ & 1,766 \\ & 1,701051 \\ & 1,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 515 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 215 \\ 467 \\ 146 \end{array} \\ & \hline 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001 \\ \hline 971 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{59}{59} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,106 \\ & 2,737 \\ & \hline 1,171 \\ & 1,097 \\ & 1,044 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 574 \\ & \hline 74 \\ & \hline 46 \\ & 1465 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,850 \\ & \hline, 851 \\ & \hline 1,1760 \\ & 1,06150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 614 \\ & 300 \\ & 460 \\ & 176 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,864 \\ & 3,2011 \\ & 1,29292 \\ & 1,2981 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specifed | 3,937 | 1,277 | 67 | 12 | 4,004 | 1,289 | 5,293 | 4,081 | 1,324 | 5,405 |
| Textile <br> Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Jute. <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods <br> Textile finishing | 3,843 665 358 768 355 301 482 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 85 \\ 1 \\ \hline 23 \\ \hline 19 \\ 192 \end{array} \\ & \hline 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,102 \\ 1066 \\ 636 \\ 266 \\ 239 \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ |  | 3,650 564 5645 6.64 604 604 604 | 8,058 1.3100 1,496 1,460 1,400 1,178 7 |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 460 | 190 | 4 | 69 | 464 | 259 | ${ }^{23}$ | 475 | 271 | 746 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Clothing and footwear }}$ Footwar | 1,195 | ${ }_{2}^{2.175}$ | ${ }_{34} 9$ | ${ }_{39}^{85}$ | 1, 1.292 | ${ }_{2}^{2,260}$ | 3,552 | 1,473 | ${ }^{3.240}$ | 4,7173 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Glass | $\begin{aligned} & 3,364 \\ & 1,065 \\ & 1,470 \\ & 749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 632 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1198 \\ 158 \\ 268 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 243 \\ & 243 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{67}{67}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & \hline 109 \\ & \text { 1295 } \\ & 268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,396 \\ & 1,937 \\ & 1,038 \\ & 1,018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,966 \\ & 1,178 \\ & \hline 171 \\ & 755 \end{aligned}$ | (119 | ( 4.675 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Timber .. upholstery | $\begin{gathered} 2,1,08 \\ 1,185 \\ \hline 855 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445 \\ & 1220 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 144 \\ \substack{110 \\ 11} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 1234 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | (i,415 | $\underset{\substack{3.101 \\ 1,350}}{\text {,900 }}$ | 483 | ci,3,584 <br> 1,043 <br> 1,04 |
| Paper, printing and publishing, ${ }_{\text {Pren }}$ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,103 \\ 1,2128} \\ & 1,21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,266 \\ 5949 \\ \hline 992 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,344 \\ & 1,1,204 \\ & 1,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,291 \\ \substack{696 \\ 5996} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,125 \\ & 1,726 \\ & 1,826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1010189 \\ & 1,263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4026 \\ & \hline 666 \\ & 663 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating | $\begin{array}{r} 2,337 \\ \hline .954 \\ 654 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,063 \\ 275 \\ 275 \end{gathered}$ | 35 <br> 3 <br> 4 | $\frac{84}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,372 \\ & \hline, 958 \\ & \hline 688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,147 \\ \substack{285 \\ 283} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,453 \\ \hline, 959 \\ \hline 696 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,2121 \\ \substack{260 \\ 290} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total, all manufacturing industries. | 56,484 | 18,414 | 4,039 | 1,633 | 60,523 | 20,047 | 80,570 | 63,891 | 23,496 | 87,38 |
| Constraction .. | 52,330 | 448 | 3,172 | 2 | 55,502 | 450 | 55,952 | 63,055 | 521 | 63,576 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 2,422 | 186 | 5 | 1 | 2,427 | 187 | 2,614 | 2,590 | 201 | 2,791 |
| Transport and communication <br> Railway <br> Road passenger transport <br> Road haulage contracting <br> Port and inland water transport <br> Postal services and telecommunications |  | $\begin{aligned} 2,150 \\ \hline, 206 \\ 526 \\ 104 \\ 466 \\ 516 \\ 510 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 2,170 202 505 462 462 518 518 51 |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades .. .. | 22,486 | 11,480 | 148 | 82 | 22,634 | 11,562 | 34,196 | 24,284 | 12,931 | 37,215 |
| Insurance, banking and finance .. | 6,365 | 883 | ${ }_{7}$ | 1 | ${ }_{6,372}$ | 884 | 7,256 | 6,511 | 982 | 7,493 |
| Protessional and scientific serrices .. | 4,587 | 4,731 | 15 | 24 | 4,602 | 4,755 | 9,357 | 4,803 | 5,369 | 10,172 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Entertainment, sport, betting* ( $\dot{8} 81-883)$ Catering, hotele s. etcter Motor repairers, distribuotors, garages, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 27,355 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { i, } 1,50 \\ & 3,539 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 17,666 \\ 9,965 \\ 9,687 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 138 \\ & 49 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 27,594,590 } \\ 12,2090 \\ 3,545 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,821 \\ 1,866 \\ 10,696 \\ 1090 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,966 \\ & 1,968 \\ & 10,658 \\ & \hline 075 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public administration National government service Local government service | $\begin{aligned} & 16,121 \\ & 6,197 \\ & 9,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,285 \\ & 1,189 \\ & 1,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 10 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,31 \\ & \hline 1,91 \\ & 1,1011010 \end{aligned}$ | $18,475$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.032 \\ & \text { a.5.52 } \\ & 10,481 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,020 \\ 1,202 \\ 1,202 \end{gathered}$ | $19,60551$ |
| Ex-serrice personnel not classififed by industry | 1,074 | 85 | - | - | 1,074 | 85 | 1,159 | 1,123 | 114 | 1,237 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over. Aged under 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,20, \\ & 1,203 \\ & 1,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111989 \\ & 11,38068 \\ & 688 \end{aligned}$ | ב | 三 | $\begin{gathered} 18,2808 \\ 1,27307 \\ 1,007 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 30,299 \\ 28,599 \\ 1,590 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,629 \\ & 18,49 \\ & 1,139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,70,75 \\ & 120,715 \\ & \hline, 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{32,32 \\ 3, i 480 \\ 1,862} \end{gathered}$ |
| Grand Totait .. .. .. | 247,405 | 71,897 | 10,588 | 2,103 | 257,993 | 74,000 | 331,993 | 281,140 | 82,553 | 363,693 |

[^1]Numbers Unemployed in Principal Town and Development Districts-continued The following table shows, for some principal towns and all
areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-
ment At 1 1.60, the numbers of persons resistered an unemployed at
Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 6th Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage

 | 1960 issue of this GAzETrF. The percentage rate of unemployment |
| :--- |
| relates to the etal number reigstere as unemployed, wholly |
| unemployed and temporarily stopped combined. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { Nored } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { 18 and } \\ \text { over }}}{\text { ver }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { und } 1 \text { ser } \\ & \text { 18 } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  |


| Development Districts (by Region)-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dimed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 674 | 534 | 134 | 1,342 |  |  |
| Melly, Burry Port, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stars | 927 | ${ }_{3}^{348}$ | 67 | 退 | 127 | ${ }^{3.2}$ |
| des |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - 4.4 .4 |
| ate | $\begin{aligned} & 513 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 51, \\ 216 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | - ${ }_{24}^{27}$ | 年 715 |  | 2.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2166 \\ & 3156 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ |  | 33 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ |
| col | 427 | 199 | ${ }_{1}^{141}$ | (1909 |  | 2.4 |
| ondda. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,288 \\ \hline, 280 \\ \hline 680 \end{gathered}$ | $68$ | ¢6.0 <br> $4: 6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yswaysera and Pooskardawe | ${ }_{196}^{1,460}$ | ¢87 | 78 | ${ }_{\text {1,925 }}^{120}$ | 64 |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { Districits }}]{\text { All }}$.. ${ }^{\text {Development. }}$ | 93,25 | 28,246 | 6,5 |  |  |  |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the
coal mining industry in Noverber have been commpied 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 montt in the industry) and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary.
Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books
(All Mines)-Analysis by Divisions

