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CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS	Page	Special Articles—continued	Page
<i>Special Articles</i>		Central Training Council: Industrial Training and Further Education	218
Occupational Earnings in Engineering, Shipbuilding, Chemical Manufacture and Iron and Steel Manufacture, January 1965	196	Safety, Health and Welfare: Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres	219
Young Persons entering Employment during 1964	208	National Insurance: National Insurance Funds, 1963-64	219
Statutory Regulation of Wages, Holidays and Hours of Work during 1964	211	International Labour Organisation: Second Asian Maritime Conference	219
Agricultural Wages in Scotland	211	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENTS, ETC.	220
Index of Average Salaries	212	WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK	236
Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1964	213	INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS	244
Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations	218	INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES	245
Digest of Scottish Statistics	218	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	246
		ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	247

Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-March was 24,370,000. This was 15,000 less than in February. Small decreases in most industries and services were partially offset by modest increases in financial, professional and scientific services and agriculture. 220-224

Unemployment

There were 326,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 12th April and 15,200 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 341,200 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 8th March and 12th April unemployment fell by 31,000. There were decreases in all industries and services but the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by nearly 12,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 179,000—55 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 29,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 20,000. 225-229

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 408,000 unfilled vacancies on 7th April, 49,000 more than on 3rd March. 230

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 13th March the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,095,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 55,000. 222

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th April (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 144.8 and 155.0, compared with 144.4 and 154.2 at 31st March. 236-243

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 13th April (January 1962 = 100) was 112.0, compared with 109.9 at 16th March. The index for the food group was 111.6, compared with 110.4 the previous month. 245

Stoppages of Work

About 63,200 workers were involved in April in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 260,000 working days. 246

Factory Accidents

There were 150 fatal and 74,200 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the first quarter of 1965. 234-235

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING, CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE AND IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE, JANUARY 1965

In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new series of enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers, analysed by occupation. The enquiries are carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the June 1964 enquiry, relating to engineering industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, were published in the October 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 404 to 415).

This article summarises the results of the fifth enquiry carried out in January 1965. The results of the second enquiry in the construction industries, also held in January 1965, will form the subject of a separate article in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.

Coverage of industries included

Enquiry forms were sent to about 2,650 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees engaged in the following industries: mechanical engineering (Minimum List Headings 331 to 349 of the Standard Industrial Classification); electrical engineering (M.L.Hs. 361 and 363 to 369); marine engineering (M.L.H.370.2); vehicle manufacture (M.L.Hs. 381 to 385); certain other metal goods industries (M.L.Hs. 391, 393 and 399); shipbuilding and ship repairing (M.L.H. 370.1); chemical manufacture (M.L.Hs. 271, 272 and 276); and iron and steel manufacture (M.L.H.s 311 and 312). Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees.

Of the 2,650 enquiry forms sent out, over 2,500 were returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:—

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	694	757,708
Firms with 100-499 employees	1,025	153,302
Firms with 25-99 employees	308	11,110
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	50	61,715
Firms with 100-499 employees	39	7,276
Firms with 25-99 employees	9	371
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	62	37,801
Firms with 100-499 employees	120	14,464
Firms with 25-99 employees	31	1,121
Iron and steel manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	102	152,725
Firms with 100-499 employees	73	17,807
Firms with 25-99 employees	5	305

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,175,000 adult male manual workers in the engineering industries, 80,000 in shipbuilding, 78,000 in chemical manufacture and 191,000 in iron and steel manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 13th January 1965 (6th January for iron and steel). The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., it did not include transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers.

Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Occupations in respect of which information was sought varied between industry and industry in order to make the results as significant as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results except that in shipbuilding information about individual occupations was collected for payment-by-result workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was, however, obtained in summary form (see Table 1 (b)). Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; and total earnings. Employers in engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings; employers in chemical manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime earnings. Information concerning the number of men who worked overtime was supplied by employers in shipbuilding.

Changes in earnings: June 1964-January 1965

For each of the industries included in the enquiry it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between June 1964 and January 1965. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group since each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries did not relate to matched samples.

The following table relates to all establishments in all the engineering industries covered. Separate figures are given for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, details for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. In the January 1965 enquiry timeworkers numbered 604,778 in all, made up of 283,869 skilled men, 240,879 semi-skilled and 80,030 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 570,634 of whom 272,679 were skilled, 275,576 were semi-skilled and 22,379 were labourers.

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	403 4	415 11	+12 7	+3.1
Semi-skilled	362 9	364 5	+1 8	+0.5
Labourers	291 4	299 3	+7 11	+2.7
All timeworkers	372 2	380 0	+7 10	+2.1
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	417 2	432 0	+14 10	+3.6
Semi-skilled	386 7	395 6	+8 11	+2.3
Labourers	304 3	309 9	+5 6	+1.8
All payment-by-result workers	397 10	409 7	+11 9	+3.0
All skilled workers	410 1	423 10	+13 9	+3.3
All semi-skilled workers	375 6	381 0	+5 6	+1.5
All labourers	294 2	301 6	+7 4	+2.5
All workers covered	384 8	394 4	+9 8	+2.5

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Skilled	95.7	99.7	+4.0	+4.2
Semi-skilled	84.0	86.9	+2.9	+3.5
Labourers	66.3	69.9	+3.6	+5.5
All timeworkers	87.0	90.6	+3.6	+4.1
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	105.3	110.4	+5.1	+4.8
Semi-skilled	98.1	102.6	+4.5	+4.6
Labourers	71.4	73.5	+2.1	+3.0
All payment-by-result workers	100.4	105.1	+4.7	+4.7
All skilled workers	100.3	104.8	+4.5	+4.5
All semi-skilled workers	91.4	95.1	+3.7	+4.0
All labourers	67.4	70.7	+3.3	+4.9
All workers covered	93.4	97.5	+4.1	+4.4

During the period under review the first stage of a three-year agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions came into operation setting up new minimum earnings levels which represented weekly increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. according to degree of skill for those timeworkers in receipt of the lowest district rate. In the same period skilled men in government industrial establishments received increases of 6s. or 7s. a week and non-skilled men 5s. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers shown in the above table, the increases ranging from 1s. 8d. for semi-skilled timeworkers to 14s. 10d. for skilled payment-by-result workers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 2.1d. to 5.1d. and the percentage increases varying between 3.0 and 5.5.

Normal weekly hours of work in the engineering industries (other than government industrial establishments) were reduced from 42 to 41 in December 1964. For the first time since these enquiries began in January 1963, the upward movement in hours actually worked was reversed. Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns received averaged 46.0 in January 1965 as against 46.8 in June 1964. The corresponding figure for January 1963 was 45.0 hours.

The first table on the next page gives similar information for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry. In the January 1965 enquiry timeworkers numbered 18,647 in all, comprising 9,276 skilled men, 3,471 semi-skilled and 5,900 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 61,330, of whom 42,631 were skilled, 11,697 semi-skilled and 7,002 were labourers.

No major changes in rates of pay were negotiated nationally for the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry during the period under review, but minimum wage rates in Navy Department dockyards were increased by 6s. or 7s. a week for skilled men and 5s. for non-skilled men.

All Establishments: Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	368 3	388 10	+20 7	+5.6
Semi-skilled	284 10	320 4	+35 6	+12.5
Labourers	264 5	292 7	+28 2	+10.7
All timeworkers	315 9	345 8	+29 11	+9.5
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	376 2	411 8	+35 6	+9.5
Semi-skilled	302 0	327 3	+25 3	+8.4
Labourers	300 1	338 8	+38 7	+12.9
All payment-by-result workers	352 10	387 3	+34 5	+9.8
All skilled workers	374 10	407 7	+32 9	+8.8
All semi-skilled workers	297 11	325 8	+27 9	+9.3
All labourers	283 4	317 7	+34 3	+12.1
All workers covered	344 3	377 7	+33 4	+9.7

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 20s. 7d. for skilled timeworkers to 38s. 7d. for payment-by-result labourers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 3.3d. to 7.3d., and the percentage increases varying between 5.0 and 9.0.

Normal weekly hours of work of employees in the private sector of the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry were reduced from 42 to 41 during the period under review. Average weekly hours actually worked in the industry, as reflected by the returns received, continued to increase, being 47.2 hours per worker for January 1965 as compared with 46.6 in June 1964 and 46.1 for the first enquiry in June 1963.

Information for all establishments in chemical manufacture is given in the table below. In the January 1965 enquiry timeworkers numbered 44,790 in all, consisting of 34,779 general workers and 10,011 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers totalled 33,149 of whom 26,376 were general workers and 6,773 craftsmen.

All Establishments: Chemical Manufacture

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
General workers	362 10	371 0	+8 2	+2.3
Craftsmen	403 11	419 1	+15 2	+3.8
All timeworkers	371 10	381 9	+9 11	+2.7
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	380 1	387 7	+7 6	+2.0
Craftsmen	420 6*	439 1	+18 7	+4.4
All payment-by-result workers	388 10*	398 1	+9 3	+2.4
All general workers	369 11	378 2	+8 3	+2.2
All craftsmen	410 8*	427 2	+16 6	+4.0
All workers covered	378 10*	388 9	+9 11	+2.6

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
General workers	84.1	87.1	+3.0	+3.5
Craftsmen	95.4	97.4	+2.0	+2.2
All timeworkers	86.6	89.3	+2.7	+3.2
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	96.3	100.3	+4.0	+4.2
Craftsmen	106.7*	107.9	+1.2	+1.1
All payment-by-result workers	98.5*	101.9	+3.4	+3.4
All general workers	89.2	92.8	+3.6	+4.1
All craftsmen	100.0*	101.6	+1.6	+1.7
All workers covered	91.5*	94.7	+3.2	+3.5

* Amended figures (see page 207)

Increases in minimum wage rates of 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week for adult male workers in the drug and fine chemical industry, which is included in the enquiry, came into effect during the period under review. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 7s. 6d. for general payment-by-result workers to 18s. 7d. for payment-by-result craftsmen. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 1.2d. to 4.1d., and the percentage increases varying between 1.1 and 4.2.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 47.2 in January 1965, compared with 47.5 in June 1964.

A similar comparison relating to the iron and steel manufacturing industry is given in the table in the next column. In

the January 1965 enquiry, timeworkers numbered 36,070, made up of 9,028 process workers, 7,113 skilled maintenance workers, 3,136 semi-skilled maintenance workers, 7,548 service workers and 9,245 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 155,319 of whom 90,615 were process workers, 21,766 skilled maintenance workers, 15,653 semi-skilled maintenance workers, 14,453 service workers and 12,832 labourers.

All Establishments: Iron and Steel Manufacture

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Process workers	368 3	378 7	+10 4	+2.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	415 5	432 10	+17 5	+4.2
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	349 1	374 10	+25 9	+7.4
Service workers	339 1	359 2	+20 1	+5.9
Labourers	304 9	313 6	+8 9	+2.9
All timeworkers	353 10	368 3	+14 5	+4.1
Payment-by-result workers				
Process workers	409 5	411 9	+2 4	+0.6
Maintenance workers (skilled)	446 6	461 10	+15 4	+3.4
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	391 5	398 5	+7 0	+1.8
Service workers	370 9	374 7	+3 10	+1.0
Labourers	326 1	336 4	+10 3	+3.2
All payment-by-result workers	402 3	407 9	+5 6	+1.4
All process workers	404 10	408 9	+3 11	+1.0
All maintenance workers (skilled)	437 11	454 8	+16 9	+3.8
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	382 7	394 5	+11 10	+3.1
All service workers	358 4	369 4	+11 0	+3.1
All labourers	316 7	326 9	+10 2	+3.2
All workers covered	391 9	400 3	+8 6	+2.2

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Process workers	86.5	90.3	+3.8	+4.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	94.5	100.2	+5.7	+6.0
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	80.0	84.9	+4.9	+6.2
Service workers	79.7	84.0	+4.3	+5.4
Labourers	69.4	72.3	+2.9	+4.3
All timeworkers	81.8	85.8	+4.0	+4.9
Payment-by-result workers				
Process workers	103.7	104.9	+1.2	+1.2
Maintenance workers (skilled)	109.9	115.7	+5.8	+5.3
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	95.9	98.4	+2.5	+2.5
Service workers	91.0	91.7	+0.7	+0.8
Labourers	76.1	79.9	+3.8	+5.0
All payment-by-result workers	100.3	102.4	+2.1	+2.1
All process workers	101.7	103.5	+1.8	+1.8
All maintenance workers (skilled)	105.5	111.8	+6.3	+5.9
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	92.5	96.0	+3.5	+3.8
All service workers	86.5	89.0	+2.5	+2.9
All labourers	73.1	76.7	+3.6	+5.0
All workers covered	96.1	99.1	+3.0	+3.1

There was no increase in the minimum basic rates during the period under review, but there were increases in the fluctuating flat rate addition of the order of 2s. to 3s. per week according to district. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the individual classes of workers shown in the table, the increases ranging from 2s. 4d. for payment-by-result process workers to 25s. 9d. for semi-skilled maintenance workers on timework. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 0.7d. to 5.8d., and the percentage increases varying between 0.8 and 6.2.

Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received averaged 45.9 in January 1965 as against 46.4 in June 1964.

Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-by-occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. These covered weekly earnings and hours worked, overtime premium, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. It should be pointed out in this connection that the figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked and not to normal weekly hours of work.

The definitions already given referred to the engineering industries but they also apply to shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture with the following additional points:—

1. In shipbuilding (a) weekly hours include overtime and/or Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium; (b) contract and lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result".

2. In chemical manufacture (a) craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers; (b) overtime premium has been calculated by the Ministry from the information supplied by employers.

3. In iron and steel manufacture (a) lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result"; (b) service workers include all adult male manual workers other than process and maintenance workers, excluding labourers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
(a) ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled ..	415 11	389 4	46.8	7.0	106.6	99.7
Semi-skilled ..	364 5	340 4	47.0	7.3	93.1	86.9
Labourers ..	299 3	276 8	47.5	8.1	75.6	69.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	432 0	414 6	45.1	5.3	115.0	110.4
Semi-skilled ..	395 6	380 9	44.5	5.1	106.6	102.6
Labourers ..	309 9	289 4	47.2	7.8	78.7	73.5

SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUPS INCLUDED ABOVE*

(i) Mechanical engineering						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	398 6	370 3	47.4	7.6	100.9	93.8
Semi-skilled ..	335 4	308 9	47.9	8.3	84.0	77.4
Labourers ..	287 7	264 11	47.5	8.3	72.6	66.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	416 10	397 1	45.8	6.0	109.2	104.0
Semi-skilled ..	366 0	347 3	46.2	6.3	95.1	90.2
Labourers ..	300 8	280 1	46.9	7.7	76.9	71.6

(ii) Electrical engineering						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	401 8	376 0	46.5	6.7	103.7	97.1
Semi-skilled ..	329 10	307 8	46.9	7.2	84.4	78.7
Labourers ..	281 11	260 8	47.0	7.6	72.0	66.6
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	418 9	400 4	45.2	5.5	111.1	106.2
Semi-skilled ..	367 10	352 0	44.6	5.2	98.9	94.6
Labourers ..	319 1	300 5	46.8	7.7	81.9	77.1

(iii) Motor vehicle manufacturing						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	473 9	449 2	45.6	6.1	124.7	118.3
Semi-skilled ..	419 7	397 7	45.6	5.9	110.5	104.7
Labourers ..	344 4	324 6	46.8	7.2	88.2	83.2
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	474 1	464 9	43.1	3.3	131.9	129.3
Semi-skilled ..	464 5	457 3	41.8	2.9	133.4	131.3
Labourers ..	321 3	306 7	47.2	6.9	81.7	78.0

(iv) Aircraft manufacturing and repairing						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	438 11	419 1	45.7	5.6	115.2	110.0
Semi-skilled ..	351 5	329 2	47.8	7.8	88.1	82.6
Labourers ..	307 8	285 7	48.1	8.3	76.8	71.3
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	440 7	423 0	44.5	5.2	118.8	114.0
Semi-skilled ..	366 5	349 7	45.3	5.7	97.1	92.6
Labourers ..	309 10	285 5	47.9	8.6	77.6	71.5

(b) SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						
Timeworkers						
Skilled ..	388 10	356 11	48.7	7.6	95.8	88.0
Semi-skilled ..	320 4	284 6	50.6	10.3	76.0	67.5
Labourers ..	292 7	259 1	49.5	9.5	70.9	62.8
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled ..	411 8	379 7	45.8	7.3	107.8	99.4
Semi-skilled ..	327 3	296 11	47.2	8.8	83.1	75.4
Labourers ..	338 8	296 7	49.6	11.4	81.9	71.8

(c) CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers†						
General workers ..	371 0	352 4	48.6	8.0	91.7	87.0
Craftsmen ..	419 1	389 2	48.0	7.5	104.9	97.3
P-B-R workers						
General workers ..	387 7	378 1	45.2	4.6	102.8	100.4
Craftsmen ..	439 1	420 11	46.8	5.4	112.5	107.9

(d) IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers						
Process workers§	378 7	354 5	47.1	6.6	96.5	90.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)§	432 10	396 7	47.5	7.8	109.4	100.2
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)§	374 10	343 6	48.5	8.8	92.7	84.9
Service workers§	359 2	334 1	47.8	7.0	90.3	84.0
Labourers ..	313 6	286 5	47.5	8.0	79.1	72.3
P-B-R workers†						
Process workers§	411 9	394 10	45.2	4.7	109.4	104.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)§	461 10	436 0	45.2	5.5	122.6	115.7
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)§	398 5	376 0	45.9	5.3	104.2	98.4
Service workers§	374 7	354 10	46.4	5.7	96.8	91.7
Labourers ..	336 4	311 0	46.7	7.2	86.4	79.9

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 Mechanical engineering: 331-349.
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.
 Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.
 Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.
 † Includes lieu workers.
 ‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
 Excludes labourers.