| National Coison foi lhe |  | Increase ( + ) or decerease $(-)$ )compared with the averase for |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{4 \text { weeks sended }}$ 23d Oct. 1965 | 4 weeks ended 21st Nov. 1964 |
| Northumberland Yorkshire <br> North Western <br> East Midlands West Midlands <br> South Eastern |  |  |  |
| England and Wales | ${ }_{4}^{407,000} 44,000$ | - $\begin{array}{r}2,800 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -33,400 <br> 4,100 |
| Grat 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 provisionanily 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 tith persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the collier
books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000 compared with books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000 compared with a n
decrease of 3,600 during the four weers of the previous month.
FFr absence senarate figres are For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary
 represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages
of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

| - | November 1965 | October 1965 | November 1964 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers Involuntary | ${ }_{11}{ }_{1}^{6} 9.98$ | ¢.14 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12:30 }\end{aligned}$ | 7.10 10.12 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { All workers: } \\ \text { Involutary } \\ \text { Inturary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.55 \\ 12.01 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 5.65 | $\begin{array}{r}5.57 \\ 10.57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board
mines was 112.60 cwt in November compared with 109.99 cor in thes was $12 \cdot 60$ ctt. in November, compared with $109 \cdot 99 \mathrm{cwt}$. in
the previous month and $105 \cdot 3$ cwt. in November 1964 . The
output per man-shift calculted 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 ow



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.


Sketchley
OVERALL SERVICE
FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges




The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by
 Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not
comparable wwith the percentage rates of engagements given in the
"Labour Turnover" table uublished quartery in this GAETI (see next page) which re
the e perio in uestion.
Similarly the figur
 at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total
numbers of unfiled vacancies. Nevertheless, ocmparison of the
figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.
The table below shows thumbers of placings in Great Britain
during the four weeks ended 1st December 1965 in each of the during the four weeks ended 1st December 196 in in each of the
industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958)
and in certain selected industries within the Orders together with industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958)
and in certain selected industries within the Orders together with
the numbers of vacancies remaining unfiled at 1st December 1965. the numbers of vacancies remaining unfl
A regional analysio of the total placing
unfiled is given at the end of the table.

| Industry group | (lacings during four weeks |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unflied |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { onend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bnd } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { 18 and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\substack { \text { Men } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{18 \text { and } \\ \text { over }{ \text { Men } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 8 \text { and } \\ \text { over } } } \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bndr } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Homen } \\ \text { oned } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 916 | 296 | 875 | 24 | 2,111 | 1,321 | 1,749 | 433 | 328 | 3,831 |
| Mining and duarrying | ${ }_{475}^{679}$ | ${ }_{75}^{86}$ | 35 17 | 1 | ${ }_{568}^{806}$ | 5,684 | ${ }^{1.971}$ | ${ }_{23}^{50}$ | ${ }_{7}^{31}$ | ¢, 6,789 |
| Fooo, drink and tobacco | 2,732 | 514 | 2,524 | 397 | 6,167 | 2,060 | 882 | 3,890 | 1,581 | 8,4 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1,670 | 145 | 684 | 156 | 2,655 | 2,424 | ${ }^{627}$ | 1,643 | 845 | 5,539 |
| Metal manufacture | 2,74 | 271 | 305 | 46 | 3,362 | 4,776 | 1,332 | 799 | 442 | 7,349 |
| Engineering and electrical goods ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 8,747 | 1,132 | 3,705 | 533 | 14,117 | 23,098 | 5,344 | 8,910 | 3,139 | 40,491 |
| Engineering, including scientific instruElectrical goods and machinery | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{6,565}$ | 790 <br> 342 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,0615}$ | ${ }_{312}^{221}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8,3925 \\ 5,395}}^{8,72}$ | - | - 4,0888 | ${ }_{5}^{3,4374}$ | 1,5,616 | $\underset{\substack{25,24 \\ 15,249}}{ }$ |
| 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 |
|  | 1,71 | 340 | 323 | 451 | 3,832 | 2,661 | 1,698 | 6,024 | 4,456 | 14,839 |
| Cotton, linen and mañ-made fibres Woollen and worsted | 1,48 <br> 448 <br> 448 | 73 65 | ${ }_{2}^{373}$ | 69 104 109 | ${ }_{892}^{992}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,221 }}^{1,248}$ | ${ }_{537}^{398}$ | ${ }^{1,594} 1$ | 1,1890 | ${ }_{\substack{4,1623}}^{4,293}$ |
| Leather, 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 |
| mber, funsiture, etc. .. .. | 1,879 | 605 | 329 | 120 | 2,933 | 2,330 | 1,531 | 788 | 634 | 5,283 |
| Paper, printing and publishing.. Printing and publishing | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & \substack{154 \\ 133} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 865 \\ 503 \\ \hline 030 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 \\ & 1361 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,5095 \\ & 1,584 \\ & 874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,564 \\ & \hline .964 \\ & \hline 688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,206 \\ 743 \\ 7430 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,322121 \\ & 1,17181 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,0515 \\ & 1,086 \\ & 1,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{6,753 \\ 3,250} \\ 3,248 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,655 | 217 | 1,053 | 171 | 3,096 | 1,779 | 730 | 2,172 | 1,060 | 5,741 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 32,945 | 4,934 | 14,830 | 3,126 | 55,835 | 60,608 | 19,649 | 44,337 | 24,238 | 148,832 |
| truc | 18,982 | 1,738 | 330 | 108 | 21,158 | 14,777 | 3,931 | 552 | 641 | 19,901 |
| electricity and water | 1,221 | 27 | 133 | 17 | 1,398 | 1,235 | ${ }^{363}$ | 255 | 134 | 1,887 |
| ssport and communication. | 4,165 | 308 | 670 | 131 | 5,274 | 16,137 | 1,285 | 2,279 | 645 | 20,346 |
| tributive trades | 8,645 | 2,984 | 7,212 | 2,834 | 21,675 | 9,016 | 11,116 | 15,108 | 14,225 | 49,465 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 308 | 95 | 514 | 221 | 1,138 | 1,684 | 1,036 | 1,017 | 1,501 | 5,238 |
| Protessional and scientifc serrices | 1,084 | 139 | 2,550 | 347 | 4,120 | 7,712 | 1,996 | 22,468 | 2,632 | 34,808 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r,102 } \\ & \text { and } 21010 \\ & 4344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,257 \\ & \substack{87 \\ \hline 55 \\ 2512} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,903 \\ & 5,7056 \\ & 5,746 \\ & \hline 646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 873 \\ & 177 \\ & 177 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,1,150 \\ & 1028 \\ & 1,282 \\ & 1,432 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,028 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4228 \\ \\ \hline 250 \\ 287 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.512 \\ & \hline .308 \\ & 904 \\ & 975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,418 \\ & 1,407 \\ & 1,36 \\ & 3,290 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public administration .. .. National government service Local government service. |  | $\begin{gathered} 289 \\ 180 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 233 \\ & 1104 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,80 \\ 3,970 \\ 2,70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.020 \\ & 3.081 \\ & 3.688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,102 \\ 566 \\ 566 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,355 \\ & 1,437 \end{aligned}$ | 1,044 <br> $\substack{622 \\ 422}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,981 \\ \substack{7,74 \\ 6,107} \end{gathered}$ |
| Grand total | 79,642 | 12,153 | 37,773 | 7,922 | 137,490 | 134,870 | 47,339 | 111,456 | 52,931 | 346,596 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { oned } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { und } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { ovener } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Girls } \\ & \text { und } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{18 \text { end } \\ \text { over }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { nopr } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Hom } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| London and South Eastern* South Western <br> Midlands* West Midlands <br> East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside* North Western Northern Scotland <br> Wales |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,437 \\ & \hline, 027 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 52323$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain .. .. | 79,642 | 12,153 | 37,773 | 7,922 | 137,40 | 134,870 | 47,339 | 111,456 | 52,931 | 346,596 |

See footnote 8 on page 36.

## Labour Turnover

 in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended
1 1th November 1965 , with separate figures for- males and females.
The figures are based on information obtained on returns from 13th November 1953 , with separate figures for males and females.
The efigures are based oo information obtained on returns form
employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition
to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the priod
the numbers on the pyy-ril at the later the two dates who were
not on the pay-rol at the earlier date. The figures in the hast item


 thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period.
It tust be borne in mind however, that the fiumes of engagements
obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged othained in the way inindicated avorve do do not incluces of ersongenemgents
during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufactur


## Unemployed Register: <br> Entitlement to Benefit



Unemployment Benefit




Disabled Persons
(Employment)Acts, 1944\&1958

 The number of diabled perons, on the Rejiser who wier



The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinar employment during the four weeks ended 1 st December 1965 wa
5,581 , including 4,356 men, 901 women and 144 young perssns. ddition there were 119 placings of registered disabled persons in
sheltered employment.


## Grants under the National

 Assistance ActLoal Offeso of the Minitry of th bour nuldetatace the nayment of







Professional and Executive Register
The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain
Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and informaEmployment Exchanges, operates a seceialised placing and informa-
tion service for persons seeking professional or senior executive
posts and for employers seeking persons in these cateogories. posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.
At 1st December 1965 the total number of persons. on

 were in employment. During the period 9 th September 1965 to 1 st
December 1965 the numbe of vacances filed was $2,148$. The
number of vacancies unfiled at 1 Th December 1965 was 10,739 .

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on
he employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of
age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117
 conditions, to grant exerptions from these restrictions in the case of
women and young persons aged 16 or over by taking special exemention orderes in resspect of employment in particularing factories.
The following table shows the numbers of women and young
 Special Exemption Orders current on 311st December 1965, according
to the type of employment permitted.*

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Typo of employment } \\ \text { permitrod } \\ \text { the orders }}}{\substack{\text { ond }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { yomen } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and oner } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girirl } \\ \text { ovid but } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extended hours $\dagger$ <br> Dong spells. <br> Night shifts <br> Part-time work§ <br> Sunday work Miscellaneous <br> on work |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2140 } \\ 1,435 \\ 1,357 \\ 1,177 \\ \hline 82 \\ 454 \\ 253 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,918 \\ & \substack{5,91 \\ 1,233 \\ 1,23 \\ =\\ \hline \\ \hline 144 \\ 144 \\ 146} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 101,827 | 5,938 | 9,79 | 117,544 |




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







 $\underset{\substack{\text { correseno } \\ \text { por cont: }}}{ }$

Fatal Industrial Accidents











 Miscelaneous metal processes Constructional engineerings, boiler making
Locomotive and
$\ldots$ Locomotive and railuay eauipment
Non-rail vehicles and aicrafte
Other machine and metal manufuacture and repai
Electical enine
Other machine and mea
Electical ensinecring
Woodworking erocesses
Woodworking processes..
Miscellaneous chemical
Miscellaneous chemical manuracture, paint, oil reffings, soap
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel
Coar sasing apparel ..
Paper and printing

| Paper and |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Milling } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}$ |


Works and Places under $s . s .125$ and 127 of Factories Act 1961

| Works and aces uioes s.s. |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Buiding opartions } \\ \text { Works of enginering construction }\end{array}$ |

Works of enginecring const
Docks and warehouses ..
total, pactorits Act


## Industrial Diseases

 | December 1. 10s nuder |
| :--- |
| hisures are provisional. |

Lead poisoning

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lead poisoning } \\
& \text { A. } \\
& \text { Alinin poisoning. } \\
& \text { Compresed air }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Chrome ulceration } \\
& \text { Totas, casss .. }
\end{aligned}
$$



[^2]
## Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA The Commonvealth Burea of Census and Statistics estimate


 estimated at 10.45

BELGIUM
The total Iumber of persons reisistered for employment at


## canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statisticsestimate that the total number




## DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that
at the end of Nof Nowber the number of tembers of approved

 per cent. at the end of October. Thec
of November 1964 was $1 \cdot 3$ per cent.



IRISH REPUBLIC The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exhanges at 1sth october was 40.585 , bompared

NETHERLANDS
The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of Novem-
ber was 36,375 ; this figure included 1,140 persons employed on relief wer was well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of October the respective tigures were 88,992 (revised fit the
and 1,12 and at the end of November 1964 they were 30,395 and
1,498 . and $1,498$.
1,12

NEW ZEALAND
The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give
an estimate of the total labour force in Aprii 1965 as 988,700 an esimate of the total labour force in Apri1 196 as 988,100 ,
compared with 91,800 in October 1964 and 956,500 in April 1964. Latest figures on unemployment show that 468 persons were
unempoyedin September, 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 $130 \cdot 6$ (1953-54=100), the index of employment in January as $130 \cdot 6$ (1953-54=100),
compared with 128.6 in the previous month and 123.5 in January
1964 compared with $128 \cdot 6$ in the previous month and $123 \cdot 5$ in January
1964. The number of persons registered at Government Employ-
ment Exchanges ment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 11,168 is
compared with 11,593 in May and 15,411 in June 1964 .

SPAIN
The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of
August was 133,636 compared with 1182,48 at the the of the the
previous month and 132,136 at the end of Ausust 1964 .

WEDEN
Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows
hat at the middle of September the total number of Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges show
that at the middle of September the total number of eprsons regis-
tered as unemployed was 13,975 , compared with 13,022 in Augus tered as unemployed was 13,975 , compared with 113,022 in Augus
and 17,65 in September 1964 . Members of approved insurance
societies who were unemployed and included in the total for Senten societies who were unemployed and included in the total for Septem-
ber numbered 10,186 or 0.6 per cent. of all members, the same bercentage as is in the or 0.6 per cent. of all members, the same
percenter month; the comparable figure in
September 1964 was 0.9 per cent. SWITZERLAND
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 October who were wholly unemployed was 166 or 0.1 per 1,000 of
the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) accordin the employed population (exclusive of apprentices according
to the ensus of 1 15s0, compared with 117 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the
end of the previous month, and 196 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end end of the previous
of October 1964.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians
in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of
America (including Alaska and Hawaii in industries other than
ind agriculture and domestic service was approximately $61,833,000$ in
October compared with $1,610,000$ revised figure) in September
and $59,164,000$ in and $59,164,000$ in October 1964. The number of production workers
in mantacturing industries in October was $13,813,000$ compared
with $13,588,000$ (revised figure) in in manuacturing industries in October was $13,813,000$, compared
with 13,88,000 (revised figure) in September and $12,915,000$ in
October 1964 . They also estimate that the total number of un-
The October 1964. They also estimate that the total number of un-
employed persons at the midnoe of October was about 2.757000 or
3.6 per cent. of the civilian labour force compared with


## Retail Prices Overseas

In the table below a summary is given of the latest information In the table below a summary is given of the tatest inforaine
rolatin to changes in retail prices in oversea counties contined in
official publications received since last month's issue of this GAEETTE was prepared.


INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS
Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January had been published and an explanation for this was given on page
1963 and November 1965 are given in the following table.
117 of the March 1964 issue of this $G A z E T T$. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the The figures for agriculture included in the table have been
index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and montthy-paid employees undertaken compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
each month by the Ministry of Labour. The encuiry covers about
the Department of Agriuctlure and Fisheries for Scotland. These each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about
8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in
manufacturing ming manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricicty
and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches
 on page 142 of the Apriil 1963 issue of this GAzErTE. The indices it is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.
Great Britain
Employees paid each week*
1963 Average $=100$


Employees paid monthly*


All employees $\ddagger$




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 31 st December 1965 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of nommal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all
workers, compared with


Index of weekly rates of wages The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-
 100. The cropperenentative inducstrieses and servicics for which taken as
in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calcula-

 wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisa-
tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages
regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various indus-
 tres are combined in accordance with the relative importance of
the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, details
of the weigs for the industry
the issue of this
GAZETTE for of the weight for the industry yroups being given on page 56 of
the issue of this GAzerrit for February 9 Thac The inder does not
reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in
working hours, or in the earning of pieceworker and other
payment-by-results workers due to voriations in output or the 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.

III.-Industry Groups (all workers)

|  | Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture, } \\ & \text { forcstry } \\ & \text { and fishing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tring and } \\ \text { driob } \\ \text { tobacco } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\text { combined }}{\substack{\text { All metals } \\ \text { col }}}$ | Textiles | Ieather, <br> titato <br> gotos <br> $\substack{\text { and }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clothing } \\ & \text { fotwear } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1959 \\ \hline 1906 \\ 1996 \\ 1906 \\ 19664 \\ 1965 \end{array}\right]$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Monthly } \\ \quad \text { averages } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1186 \\ & 1129 \\ & 113 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 1128 \\ & 1128 \\ & 138 \\ & 134 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 119 \\ & 1127 \\ & 1130 \\ & 136 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 1126 \\ & 124 \\ & 128 \\ & 123 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 118 \\ 1122 \\ \hline 122 \\ 1121 \\ 135 \\ 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1123 \\ & 1124 \\ & 138 \\ & 134 \\ & 151 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1150 \\ & 126 \\ & 1126 \\ & 138 \\ & 136 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | November | ${ }_{144}^{144}$ | ${ }_{141}^{141}$ | ${ }_{147}^{146}$ | ${ }_{142}^{142}$ | 136 137 | 136 136 | 136 136 | 146 <br> 146 | 1488 <br> 148 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & \hline 1525 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & \hline 148 \\ & \hline 148 \\ & \hline 149 \\ & \hline 196 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 142 \\ & 1143 \\ & 143 \\ & 143 \\ & \hline 144 \\ & \hline 144 \\ & \hline 144 \\ & \hline 148 \\ & \hline 148 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 138 <br> 1188 <br> 1188 <br> 1138 <br> 118 <br> 141 <br> 111 <br> 114 <br> 142 <br> 142 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 1184 \\ & 144 \\ & 144 \\ & 144 \\ & \hline 144 \\ & 144 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 146 \\ & 1151 \\ & 151 \\ & 151 \\ & 151 \\ & 153 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 148 \\ & 151 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \\ & 155 \\ & 1565 \\ & 1157 \\ & 157 \\ & 157 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { fumbere, } \\ & \text { ete. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paper, } \\ \text { prifing } \\ \text { pubishing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { fancauring } \\ \text { inducstries } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {conction }}^{\text {cruction }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { clecasi } \\ \text { andicty } \\ \text { Guty } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ditisfive } \\ \text { tritude } \\ \text { trades } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proferssional } \\ & \text { servicis and } \\ & \text { puibicid } \\ & \text { ninistration } \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { Mis- } \\ \text { cellarisus } \\ \text { serices }}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1956 \\ \hline 1960 \\ 1906 \\ 1966 \\ 19664 \\ 1965 \end{array}\right\}$ | Monthly averages | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1226 \\ & 126 \\ & 138 \\ & 1138 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1126 \\ & 1123 \\ & 1137 \\ & 143 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 115 \\ & 120 \\ & 1128 \\ & 135 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 1225 \\ & 123 \\ & 1138 \\ & 1148 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 115 \\ & 1125 \\ & 1132 \\ & 114 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 125 \\ & 1129 \\ & 1134 \\ & 134 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1117 \\ & 128 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 125 \\ & 1125 \\ & 137 \\ & 1133 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1964 | November | ${ }_{145}^{145}$ | ${ }_{144}^{144}$ | ${ }_{144}^{144}$ | 146 <br> 146 | ${ }_{147}^{147}$ | 148 148 | 148 <br> 148 | 152 152 | ${ }_{144}^{144}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 145 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \\ & \hline 147 \\ & \text { 147 } \\ & \hline 157 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 148 \\ & \hline 148 \\ & \hline 149 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & \hline 151 \\ & 154 \\ & \hline 156 \end{aligned}$ | 152 152 115 115 1156 1156 1159 1190 160 161 |  |

Minstry of Labour Gazette January 196
at the base date. The method of calculation was described in
more eteail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GARETE for



IV.-All Industries and Services

Normal Weekly Hours

|  | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 99.9 99.7 99.6 95.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 92 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1964 \mathrm{~N}$ | Docember | 94:38 | 94.7 | ${ }_{9}^{94} 3$ | ${ }_{93} 9.4$ | $1964 \begin{aligned} & \text { November } \\ & \text { December }\end{aligned}$ | 94.8 | 94:5 | ${ }_{93}^{94.6}$ | 4.7 3.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Index of hourly rates of wages
for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
for the index of normal weekly hours is described as the index when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given
in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures Hourly Rates of Wag
VI.-All Industries and Service Iy Rates of Wages

|  | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Montuly }}$ averas |  |  |  |  |
|  | - vember | 1550.0 | ${ }_{\substack{153 \\ 153 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{158 \\ 159 \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General |  |  |  |  |  |
| The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to November 1964 were given in previous issues of this Gazette. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of thisGAzETIE have been revised to include changes arranged with Gazetre have been revised to include changes arrange wrentretrospective 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 ( 30 th June $1947=100$ ) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figures should be headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this Gazerte for January 1960. |  |  |  |  |  |
| If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Date |  | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19556 1955 1959 1969 1960 1963 1963 1965 | Konthly |  | 103.9 $109: 6$ 11.7 $116: 7$ 12.7 130.6 130.0 140.1 10.1 |  | $1: 6$ |
|  | em |  | 151 152 15 | 154.6 $\begin{gathered}156.3 \\ 150\end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st the provisions of collective agreements and statuturary wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of theindices for individual industries. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comparison between earnings and rates of wages distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April an October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April1956 to April 1965 were given in an article on pages 392 to 40 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase i actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April1965 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 60.4 per cent. as compared with an average increas of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual increase of 46.5 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufac turing industries only the corresponding increases were 59.3 pe cent. for weekky earnings, $35 \cdot 0$ per cent. for weekly rates of wages,65.4 per cent. for hourly earnings and $44 \cdot 7$ per cent. for hourly rates of wages. |  |  |  |  |  |

## STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND

 PRODUCTION. No. 15. DECEMBER 1965Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

earnings levels have been established which represent an increase of
12 s a week for skilled men in receipt of the lowest rate, 11s. fo 12 s. a week for skilled men in receipt of the lowest rate, 11s. fo
semi-sikiled men and 10.. for unskilled. Statutory minimum re
muneration has been increased in the retail
 and Wales by amounts ranging from 12s. to 15s.a week for men,
according to occupation and area, and 10s. 6 t . to 13s. for women.
Other industries and Other industries and servicese affected by changes coming into
operation during December included rubber manufacture (increase operation during gecember included rubber manufacture (increases
of 2 2dd an hour for men and 2 d . for women and a further adjustmen
rates on the reduction of normal weekly in rates on the reduction of normal weekly hours from 41ł to
in) municial road passenger transport undertakings (normal 40,, municipal road passenger transport undertakings (normal
weekly hours reduced from 42 4 to , gas supply (incrase of da. an
hour), heary chemicals manufacture, excluding constituen firms of hour), heavy chemicals manufacture, excluding constituent firms of
I.C.I. Ltt. (increases of 2 dd or or 3d an hour for men, according to
occupation occupation, and 2 d . for women) and motor vehicle manufacture
(incrases of 4d. .an hour for hourly-paid employees of the Ford
Motor Co . L . (increases of 4d.
Motor Co. Ltd.).
Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases in
cluded pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, nationa cluded pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, national
newspaper printing in London and Manchester and wholesale news-
paper distribution in London. newspaper printing in Londoo
paper distribution in London.
Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during
December show that 790,000 workers received increases of $£ 300,000$ December show that 990,000 workers receeived increases of of $£ 300,000$
in their basis full-time weekly rates of wages and 230,000 had thei
noter normal weekly hours reduced by an average of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours*. Of the
total increase of $£ 30,000$ about $£ 115,000$ resulted from statury

 ments made by joint industria councis orsinder from cost-of-living
by voluntar agrements, and the remainder from
siding-cale adjustments.

Changes in holidays with pa
Industries affected by increases in annual holidays included ship-
uilding and ship repairing (one day in 1965 and one further day fuilding and ship repairing ( (one day in in 1965 and one further day i.
1966), cutlery manufacture (two days), fellmongering (one day) 1966), cutlery manufacture (two days), fellmongering (one day)
leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture (tto days), foo.
wear 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 or
WAGES AND Hours or Work, ist APRII 1965 " on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (sesistrict } \\ \text { seemo ate } \\ \text { beinion oft } \\ \text { table) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|rcc\|} \substack{\text { ching } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { efforect }} \end{array}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { L }}_{\substack{\text { Limestone } \\ \text { quarrying }}}$ | West Cumberland | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ | Male workers | Increases of 1 ld. an hour for men 18 and over and dd. for younger workers, in coniunction with a reduction in normal weokly hourst. Cost-fofliving net <br>  <br>  <br>  4s. and over and 10.9282 . for boys under 18 . |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { iron-ore mining }}}_{\text {Ironstone and }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { mberland } \\ (13) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 27 Dec. | Male wor | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increasedf by 1d. a shift $(14 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 dd . to 14s. 6 d . ) for workers 18 and over who normally work 5 shifts a week, and 14 . 6 d.) for workers 18 and over who normal by $\ddagger \mathrm{d}$. 7 s . 2 t d. to 7 s . 3 d .) for boys under 18 . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { minnstone } \\ \text { quin } \end{gathered}$ | North Lincolnshire | 5 D | Male workers | Cost-ofliving bonus payment increasedf by by 0.23 d . a shift (12s. 3.61 d . to <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Bet sugar } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\substack{\text { (25) }}}$ | 22 Nov. | Workers other than maintenance engi | Increases for adult male workers' grates of amounts ranging from 3d. to tidd. <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Maintenance engineers | Increases of 4d. 4 4 d d. or 4 ld d. an hour, according to classification, for skilled for apprentices. Minimum hourly rates after changep; fitters, class A, <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Fat melting } \\ \text { degreasing }}}{\text { dit }}$ | Great Britain (cer- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in weok } \\ & \text { moencing } \\ & \text { mon i5 Noy. } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases of 10 s . 3 d . a week for men 21 and over and 7 s . $8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. for women, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates workers 21 and over 208s. 5 d .; female workers 155 s . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Heary chemicals manufacture | ${ }_{\text {Great Rritain }}^{(36)}$ | First fullpay feekin Dec. | Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemica cal manufacturing the plastics industry | women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over-day 15 miles of Charing Cross) $5 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{4}$ an hour, other districts London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5 s . $7 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, other districts 5 s .5 d ; women 21 and over on women's work, day workers $4 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$, $3 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., on two-shift systems $4 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., 4 s .4 d . $\S$ |
|  |  |  | Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc. | Increase of 3 fd . an hour for craftrmen, with. proportional amounts for <br>  <br> Increase in minimum rates of $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for craftsmen, with proportional |
|  |  |  | Building trade crattsmen |  |

[^3]| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Heary } \\ \text { mhancals } \\ \text { mantacture }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain (cer- } \\ & \text { tiain (3m) } \\ & \text { (37) } \end{aligned}$ | 6 Dec. | $\qquad$ <br>  | Increase in basic time rates of 2 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, with pro- portional amouns for women and younger workers. Basic rates <br>  <br>  Increase in basic rates of $3 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for fully-skilled craftsmen, with pro- portional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after portional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change include: boilermakers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumbers $6 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumbers 6 s .104 d . an hour, finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen $6 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., holders-up $6 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., machinemen-borers, <br>  machinists 5 s . $10 \ddagger \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Coke, pig iron, manufacture |  | 5 Dec. | All workers except those whase wages are regtlated by agreements in other inby agree dustries |  |
|  |  | 6 Dec. | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills sheet rolling mills |  <br>  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Pay period } \\ & \text { berniog } \\ & \text { 27 Dec. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Workers employed at iron puddling fo sheet mills | Cost-of-living payment increasedt by 1.4 d a a shiff ( 13.2 .2 .2 d . to 135. 3.6 d. .) or <br>  <br>  |
| Galvanising | England and Waies | 6 Dec. |  |  <br>  or those under 18 . |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Shipbuilding } \\ \text { repd fing } \\ \text { reparing }}}{\substack{\text {. }}}$ | United Kingdom $(56)$ | 29 Nov. |  | New minimum earnings levels, higher than current plain time rates, established by the introduction of special increments of 12 s. a week for adult male skilled workers of 11 s . for semiskilled and of 10 s . for unskilled, with proportional workers, of 1 s . for sem.-skil. |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { Motor vehicle } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | Great Britain | 4 Dec. | Hourly-paid operatives emCo., Itd. | Increases of 4d. an hour for all grades of adult male and female workers. Rates after change: skilled men skilled 7s. 3 td.; women 6 s . 8td. |
| ${ }_{\text {Cuter }}^{\text {Cunury }}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { (258) }}}_{\text {Great fritain }}$ | 17 Dec. | All workers |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Hollow-ware } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | $\mathrm{Great}_{\substack{\text { griain } \\(11)(299)}}$ | 20 Dec. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates and pieceework basis time rates of 1 d d. an hour for men other than learners and 2 .f for women other than learners, with propoprtional amounts <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Flax preparing } \\ \text { and spinning }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\substack{\text { (1-7r7and }}}$ | 15 Nov. | All workers |  |
| Linen weaving | Northern $(7)$ reland | 15 Nov. | All workers |  <br>  <br>  |
| Wool textile | West Riding of | Nov. | Building trado | Increase of 2dd. an hour for craftymen and ld. for labourers.. Rates after |
| majiery |  | 1 Dec. | All workers |  <br>  $\underset{\substack{\text { after } \\ 1545 \text {. }}}{ }$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mechanical } \\ \text { mandafacture } \\ \text { mand } \end{gathered}$ | Bury and district. | $\begin{gathered} \text { First fulk } \\ \text { pity } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed in the manu- facture of col corth osed for mechand ing feits for por papeser makiulu- | Increase $\dagger$ of 1 per cent. ( 102 to 103 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic <br>  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Textie elleaching, } \\ \text { deving } \\ \text { finising }\end{array}\right\}$ | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{(98)}$ | 8 Nov. | All workers |  |

* Arreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the
† Undef slidingsceale arrangements based on the official indox of retail prices.