TABLE 2(a).—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled ..	414 10	388 11	46.4	6.8	107.2	100.5
Semi-skilled ..	375 6	352 1	46.0	6.8	97.9	91.8
Labourers ..	301 10	280 11	47.1	7.7	77.0	71.6
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	431 9	417 1	44.1	4.6	117.4	113.4
Semi-skilled ..	376 5	361 10	45.0	5.5	100.5	96.6
Labourers ..	329 7	310 11	46.4	6.8	85.3	80.4

Eastern and Southern						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	426 5	399 5	47.2	7.1	108.4	101.6
Semi-skilled ..	394 4	368 10	46.7	7.0	101.3	94.8
Labourers ..	335 10	312 1	47.6	7.9	84.6	78.6
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	440 4	419 8	46.3	6.3	114.1	108.8
Semi-skilled ..	446 3	434 5	43.6	4.1	122.7	119.5
Labourers ..	330 11	312 5	47.1	7.8	84.3	79.6

South Western						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	419 2	392 10	47.2	6.8	106.6	99.9
Semi-skilled ..	348 3	324 0	48.0	7.8	87.1	81.0
Labourers ..	290 2	268 3	47.9	8.2	72.6	67.1
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	415 0	392 10	46.5	6.3	107.1	101.4
Semi-skilled ..	383 3	366 1	44.8	5.6	102.6	98.0
Labourers ..	291 10	273 5	46.4	7.1	75.4	70.7

Midlands						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	437 6	414 1	46.2	6.5	113.7	107.6
Semi-skilled ..	365 7	341 4	47.2	7.8	92.9	86.7
Labourers ..	304 2	283 3	47.2	8.1	77.3	72.0
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	463 0	450 3	43.8	4.1	126.9	123.4
Semi-skilled ..	425 6	413 9	43.4	4.3	117.6	114.4
Labourers ..	329 11	310 8	47.2	7.9	83.9	79.0

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	379 7	352 9	47.8	7.9	95.3	88.6
Semi-skilled ..	316 11	293 8	47.7	8.0	79.7	73.9
Labourers ..	277 5	256 9	47.9	8.4	69.6	64.4
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	404 6	384 7	46.3	6.4	104.9	99.7
Semi-skilled ..	360 5	343 0	45.8	6.2	94.4	89.8
Labourers ..	291 1	271 11	46.8	8.1	74.6	69.7

North Western						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	398 9	369 4	47.4	7.6	101.0	93.5
Semi-skilled ..	344 3	320 4	47.8	7.8	86.4	80.4
Labourers ..	279 6	257 0	47.5	8.3	70.6	64.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	406 9	386 7	46.0	6.2	106.1	100.9
Semi-skilled ..	353 11	335 1	46.0	6.3	92.4	87.5
Labourers ..	293 7	274 4	47.4	7.6	74.3	69.5

Northern						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	392 8	362 8	47.5	7.8	99.1	91.6
Semi-skilled ..	325 4	299 7	47.4	7.8	82.3	75.8
Labourers ..	291 4	261 2	49.0	9.7	71.3	63.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	432 1	407 11	46.5	6.6	111.6	105.3
Semi-skilled ..	366 0	342 10	47.5	7.4	92.5	86.7
Labourers ..	315 1	287 0	49.4	9.3	76.6	69.7

Scotland						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	398 8	365 7	47.3	7.7	101.2	92.8
Semi-skilled ..	347 8	326 6	46.2	6.3	90.3	84.8
Labourers ..	297 1	270 5	47.8	8.2	74.6	67.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	410 8	391 2	44.9	5.3	109.9	104.6
Semi-skilled ..	362 7	345 1	44.8	5.1	97.2	92.5
Labourers ..	298 1	275 11	46.2	7.3	77.4	71.6

Wales						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled ..	398 2	365 11	46.9	6.6	101.9	93.7
Semi-skilled ..	359 9	331 1	49.6	8.9	87.0	80.0
Labourers ..	304 11	278 3	47.1	7.1	77.6	70.8
P-B-R workers						
Skilled ..	404 5	383 5	44.3	4.7	109.6	103.9
Semi-skilled ..	359 10	347 10	43.5	3.7	99.3	96.0
Labourers ..	273 3	255 1	45.9	6.1	71.4	66.7

TABLE 2(b).—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled ..	448 11	366 2	55.6	15.7	96.9	79.0
Semi-skilled ..	312 4	274 11	48.9	8.7	76.7	67.5

TABLE 2(d).—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*

Classes of workers	Midlands				Northern				Yorkshire and Lincolnshire				North Western§			
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.		
Process workers†	390	4 365	2	47.9	6.6	97.8	91.5		400	9 377	7	48.1	8.3	99.9	94.1	
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡	417	4 383	7	46.7	7.5	107.2	98.6		434	2 405	7	47.0	7.1	110.9	103.6	
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)†	374	5 328	0	50.7	11.9	88.7	77.7		378	2 354	10	47.8	7.6	94.9	89.1	
Service workers†	364	3 337	7	48.1	8.7	90.8	84.2		362	3 338	0	48.8	7.5	89.1	83.2	
Labourers	301	1 276	11	48.4	9.5	74.6	68.6		306	9 284	4	47.9	7.7	76.8	71.2	
P-B-R workers†	405	9 390	6	45.2	5.0	107.7	103.7		416	2 397	6	46.0	6.2	108.7	103.8	
Process workers†	447	11 416	2	46.6	7.3	115.3	107.1		447	10 415	11	46.3	7.4	116.2	107.9	
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡	387	0 357	10	46.3	7.3	100.4	92.8		379	11 351	9	46.9	7.6	97.1	89.9	
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)†	373	4 351	9	47.6	7.9	94.1	88.7		380	4 356	1	48.1	7.9	94.9	88.9	
Service workers†	328	4 307	8	47.1	8.4	83.7	78.4		333	10 307	5	47.0	8.1	85.2	78.5	
Labourers																

*† See footnotes under Table 1.

‡ Excludes labourers.

§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN JANUARY 1965
TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers									
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings				
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium							
		s. d.	s. d.		d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.					
Fitters (skilled)—other than Toolroom and Maintenance	46,464	396	6 372	5	47.1	7.1	101.1	94.9	68,621	426	5 408	8	45.2	5.5	113.1	108.4
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	32,570	399	7 375	0	46.0	6.5	104.4	97.9	72,670	429	4 411	6	45.0	5.4	114.4	109.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	8,620	330	7 309	4	45.5	6.8	87.1	81.5	67,188	390	10 376	11	44.4	4.8	105.7	101.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	34,649	451	8 428	1	45.7	6.0	118.5	112.3	9,816	436	3 419	5	45.0	5.0	116.3	111.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	18,312	451	3 411	10	49.1	9.5	110.2	100.6	4,155	448	9 414	5	49.1	9.2	109.6	101.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	11,633	464	9 422	4	49.5	9.8	112.7	102.4	2,679	456	5 420	0	49.4	9.5	110.9	102.0
Skilled maintenance fitters	13,807	431	7 396	2	48.2	8.6	107.5	98.7	2,595	430	8 399	6	47.8	8.1	108.0	100.2
Electricians	3,473	417	11 396	6	45.5	5.4	110.2	104.5	2,604	398	4 385	6	44.2	4.0	108.1	104.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	7,549	406	8 382	5	46.4	6.3	105.1	98.8	13,833	447	8 433	11	44.0	4.5	122.1	118.3
Patternmakers	1,460	353	9 340	7	44.6	4.4	95.2	91.6	4,792	413	0 401	6	43.7	3.8	113.5	110.3
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	4,406	381	3 349	10	47.8	8.3	95.6	87.7	9,832	417	8 398	3	45.3	5.6	110.7	105.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	109,546	407	6 382	9	46.6	6.7	105.0	98.6	81,082	438	3 422	1	44.8	5.0	117.4	113.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	232,259	365	8 341	6	47.0	7.4	93.3	87.1	208,388	397	0 381	11	44.6	5.2	106.8	102.8
All other adult skilled grades	80,030	299	3 276	8	47.5	8.1	75.6	69.9	22,379	309	9 289	4	47.2	7.8	78.7	73.5
Labourers																

|| Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

Table 3.—Great Britain—All Industries Covered—continued

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers									
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings				
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium							
		s. d.	s. d.		d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.					
Platers	4,261	423	2 391	4	44.8	6.4	113.4	104.9	6,561	452	2 420	11	44.6	6.3	121.7	113.3
Welders	4,741	434	5 398	6	46.4	7.4	112.3	103.0	6,172	398	5 368	1	46.0	7.4	103.8	95.9
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)	4,849	366	7 342	11	45.1	5.8	97.5	91.2	4,849	366	7 342	11	45.1	5.8	97.5	91.2
Shipwrights	2,782	384	2 352	6	46.8	7.9	98.5	90.4	2,782	384	2 352	6	46.8	7.9	98.5	90.4
Joiners	2,614	416	6 374	9	48.6	10.6	102.8	92.5	2,614	416	6 374	9	48.6	10.6	102.8	92.5
Plumbers	3,819	428	1 385	6	48.4	9.7	106.1	95.6	3,819	428	1 385	6	48.4	9.7	106.1	95.6
Electricians	482	441	1 388	9	49.2	10.9	107.6	94.8	482	441	1 388	9	49.2	10.9	107.6	94.8
Turners																
(b) Shipbuilding and ship repairing*†																
(c) Chemical manufacture*																
General workers engaged in production	16,576	328	9 306	1	48.0	8.1	82.1	76.5	13,691	413	3 399	11	47.7	6.6	103.9	100.6
Day workers	1,639	395	11 372	6	51.1	10.2	92.9	87.5	1,639	395	11 372	6	51.1	10.2	92.9	87.5
Continuous 3-shift workers	2,331	405	9 374	1	54.9	13.8	88.7	81.8	2,331	405	9 374	1	54.9	13.8	88.7	81.8
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	542	372	6 352	7	50.6	8.6	88.3	83.6	542	372	6 352	7	50.6	8.6	88.3	83.6
Others including night workers	4,774	419	7 388	1	48.5	8.0	103.8	96.0	4,774	419	7 388	1	48.5	8.0	103.8	96.0
Craftsmen	2,489	430	0 400	10	47.5	7.3	108.6	101.3	2,489	430	0 400	10	47.5	7.3	108.6	101.3
Fitters	1,354	427	1 398	0	47.7	7.1	107.3	100.1	1,354	427	1 398	0	47.7	7.1	107.3	100.1
Other engineering crafts-men	1,394	390	3 364	7	47.0	6.4	99.6	93.1	1,394	390	3 364	7	47.0	6.4	99.6	93.1
Electricians																
Building craftsmen																
(d) Iron and steel manufacture*‡§																
Process workers excluding labourers	771	364	10 351	8	43.4	3.8	101.0	97.3	771	364	10 351	8	43.4	3.8	101.0	97.3
Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces)	829	406	6 382	7	46.3	5.5	105.4	99.2	829	406	6 382	7	46.3	5.5	105.4	99.2
Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings)	1,879	394	6 370	5	46.8	5.4	101.1	94.9	1,879	394	6 370	5	46.8	5.4	101.1	94.9
Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars)	1,166	373	10 354	0	47.1	6.2	95.3	90.3	1,166	373	10 354	0	47.1	6.2	95.3	90.3
Sheet mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.)	2,704	364	2 340	3	46.7	6.2	93.6	87.4	2,704	364	2 340	3	46.7	6.2	93.6	87.4
Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes)	379	395	4 381	3	47.8	8.1	99.2	95.7	379	395	4 381	3	47.8	8.1	99.2	95.7
Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges)	1,300	375	2 336	11	50.8	11.3	88.7	79.6	1,300	375	2 336	11	50.8	11.3	88.7	79.6
Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings)	2,109	431	11 396	11	47.1	7.7	110.2	101.2	2,109	431	11 396	11	47.1	7.7	110.2	101.2
Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture	894	418	11 383	6	46.5	7.1	108.1	98.9	894	418	11 383	6	46.5	7.1	108.1	98.9
Maintenance workers excluding labourers	1,394	441	8 402	7	48.0	8.0	110.3	100.6	1,394	441	8 402	7	48.0	8.0	110.3	100.6
Fitters and turners	594	488	6 438	4	49.4	9.7	118.6	106.4	594	488	6 438	4	49.4	9.7	118.6	106.4
Other mechanical craftsmen	1,122	406	2 376	7	47.7	7.6	102.1	94.7	1,122	406	2 376	7	47.7	7.6	102.1	94.7
Electricians	3,136	374	10 343	6	48.5	8.8	92.7	84.9	3,136	374	10 343	6	48.5	8.8	92.7	84.9
Semi-skilled maintenance workers	7,548	359	2 334	1	47.8	7.0	90.3	84.0	7,548	359	2 334	1	47.8	7.0	90.3	84.0
Service workers excluding labourers	9,245	313	6 286	5	47.5	8.0	79.1	72.3	9,245	313	6 286	5	47.5	8.0	79.1	72.3
Labourers																

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1; Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276; Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

† Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

‡ Where no figure is

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings		Average hours of overtime worked	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings				
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey													
(a) Mechanical engineering*														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .	22,042	379 1	353 8	47.5	7.5	95.8	89.4	24,551	406 7	387 7	45.8	6.0	106.4	101.4
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate .. .	19,301	385 7	359 2	46.3	7.2	99.9	93.0	36,198	416 11	397 6	45.5	5.9	109.9	104.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate .. .	5,654	330 5	307 1	45.4	7.4	87.3	81.2	28,375	372 10	355 10	45.4	5.6	98.6	94.1
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) .. .	12,088	435 11	408 1	46.6	7.1	112.2	105.0	3,478	428 6	409 7	46.0	5.6	111.8	106.9
Skilled maintenance fitters .. .	6,036	429 0	390 0	49.4	9.6	104.2	94.8	1,891	433 3	399 9	49.0	8.7	106.1	97.9
Skilled maintenance electricians .. .	3,895	454 3	411 7	50.2	10.2	108.6	98.4	1,312	450 11	412 1	49.7	9.8	108.8	99.5
Other skilled maintenance classes .. .	4,283	392 2	361 0	47.9	7.7	98.2	90.4	1,246	428 2	393 7	48.5	8.6	105.9	97.4
Patternmakers .. .	1,685	392 11	370 10	46.1	5.8	102.3	96.6	1,387	388 3	375 2	44.4	4.3	105.0	101.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled) .. .	3,064	398 1	373 10	46.8	6.3	102.1	95.8	4,546	420 5	402 2	46.1	6.3	109.6	104.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) .. .	1,088	350 1	337 2	44.4	4.5	94.6	91.1	3,125	404 3	393 8	43.4	3.5	111.8	108.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers .. .	3,212	383 4	352 8	48.4	8.3	95.1	87.5	6,741	419 7	400 11	45.2	5.4	111.4	106.4
All other adult skilled grades .. .	38,423	397 5	369 4	47.5	7.6	100.3	93.2	22,694	423 10	403 9	46.2	6.1	110.1	104.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades .. .	68,187	335 9	308 10	48.1	8.4	83.8	77.1	62,827	362 11	343 4	46.5	6.7	93.6	88.5
Labourers .. .	30,202	287 7	264 11	47.5	8.3	72.6	66.9	9,671	300 8	280 1	46.9	7.7	76.9	71.6
(b) Electrical engineering*														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .	6,748	390 0	365 8	47.0	7.2	99.5	93.3	9,600	413 10	395 11	44.9	5.2	110.7	105.9
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate .. .	3,183	400 4	378 9	45.8	5.8	104.9	99.3	8,603	424 9	406 9	45.0	5.3	113.3	108.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate .. .	827	306 0	290 4	44.9	5.6	81.7	77.6	10,559	360 0	344 11	43.9	4.8	98.5	94.4
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) .. .	6,656	432 11	414 3	44.5	4.9	117.7	111.6	1,795	460 9	441 5	45.6	5.7	121.2	116.1
Skilled maintenance fitters .. .	3,935	435 4	396 3	48.4	9.0	108.0	98.3	615	462 2	425 5	49.8	10.0	111.3	102.5
Skilled maintenance electricians .. .	3,031	433 0	388 5	48.8	9.8	106.4	95.5	411	452 1	416 4	49.1	9.9	110.4	101.7
Other skilled maintenance classes .. .	2,951	411 11	377 5	47.6	8.0	103.8	95.1	282	413 3	386 2	47.2	7.6	105.1	98.2
Patternmakers .. .	1,711	386 8	371 7	44.5	4.2	104.4	100.3	422	415 7	407 1	42.9	2.8	116.3	114.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled) .. .	1,344	404 10	378 10	47.6	7.3	102.0	95.5	1,354	400 5	382 5	44.6	5.2	107.8	102.9
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) .. .	146	340 5	324 6	46.7	5.2	87.4	83.3	469	428 0	414 5	44.1	4.2	116.5	112.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers .. .	213	375 10	349 1	47.6	7.7	94.8	88.0	396	425 1	404 4	44.8	5.5	113.9	108.3
All other adult skilled grades .. .	22,648	385 4	362 7	46.1	6.1	100.2	94.3	12,462	410 8	392 11	45.4	5.5	108.6	103.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades .. .	41,051	330 3	308 0	46.9	7.3	84.4	78.7	43,458	369 9	353 9	44.8	5.4	99.0	94.7
Labourers .. .	12,799	281 11	260 8	47.0	7.6	72.0	66.6	2,619	319 1	300 5	46.8	7.7	81.9	77.1
(c) Motor vehicle manufacturing*†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .	5,245	465 0	443 4	46.4	6.4	120.3	114.7	10,053	487 9	478 6	43.6	3.5	134.2	131.6
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate .. .	2,986	442 8	422 10	44.8	5.1	118.5	113.1	11,689	450 6	439 6	43.9	4.0	123.3	120.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate .. .	681	339 7	324 8	45.7	5.4	89.1	85.2	20,464	438 0	430 0	43.1	3.3	122.1	119.8
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) .. .	7,701	507 7	486 11	44.8	5.2	135.8	130.3	1,525	438 3	432 5	42.9	2.1	122.6	121.0
Skilled maintenance fitters .. .	3,929	508 7	469 4	48.1	9.0	126.8	117.1	511	470 5	443 11	48.5	8.3	116.4	109.8
Skilled maintenance electricians .. .	2,528	521 1	484 3	48.3	8.7	129.5	120.4	369	485 1	459 9	48.0	7.4	121.4	115.1
Other skilled maintenance classes .. .	3,540	505 1	464 0	47.7	9.3	127.1	116.7	396	458 3	430 1	48.3	8.0	113.8	106.8
Patternmakers .. .	884	486 0	463 2	44.2	4.8	132.0	125.7	147	423 5	418 6	42.2	1.3	120.4	119.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled) .. .	1,001	451 5	427 0	45.1	5.7	120.2	113.7	4,007	511 2	504 7	41.5	2.2	147.7	145.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	416 6	408 2	46.1	5.8	108.4	106.3
Platers, riveters and caulkers .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	423 10	409 0	44.2	4.9	115.0	110.9
All other adult skilled grades .. .	20,046	450 3	429 10	44.6	5.2	121.0	115.5	22,051	478 0	469 10	42.5	2.9	135.0	132.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades .. .	83,100	420 3	398 2	45.6	5.9	110.7	104.9	55,885	474 1	467 2	41.3	2.7	137.7	135.7
Labourers .. .	13,600	344 4	324 6	46.8	7.2	88.2	83.2	3,318	321 3	306 7	47.2	6.9	81.7	78.0