TSe also under "Changes in Hours of Work"
\#T Theso increases took effect under an Order $m$


| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (esistrict } \\ \text { (eseation at at } \\ \text { beging } \\ \text { table) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date firom } \\ \text { chird } \\ \text { chane } \\ \text { effitecter } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asbestos textile | Great gritain | 13 Sept. | All workers |  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Roofing felt } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Great Britian }}$ (135) |  | Adutt male workers | Increase in minimum basic wage rates of $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for day workers, con sequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) $4 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, other districts 4 s .10 d . 4s. 10d. |
| Printing |  | 1 Dec. |  | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\dagger$ by 2 s . a week ( 26 s . to 28 s .) for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. |
|  | ${ }^{\text {London }}{ }_{(157)}$ | 1 Sept. | Electricians and engineers employed in the production of and Sunday newspapers | Increase in basic. rates of 10 s. a week. Rates. after change: electricians and <br>  <br>  |
|  | Manchester | 1 Sept. | Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers | Incerase in basic rates of 10 s . a weckk Rates. after change: electricians and <br>  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Rubber } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Rritain }}^{(163)}$ |  | All workers | Increases in basic minimum time rates of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for men 21 and over and 2 d. 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 2 s . 4 d . an hour at 15 rising to 5 s . $6 \frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 and over female workers $2 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 4 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. 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 2 s . 10 d . at 15 rising to 6 s . $8 \frac{1 \mathrm{~d} \text {. at } 21}{}$ and over, female workers 2 s . $5^{\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d} \text {. to } 5 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Building and } \\ & \text { Ceniveling } \\ & \text { consfruction } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\text {Ireland }}$ (17) | 6 Dec. | Building and civil engineering | Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6 s . 6 s .9 d . an hour, according to district, labourers 4 s . $11 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 5 s .3 d . |
| Gas supply | $\mathrm{Great}_{\text {(178) }}^{\text {crian }}$ | 5 Dec. | Gaffiters and improver gas- | Increase of 2 d . an hour for adult males, with proportional amounts for juveniles. Standard adult rates after change; improver. gasfiters, Metropolitan area |
|  |  | 5 Dec . | Skilled craftsmen (encluding <br>  frrebrick work) | Increase of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Standard rates after change include skilled cratismen- Nerropodat area 7s. 6d. an hour, Provincial zone A 7 s. 2 2 d. (Provincial zone Brates abolished.) |
|  | ${ }_{\text {London }}^{\text {(205) }}$ " | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { day poy } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | Male workers | Increaset in the cost-of-living bonus of 2 s. a week ( 26 s. to 28 s.).) for full-time workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for other workers: Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 2 I 1 and over: indoor workers and drivers-day staft 309 s . a week, night staff 319 s . |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Retair food } \\ \text { trades }}}$ | England and Wales | 27 Dec. | Shop managers and manager- esses | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 15 s . a week in London and Provicicial A area and 14 . in Provinicial B area for managerar and 1 Bs. and <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Other workers | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. a week in London and <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Ruviver authorities |  | 2 Sept. | Male workers | Increase of 7 s . a week for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for Minimum basic rates after change Greater London area 231s. a week, other areas 224s. |
| CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Limestone } \\ \text { quarrying }}}^{\text {den }}$ | West Cumberland | ec. | workers | Normal weckly hours reduced from 42 to 40.8 |
| Cuturery manufure |  | 17 De | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.78 |
|  | Notrtern Ireipland.. | 15 Nov. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.8 |
| Linen weaving | (ther $\begin{aligned} & \text { (7) } \\ & \text { (reland. }\end{aligned}$ | 15 Nor | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.8 |
| ${ }_{\text {Hosiery }}$ | Hawick (92) | - 1 Dec. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from $42 ⿻$ to to 0.8 . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Tlextile } \\ \text { deanhing } \\ \text { finishinding } \end{gathered}$ |  | 8 Nov. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.8 |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Roofing felt } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | $\underbrace{\text { (135) }}_{\text {Great Britain }}$ |  | Adult male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.8 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Rubber } \\ \text { manufracture }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(163) }}$ |  | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 413 to 40.8 |
|  | Great Britain (excuditing Metro poitan areal and Doild Beffast (190) |  | Workers other than craftsmen | Normal weckly hours reduced from 42 to 40. |

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 14th DECEMBER 1965
ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 114 \cdot 1$ At 14 th December the official retail prices index was 114
(rices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) November and $109 \cdot 2$ at 15 th December 1964 . The rise in the inde
during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, int the prices of eggs.
The indeex of reteail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services murchased by the great majority of households in the United
Kingdom, including practicaly all wige purchased by the great majority of households in the Un
Kingom, including practicall all wage earners and most small a
medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms money but in percentage form, the average elevel of pricess at the
base date being represented by 100 some goods and services are
relatively base date being represented by 100 . Some goods and services are
relatively munh more important than others and the percentage
changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date


 corresponding index for 12 th January 1965 on the base 16
January $1962=100$ and dividing the result by 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th DECEMBER 196 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$ )
The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
$\stackrel{\text { the iddices at }}{=14 t h}$ December 1965 on the base 16 th January 1962

Group and
SUb-Group
I. Food: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes } \\ & \text { Meat and bacon }\end{aligned}$

Bread, flour, cere
Meat and bacon

Tilk, chenese and egss
ea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
Vegetables, rresh, dricon and canery
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Fruit, fressh, dren
Other food
Total-
II. Alcoholic drink
III. Tobacco
V. Housing
. Fuel and light: Coal and coke.
Other fuel and light
Total-Fuel and light
Furrabe houschold goods:
Funditur, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio television
appliances $\because a ̈$ and hardware
ootery, glassware and hardware
Total-Durable household
VII. Clothing and footwear:

Men's uunderclothing
Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing
Children's clothing $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, }\end{aligned}$
hats and materials .. .. .. Footwear
Transport and vehicles:
Motoring and cycling Mater
Fares
Total-Transport and vehicles
I. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Miscellaneous goods: } \\ \text { Books, newspapers and periodicals } \\ \text { Medicines }\end{array}\right)$

Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning
materials, matches, etc.
materials, matches, etc.
Stationery, travel and sports
phototographic and
$\because$ photographic and optical goo

x. Services: | Postage and telephones |
| :---: |
|  |

Entertainment... includi
her services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, Total Services All Items

Following are the indices for 14 th. December on the base 16 th
January $1962=100$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Itens prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz,., fresh milk, egss, potatoes and other fresh tions (vis, fress milk, eggs, potatoes and onther fresh
vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton
and lamb) (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz, bacoon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and
chilled beef)...

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH
Food
Increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, apples and cauliComatoes and bananas. the reductetions in the the average prices of price of of thinch
are affected by seasonal variation fose by slightly more than 3 pe ent. to $112 \cdot 8$, compared with $109 \cdot 4$ in the previous month. The
index for the food group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. $113 \cdot 3$, compared with $112 \cdot 2$ in November: ousing
Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of privately
owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished, the average Owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished, the average
level of housing costs rose by brater more than on-ahaf of 1 per
cent. The group index figure was $123 \cdot 6$, compared with $122 \cdot 8$ in Other groups
In the remaining eight groups there was little change in the
general level of prices. that lof

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, Table A) each month from Jonuary 11956 to December 1962 ,
akking the average level of prices at 1 tht JJanury 1956 as 100 and
and



| Month | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 104.7 <br> 105.8 <br> 106.1 <br> 107 <br> 107.0 <br> 107.4 <br> 107.4 <br> 107.8 <br> 107.8 <br> $108: 8$ <br> $108: 2$ | $109: 5$ $109: 5$ $1012: 0$ $112: 4$ $112: 7$ $112: 7$ $112: 0$ $113: 0$ $113: 6$ $114: 1$ |

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A 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
Pevel of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956. The
 procedure is to multiply the figures in Table B b b the index for
116th January 1962 with prices at 17 th 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 rrices "(No. 6 in the Series and Calculation of the Index or Retail Prices "No. (No. in the Series
"Studies in Offical Statistics") may be otained from He He
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

Stoppages of work in december
Causes of stoppages
The following table classifes stoppages beginning in December
according to the principal cause of each stoppage:-






The following table gives an analysis by groups of industribs
of stoppages of work in December due to industrial disputes:-


Contractors to Her Majesty's Stationery Office

## LAW PLATEN COMPANY LIMITED

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

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

Tel. : ROM 41271


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


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 emploment. Agreement on a
phased resumption of phased resumption of work was reached on 9th January to allow
negotiations to proceed.
After a protracted dispute in which numbers of night-shift
workers in ine engineering industries refused to work the short
shift on Friday nights, agreement was reached, at national level, in whifert Friday nights. argeement was reached, at national level, in
shift
October that night-shift workers in these industries should be October that night-shift workers in these industries should be
allowed to work the 40-hur week in for shifts. However, about
6,000 night-shift workers employed in a motor vehicle manuac6,000 night-hhift workers employed in a motor vehicle manufac-
furing firm in Birmingham remained in dispute: they refused to
arree to work the 40 -hour week in four shifts and continued to
 night-shift workers at the factory should be 38 ,
$9 \frac{1}{2}$-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 comparative yigures
25 of this GAZETE.


## Industrial Courts Act 1919 and

 Conciliation Act 1896 Industrial Court AwardsDuring December 1965 the Industrial Court issued one award,
No. $3083^{*}$, which is summarised below Wharr No. 3083 (31st December).- Parties: National Union of
Hosiery Workers and Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association, and Hockiey and District Hosiery Warehouse-
tion. Subject: To determine the terms ittecar Employers't Asociaawarded thath-h the int intandard workiong week. A for word. The Court-hour standard working
week shall be on the terms agreed by the sub-committee of the week shall be on the terrss 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 which are set out in the Appendix to the A ward); such introduction
shall not be condititonal upon the abolition of or or any alteration to,
the existing Bonus A the Bonus Agreement, which was made separately on Sth June 1965 the Bonus Agreement, which was man
is a mater for separate negotiation.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration
During December 1965 two awards were issued by single arbitra-
tors appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal
During December 196
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: regulation proposal to the
following Wages Council:
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council
(Great Britain). Proposal O.F. (35), dated 10th December, for (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 workers, and
remuneration.
Further information regarding the above proposal may be
obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury
Briase
obtained from the secretary of the Council concenposal may be
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.
Wages Regulation Orders
During December 1965 the Minister of Labour made the follow-
ing Wages Regulation Orders
ing 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 orted 1 st December and operative from 20thised general minimum time rates
and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. $1965 \mathrm{No}$.2045 , dated . st December and operative from 2 oth
December. This Order increases the number of December. This Order rincrases the number of customary holidays
to be allowed to workers from six to seven during 1965 and from
seven to eight thereafter. seven to eight thereafter




The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1965: S.I. 1965
No. 2056, alated oth Deecmer and operative from 29th December. 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 rate frder fixes revised general minimum and piecework basis time
rates for male and female worker, and reduces rrom 42t to til
the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is
payable. payable
The Wages Resulation (General Waste Mater The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation)
Order 1965: S.I. 1955 No. 2073 , dated 7th December and operative order 1065: S.I. 1965 NO . 2073 , dated 7 th December and operative
from 10th January
time rates and piecework bis order fixes revised general minimun time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female
workers, and reduces, ivit effect from 7th March 1966, the number
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable from
42 to 41 .
 December. This Order reduces the normal working week without
loss of pay from 4 to 41 hours immediately, and from 41 to
hours with effect fro hours with effect from 3rd October 1966, and increases the number
of customary
six six to somer.. holidays to be allowed to workers in each year from
The Wages
 tive from 5 th January 1966 . This Order reduces the normal
working week without olos of pay from 42 to 41 hours immediately
and from 41 to 40 hours with effect from 3 rd
 ando operative from sth January 1906 . This order inctecases the
number of cutomary holidays to be allowed to workers in each
near from six to seven
 January 1966. This Order fines revised general minimum time
rates for male and female workers and reduces with effect from 1 lt March 1966 , from 42 to 41 , there number of hours to be worked per
week before overtime is payab).
The Wages Regulation (Cootton Waste Reclamation) (Holidays)
 to accrued holiday remuneration. The Wages Regulation (Pinion Hook and Eye and Shap 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 male and female workers and revised piecework basis
time rates for female workers. The Wages Regulation (PiPn, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener)
(Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2155, dated 20th December and operative from 12 th January 1966 . This Order increases the
number of days 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 (Baling) (England and Wales) Order 1965:
S. 1965 N. 19 . 169 dated 21st December and operative from 24th January 1966 . This Order fixes revised statutory minimum
remuneration or mala a nd female workers and reduces from 42 to
40 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable


 dated 30th December and operative from 7th February 1966 .
This Order fixes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male
and female workers and female workers. The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Sootland) (Amendment)
Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 2191, dated 30th December and operative Order 1905. January 1966. This Order fixes rervised statutury
from 19th
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 betwee 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.

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Agricultural Wages Act 1948





Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949
Combined Districts Wages Order No. 8 was made on 29 the
November 1955 by the scotish Agricultural Wazes Board under the



Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945
Notices of Proposals
During December 1965 notices of intention to submit wazes
regulation proposast to the Ministry of teath and Social Services reguation proposal sto the Ministry or Heath and Social Servies
were issued by the ollowing Wazes Councils:-




 for male workers.
Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be obtaind from the secterary of the Council concerned at

the | De obionanad |
| :--- |
| Belfast 4. |

Wages Regulation Orders
During December 1965 the Ministry of Health and Social
Services made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect Services made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect
to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:-
 No. 262 , dated 13 th December and operative from 21 2st December.
This order prescribes revised statuotry minimum remunation, a risection in working hours and an additional day of customary
holotida for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the
tride trade.
 No3, dated 13 th December and operative from 211t December.
This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration, a This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration, a
reduction in working hours and an additional day of customary
holiday for female workers in in the Retail Branch of the tracte.