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
 Mechanical engineering: 331-349.
 Electrical engineering: 361, 363-369.
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 4.—Summary for Particular Industry Groups—continued

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings		Average hours of overtime worked	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings				
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey													
(d) Aircraft manufacturing and repairing*†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .	7,129	415 11	398 9	45.4	5.3	109.8	105.3	15,868	434 2	416 10	44.7	5.3	116.6	112.0
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate .. .	4,188	444 7	426 6	44.7	4.7	119.3	114.5	8,507	445 3	429 11	43.7	4.3	122.3	118.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate .. .	631	346 9	335 11	45.0	4.9	92.5	89.6	3,823	371 1	357 11	43.7	4.4	101.8	98.2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) .. .	2,637	465 7	448 10	44.9	4.5	124.5	120.0	1,287	433 7	419 9	43.3	4.2	120.1	116.2
Skilled maintenance fitters .. .	1,344	459 6	426 7	48.6	8.5	113.5	105.4	404	468 4	431 7	49.0	9.7	114.7	105.7
Skilled maintenance electricians .. .	778	483 3	445 10	49.3	9.5	117.5	108.4	238	463 6	430 0	48.7	8.7	114.1	105.9
Other skilled maintenance classes .. .	1,176	447 10	418 8	48.4	8.1	111.1	103.9	365	458 4	430 4	46.2	7.1	119.1	111.8
Patternmakers .. .	235	472 9	452 2	46.4	6.0	122.2	116.9	249	443 8	419 9	47.3	7.0	112.5	106.4
Sheet metal workers (skilled) .. .	552	402 7	388 7	42.5	3.7	113.6	109.6	2,052	442 5	432 3	42.4	3.4	125.3	122.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other adult skilled grades .. .	12,473	439 8	420 1	45.7	5.7	115.3	110.2	7,277	446 7	425 7	45.4	6.0	118.0	112.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades .. .	13,564	351 7	328 10	48.0	7.9	87.9	82.2	11,341	364 10	346 9	45.8	6.2	95.6	90.9
Labourers .. .	5,939	307 8	285 7	48.1	8.3	76.8	71.3	896	309 10	285 5	47.9	8.6	77.6	71.5
(e) Marine engineering*†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .	2,378	369 1	338 9	47.0	7.5	94.3	86.6	5,598	406 6	379 0	47.5	7.5	102.7	95.7
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) .. .														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate .. .	718	370 10	333 0	48.0	7.5	92.7	83.3	2,711	421 6	392 4	47.1	7.7	107.4	100.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate .. .	229	379 6	330 10	49.9	8.8	91.2	79.5	1,051	372 4	347 6	46.6	6.9	95.9	89.5
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) .. .	141	378 10	350 1	45.6	5.9	99.6	92.1	298	428 5	401 9	46.7	6.8	110.1	103.2
Skilled maintenance fitters .. .	228	403 5	363 9	49.6	9.7	97.7	88.1	184	452 5	408 7	49.9	11.4	108.8	98.2
Skilled maintenance electricians .. .	120	434 0	376 10	52.4	12.3	99.5	86.4	168	438 5	400 10	49.2	10.0	107.0	97.8
Other skilled maintenance classes .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	370 6	351 1	45.2	4.6	98.4	93.3
Patternmakers .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	371 11	359 9	43.7	3.3	102.2	

TABLE 5.—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers									
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
(a) London and South Eastern																
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,356	397 7	373 0	47.3	7.5	100.8	94.6	8,289	428 7	413 2	43.9	4.7	117.3	113.1		
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	6,143	405 11	380 8	45.8	7.0	106.4	99.8	7,152	425 10	410 4	44.3	4.7	115.3	111.1		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,548	349 2	329 6	43.8	7.7	95.7	90.3	5,581	364 2	352 11	43.5	4.1	100.5	97.4		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	6,864	455 5	433 2	45.2	5.6	121.0	115.1	6,788	445 4	433 3	42.4	4.1	126.1	122.7		
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,486	457 3	417 8	48.5	8.9	113.2	103.4	515	478 3	448 0	48.0	8.3	119.5	111.9		
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,989	470 7	429 4	49.1	9.4	115.0	104.9	305	479 7	447 6	48.3	8.5	119.1	111.2		
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,899	440 9	404 4	46.8	8.1	113.0	103.6	337	462 1	432 1	47.7	8.7	116.4	108.8		
Patternmakers	542	458 4	429 10	45.7	6.3	120.4	113.0	117	415 5	406 10	43.0	2.5	115.8	113.4		
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,864	406 5	385 6	46.2	5.8	105.5	100.1	3,319	452 0	441 4	42.6	3.2	127.2	124.2		
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	231	385 1	371 11	44.7	4.5	103.3	99.8	225	423 10	410 3	44.4	4.1	114.7	111.0		
Platers, riveters and caulkers	445	373 8	348 8	44.3	6.2	101.2	94.5	649	426 11	406 5	45.1	5.7	113.6	108.1		
All other adult skilled grades	21,556	396 9	373 3	46.1	6.4	103.2	97.1	11,078	427 4	414 1	44.3	4.5	115.6	112.1		
All other adult semi-skilled grades	47,827	376 4	352 10	46.1	6.8	98.0	91.8	20,490	379 9	364 3	45.4	5.9	100.4	96.3		
Labourers	12,005	301 10	280 11	47.1	7.7	77.0	71.6	1,302	329 7	310 11	46.4	6.8	85.3	80.4		
(b) Eastern and Southern†																
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	7,465	412 1	387 6	46.9	6.9	105.3	99.1	7,629	425 9	403 5	46.6	6.7	109.7	103.9		
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,632	419 5	391 0	47.2	7.1	106.7	99.5	5,457	441 3	419 5	46.5	6.6	113.9	108.3		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,550	341 9	321 1	46.0	6.0	89.1	83.7	5,113	384 6	366 3	45.8	6.3	100.6	95.9		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	3,886	459 5	434 1	46.7	6.5	118.0	111.5	3,088	413 1	396 2	45.3	5.3	109.4	104.9		
Skilled maintenance fitters	2,423	458 10	423 10	48.2	8.5	114.2	105.5	320	453 10	420 0	49.1	9.1	110.8	102.6		
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,500	458 4	425 0	48.3	8.2	114.0	105.7	175	485 2	458 2	48.1	7.4	121.2	114.4		
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,890	477 4	439 6	48.7	8.8	117.7	108.4	200	435 0	411 0	47.6	7.2	109.7	103.6		
Patternmakers	477	449 4	430 3	45.3	4.9	118.9	113.9	117	392 4	380 8	44.4	4.3	106.0	102.8		
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,069	407 3	380 5	47.5	7.1	103.0	96.2	1,233	464 10	448 6	44.8	5.2	124.4	120.1		
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	513	495 6	480 1	45.3	5.1	131.3	127.2		
Platers, riveters and caulkers	398	357 2	329 3	48.3	7.8	88.8	81.8	292	495 1	476 0	45.9	5.8	129.5	124.5		
All other adult skilled grades	18,429	417 4	391 11	47.0	7.0	106.5	100.0	6,637	445 8	427 1	46.1	5.7	116.1	111.3		
All other adult semi-skilled grades	45,529	396 2	370 6	46.7	7.0	101.7	95.2	29,157	457 0	446 4	43.2	3.8	126.9	123.9		
Labourers	8,824	335 10	312 1	47.6	7.9	84.6	78.6	1,655	330 11	312 5	47.1	7.8	84.3	79.6		
(c) South Western†																
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	4,208	397 10	376 9	46.1	5.6	103.6	98.1	4,218	408 9	388 4	46.1	5.8	106.3	101.0		
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,349	412 3	381 10	46.5	6.2	106.5	98.6	3,776	429 1	404 7	46.5	6.5	110.7	104.4		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	539	337 1	304 1	47.5	7.6	85.1	76.8	3,772	358 9	338 8	45.6	6.1	94.3	89.0		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,458	443 9	425 3	46.0	5.4	115.9	111.0	242	406 5	390 0	45.5	5.1	107.2	102.9		
Skilled maintenance fitters	963	458 9	421 7	49.2	9.3	112.0	102.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Skilled maintenance electricians	572	479 2	435 10	50.4	10.2	114.1	103.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other skilled maintenance classes	561	410 5	380 2	48.4	7.9	101.8	94.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Patternmakers	310	437 7	411 10	47.9	7.1	109.6	103.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	443	422 10	393 2	46.1	5.8	110.1	102.4	322	402 1	382 7	46.1	5.8	104.8	99.7		
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	132	330 11	319 5	44.9	4.2	88.4	85.3	125	408 0	393 1	46.6	6.2	105.1	101.3		
Platers, riveters and caulkers	157	400 8	370 7	48.4	8.3	99.2	91.8	143	356 9	334 5	45.1	6.2	95.0	89.0		
All other adult skilled grades	7,123	417 0	389 4	47.9	7.5	104.4	97.5	3,099	411 5	389 8	47.0	6.8	105.1	99.5		
All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,668	348 9	325 0	48.0	7.8	87.2	81.2	9,725	392 9	376 9	44.5	5.4	106.0	101.6		
Labourers	3,022	290 2	268 3	47.9	8.2	72.6	67.1	587	291 10	273 5	46.4	7.1	75.4	70.7		
(d) Midlands																
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,917	423 1	404 2	46.3	6.3	109.7	104.8	17,506	465 7	453 11	43.7	4.0	127.7	124.5		
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	6,803	425 3	403 9	45.7	6.3	111.6	106.0	24,631	460 1	446 7	44.0	4.4	125.6	121.9		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,802	311 11	294 1	44.7	7.0	83.8	79.0	24,358	439 9	430 5	42.9	3.5	123.1	120.5		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	12,686	467 0	447 1	44.9	5.3	124.7	119.4	3,355	457 9	442 2	44.7	4.8	122.8	118.6		
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,526	486 5	445 11	49.5	10.1	117.9	108.1	558	474 6	438 6	49.0	9.6	113.8	105.1		
Skilled maintenance electricians	4,026	438 7	402 9	48.9	9.3	107.6	98.8	648	451 4	418 8	48.1	8.1	112.6	104.4		
Other skilled maintenance classes	776	423 0	409 6	44.2	3.7	114.8	111.2	429	446 6	426 7	46.1	6.0	116.1	110.9		
Patternmakers	905	424 11	405 5	45.2	5.3	112.8	107.6	4,098	496 11	486 1	42.8	3.2	139.2	136.2		
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	354	351 0	338 7	44.7	4.4	94.2	90.9	1,042	426 0	415 7	42.6	2.8	120.0	117.0		
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	789	388 9	351 4	47.8	10.1	97.6	88.2	1,446	406 10	387 3	46.3	6.2	105.4	100.3		
Platers, riveters and caulkers	32,321	425 3	404 9	45.6	5.8	112.0	106.6	30,239	464 4	453 5	43.2	3.6	129.0	125.9		
All other adult skilled grades	54,095	367 4	342 11	47.3	7.8	93.2	87.0	70,638	420 8	408 0	43.6	4.6	115.8	112.3		
All other adult semi-skilled grades	22,297	304 2	283 3	47.2	8.1	77.3	72.0	5,548	329 11	310 8	47.2	7.9	83.9	79.0		
Labourers																
(e) Yorkshire and Lincolnshire																
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	3,368	366 5	341 4	48.3	8.1	91.1	84.9	5,568	396 5	375 10	46.5	6.5	102.4	97.0		
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,853	364 7	342 2	46.1	6.8	94.9	89.1	8,574	407 1	388 6	46.1	6.2	105.9	101.1		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	889	309 10	293 7	44.9	5.8	82.7	78.4	9,092	366 10	350 1	45.6	5.8	96.5	92.1		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,044	399 4	372 1	47.5	8.9	100.8	93.9	930	412 7	395 5	46.1	5.7	107.5	103.0		
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,279	419 0	378 10	50.3	10.3	100.0	90.4	599	429 1	391 0	49.4	10.6	104.2	94.9		
Skilled maintenance electricians	803	434 3	393 4	49.8	10.0	104.5	94.7	419	440 1	401 9	49.4	10.1	107.0	97.7		
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,117	383 11	349 4	48.9	8.9	94.1	85.6	257	381 9	351 2	48.3	8.5	94.8	87.2		
Patternmakers	450	378 11	362 4	45.2												

Table 5.—Regional Analysis—All Engineering Industries Covered*—continued

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings		
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
(g) Northern†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) ..	1,731	s. d. 395 9	s. d. 362 2	49.3	9.2	96.3	88.2	3,571	s. d. 437 5	s. d. 412 3	46.7	6.9	112.3	105.9
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) ..	759	344 10	325 6	44.9	4.3	92.1	87.0	2,881	418 2	394 11	45.9	6.4	109.2	103.2
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate ..	203	320 0	293 7	46.5	7.8	82.5	75.7	3,243	378 3	358 6	45.7	5.8	99.4	94.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate ..	401	415 3	386 6	46.7	6.9	106.7	99.3	683	451 4	425 4	46.6	7.0	116.2	109.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	461	414 2	374 7	47.9	9.1	103.7	93.8	490	453 1	411 0	50.9	10.9	106.9	97.0
Maintenance men (skilled)	239	455 11	404 9	50.4	11.1	108.5	96.3	365	454 0	414 0	50.8	10.7	107.3	97.9
Skilled maintenance fitters	154	416 9	377 11	49.8	10.0	100.3	91.0	267	418 11	386 10	48.4	8.3	103.9	95.9
Skilled maintenance electricians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	399 8	390 2	43.1	2.7	111.3	108.7
Other skilled maintenance classes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	443 1	424 9	44.5	5.0	119.4	114.4
Patternmakers	113	281 3	275 7	42.3	2.1	79.8	78.2	425	388 7	381 4	42.8	2.7	109.0	107.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	260	404 10	379 5	47.5	7.6	102.3	95.9	2,406	427 7	409 11	44.7	4.9	114.9	110.1
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) ..	3,079	396 7	367 0	47.4	8.0	100.4	92.9	4,264	438 6	411 7	47.4	7.4	111.0	104.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	5,591	325 7	299 9	47.5	7.8	82.3	75.8	8,127	361 1	336 7	48.2	8.1	89.9	83.8
All other adult skilled grades	3,609	291 4	261 2	49.0	9.7	71.3	63.9	2,633	315 1	287 0	49.4	9.3	76.6	69.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Scotland														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) ..	4,688	s. d. 373 5	s. d. 342 10	47.5	8.0	94.3	86.6	4,582	s. d. 400 10	s. d. 381 6	45.1	5.4	106.6	101.4
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) ..	2,805	374 9	349 10	45.1	6.1	99.7	93.0	5,895	399 10	382 2	43.8	4.5	109.6	104.8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate ..	806	340 2	310 9	48.9	8.6	83.5	76.2	1,919	355 11	343 1	43.5	3.9	98.1	94.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate ..	2,524	440 9	408 8	46.6	6.5	113.5	105.3	508	400 9	381 1	45.7	5.0	105.2	100.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,680	439 9	395 9	50.0	10.0	105.6	95.0	256	454 5	415 7	49.7	9.5	109.8	100.4
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,487	443 1	388 3	50.4	11.2	105.5	92.5	179	463 3	422 5	49.8	9.7	111.5	101.7
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,068	406 9	376 10	47.1	6.9	103.5	95.9	126	469 10	429 10	50.3	10.0	112.1	102.5
Skilled maintenance electricians ..	396	389 0	353 6	47.4	8.3	98.4	89.4	349	382 9	365 4	45.0	4.8	102.2	97.5
Other skilled maintenance classes ..	853	416 11	386 5	46.3	6.6	108.0	100.1	789	374 2	361 11	42.2	3.1	106.4	102.9
Patternmakers	104	315 2	296 0	45.9	6.0	82.4	77.4	462	387 8	367 2	44.5	5.0	104.6	99.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	889	373 11	337 4	47.8	9.1	93.8	84.6	1,664	439 5	417 3	45.3	6.0	116.4	110.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) ..	7,314	392 4	361 0	47.1	7.5	100.0	92.0	5,807	425 9	405 10	45.4	5.7	112.4	107.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	20,424	347 11	327 1	46.1	6.2	90.6	85.2	14,834	363 5	345 4	44.9	5.3	97.1	92.2
All other adult skilled grades	7,461	297 1	270 5	47.8	8.2	74.6	67.9	2,237	298 1	275 11	46.2	7.3	77.4	71.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Wales†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) ..	793	s. d. 337 11	s. d. 315 8	46.1	5.6	87.9	82.1	1,199	s. d. 400 1	s. d. 382 5	44.2	4.6	108.6	103.8
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) ..	109	384 5	358 4	46.7	7.0	98.7	92.1	1,294	443 1	410 8	45.8	6.6	116.2	107.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate ..	177	322 3	297 3	46.1	6.8	83.9	77.4	869	377 3	359 5	45.0	6.0	100.7	95.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate ..	965	446 11	411 5	46.0	6.5	116.5	107.2	112	455 4	433 0	45.0	4.9	121.5	115.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	553	420 0	378 9	49.7	9.3	101.5	91.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance men (skilled)	284	453 2	401 2	50.5	9.9	107.8	95.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance fitters	277	393 3	359 2	47.6	7.2	99.1	90.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	338 2	331 0	41.7	1.5	97.3	95.2
Other skilled maintenance classes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	399 4	386 2	43.3	2.3	110.8	107.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	2,149	389 3	359 1	46.3	5.8	100.8	93.0	486	347 0	345 2	40.9	0.5	101.8	101.2
All other adult skilled grades	6,194	360 10	332 0	49.7	8.9	87.1	80.1	1,555	390 3	369 6	44.1	4.7	106.3	100.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades ..	2,682	304 11	278 3	47.1	7.1	77.6	70.8	405	273 3	255 1	45.9	6.1	71.4	66.7
Labourers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

TABLE 6.—INDEX OF EARNINGS: ALL ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED

(a) Engineering Industries (January 1963 = 100)

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium				Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
	June 1963	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965	June 1963	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965
Timeworkers	103.3	110.0	113.9	117.4	101.0	106.3	108.9	113.6
Skilled ..	104.3	109.2	114.6	115.1	101.6	106.1	108.8	112.5
Semi-skilled ..	103.8	110.3	114.8	117.9	101.6	107.4	108.5	114.4
Labourers ..	103.8	109.8	114.2	116.6	101.3	106.5	108.8	113.3
All timeworkers ..	104.2	110.9	115.2	119.3	101.9	106.1	108.9	114.1
Payment-by-result workers	104.2	110.9	115.2	119.3	101.9	106.1	108.9	114.1
Skilled ..	105.6	112.2	116.6	119.3	102.1	107.7	110.5	115.6
Semi-skilled ..	104.2	111.8	114.4	116.5	102.4	107.6	108.4	111.5
Labourers ..	104.8	111.5	115.7	119.1	102.0	106.9	109.5	114.7
All payment-by-result workers ..	103.7	110.4	114.5	118.3	101.5	106.2	108.9	113.8
All skilled workers ..	105.0	110.8	115.7	117.4	101.9	106.8	109.7	114.1
All semi-skilled workers ..	103.9	110.6	114.7	117.6	101.8	107.2	108.4	113.6
All labourers ..	104.3	110.6	114.9	117.8	101.6	106.4	109.1	113.9
All workers covered ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (June 1963 = 100)

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium		
	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965
Timeworkers	99.9	108.4	114.5	104.8	107.2	116.8
Skilled ..	100.2	102.4	115.2	103.5	103.1	108.3
Semi-skilled ..	106.7	106.0	117.3	105.0	103.9	111.6
Labourers ..	102.9	107.1	117.3	105.3	105.9	115.5
All timeworkers ..	104.8	107.3	117.4	104.0	105.4	112.2
Payment-by-result workers	104.8	107.3	117.4	104.0	105.4	112.2
Skilled ..	106.9	109.9	119.1	103.1	104.2	111.7
Semi-skilled ..	106.6	101.8	114.9	107.0	105.6	111.5
Labourers ..	105.1	107.1	117.6	103.9	105.4	112.5
All payment-by-result workers ..	103.9	107.5	116.8	103.9	105.7	112.7
All skilled workers ..	105.2	108.1	118.1	103.5	104.2	111.3
All semi-skilled workers ..	106.3	103.1	115.6	105.9	104.4	111.3
All labourers ..	104.5	107.1	117.5	104.1	105.7	113.1
All workers covered ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) Chemical Manufacture (June 1963 = 100)

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium		
	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965
Timeworkers	104.5	111.9	114.4	102.1	107.8	111.6
General workers ..	101.5	109.0	113.1	101.2	107.0	109.3
Craftsmen ..	103.9	111.2	114.2	101.7	107.6	111.1
All timeworkers ..	99.1	106.0	108.1	101.4	106.2	110.6
Payment-by-result workers	101.5	106.8*	111.5	102.2	106.1*	107.2
General workers ..	99.8	106.2*	108.7	101.7	106.2*	109.8
Craftsmen ..	102.3	109.5	111.9	101.8	107.3	111.7
All payment-by-result workers ..	101.6	108.2*	112.5	101.8	106.8*	108.6
All general workers ..	102.4	109.3*	112.1	102.2	107.3*	111.0
All craftsmen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
All workers covered ..	—	—	—	—	—	

YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT DURING 1964

This article, showing the numbers of boys and girls under 18 years of age in Great Britain who entered employment during 1964, continues the annual series published in this GAZETTE.

The data are derived from records of National Insurance cards issued. Under the National Insurance Acts each person starting work needs an insurance card, and young people under 18 years of age obtain their cards from Youth Employment Offices, most of which are operated by Local Authorities. Youth Employment Offices maintain records of the numbers of young persons to whom cards are issued and who have completed full-time education and have started, or are about to start, work. Age at the time of entry into employment, the industry and type of occupation entered are recorded. The following broad categories of occupation are used: (a) apprenticeship to a skilled occupation (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture) or other form of written agreement, including pre-apprenticeship training in employment; (b) articulated clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications; (c) clerical employment other than that covered by (a) or (b); (d) employment with planned training apart from induction training, not included in (a), (b) or (c); and (e) other employment.

One important qualification to these figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons, who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare-time work whilst still at school, are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, though Youth Employment Offices include particulars of all such cases known to them. Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries or categories of employment are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not have regard to subsequent changes of work. They do not, therefore, measure, for example, the total intake into apprenticeship training where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, nor do they take account of wastage during probation. The figures do not show the total numbers leaving school, since boys and girls going on to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately are excluded. Equally, the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time, since they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

Some 315,000 boys and 293,000 girls, a total of 608,000, entered employment during 1964. Compared with 1963, the total increased by 23,900 (4.1 per cent.), the rise for boys was 10,800 (3.6 per cent.) and for girls 13,100 (4.7 per cent.). Part of this increase was due to the considerable rise (+13,200) in the number of young persons entering employment at age 17—in part a result of the larger numbers in this age group and the current trend for young people to remain longer at school. There was also a large increase (+13,900) in the number entering employment at age 15 despite the decrease in the birth rate between 1948 and 1949; the main reason for this was the change in the pattern of school-leaving which resulted in considerable increases in the numbers of 15-year-olds leaving school to enter employment at the end of the Easter and Summer terms in 1964 compared with 1963. The increase of 27,000 in the numbers entering at age 15 and 17 was partly offset by a fall of 3,200 in the number entering at age 16—an effect of the drop in the birth rate between 1947 and 1948. Comparable data for 1963 were given on page 198 of the May 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. The number of boys and girls entering employment during 1964 according to their age at entry is shown in Table 1:—

Table 1.—Analysis by Age of Entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	218,498	69,728	26,587	314,813
Girls	207,231	59,808	26,451	293,490
Total	425,729	129,536	53,038	608,303

Table 2 in the next column shows the numbers entering the various categories of employment according to age at entry.

Out of the total of 314,800 boys who entered all types of employment during 1964, 114,500 became apprentices or learners to skilled occupations; for 1963 the comparable figures were 101,700 out of an overall total of 304,000 boys. Thus, the number commencing as apprentices in 1964 increased by 12,800 over 1963, and the proportions which boys entering apprenticeships formed of boys entering all types of employment were 36.4 per cent. in 1964 and 33.5 per cent. in 1963. For employment leading to professional qualifications, there were increases during 1964 of 1,000 for girls and just over 900 for boys, in comparison with 1963. The total number of boys entering clerical work showed no change on the previous year but 7,300 more girls started as clerks; the proportion of all girls entering employment who obtain clerical posts has shown a steady rise over the past three years—35.3 per cent. in 1962, 38.4 per cent. in 1963 and 39.1 per cent. in 1964. Some 10,000 more boys and girls entered employment where planned training beyond induction courses was provided, in comparison with 1963.

Table 2.—Analysis by Type of Employment entered and Age of Entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment			
	Boys			
	15	16	17	Total
	(000's)			
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment) .. .	77.0	30.3	7.2	114.5
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications .. .	0.3	2.3	2.6	5.2
Clerical employment .. .	9.3	15.5	9.2	34.0
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns .. .	35.5	8.3	3.2	46.9
Other employment .. .	96.4	13.3	4.5	114.2
Total .. .	218.5	69.7	26.6	314.8
	Girls			
	15	16	17	Total
	(000's)			
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment) .. .	13.5	2.4	1.0	16.9
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications .. .	0.4	2.2	2.3	5.0
Clerical employment .. .	56.0	41.6	17.4	114.9
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns .. .	31.7	4.0	2.1	37.8
Other employment .. .	105.7	9.6	3.7	119.0
Total .. .	207.2	59.8	26.5	293.5

Industrial Analysis

The numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry only show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. Transfers between industries of young people under 18 are not recorded. The figures for an industry group include all entrants to that group, regardless of individual occupations. Thus the figures for manufacturing industries include not only those commencing work in factories, but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in these industries.

Table 3 shows the numbers entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total numbers of boys and girls entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1963 are shown in brackets. The increased percentages for manufacturing industries in 1964, compared with 1963, show a return to the level of 1962.

Table 3.—Industrial Analysis

Industry group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group (comparable figures for 1963 are given in brackets)	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. .	6 (7)	1 (1)
Mining and quarrying .. .	2 (2)	— (—)
Manufacturing industries .. .	37 (34)	35 (34)
Construction .. .	14 (14)	1 (1)
Transport and communication .. .	3 (4)	2 (2)
Distributive trades .. .	17 (18)	32 (33)
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance .. .	12 (12)	18 (17)
Hotels, laundries and personal services .. .	9 (9)	11 (11)
Total number of entrants (000's)	315 (304)	293 (280)

In Table 4 (on the next page) the numbers of boys and girls entering the various occupational categories of employment during 1964 are analysed by Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Manufacturing industries as a whole attracted 11,900 more boy entrants (including 8,000 more entering apprenticeships for skilled occupations) and 7,200 more girl entrants than in 1963. For boys, the main increase for all types of employment was in engineering and electrical goods (+5,100) while for girls, engineering and electrical goods and clothing and footwear received 1,800 and 1,700 more, respectively. The total number of boys joining the construction industry, over 43,900, showed an increase of about 1,900 in comparison with 1963, and entries into apprenticeships in construction rose by nearly 2,600.

Entry into the distributive trades fell in total by just over 1,800 in comparison with 1963; an increase of nearly 1,900 in the number of girl entrants was offset by a fall of about 3,700 in the figure for boys.

As already stated, the numbers taking up employment during 1964 leading to professional qualifications increased by about 1,900, compared with 1963; the largest individual rise was again in professional and scientific services which received over 750 more girls and over 300 more boys. Out of nearly 115,000 girls entering clerical employment, about 23,500 started in the distributive trades, while insurance, banking and finance had the next highest intake with 20,200. For boys, the largest entry was almost 6,700 to insurance, banking and finance.

TABLE 4.—INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. .	1,597	100	23	3	92	377	1,742	233	15,100	1,796	18,554	2,509
Mining and quarrying .. .	1,989	7	33	3	373	355	3,980	34	534	52	6,909	451
Food, drink and tobacco .. .	965	151	41	13	697	3,178	511	457	5,144	6,014	7,358	9,813
Chemicals and allied industries .. .	1,198	84	136	47	499	3,268	582	387	995	2,172	3,410	5,958
Metal manufacture .. .	3,942	28	104	10	945	2,175	1,688	75	1,753	398	8,432	2,686
Engineering and electrical goods .. .	18,838	98	218	32	2,184	9,968	5,987	1,323	6,201	5,727	33,428	17,148
Shipbuilding and marine engineering .. .	2,900	23	19	—	243	335	122	10	736	24	4,020	392
Vehicles .. .	4,968	23	36	5	515	2,318	1,048	102	1,403	367	7,970	2,815
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. .	4,505	17	45	10	696	2,676	2,622	223	4,458	2,329	12,326	5,255
Textiles .. .	1,222	230	43	15	675	2,620	1,621	486	3,500	7,523	7,061	15,249
Leather, leather goods and fur .. .	110	23	—	—	48	212	287	332	740	543	1,185	1,110
Clothing and footwear .. .	831	341	12	8	260	1,973	1,850	13,964	1,564	8,916	4,396	25,202
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .. .	831	15	51	3	471	1,155	630	432	2,499	546	4,482	2,151
Timber, furniture, etc. .. .	2,574	40	11	—	350	923	1,891	209	4,548	661	9,374	1,833
Paper, printing and publishing .. .	2,987	213	56	14	1,217	3,381	1,269	2,020	2,721	4,274	8,250	9,902
Other manufacturing industries .. .	655	17	43	11	334	1,343	534	325	1,670	2,205	3,236	3,901
Total, all manufacturing industries .. .	46,405	1,303	815	168	9,134	35,525	20,642	24,720	37,932	41,699	114,928	103,415
Construction .. .	29,416	44	413	1	1,600	3,134	3,542	35	8,958	130	43,929	3,344
Gas, electricity and water .. .	2,881	13	72	7	647	1,228	181	35	143	23	3,924	1,306
Transport and communication .. .	3,185	44	103	13	3,046	4,395	1,579	794	3,691	407	10,604	5,653
Distributive trades .. .	6,657	1,288	121	97	3,794	23,494	6,934	7,361	35,159	60,752	52,665	92,992
Insurance, banking and finance .. .	179	16	633	115	6,696	20,195	164	97	326	172	7,998	20,595
Professional and scientific services .. .	1,543	1,113	2,301	4,041	2,602	10,297	954	2,245	566	1,912	7,966	19,608
Miscellaneous services .. .	15,157	12,750	125	127	1,840	8,865	4,822	1,734	10,344	11,624	32,288	35,100
Catering, hotels, etc. .. .	1,279	170	13	20	97	720	830	424	1,861	3,674	4,080	5,008
Motor repairers, distributors, garage and filling stations* .. .	11,147	55	9	3	692	2,903	2,673	31	4,483	363	19,004	3,355
Hairdressing and manicure* .. .	1,554	12,117	9	21	43	289	110	350	138	495	1,854	13,272
Public administration .. .	5,483	185	604	387	4,134	7,025	2,405	504	2,422	416	15,048	8,517
GRAND TOTAL .. .	114,492	16,863	5,243	4,962	33,958	114,890	46,945	37,792	114,175	118,983	314,813	293,490

* Included in "Miscellaneous services".