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Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland) 1939 to 1956
 Ireland, varying the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages
and holiday remueration ynd reducing the nomal weekly hours
 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include










 Youth Employment-- Central Youth Employment Executive. The
 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS


























 chief ofiticer ofa fire brizade who becomes rededudant asa r result of
an amalgamation of pooice forces or combination of fire brigales;
 Redundancy Fund in
redundant employes.
 November oy the Minister of Labour in coniunction with the
Treasury under the Reduddancy Payments Act 1965. These
Resurtion

 Northern H reand, and modify the Redundancy Payments
its application to persons affected by those arrangements.



 tions were all made on 2 2tr Norember by the Minister of tabour
under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and are operative from
 respectively on oreferences of certain auestions concerning termsof
employment, compensation and status of employment; and (i) and ddreguate the procedure of industrial tribunals for England
and Wales and for scotland, respectively, on references under the and Wales and for Sortand. res
Redundancy Payments Act 1965 .



 made on 3 3ot November by the seceretary of State for Eduction
and Science under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965 , These and Science under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965 These
Orderse operative from lis December, bring into operation the scales and ofther provisison rileationg to the renuneration of of tean hers
employed by local education authorities in (a) farm institues and








Kegulation










 tepencants in cases where they have to be oconsidiered dor the purpose
of determining titite to benent toder the Nationl Insurance of deterrining title to beneft under the Nation
(ndustrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 .







aeainst the compensation payable to him under any of certaing
satutury provisions in orece immediately before oft December 1965;


The Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments (Grea
Britain Reciprocal Arrangements Regulation (Northern Ireland Britain Reciprocal Arangements) Regulations (Northern Ireland
1965. (S. \& \& O. $1965 / 250$; 6 . (Od.).), made on 30th November by
the Minister of Health and Social Services. These Regulation the Minister of Health and Social Services. These Regulation
give efficet in Northern Ireland to thi reciprocal arrangement
made between the Minister of Health and Social Service give effect in Northern Ireland to the reciprocal arrangement
made betwen the Minister of Heath and Social Service
for Northern Ireland and the Minister of Labour fo
Great Britain and modify the Contracts of Employment and
 lication to persons afiected by those arrangements. All thre
Regulations, perarate from 6th December, were made under the
Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Norther Contracts of Em
Ireland) 1965 .
 made on 6th December by the Ministry of Health and Socia Services under the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy
Payments Act Northern Ireland) 1955. These Regulations operative from 6 th December, regulate the procedure of industria
ribunals for references under Parts II, III and IV of the Contract
and tribunals for references under Parts IIIIII and IV of the Contracts
of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland)
1965.


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[^0]:    After discussion between Lady Albemarle, Chairman of the
    National Youth Employment Council, and the then Minister of
    Labour, Mr. Godber, in Deceember 1963, a Working Party of the Council was set up with the following reference "to do efine the main developments in education and the changing needs of industry" ",
    The Working Party's Report, which was submitted to the Minister The Working Party's Report, which was submitted to the Minister
    of Labour in the autumn of last year was pubbished on 14th
    December.* The foulowing 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 Ooficer (Y.E.O.)
    should be regarded as an essential member of the team. 2. To fill this role, the Y.E... needs to develop his work in
    schools in greater depth than was customary in the past; his contacts schools in greater depth than was customary in the past; his contacts
    with pupilis should be earlier, more varied and more extensive.
    2. Placing young people in employment should be regarded as a
    function of the Youth Employment Service rather than the school.
    3. Further consideration should be given to the value of work
    experience for boys and girls attending chool, incluving the legal experience for boys and
    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
    acadicicaly abbe pupils in all types of secondary school, and for
    their parents needs further development academically able pupils in all types of se
    their parents. needs further development.
    4. More Y.E.O. sho wild be appointed and trained to specialise in
    careers avvisory work with oller rupils. Smaller authhorities should
    consider making joint arrangements for this purpose. consider making joint arrangements for this purpose.
    The Youth Employment Service should strengthen its links
    with further education estabbishmments.
    The Service and employment
    The Service and employment
    s. The Y.E. . should accord a high priority to maintaining close
    relations with employers. By means of regular visits and job-studies 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 he should acquire and keep up to date a comprehensive knowledge
    of all matters pertaining to the emploment and training of young
    people in ind industry, commerce and the professions. people in industry, commerce and the professions.
    The Youth Employment Service should develop its liaison
    functions as a link between educuction and industry. 10. Y.E.O. and Youth Employment Committees should experi-
    ment with new ways of keeping in touch with young workers and ment with new ways of keeping in touch with young workers and
    should enlist the help of employers. The Central Y outh Employ-
    ment Executive (C.Y.E..) should initiate research to test the should enlist the help of employers. The Cen
    ment Exeutive (C.Y.E.E. should initiate.
    usefulness of different methods of follow-up.
    The Service and the parent
    5. Y.E.O. shouldexplore, in consultation with Youth Employ-
    ment Committes and the schools, ways of developing earlier and more effective contact with parents: the Servico should aim at
    associating parents as closely as possible with its work at all stages. Young people needing special help
    6. II areas wint a consididerable number of handicapped young
    people the need for giving one or more Y.E.Os. special responsibility
    
    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. two or more smaller authorities.
    7. 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, Moreho who appointed to specialise
    training courses for those $\mathrm{Y} . \mathrm{E}$. O . whis field. 14. In special cases Y.E.OS. need to take a second opinion, inclu-
    ding that of psychologists. Existing facilities should be further ding that of psychologists. Existing facilities should be further
    developed In addition the C.i.t.E. should examine the possibilty
    of tryingout, as a pilot scheme, the provision of a referral service for
    such anses. of trying out, as a
    such acases.
    Careers information
    8. The C.Y.E.E. should ensure that employers' associations and
    other bodies which produce careers literature for free issue are other bodies which produce caraecs lititaraturers for froceiations isue and
    aware of the facilities of the Service for distributing such literature
    free of charge to all appropriate schools. free of charge to all appropriate schools.
    9. The C.Y.E.E. should sponsor the central production of a
    basic set of colour transparencies covering the main types of occupabasic set of cilour transparencies sovering the main types of occupa,
    tions as a visual aid complementary to the "Choice of Careers"
    series of bookletts.
    17 The greater use of mass media, notably press, radio and
    television, for oimparting careers information and knowledge of the
    Youth mployment SSrrice should be encouraged.
    ond 18. The "Careers Bulletin" and supplements issued by the
    C.E.E.E should bexpanded to provide schools with a more exten-
    sive news service on careers questions. 1. On thice careers information side of its work the C.Y.E.E.
    1.E.
    should have the benefit of a small advisory panel representing the shoucid have the benerit of a small advisory panel representing the
    principal "consumers ", including Y.E.O. and careers masters.
    Reseal
    Researchere is need for more research in the youth employment
    10. There
    field. The CY EE , should assume a more active feld. Ther. C.E.E.E. should assume a more active role in promoting
    and co-rdinating such research with the assistance of a panel of
    consultants or small advisory committee
    Part II.-The organisation of the Service
    Part II.-
    Stafing
    11. Staff
    12. Staff increases will be needed to achieve the developments
    envisaged in Part Io this Report the employing authoritios and the
    C.Y.E.E.should therefore keep the staffing of the Service regularly
    under review. under review.
    13. Action 22. Action should be taken by the appropriate associations and
    joint councils sto secure nationally agreed salary scales for posts of
    comparable responsibility together with provision for a recognised comparable responsibility together with provision for a recoonised
    salary differential for officers who have satisfactorily completed a
    fulltite salary differential for officers who have satisfactor
    full-time course of training for the Service at a cen
    the Youth Employment Service Training Board.
    the Youth Employment Service Training Board.
    14. New entrants to the Service under local authorities should be
    recruited from a variety of sources, including persons with previous recruited from a variety of sources, incturiding persons with previous
    exprience in teaching, industry, other social services and other
    branches of loal branches of o ocal goverrment. The recruitment of suitably qualified
    married women who ready to return to full-time or part-time
    employment should be explored.
    15. To raise the professional standards in areas where it provides
    the Service, hhe Ministry of Labour should introduce a second tier
    of senior Y.E.Os. to be drawn from experienced officers. the Service, the Ministry of Latour shoull introduce a
    of senior Y.E.Os. to be drawn from experienced officers.
[^1]:    * Statistiscrelate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

[^2]:    

[^3]:    - The statistisc relate to wage-earners only and the en onetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The
    
    $\frac{\ddagger}{}$ Under sididins-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. \& Theses incrases were