Regional Analysis

Table 5 shows the distribution of boys and girls entering employment during 1964, at each of the three age points, in Scotland, Wales and each of the administrative Regions of England. Nationally, a slightly lower percentage of the total boy entrants (69 per cent.) entered employment at age 15 in 1964, compared with 1963 (70 per cent.), but for girls the proportion was unchanged at 71 per cent. Scotland again had the highest percentage entry for boys and girls at age 15—79 per cent. and 81 per cent., respectively, both of which were only slightly lower than the percentage in 1963. In Northern Region the percentage for boys and girls, in total, entering at 15 years fell slightly from 76 per cent. in 1963 to 75 per cent. in 1964; the proportion for boys fell from 77 per cent. to 75 per cent. between 1963 and 1964. The lowest percentage entry at age 15 was, as previously, in London and South Eastern Region where the figure was 60 per cent. both for girls and boys—similar to the percentages in 1963. Compared with 1963 there was little change nationally in the proportions that boy and girl entrants formed of the total number of employees (see final column of Table 5), but in all save three of the Regions the percentages were slightly higher in 1964 in comparison with the previous year.

Analyses by Region of the numbers of boys and girls taking up employment in each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification during 1964 are shown in Table 6, which includes a separate tabulation for boys starting as apprentices. Table 7 provides a regional analysis of the numbers entering the various categories of employment.

In Great Britain the proportional entry of boys into apprenticeships in 1964 was 36 per cent., a rise of almost 3 per cent. compared with 1963. This increase was reflected in all Regions, the largest increase occurred in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (from 40 to 45 per cent.) and the lowest in London and South Eastern Region (24 to 26 per cent.).

London and South Eastern Region again recorded the largest numbers of boys and girls entering employment leading to professional qualifications—rather more than 1,600 out of a national total of just over 10,200. In 1964 young persons entering clerical work in Great Britain formed 24.5 per cent. of the total entering all forms of employment. The comparable figure for 1963 was 24.2 per cent. Out of the national increase of 7,300 more girls taking clerical employment during 1964, the largest absolute increase was in Midlands Region where the increase was some 1,600 on a total for 1963 of nearly 15,700.

Table 5.—Regional Analysis of Boys and Girls entering Employment by Age of Entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total	
	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees*
	Boys				
London & South Eastern .. .	34,169	16,474	6,802	57,445	1.6
Eastern & Southern .. .	26,123	9,326	3,424	38,873	2.3
South Western .. .	12,827	4,919	1,984	19,730	2.3
Midlands .. .	36,752	10,460	3,855	51,067	2.2
Yorkshire & Lincolnshire .. .	23,804	6,568	2,233	32,605	2.2
North Western .. .	29,385	9,447	2,875	41,707	2.2
Northern .. .	16,625	4,147	1,474	22,246	2.5
Scotland .. .	27,062	4,979	2,447	34,488	2.5
Wales .. .	11,751	3,408	1,493	16,652	2.4
Total, Great Britain .. .	218,498	69,728	26,587	314,813	2.1
	Girls				
London & South Eastern .. .	31,760	14,128	6,689	52,577	2.4
Eastern & Southern .. .	25,379	7,878	3,675	36,932	3.9
South Western .. .	12,984	4,107	2,190	19,281	4.2
Midlands .. .	35,050	8,659	3,647	47,356	3.7
Yorkshire & Lincolnshire .. .	22,386	6,323	2,289	30,998	4.0
North Western .. .	27,459	7,904	2,692	38,055	3.4
Northern .. .	15,807	3,923	1,449	21,179	5.0
Scotland .. .	26,283	4,223	1,892	32,398	4.1
Wales .. .	10,123	2,663	1,928	14,714	4.8
Total, Great Britain .. .	207,231	59,808	26,451	293,490	3.5

* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees (employed and unemployed) and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees (employed and unemployed), aged 15 and over in each Region at June 1964.

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TABLE 6.—REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

Industry group	Region							Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	North Western	Northern			
BOYS—Apprenticeship to skilled occupation										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	137	302	114	212	266	178	97	252	39	1,597
Mining and quarrying ..	22	4	66	540	307	160	418	264	208	1,989
Food, drink and tobacco ..	117	73	67	102	115	168	95	191	37	965
Chemicals and allied industries ..	142	112	25	119	117	255	248	103	77	1,198
Metal manufacture ..	94	108	32	898	883	362	637	561	367	3,942
Engineering and electrical goods ..	2,610	2,142	938	3,714	2,593	3,372	1,237	1,793	439	18,838
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	299	485	317	19	96	296	691	661	36	2,900
Vehicles ..	537	760	560	1,078	386	1,025	141	294	187	4,968
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	554	344	160	1,164	544	893	174	362	310	4,505
Textiles ..	20	24	16	234	340	223	23	292	50	1,222
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	30	8	5	9	10	24	5	18	1	110
Clothing and footwear ..	77	58	24	82	159	132	72	97	9	710
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	75	46	21	171	132	151	75	120	40	831
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	318	304	142	331	320	512	237	354	56	2,574
Paper, printing and publishing ..	801	543	184	365	293	377	89	272	63	2,987
Other manufacturing industries ..	91	58	31	191	48	124	51	46	15	655
Construction ..	3,573	3,552	2,140	4,343	4,082	4,595	2,122	3,712	1,297	29,416
Gas, electricity and water ..	627	450	197	433	283	352	221	134	184	2,881
Transport and communication ..	900	410	159	332	323	395	200	288	178	3,185
Distributive trades ..	626	765	378	662	768	1,169	499	1,583	207	6,657
Insurance, banking and finance ..	27	18	—	37	10	13	22	41	11	179
Professional and scientific services ..	303	315	55	247	114	128	88	244	49	1,543
Miscellaneous services ..	1,981	2,079	1,069	2,073	1,988	2,256	1,251	1,682	778	15,157
Public administration ..	766	933	771	755	481	636	439	441	261	5,483
GRAND TOTAL ..	14,727	13,893	7,471	18,111	14,658	17,796	9,132	13,805	4,899	114,492
Total—BOYS (including apprentices)										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	1,637	2,991	2,207	2,588	2,125	1,595	1,555	2,605	1,251	18,554
Mining and quarrying ..	73	41	162	1,560	1,444	390	1,352	679	1,208	6,909
Food, drink and tobacco ..	765	606	494	899	810	1,193	620	1,528	443	7,358
Chemicals and allied industries ..	581	372	68	345	353	793	537	207	154	3,410
Metal manufacture ..	288	254	64	2,115	2,022	577	1,114	1,073	925	8,432
Engineering and electrical goods ..	7,225	4,742	1,640	6,977	3,381	4,432	1,706	2,449	876	33,428
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	413	648	387	39	130	456	887	1,015	45	4,020
Vehicles ..	1,034	1,215	811	2,374	543	1,179	170	371	273	7,970
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	2,230	1,025	357	3,826	1,106	1,733	397	700	952	12,326
Textiles ..	226	166	183	1,462	1,372	1,941	226	1,281	204	7,061
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	280	75	68	114	118	266	52	155	57	1,185
Clothing and footwear ..	649	467	327	1,032	350	851	268	248	204	4,396
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	437	319	116	1,221	707	611	350	439	282	4,482
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	1,991	1,206	443	1,360	970	1,373	594	1,076	361	9,374
Paper, printing and publishing ..	2,814	1,226	497	846	577	1,036	250	786	218	8,250
Other manufacturing industries ..	673	385	145	652	234	587	218	154	188	3,236
Construction ..	6,987	6,033	3,305	7,177	4,895	5,741	2,826	4,550	2,415	43,929
Gas, electricity and water ..	973	606	273	566	361	469	277	173	226	3,924
Transport and communication ..	3,392	1,308	591	1,005	869	1,581	484	928	446	10,604
Distributive trades ..	9,561	6,012	2,914	4,728	7,782	4,021	8,042	2,834	52,665	
Insurance, banking and finance ..	3,356	1,116	346	711	451	746	266	782	224	7,998
Professional and scientific services ..	2,091	1,242	448	1,152	714	848	418	764	289	7,966
Miscellaneous services ..	6,839	4,485	2,307	4,335	3,037	3,821	2,442	3,268	1,754	32,288
Public administration ..	2,930	2,333	1,577	1,940	1,308	1,706	1,216	1,215	823	15,048
GRAND TOTAL ..	57,445	38,873	19,730	51,067	32,605	41,707	22,246	34,488	16,652	314,813
Total—GIRLS										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	295	427	389	347	332	207	146	237	129	2,509
Mining and quarrying ..	33	16	48	78	48	43	83	37	65	451
Food, drink and tobacco ..	1,016	932	992	1,308	1,613	1,534	718	1,286	414	9,813
Chemicals and allied industries ..	1,401	830	90	858	751	1,090	420	389	129	5,958
Metal manufacture ..	155	124	23	856	824	149	185	185	185	2,686
Engineering and electrical goods ..	3,545	2,962	1,045	3,213	1,546	2,072	1,157	896	712	17,148
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	32	73	10	9	12	65	94	89	8	392
Vehicles ..	342	486	314	1,001	152	289	39	122	70	2,815
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	551	325	92	2,460	703	456	153	180	335	5,255
Textiles ..	253	353	240	4,310	2,890	2,670	595	3,592	346	15,249
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	150	80	42	235	153	200	87	115	48	1,110
Clothing and footwear ..	2,628	2,141	1,302	4,461	2,486	4,788	3,181	2,598	1,617	25,202
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	233	135	68	1,019	152	288	99	97	60	2,151
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	369	275	120	248	231	247	132	157	54	1,833
Paper, printing and publishing ..	2,052	1,442	657	1,001	951	1,293	499	1,720	287	9,902
Other manufacturing industries ..	737	650	235	710	273	488	200	182	426	3,901
Construction ..	721	413	222	490	276	318	216	535	153	3,344
Gas, electricity and water ..	406	189	77	202	75	134	69	94	60	1,306
Transport and communication ..	1,941	1,038	248	579	409	618	259	395	166	5,653
Distributive trades ..	14,360	11,865	6,762	12,924	9,848	12,421	7,887	11,551	5,374	92,992
Insurance, banking and finance ..	7,747	3,488	979	2,377	1,460	2,133	644	1,212	555	20,595
Professional and scientific services ..	3,673	2,543	1,544	2,832	2,049	2,257	1,327	2,407	976	19,608
Miscellaneous services ..	7,830	4,969	3,176	4,674	3,077	3,493	2,187	3,642	2,052	35,100
Public administration ..	2,107	1,176	606	1,164	687	802	802	680	493	8,517
GRAND TOTAL ..	52,577	36,932	19,281	47,356	30,998	38,055	21,179	32,398	14,714	293,490

TABLE 7.—ANALYSIS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ENTERED AND BY REGION

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern ..	14,727	3,920	1,033	577	10,671	28,817	14,511	6,510	16,503	12,753	57,445	52,577
Eastern and Southern ..	13,893	2,598	695	487	4,316	15,059	5,730	3,529	14,239	15,259	38,873	36,932
South Western ..	7,471	1,095	306	365	1,557	6,417	2,609	2,365	7,787	9,039	19,730	19,281
Midlands ..	18,111	2,508	828	840	4,148	17,281	10,646	7,148	17,334	19,579	51,067	47,356
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ..	14,658	1,502	574	782	3,087	10,806	4,419	3,772	9,867	14,136	32,605	30,998
North Western ..	17,796	2,329	628	659	4,467	14,985	4,004	5,587	14,812	14,495	41,707	38,055
Northern ..	9,132	860	297	464	1,750	6,779	2,106	3,466	8,961	9,610	22,246	21,179
Scotland ..	13,805	1,406	639	535	2,783	10,671	1,403	4,243	15,858	15,543	34,488	32,398
Wales ..	4,899	645	243	253	1,179	4,075	1,517	1,172	8,814	8,569	16,652	14,714
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN ..	114,492	16,863	5,243	4,962	33,958	114,890	46,945	37,792	114,175	118,983	314,813	293,490

STATUTORY REGULATION OF WAGES, HOLIDAYS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING 1964

Wages Councils Act 1959

Wages Councils

The minimum wages of more than 3½ million workers are regulated by 57 Wages Councils appointed under the Wages Councils Act 1959.* Each Wages Council consists of an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives (appointed by the Minister of Labour after consultation with appropriate employers' and workers' organisations) together with three independent members, one of whom is appointed chairman.

The Minister may abolish or vary the scope of Wages Councils if there are adequate voluntary arrangements for the workers concerned. At the joint request of the employers and workers in the Hair Trade, on 20th April 1964, the Minister made an Order, to take effect from 5th May 1964, excluding from the scope of the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council workers employed in the curling of hair or fibre or of mixed hair and fibre.

The Minister accepted the majority recommendation of a Commission of Inquiry and announced on 6th November 1964 his intention to make an Order to exclude workers in railway-owned hotels and refreshment rooms from the scope of the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council.

At the request of the Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council, the standing Advisory Committee for Public House Managers and Club Stewards, appointed under section 8 of the Wages Councils Act 1959, was not reconstituted in December 1964. At the same time the Wages Council was enlarged to give direct representation to the interests of managers and club stewards.

Wages regulation orders

During 1964, 64 new wages regulation orders (including two made in 1963) came into effect. Most of the orders provided for increases in minimum rates of remuneration; four for reductions in the normal working week; and five contained changes in the holiday provisions only.

Permits

Under section 13 of the Act, Wages Councils may grant permits authorising employers to pay workers affected by infirmity or physical incapacity rates of wages below the statutory minimum. In 1964, 64 new permits were issued, 213 were renewed and 84 were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

On 31st December 1964 there were 147 Wages Inspectors, including 28 women, employed full-time on visiting employers' premises. The inspectors operate from centres in the Ministry's seven Regions in England and from centres in Scotland and Wales.

Statistics relating to inspection and enforcement are as follows:—

	1963	1964
Establishments on Wages Councils lists ..	504,368	507,438

Principal stoppages in 1964

The table which follows gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1964 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 68 such stoppages in 1964, compared with 47 in 1963.

Industry and locality	Date when stoppages		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
COAL MINING:— Various collieries in Yorkshire	8 Jan.	8 Jan.	42,000	42,000	Token stoppage to support a claim by winding enginemen that their Association be recognised as a negotiating body within the coal mining industry.
Castleford area	21 Apr.	1 May	5,380	26,000	The transfer of seven contract workers at one pit to day wage rates and, subsequently, a claim for a minimum "fall-back" rate for all contract workers and an increase in day wage rates. For the reinstatement of an under-official dismissed for alleged dereliction of duty.
Whitehaven	25 May	26 May	3,590	5,500	Dissatisfaction over price lists.
Hengoed, Glamorgan	24 Sept.	2 Oct.	1,235	7,900	Dispute arising from a request for early leaving due to wet conditions in a particular section.
Whitburn, W. Lothian	9 Nov.	17 Nov.	1,365	6,900	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:— Halesowen and Oldbury	26 Aug.	21 Sept.	570	9,600	Claim for an increase in rates of pay and, subsequently, for trade union recognition.
NON-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Kilmarnock	11 Feb.	14 Feb.	1,750	6,500	Claim by toolmakers, inspectors and skilled maintenance workers for an increase in wages. Employer's offer rejected by the workers.
Watford and Chiswick	25 Feb.	4 Mar.	795	5,600	Issue of redundancy notices to a number of workers; workers claiming that redundancy should be met by the introduction of a four-day week rather than by dismissals.
Coventry	25 Feb.	15 Apr.	240	8,300	Claim by patternmakers that their conditions of employment should be comparable with toolmakers employed in Coventry.
Glasgow	24 Mar.	24 Apr.	635	14,000	For the reinstatement of a shop stewards' convenor dismissed for alleged unsatisfactory work.
Cumbernauld	6 Apr.	1 May	1,460	10,700	Claim by toolroom workers for an increase in wages of 4d. an hour and, subsequently, against the suspension of all production workers who supported the toolroom workers' claim by placing a restriction on piecework and a ban on overtime working.
Glasgow Area	15 Apr.	15 Apr.	13,000	6,500	Token half-day stoppage in sympathy with workers involved in a stoppage of work for the reinstatement of a dismissed shop stewards' convenor.
Lincoln	26 May	27 May	4,000	6,300	Withdrawal of bonus payments made to a number of fitters and general dissatisfaction with the introduction of a work study scheme.
Luton	17 Aug.	18 Aug.	4,050	6,500	Claim for increased wages.
Fraserburgh	27 Aug.	11 Sept.	650	7,200	Against the continuance of a new bonus scheme which, after a period of trial, had been rejected by the workers.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	9 Sept.	20 Oct.	430	5,100	Dispute over the application of the "closed shop" principle following the merger of two companies.
Various districts in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland	2 Nov.	25 Nov.	6,000	26,000	Claim by apprentices for increased wages, a 35-hour week, four weeks' annual holiday and full pay during sickness.
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY ETC.:— Birmingham	6 Feb.	18 Mar.	305	6,000	Rejection of a claim by store workers for increased lieu bonus payments, and the suspension of a worker who refused to handle "black" work.
Merthyr Tydfil	29 Apr.	1 May	2,365	5,900	Protest against the suspension of an employee for "clocking-out" early.
Manchester	12 May	21 May	3,440	20,200	Dismissal of four workers for alleged industrial misconduct.
Liverpool	24 July	24 July	1,890	24,000	Claim for an increase in piecework rates.
Kirkby	29 Oct.	3 Nov.	1,720	6,400	Against the "laying-off" of cycle assembly personnel following disputes about conditions in a paint shop.
Larne	9 Nov.	8 Feb. (1965)	105	6,700	Claim for a substantial increase in wages.
SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING:— Sunderland	11 Mar.	20 Apr.	1,055	25,000	Dismissal of a shop steward for countermanding the instructions of management concerning the usage of a milling machine over which a dispute had arisen.
Birkenhead	16 Mar.	5 June	1,260	54,000	Claim by shipwrights for a 1s. an hour wage increase. Employer's counter-offer of 2d. an hour rejected.
Hebburn-on-Tyne	13 Apr.	28 Apr.	590	5,200	Dissatisfaction with working conditions allied to a particular job and, subsequently, protest against the "laying-off" of other workers.
Barrow	13 July	20 Oct.	135	7,900	Claim for increased wages.
Walker	29 Sept.	3 Nov.	490	5,400	Demarcation dispute between shipwrights and platers as to who should fit certain aluminium plating.
MOTOR VEHICLES MANUFACTURING:— Solihull	12 Feb.	6 Mar.	4,300	35,000	Dissatisfaction with the existing incentive bonus scheme for day workers.
Addlestone	17 Feb.	8 July	305	29,000	Against the inclusion of two long-service shop stewards in a redundancy list.
Birmingham	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	8,420	32,000	Disagreement over the mobility of labour following the transfer of a number of workers from the press shop to the body-building shop.
Birmingham	13 Apr.	6 May	1,650	24,600	Inter-departmental mobility of labour.
Coventry	5 May	13 May	5,000	30,000	Transfer of a skilled fitter to a vacancy which workers claimed should have been filled by a press operator on short-time working and, subsequently, the alleged lack of consultation on labour movements.
Coventry	1 June	3 June	2,060	6,200	Transfer of nine workers from one department to another and the alleged lack of consultation about labour movements.
Oxford	8 June	16 June	5,005	12,200	Claim for a pay increase in a newly mechanised department.
Liverpool	7 July	8 July	5,255	5,200	Against the acceleration of production lines and dissatisfaction with work allocations.
Near Newport, Mon.	21 July	6 Aug.	3,500	11,400	Against the employment of women on a production line previously operated by men only.
Birmingham	17 Aug.*	26 Aug.*	6,800	7,800	Claim for an increase in wages. Employer's offer rejected by workers.
Oxford	8 Sept.	10 Sept.	3,995	7,400	Dissatisfaction over the slow progress of a claim for an increased production bonus.
Birmingham	23 Sept.	5 Oct.	3,000	22,000	Claim for an increase in rates of pay of 9d. an hour. Employer's counter-offer rejected.
Coventry	9 Oct.†	19 Nov.†	3,200	7,600	Claim for an increase in wages.
Birmingham	26 Oct.	20 Nov.	555	9,600	Claim for an increase in piecework rates.
Birmingham	2 Nov.	3 Nov.	3,735	6,400	Claim for increased pay.
Coventry	1 Dec.	4 Dec.	3,260	6,900	Disagreement over wage rates for work on a modified type of engine.
Birmingham and Coventry	11 Dec.	26 Feb. (1965)	6,875	13,400	Disagreement over the implementation of a national agreement for a 41-hour working week in the case of night-shift workers.
CYCLE MANUFACTURING:— Nottingham	14 Jan.	8 Apr.	2,475	61,000	Issue of redundancy notices to a number of toolmakers; workers claiming that redundancy should be resolved by the introduction of short-time working rather than by dismissals.

*Two one-day token stoppages of work took place on 17th and 26th August.

†Four one-day stoppages of work were followed by two longer stoppages.

Industry and locality	Date when stoppages		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING:— Blantyre and other areas in Scotland	14 Dec.	12 Jan. (1965)	300	6,000	Claim for increased wages.
TEXTILES:— Pontypool (man-made fibres)	24 Aug.	7 Sept.	1,255	15,700	Demand for an immediate increase of 2½d. an hour in the wage rate following the introduction of a new packing system. Employer's offer to pay the increased rate from 1st November rejected.
RUBBER:— Hayes, Middlesex	28 Oct.	13 Nov.	600	7,600	Against the transfer of a worker to another department.
CONSTRUCTION:— Widnes	17 Feb.	2 Mar.	515	6,100	Dismissal of five workers as unsuitable.
Manchester	27 Feb.	7 Apr.	185	5,100	For the dismissal of a site foreman.
Retford	5 May	12 June	375	7,000	Claim for increased bonus payments.
Widnes	16 June	23 June	865	5,200	Claim for the introduction of a five-day week.
Widnes	26 June	7 Aug.	415	8,200	Dismissal of a worker for alleged industrial misconduct.
Leiston	2 Oct.	21 Oct.	500	5,700	Dissatisfaction with the method of application of new rates of pay and reduced hours of work following a new national agreement.
Knottingley	9 Oct.	21 Oct.	1,000	8,400	For the reinstatement of a shop steward dismissed for attending a site meeting during working hours without permission.
Doncaster, Retford and Knottingley	19 Oct.	22 Oct.	2,030	5,700	In sympathy with workers involved in the above (Knottingley) stoppage of work.
GAS SUPPLY:— Liverpool	18 Mar.	21 Apr.	305	6,000	Introduction of a new system of working methods and the dismissal of three workers for alleged industrial misconduct.
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Glasgow	4 Apr.	11 Apr.	4,910	26,000	Protest against the introduction of new working schedules which were within the local agreement.
PORT AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:— Birkenhead and Liverpool	20 Jan.	20 Jan.	9,000	5,100	Token stoppage in protest against a one-day suspension of a number of men who refused to work overtime.
Hull	3 Feb.	8 Feb.	3,335	10,000	Dispute concerning the wage rate and manning scale for discharge of packaged timber.
Avonmouth and Bristol	8 Apr.	15 Apr.	1,335	5,300	Claim for additional payment for handling a hard-packed cargo of potash.
Birkenhead and Liverpool	10 June	15 June	9,575	16,600	Dissatisfaction with the rate for handling lightweight timber.
Hull, London and Merseyside	17 July	17 July	16,655	16,600	A one-day token stoppage in support of a national claim for increased basic wage rates.
Hull, London and Merseyside	7 Oct.	7 Oct.	20,400	18,300	A one-day token stoppage in support of a national claim for increased basic wage rates.
POSTAL SERVICES:— All areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 July	16 July*	100,000	115,000	Claim for a wage increase.
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION:— London	15 June	27 June	1,070	8,300	Claim for the introduction of a five-day, 40-hour working week to be worked from Monday to Friday.
TELEVISION SERVICES:— Various areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 July	7 July	2,400	10,000	Claim for improved salaries and overtime pay and reduced hours of work.

Analysis by magnitude of stoppages

In the following tables the stoppages beginning in 1964 are analysed according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate numbers of working days lost include days lost in 1965 because of stoppages which continued into that year.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	2,524	100.0	873,400†	100.0	2,030,000	100.0

Analysed by duration in working days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Not more than one day	975	38.6	318,200	36.5	262,000	12.9	
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	615	24.4	151,100	17.3	217,000	10.7	
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	310	12.3	84,700	9.7	181,000	8.9	
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	142	5.6	48,400	5.6	129,000	6.4	
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	126	5.0	40,200	4.6	124,000	6.1	
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	61	2.4	124,100	14.2	193,000	9.5	
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	154	6.1	64,000	7.3	367,000	18.1	
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	49	2.0	26,600	3.0	184,000	9.1	
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	25	1.0	3,800	0.4	68,000	3.3	
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	31	1.2	5,900	0.7	100,000	4.9	
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	25	1.0	5,600	0.6	146,000	7.2	
Over 60 days	11	0.4	800	0.1	59,000	2.9	

* The main stoppage of work took place on 16th July but there were a number of small stoppages in the preceding week.

† The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

‡ This figure includes 2,000 workers who first became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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Analysed by aggregate number of working days lost

Under 250 days	1,558	61.7	90,400	10.3	124,000	6.1
250 and under 500	319	12.7	74,400	8.5	108,000	5.3
500 and under 1,000	276	10.9	104,100	11.9	191,000	9.4
1,000 and under 5,000	303	12.0	257,500	29.5	595,000	29.3
5,000 and under 25,000	56	2.2	165,800	19.0	512,000	25.2
25,000 and under 50,000	9	0.4	77,400	8.9	271,000	13.4
50,000 days and over	3	0.1	103,700	11.9	230,000	11.3

Analysed by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

Under 25 workers	615	24.3	10,100	1.2	36,000	1.8
25 and under 50	433	17.2	15,200	1.7	52,000	2.6
50 and under 100	426	16.9	29,500	3.4	118,000	5.8
100 and under 250	439	17.4	68,500	7.9	206,000	10.2
250 and under 500	282	11.2	97,900	11.2	280,000	13.8
500 and under 1,000	170	6.7	114,700	13.1	275,000	13.5
1,000 and under 2,500	117	4.6	170,600	19.5	478,000	23.6
2,500 and under 5,000	24	1.0	88,800	10.2	204,000	10.0
5,000 and under 10,000	13	0.5	86,000	9.8	182,000	8.9
10,000 workers and over	5	0.2	192,100	22.0	498,000	24.5

As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

It will be seen from the above tables that the majority of stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for almost three-quarters of all stoppages, but contributed only just over a tenth of the total days lost. On the other hand, nearly 25 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the 12 largest stoppages.

Stoppages in earlier years

The table in the adjoining column gives figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years.

Following an appreciable fall in the number of stoppages during the first five years covered by the table, the figures showed an upward trend from 1952 until 1957, when the total of 2,859 was the highest ever recorded. This upward trend was reversed in 1958 and 1959, but the total rose again in 1960 to a level only slightly below that reached in 1957. The number of stoppages fell in each of the years 1961, 1962 and 1963. The total of 2,524 in 1964 was higher than in the two previous years.

During the last 20 years, the largest losses of working days occurred in 1957, 1959 and 1962, when 8,412,000, 5,270,000 and 5,798,000 working days were lost. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relatively large annual totals in these years. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1959 some 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. The number of days lost in 1964 was lower than in any year, except 1963, since 1956.

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages			Aggregate number of working days lost in year in stoppages	
		Beginning in year		In progress in year	Beginning in year	In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly			
1945	2,293	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
1946	2,205	447	84	532	2,827	2,835
1947	1,721	405	121	529	2,138	2,158
1948	1,759	489	131	623	2,389	2,433
1949	1,426	324	100	426	1,935	1,944
1950	1,339	313	120	434	1,805	1,807
1951	1,719	269	33	303	1,375	1,389
1952	1,714	336	43	379	1,687	1,694
1953	1,746	303	112	416	1,769	1,792
1954	1,989	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,184
1955	2,419	1,746	46	1,792	2,441	2,457
1956	2,648	599	60	671	3,741	3,781
1957	2,859	464	43	508	2,036	2,083
1958	2,629	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,412
1959	2,093	456	67	524	3,461	3,462
1960	2,832	522	123	646	5,257	5,270
1961	2,686	2,093	116	2,209	3,001	3,024
1962	2,449	2,832	673	779	2,998	3,046
1963	2,068	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,798
1964	2,524	455	135	593	1,731	1,755
		700‡	172	883‡	2,011	2,277

Analysis by causes of stoppages

The following table analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1964 as between the broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (e.g., a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and those

indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in 1965 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Con-struction	Transport and com-munication	All other industries and services	All industries and services	
										Number of stoppages beginning in 1964
Wages:-										
Claims for increases	9	188	40	97	19	75	47	69	540§	
Other wage disputes	509	32	12	18	9	36	36	16	668	
All wage disputes	518	220	52	115	28	111	83	85	1,208§	
Hours of labour	—	9	2	2	1	2	—	7	23	
Demarcation disputes	3	17	10	11	—	7	8	6	61§	
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	14	84	11	17	5	62	17	53	263	
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	33	13	3	5	3	4	5	14	80	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	486	77	6	55	14	21	56	50	765	
Trade union status	1	32	5	11	6	12	8	23	98	
Sympathetic action¶	8	6	2	1	—	3	3	4	26§	
Total	1,063	458	91	217	57	222	180	242	2,524§	
Number of workers** directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1964										
Wages:-										
Claims for increases	2,300	53,200	7,000	18,400	2,800	8,400	181,600	19,600	293,400	
Other wage disputes	61,800	13,500	6,400	8,500	1,200	1,700	13,800	4,600	111,300	
All wage disputes	64,100	66,600	13,400	26,900	4,000	10,100	195,300	24,200	404,700	
Hours of labour	—	1,400	900	7,200	—	1,200	—	1,700	12,500	
Demarcation disputes	1,700	3,100	1,100	6,800	—	300	3,500	1,000	17,400	
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	4,800	30,000	1,200	8,000	400	6,500	5,000	6,200	61,900	
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	8,400	4,000	200	2,800	1,600	100	500	2,200	19,900	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	39,800	23,000	800	21,500	3,600	2,300	45,400	8,900	145,300	
Trade union status	500	7,100	1,600	2,500	1,000	2,700	800	2,300	18,500	
Sympathetic action¶	2,100	12,400	100	3,200	—	2,100	400	1,000	21,300	
Total	121,300	147,700	19,300	78,900	10,600	25,300	250,800	47,500	701,500	
Number of working days** lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1964										
Wages:-										
Claims for increases	6,000	209,000	86,000	149,000	22,000	45,000	209,000	59,000	786,000	
Other wage disputes	151,000	30,000	9,000	45,000	2,000	7,000	17,000	8,000	267,000	
All wage disputes	157,000	239,000	95,000	194,000	24,000	51,000	226,000	67,000	1,053,000	
Hours of labour	—	4,000	3,000	14,000	—	6,000	—	10,000	37,000	
Demarcation disputes	3,000	13,000	12,000	21,000	—	2,000	3,000	3,000	56,000	
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	17,000	113,000	5,000	80,000	1,000	42,000	8,000	19,000	285,000	
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	19,000	10,000	—	39,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	77,000	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	69,000	35,000	8,000	86,000	5,000	5,000	71,000	42,000	321,000	
Trade union status	42,000	39,000	27,000	39,000	1,000	11,000	3,000	11,000	174,000	
Sympathetic action¶	3,000	12,000	1,000	2,000	—	6,000	1,000	2,000	27,000	
Total	309,000	464,000	152,000	474,000	33,000	125,000	312,000	159,000	2,030,000	

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.
 † This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.
 ‡ This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
 § Five stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.
 || Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.
 ¶ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.
 ** The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
 †† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Analysis by Regions and broad industry groups

The table below provides a regional analysis of the number of workers and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the broad industry groups. An important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each Region. In order to take account of this factor, reference should be made to the table "Estimated Numbers of Employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1964: Regional Analysis" on pages 62 and 63 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom contained on pages 60 and 61 of the same issue.

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or Region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, and the proportion of these workers to total employees varies as between different industry groups (see page 30 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE) and between Regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Con-struction	Transport and com-munication	All other industries and services	All industries and services	
										Number of workers* involved in 1964 in all stoppages in progress
London and South-Eastern	500	7,000	—	6,700	†	1,600	74,100	10,400	100,400	
Eastern and Southern	—	10,300	600	32,500	—	2,200	17,100	5,200	67,900	
South Western	400	3,100	—	4,000	1,500	900	11,600	2,500	24,000	
Midlands	10,400	22,800	—	79,500	2,400	4,200	17,200	11,500	147,900	
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	85,700	14,700	800	4,600	500	2,900	30,700	1,300	141,100	
North Western	7,700	26,600	2,600	10,400	300	5,600	61,300	7,400	121,900	
Northern	5,500	7,400	9,400	100	1,500	1,800	5,600	2,600	33,800	
Scotland	31,400	54,800	6,500	18,400	600	2,000	23,500	7,000	144,200	
Wales	31,800	23,400	400	8,700	3,800	4,500	6,300	2,300	81,100	
Northern Ireland	—	10,800	3,600	300	1,000	200	3,500	1,300	20,700	
United Kingdom	173,400	180,800	23,800	165,300	11,600	25,800	250,800	51,500	883,000	
Number of working days* lost in 1964 in all stoppages in progress										
London and South-Eastern	†	13,000	—	38,000	†	6,000	82,000	37,000	177,000	
Eastern and Southern	—	23,000	†	44,000	—	15,000	20,000	14,000	116,000	
South Western	4,000	10,000	—	5,000	2,000	3,000	16,000	5,000	45,000	
Midlands	19,000	83,000	—	310,000	7,000	17,000	24,000	40,000	500,000	
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	140,000	32,000	2,000	12,000	1,000	12,000	37,000	2,000	238,000	
North Western	15,000	116,000	65,000	15,000	†	43,000	67,000	26,000	348,000	
Northern	8,000	16,000	54,000	†	1,000	6,000	8,000	17,000	302,000	
Scotland	60,000	119,000	28,000	24,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	419,000	
Wales	64,000	294,000	1,000	17,000	18,000	13,000	6,000	6,000	81,100	
Northern Ireland	—	16,000	3,000	†	3,000	1,000	5,000	6,000	34,000	
United Kingdom	309,000	721,000	152,000	465,000	34,000	125,000	312,000	160,000	2,277,000	

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
 † Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, under the chairmanship of Lord Donovan, has decided to issue a general invitation to submit evidence.

The Commission's terms of reference are:

"To consider relations between managements and employees and the role of trade unions and employers' associations in promoting the interests of their members and in accelerating the social and economic advance of the nation, with particular reference to the law affecting the activities of these bodies; and to report."

Any person or body of persons wishing to submit evidence bearing upon the Royal Commission's inquiry is invited to send it in the first place in the form of a written memorandum to the Secretary of the Commission, whose address for the time being is c/o Ministry of Labour, Almack House, 26/28 King Street, London S.W.1. The Commission will reserve the right to publish written evidence, but will be prepared in exceptional cases to consider requests that any particular evidence submitted to it should be treated as confidential.

The Commission will be pleased to receive written evidence as soon as it can be made available, and hopes that so far as possible it will be submitted by 30th September this year.

The Commission proposes to hear oral evidence in due course. The sittings of the Commission for this purpose will normally be held in public.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The 25th issue (April 1965) of the "Digest of Scottish Statistics", prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, has recently been published and is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 6d. including postage). It is arranged in seven sections: industrial activity, transport and communication, labour, population and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscellaneous.

The labour section, contributed almost entirely by the Ministry of Labour, contains details of employment, unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial stoppages and earnings of adult male manual workers. The month-to-month changes in 1964 in the wholly unemployed were nearly all more favourable than the normal seasonal changes, and the average number over the year was 20,100 less than in 1963. Nearly two-thirds of this reduction was in the numbers wholly unemployed for over eight weeks. The favourable trend applied to almost every industry and service and has continued into 1965.

The industrial activity section shows that industrial output in Scotland continued to rise in the fourth quarter of 1964, and over the whole year was 124 (1958 = 100) or 7.8 per cent. higher than in 1963. The most important contributions to the 1963/64 increase came from six industrial groups: food, drink and tobacco (up by 9.9 per cent.), engineering and electrical goods (9.5 per cent.), metal manufacture (21.9 per cent.), construction (9.5 per cent.), vehicles (16.4 per cent.) and gas, electricity and water (5.2 per cent.). Mining and quarrying was the only major group to have an output in 1964 lower than in 1963 (by 3.5 per cent.). Deep-mined coal production was down by 5.9 per cent., but productivity was further improved. Output per man shift worked was raised by nearly 5 per cent. over that of 1963 and was more than 35 per cent. higher than five years earlier.

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CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL Industrial Training and Further Education

The Central Training Council has recently issued a statement on the relationship between industrial training and further education which has been given wide circulation both to educational authorities and to interested industrial bodies. The text of the statement is given below.

1. Section 2(1)(c) of the Industrial Training Act lays upon industrial training boards the duty to:

"... consider such employments in the industry as appear to require consideration and publish recommendations with regard to the nature and length of the training for any such course and the further education to be associated with the training..."

Training boards may make recommendations in some detail concerning the form and content of training courses, the levels of competence to be reached by trainees who undergo training and the standard of those who supervise the training. They are, however, required to do no more than recommend the course or courses of further education which should be associated or linked with the training course. In this way the Act makes a distinction between training and further education. The former is to be the responsibility of the industrial training boards, while the latter remains, as it is now under the Education Acts of 1944 and for Scotland 1962, the responsibility of the Education Ministers and the local education authorities.

2. The reason for this distinction between education and training is that in this country the provision of skilled training to meet the specific requirements of industry has always been accepted to be industry's responsibility, while the education service has been provided by education authorities. The Act makes no essential change in this position. It recognises the division of responsibility, but does not create it. Nonetheless, there is a danger that, in clarifying the position, the Act may tend to sharpen the distinction between education and training just at a time when that distinction is becoming less and less meaningful. We therefore think it important, at this early stage in the operation of the Act, to emphasize the point that, notwithstanding the formal division of responsibility between the boards and education authorities, further education and training are complementary aspects of a single process.

3. It is an important principle behind the Industrial Training Act that a board's recommendations on training should include, as an essential element, associated further education. The increasingly complex industrial environment, the rapid pace of technological change, and intense international competition demand a work force which is both highly trained and educated. In recent years it has therefore become generally recognised that a programme combining education and training is essential if people in industry are to be equipped to carry out their work effectively as well as to have the opportunity to advance to more demanding and responsible work. Educational courses have been adapted and diversified in recognition of this, in order to meet both specific occupational requirements, and also to provide the means of upgrading in industry. We cannot emphasize too strongly that the more effective integration of the elements of technical education, systematic instruction in the basic skills, and practical experience, under supervision, on the job, must be one of the main objectives for industry and the education service alike under the Industrial Training Act; although we would add that it will be important to maintain an adequate degree of flexibility to allow for changing circumstances in both industrial and educational practice.

4. If these objectives are to be achieved, there will have to be the closest co-ordination of the efforts and plans of the boards and the education service. The Act provides that there should be educational members on all training boards, and in this way associates the education service with the provision of training courses and the formulation of training recommendations. Similarly, we hope that those responsible for drawing up syllabuses and examinations for education courses and making academic awards, will establish close contacts with the boards, and continue their work in close association with industry. One of the most important results of these close contacts must be that the working out of courses of training and education should be based on the same information. This information will include job descriptions and characteristics, and specifications of industrial requirements in terms of the skill and knowledge required of the trained man or woman. It will mainly be the responsibility of the boards to draw up these job descriptions and requirements; it will therefore be for them to make this information freely available to those responsible for education syllabuses. A constant flow of relevant information between the boards, the education departments, local education authorities, examining bodies and colleges will be an essential condition to the planning of a satisfactory programme of education and training.

5. We recognise that in many cases co-operation of the kind we have proposed has already been achieved. For each of the industries with which it is concerned the City and Guilds of London Institute, for example, has established an advisory committee comprised of representatives of industry, the education departments and teachers, whose function is to draw up syllabuses for courses of further education which reflect the requirements of the industrial occupations concerned. Similar arrangements are made by other examining bodies and award-giving bodies, and the education departments, local education authorities and colleges are accustomed to work in close touch with both sides of industry in all branches of further education. The need for this close association of industry and the education service is given statutory recognition for the first time in the Industrial Training Act, and we look forward to an increasingly close integration of further education and industrial training as the work of the boards proceeds.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres

A booklet "Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres", No. 8 in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, has recently been published and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 5d. including postage). It is a revised edition of an earlier booklet "Toxic Substances in Factory Atmospheres" and contains guidance on safe working practice to be followed for compliance with section 63(1) of the Factories Act 1961 which requires the occupier of a factory to take all practicable measures to protect employed persons against inhalation of dust or fume or other impurity which may be given off in connection with any process being carried on.

It recommends that wherever possible the use of toxic substances should be avoided by substituting less hazardous materials. Where this is not practicable, steps should be taken to prevent the dust or fume from entering the working atmosphere. Guidance is given on total and partial enclosure, and local exhaust ventilation.

The booklet includes a reprint of the Threshold Limit Values for 1964, adopted at the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance Funds, 1963-64

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March 1964, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper*.

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1964, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1964, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948 and the Friendly Societies Act 1955. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund.

National Insurance Fund

The total receipts brought to account in the year amounted to £1,366,878,796 which included flat-rate contributions from employers and insured persons of £876,114,751, Exchequer contributions of £212,000,000 and graduated contributions of £229,108,052. The total payments amounted to £1,415,534,014, including £1,350,711,433 for benefits and £53,053,096 for administration expenses. Payments thus exceeded receipts by £48,655,218 and the balance on the Account accordingly fell from £264,764,674 at 31st March 1963 to £216,109,456 at 31st March 1964. In comparison with 1962-63, payments increased by £208,092,268 and receipts by £172,147,541, mainly as a result of increased rates of benefit and of contributions provided under the National Insurance Act 1963.

Total income from investments amounted to £47,771,011 of which the sum of £38,759,756 accrued in the first instance to the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income totalled £1,884,982 of which £1,884,262 consisted of payments under reciprocal arrangements comprising £56,030 transferred from the Government of the Irish Republic, £1,129,400 transferred from the Manx National Insurance Fund and £698,832 representing repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund of £1,415,534,014 comprised £64,639,742 in respect of unemployment benefit, £191,360,514 sickness benefit, £29,500,000 maternity benefit, £99,000,000 widow's benefit, £490,000 guardian's allowance, £25,000 child's special allowance, £958,381,282 flat-rate retirement pension, £450,000 graduated retirement benefit and £6,864,895 death grant. (The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated.) Administration expenses amounted to £53,053,096, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance Scheme. Other items of expenditure totalled £11,769,485, including £8,743,000 in respect of financial adjustments made by the National Insurance Joint Authority between the Insurance Fund and the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the insurance systems of the two countries; and, under reciprocal arrangements, £1,653,000 transferred to the Manx National Insurance Fund, £282,875 transferred to the Government of the Irish Republic and £637,552 representing benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries; and £427,294 paid to the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act 1948.

National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £1,168,094,542 at 1st April 1963 and during the year received

* Accounts 1963-64. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund for the year ended 31st March 1964; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 173 of 1963-64.) House of Commons Paper No. 172. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d. including postage).

£114,683 from the sale of property and a net amount from investments, etc., of £38,759,756. After the transfer to the Insurance Fund of the amount received from investments the balance at 31st March 1964 was £1,168,209,225.

Industrial Injuries Fund

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during 1963-64 totalled £93,543,903 among which were contributions amounting to £66,327,279 from employers and insured persons, £13,200,000 from the Exchequer and £13,997,980 from investments. Total payments were £80,412,082 of which £72,757,010 represented benefit payments consisting of £25,830,020 in respect of injury benefit, £39,757,518 disablement benefit, £5,000,000 death benefit, £400,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951, £919,472 for allowances and death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954 and £850,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956. Other payments included £7,613,895 for administration expenses and £30,000 to the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1964 was £317,667,569, compared with £304,535,748 a year earlier.

National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

This Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of Funds wholly transferred. Income from investments during 1963-64 was £6,416, and pensions paid out amounted to £9,773. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1964 was £183,504, compared with £186,712 at 1st April 1963.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Second Asian Maritime Conference

The Second Session of the Asian Maritime Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 21st to 30th April 1965. Fifteen countries were represented.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. A. W. Wood, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade and Mr. P. M. S. Corley, Principal, Board of Trade. The employers' delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Permanent Member of the Executive Council of the British Shipping Federation, Chairman, Shipowners' Group of the Joint Maritime Commission and General Manager of the International Shipping Federation. The workers' delegate was Mr. D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., General Secretary, Merchant Navy and Airlines Officers' Association, Member of the Seafarers' Group of the Joint Maritime Commission and Chairman of the Seafarers' Section of the International Transport Workers' Federation. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda of the Conference comprised:—

1. Report of the Director General of the International Labour Organisation.
2. Vocational training of Asian seafarers.
3. Wages, hours of work on board ship and manning in relation to Asian seafarers.

The Conference discussed the Director General's Report to this Conference dealing with such matters as crew accommodation, food and catering, minimum age of entry and age for retirement, paid vacations, welfare and medical facilities, recruitment of Asian seafarers and social security measures for them. A review of Asian maritime legislation and of the extent to which Asian countries are applying International Labour Organisation maritime Conventions and Recommendations was also undertaken.

In conclusions dealing with vocational training, the Conference unanimously adopted a statement of general principles to serve as guidelines for maritime training, and asked the Governing Body to ensure that Asian States are advised as to how best they can obtain international technical assistance funds to provide needed training facilities.

In its conclusions relating to wages, hours of work and manning on board ship, the Conference unanimously proposed that Asian countries which have not already done so should advise the International Labour Office what they have done to fulfil the obligations of the Constitution to bring Recommendation 109, dealing with these matters, before the competent authorities of their countries and what action these authorities have taken. In addition, they were asked to report periodically to the International Labour Office on the position of the law and practice of their countries in regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation. The Conference also proposed that the International Labour Office should undertake a factual study of existing conditions in the various Asian countries for submission to the Joint Maritime Commission and subsequent action by the Governing Body.

The Conference also unanimously adopted a series of six resolutions directed towards improvements of social security, welfare and hospitalisation arrangements for seafarers and medical assistance at sea, elimination of malpractices in the recruitment and registration of seamen and recognition of properly constituted seafarers' organisations. It called for more frequent assessments of progress on labour and social matters in the shipping industry through maritime conferences and other special maritime meetings.

In accordance with usual practice the conclusions and resolutions of the Conference will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Employment in Great Britain in March 1965:	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges 230
Total Working Population 220	Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March 231
Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis 220	Vocational Training 231
Overtime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industries 222	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury 231
Women in part-time employment in Manufacturing Industries 223	Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders 231
Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industries 224	Industrial Rehabilitation 232
Unemployment at 12th April 1965:	Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 232
Summary for Great Britain 225	Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1965 232
Numbers Unemployed, 1954-1965 225	Employment Overseas 233
Duration of Unemployment 225	Retail Prices Overseas 233
Regional Analysis, United Kingdom 225	Fatal Industrial Accidents 234
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts 226	Industrial Diseases 234
Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis 227	Accidents in Coal Mining 234
Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: March 1965 228	Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in First Quarter of 1965 234

Employment in Great Britain in March

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-February and mid-March 1965, together with figures for recent months, for mid-March 1964 and for June of each year from 1960. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MARCH 1965

(Thousands)

Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Mar. 1964	Mid-June 1964	Mid-Jan. 1965	Mid-Feb. 1965	Mid-Mar. 1965	Change Feb.-Mar. 1965
Agriculture and fishing	983	948	920	906	846	879	826	824	829	+ 5
Mining and quarrying	761	731	712	684	664	657	643	640	638	- 2
Food, drink and tobacco	821	832	828	820	802	817	803	800	798	- 2
Chemicals and allied industries	531	532	518	513	510	508	507	508	508	...
Metal manufacture	619	631	596	592	616	621	632	632	632	...
Engineering and electrical goods	2,058	2,147	2,182	2,151	2,201	2,208	2,240	2,243	2,239	- 4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	252	241	236	212	207	204	210	211	212	+ 1
Vehicles	919	898	883	873	874	877	879	881	878	- 1
Metal goods	556	569	560	557	572	577	585	585	585	...
Textiles	845	842	806	785	791	786	781	782	780	- 2
Clothing and footwear	582	585	581	563	557	556	547	545	542	- 3
Other manufactures	1,628	1,651	1,662	1,649	1,678	1,684	1,705	1,704	1,701	- 3
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,808	8,838	8,888	8,890	8,874	- 16
Construction†	1,567	1,617	1,653	1,681	1,700	1,755	1,743	1,748	1,744	- 4
Gas, electricity and water	370	379	387	397	405	402	408	408	408	...
Transport and communication	1,724	1,747	1,756	1,726	1,705	1,708	1,686	1,684	1,681	- 3
Distributive trades	3,284	3,312	3,367	3,401	3,398	3,422	3,456	3,438	3,437	- 1
Financial, professional and scientific services	4,947	5,060	5,227	5,000	5,073	5,106	5,154	5,164	5,173	+ 9
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,947	5,060	5,227	5,000	5,073	5,106	5,154	5,164	5,173	+ 9
Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	4,947	5,060	5,227	5,000	5,073	5,106	5,154	5,164	5,173	+ 9
National government service†	502	511	520	537	527	519	518	518	518	...
Local government service†	741	756	772	802	808	752	753	755	754	- 1
Total in civil employment	23,989	23,989	24,166	24,183	24,257	24,458	24,394	24,385	24,370	- 15
Males	15,588	15,746	15,837	15,836	15,868	15,948	15,916	15,913	15,897	- 16
Females	8,102	8,243	8,329	8,347	8,389	8,510	8,478	8,472	8,473	+ 1
Wholly unemployed	290	251	372	461	415	317	367	358	343	- 15
Males	210	184	278	346	314	240	279	270	259	- 11
Females	80	67	94	115	102	77	88	88	84	- 4
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518	474	442	427	424	424	424	424	424	...
Males	503	459	425	410	408	408	408	408	408	...
Females	15	15	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	...
Total working population	24,498	24,714	24,980	25,071	25,096	25,199	25,185	25,167	25,137	- 30
Males	16,301	16,389	16,540	16,592	16,590	16,596	16,603	16,591	16,564	- 27
Females	8,197	8,325	8,440	8,479	8,507	8,603	8,582	8,576	8,573	- 3

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.
 * Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.
 † Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier months are not strictly comparable.
 ‡ Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	March 1964			January 1965*			February 1965*			March 1965*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	579.8	17.5	597.3	560.8	17.5	578.3	558.4	17.5	575.9	555.5	17.5	573.0
Coal mining	453.1	333.8	786.9	454.1	334.3	788.4	452.8	332.2	785.0	452.1	330.4	782.5
Food, drink and tobacco	32.7	8.4	41.1	32.1	8.4	40.5	31.9	8.4	40.3	31.8	8.4	40.2
Grain milling	88.5	59.0	147.5	87.9	58.0	145.9	88.3	58.4	146.7	88.4	58.9	147.3
Bread and flour confectionery	17.2	31.1	48.3	17.2	31.3	48.5	17.2	31.2	48.4	17.2	30.7	47.9
Biscuits	39.1	36.1	75.2	40.7	37.0	77.7	40.9	37.4	78.3	40.9	37.5	78.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	21.3	11.1	32.4	20.7	10.6	31.3	20.9	10.7	31.6	21.1	10.8	31.9
Milk products	11.9	3.7	15.6	13.2	3.9	17.1	11.9	3.7	15.6	11.7	3.6	15.3
Sugar	39.5	55.4	94.9	38.5	54.2	92.7	38.7	54.0	92.7	38.4	52.6	91.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	30.9	42.5	73.4	30.6	43.7	74.3	30.6	42.1	72.7	30.6	41.3	71.9
Fruit and vegetable products	16.3	4.6	20.9	16.2	4.7	20.9	16.2	4.6	20.8	16.1	4.6	20.7
Animal and poultry foods	22.8	19.4	42.2	23.3	19.5	42.8	23.2	19.5	42.7	23.2	19.7	42.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	77.9	19.2	97.1	77.9	19.6	97.5	77.4	19.3	96.7	77.1	19.3	96.4
Brewing and malting	37.9	20.6	58.5	38.8	21.3	60.1	38.6	20.9	59.5	38.5	20.9	59.4
Other drink industries	17.1	22.7	39.8	17.0	22.1	39.1	17.0	22.0	39.0	17.1	22.1	39.2
Tobacco	368.0	139.9	507.9	365.2	139.5	504.7	365.9	140.4	506.3	365.7	140.2	505.9
Chemicals and allied industries	15.8	0.5	16.3	15.7	0.5	16.2	15.6	0.5	16.1	15.6	0.5	16.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	26.2	4.1	30.3	24.6	3.8	28.4	24.5	3.8	28.3	24.4	3.8	28.2
Mineral oil refining	2.4	1.8	4.2	2.4	1.7	4.1	2.4	1.7	4.1	2.4	1.7	4.1
Lubricating oils and greases	173.5	46.4	219.9	173.0	46.4	219.4	173.2	46.8	220.0	173.2	47.0	220.2
Chemicals and dyes	32.3	41.1	73.4	32.2	42.1	74.3	32.3	42.1	74.4	32.4	42.1	74.5
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	17.8	9.3	27.1	16.6	9.2	25.8	16.7	9.4	26.1	16.7	9.3	26.0
Explosives and fireworks	33.2	13.8	47.0	33.4	13.2	46.6	33.8	13.3	47.1	33.7	13.1	46.8
Paint and printing ink	29.3	13.2	42.5	29.0	13.0	42.0	28.9	13.2	42.1	28.8	13.1	41.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	25.0	4.8	29.8	26.3	5.1	31.4	26.5	5.1	31.6	26.7	5.2	31.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	9.2	4.9	14.1	8.9	4.5	13.4	8.9	4.5	13.4	8.7	4.4	13.1
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	540.0	74.6	614.6	554.4	76.1	630.5	554.8	76.1	630.9	554.7	76.2	630.9
Metal manufacture	270.3	24.5	294.8	278.7	25.2	303.9	278.9	25.1	304.0	279.0	25.3	304.3
Iron and steel (general)	46.7	8.5	55.2	48.5	8.6	57.1	48.8	8.6	57.4	48.9	8.6	57.5
Steel tubes	108.4	14.1	122.5	109.5	14.1	123.6	109.4	14.1	123.5	109.2	14.1	123.3
Iron castings, etc.	46.1	10.8	56.9	47.0	11.0	58.0	47.1	10.9	58.0	47.0	10.9	57.9
Light metals	68.5	16.7	85.2	70.7	17.2	87.9	70.6	17.3	87.9	70.6	17.3	87.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,576.8	598.6	2,175.4	1,608.1	605.4	2,213.5	1,610.9	605.7	2,216.6	1,610.0	603.4	2,213.4
Engineering and electrical goods	32.1	4.7	36.8	32.2	4.9	37.1	32.3	4.9	37.2	32.4	5.0	37.4
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	81.6	14.2	95.8	76.2	13.3	89.5	76.5	13.2	89.7	76.7	13.3	90.0
Metal-working machine tools	42.9	13.1	56.0	48.6	14.9	63.5	48.7	15.1	63.8	48.7	15.2	63.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	36.4	6.9	43.3	37.8	6.5	44.3	37.9	6.6	44.5	37.9	6.6	44.5
Industrial engines	43.2	7.9	51.1	43.7	8.2	51.9	43.9	8.3	52.2	43.9	8.3	52.2
Textile machinery and accessories	24.5	3.3	27.9	26.6	3.5	30.1	26.6	3.5	30.1	26.9	3.5	30.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	48.1	7.2	55.3	50.7	7.4	58.1	51.1	7.5	58.6	51.3	7.5	58.8
Mechanical handling equipment	41.0	16.6	57.6	40.8	16.6	57.4	40.7	16.6	57.3	40.8	16.7	57.5
Office machinery	283.9	62.6	346.5	290.2	63.1	353						

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

Industry	March 1964			January 1965*			February 1965*			March 1965*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing	409.1	212.5	621.6	412.4	215.4	627.8	411.7	214.5	626.2	410.9	213.8	624.7
Paper and boxes	75.1	22.0	97.1	76.1	22.1	98.2	76.1	22.0	98.1	75.4	21.7	97.1
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	33.6	33.4	67.0	33.8	33.3	67.1	33.7	33.0	66.7	33.6	32.7	66.3
Other manufactures of paper and board ..	35.5	35.5	71.0	35.8	35.3	71.1	35.8	35.3	71.1	35.6	35.3	70.9
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. .	107.2	30.1	137.3	108.1	31.1	139.2	107.7	31.1	138.8	108.2	31.2	139.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	157.7	91.5	249.2	158.6	93.6	252.2	158.4	93.1	251.5	158.1	92.9	251.0
Other manufacturing industries	194.6	123.5	318.1	200.3	127.4	327.7	200.6	128.2	328.8	201.1	128.0	329.1
Rubber	90.5	37.8	128.3	94.5	38.1	132.6	94.6	38.1	132.7	94.8	37.8	132.6
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	11.0	3.3	14.3	10.2	3.3	13.5	10.1	3.2	13.3	10.0	3.2	13.2
Brushes and brooms	7.4	2.2	9.6	7.1	2.2	9.3	7.2	2.2	9.4	7.2	2.2	9.4
Toys, games and sports equipment	12.4	20.1	32.5	12.4	22.4	34.8	12.5	22.9	35.4	12.8	23.3	36.1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5.1	5.8	10.9	5.0	6.0	11.0	5.0	6.1	11.1	5.0	6.0	11.0
Plastics moulding and fabricating	48.1	35.1	83.2	51.0	36.6	87.6	51.1	36.8	87.9	51.3	36.7	88.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	20.1	14.2	34.3	20.1	14.2	34.3	20.1	14.3	34.4	20.0	14.2	34.2
Total, all manufacturing industries .. .	5,901.0	2,772.6	8,673.6	5,972.9	2,781.3	8,754.2	5,975.0	2,780.9	8,755.9	5,968.3	2,771.8	8,740.1
Construction†	11,478.5	80.0	1,558.5	1,521.3	80.8	1,602.1	1,526.3	80.8	1,607.1	1,523.3	80.8	1,604.1
Gas, electricity and water	355.0	49.9	404.9	356.8	51.5	408.3	356.6	51.5	408.1	356.4	51.6	408.0
Gas	109.6	16.1	125.7	107.8	16.8	124.6	107.7	16.8	124.5	107.3	16.9	124.2
Electricity	205.2	30.6	235.8	209.1	31.3	240.4	209.1	31.3	240.4	209.5	31.3	240.8
Water supply	40.2	3.2	43.4	39.9	3.4	43.3	39.8	3.4	43.2	39.6	3.4	43.0
Transport and communication	216.3	43.7	260.0	213.0	43.7	256.7	212.7	43.6	256.3	211.8	43.6	255.4
Road passenger transport	187.8	15.8	203.6	190.1	15.4	205.5	190.6	15.6	206.2	190.9	15.7	206.6
Road haulage contracting	28.5	27.9	22.9	28.3	51.2	22.1	28.0	50.1	21.9	27.9	49.8	
Distributive trades	1,375.4	1,525.1	2,900.5	1,384.7	1,574.1	2,958.8	1,379.4	1,561.7	2,941.1	1,371.6	1,568.2	2,939.8
Wholesale distribution	352.9	196.1	549.0	352.2	198.7	550.9	353.0	199.0	552.0	351.0	199.0	550.0
Retail distribution	788.1	1,258.0	2,046.1	795.8	1,303.3	2,099.1	790.8	1,290.3	2,081.1	786.9	1,296.7	2,083.6
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	131.7	37.2	168.9	131.5	36.8	168.3	129.6	37.0	166.6	128.3	36.7	165.0
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc. .	102.7	33.8	136.5	105.2	35.3	140.5	106.0	35.4	141.4	105.4	35.8	141.2
Miscellaneous services	69.3	62.2	131.5	69.6	59.1	128.7	69.3	58.0	127.3	69.2	58.0	127.2
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	37.0	22.4	59.4	35.9	21.9	57.8	35.9	22.1	58.0	36.2	21.9	58.1
Sport and other recreations	20.5	30.4	50.9	20.9	30.9	51.8	21.1	30.6	51.7	21.2	30.6	51.8
Betting	187.9	353.2	541.1	185.9	352.0	537.9	181.9	352.3	534.2	184.1	350.8	534.9
Catering, hotels, etc.	29.8	89.1	118.9	29.4	86.7	116.1	29.2	87.1	116.3	29.0	86.7	115.7
Laundries	29.8	89.1	118.9	29.4	86.7	116.1	29.2	87.1	116.3	29.0	86.7	115.7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	12.4	35.6	48.0	11.9	33.6	45.5	11.7	33.5	45.2	11.7	33.4	45.1
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. .	329.3	74.4	403.7	332.7	76.5	409.2	332.4	77.3	409.7	330.3	77.4	407.7
Repair of boots and shoes	11.0	3.8	14.8	10.9	3.7	14.6	11.2	3.7	14.9	11.0	3.6	14.6

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1965
The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries‡ in the week ended 13th March 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives (000's)	Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime				Estimated number of operatives on short-time					
		Number	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short-time (000's)	Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
				Number	Average per operative on overtime					Number	Average per operative
Food, drink and tobacco	545	170.2	31.3	1,447	8.5	0.3	1.7	2.0	0.4	30	14.9
Bread and flour confectionery	106	35.3	33.2	280	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	289	74.4	25.7	753	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	126	32.9	26.1	373	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	475	151.8	32.0	1,427	9.4	—	1.7	1.7	0.4	15	8.6
Iron and steel (general)	229	41.4	18.1	424	10.2	—	1.1	1.2	0.5	10	8.9
Iron castings, etc.	97	44.2	45.5	403	9.1	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	4	9.7
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,493	677.8	45.4	5,532	8.2	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	20	9.6
Non-electrical engineering	919	483.5	52.6	4,058	8.4	—	0.2	0.2	—	3	14.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. . .	575	194.0	33.7	1,473	7.6	—	1.8	1.8	0.3	16	9.2
Vehicles	616	261.6	42.5	2,121	8.1	13.8	9.1	22.9	3.7	738	32.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	383	159.8	41.7	1,300	8.1	13.8	9.1	22.9	6.0	738	32.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing ..	143	68.7	48.0	550	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	429	167.8	39.1	1,374	8.2	—	1.0	1.0	0.2	7	6.8
Textiles	638	126.1	19.7	1,010	8.0	1.3	7.1	8.4	1.3	122	14.5
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. . .	176	20.3	11.5	148	7.3	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	3	18.0
Woolen and worsted	150	41.5	27.6	375	9.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	10	12.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	106	11.1	10.5	61	5.5	1.2	4.7	5.8	5.5	91	15.7
Textile finishing	54	21.4	39.3	175	8.2	—	1.1	1.2	2.1	11	9.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	45	11.4	25.6	84	7.4	—	0.3	0.3	0.6	2	7.5
Clothing and footwear	420	40.0	9.5	202	5.1	0.4	11.5	11.8	2.8	99	8.3
Footwear	91	8.3	9.1	38	4.6	0.2	9.4	9.6	10.5	73	7.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	268	86.7	32.4	836	9.6	—	0.9	0.9	0.3	10	11.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	209	80.1	38.3	632	7.9	0.1	2.0	2.1	1.0	24	11.6
Timber	73	31.3	43.1	246	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	75	25.1	33.4	173	6.9	—	1.3	1.4	1.8	17	12.4
Paper, printing and publishing	416	167.4	40.3	1,424	8.5	—	0.9	1.0	0.2	6	6.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. .	73	37.5	51.6	313	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, etc.	162	67.9	41.9	539	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	242	80.2	33.1	707	8.8	—	0.5	0.6	0.2	4	7.7
Rubber	101	36.5	36.3	326	8.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	8.4
Total, all manufacturing industries § .. .	6,085	2,095.4	34.4	17,549	8.4	16.1	38.7	54.8	0.9	1,078	19.7

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.
† Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier months are not strictly comparable.
‡ Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.
§ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 220 to 222 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. Estimates, based on the returns for March 1965, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-61 were given on pages 458-459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	83.7	25.3
Bread and flour confectionery	19.3	32.8
Biscuits	12.3	40.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products ..	10.5	28.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	17.3	32.9
Fruit and vegetable products	8.8	21.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	2.2	11.4
Brewing and malting	2.0	9.6
Other drink industries*	3.3	14.9
Tobacco	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	21.5	15.3
Chemicals and dyes	6.6	14.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations ..	7.0	16.6
Paint and printing ink	2.2	16.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.5	19.1
Metal manufacture	10.9	14.3
Iron and steel (general)	3.0	11.9
Iron castings, etc.	2.1	14.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.7	15.6
Engineering and electrical goods	94.8	15.7
Metal-working machine tools	2.0	15.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.6	17.1
Other machinery*	8.7	13.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.3	14.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	7.8	14.7
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	6.9	14.8
Electrical machinery	7.3	12.4
Insulated wires and cables	4.2	18.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	6.0	18.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus .. .	23.2	18.4
Domestic electric appliances	2.9	11.6
Other electrical goods*	13.9	20.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.3	2.7
Vehicles	12.0	10.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.1	9.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing .. .	3	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	All manufacturing industries					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.2	97.5	99.1	98.1	98.3	98.9
1964	100.1	101.1	99.2	98.2	96.8	102.3
Week ended:						
1964 March 21	101.5	102.2	101.5	101.1	95.3	103.6
April 18	102.2	102.9	102.5	101.7	96.1	104.3
May 16	102.0	102.7	102.3	101.6	97.5	104.2
June 20	102.3	103.2	102.5	100.8	97.6	104.4
July 18*	96.8	99.0	87.8	91.9	98.4	99.7
August 15	84.0	83.9	87.6	79.5	89.5	85.2
September 19	102.8	104.0	101.2	100.5	99.2	105.3
October 17	102.8	104.0	101.0	100.3	99.2	105.2
November 14*	102.9	104.4	101.0	100.1	99.2	105.2
December 12	102.5	103.7	99.9	99.8	98.1	105.2
1965 January 16	100.4	102.2	98.9	97.6	93.2	103.1
February 13	100.6	102.4	99.6	97.6	92.9	103.3
March 13	100.1†	102.2	96.9†	96.8	93.2	103.1

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

Year	All manufacturing industries					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	102.5
1960	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	100.6	100.7	101.4	99.9	101.1
Week ended:						
1964 March 21	101.0	100.9	101.9	101.8	99.6	101.3
April 18	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
May 16	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18*	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14*	100.5	100.6	99.7	100.8	99.6	101.1
December 12	100.1	99.5	98.9	101.1	99.7	101.0
1965 January 16	99.2	98.9	98.5	100.0	97.5	100.1
February 13	99.5	99.2	98.9	100.3	97.7	100.5
March 13	99.5	99.2	98.8	100.1	98.0	100.5

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 †

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	—	—	—	—	101.2	98.5	100.7	100.4
February	104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101.2	100.6
March	—	—	—	—	102.3	98.0	101.5	100.1
April	103.4	101.5	106.0	106.3	102.4	99.7	102.2	—
May	103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0	102.0	—
June	—	—	—	106.1	102.4	100.0	102.3	—
July	—	—	—	93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8	—
August	98.5	100.1	102.3	101.0	83.4	82.5	84.0	—
September	—	—	—	105.4	102.3	101.3	102.8	—
October	100.9	105.2	107.1	104.8	101.9	101.9	102.8	—
November	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0	102.9	—
December	—	—	—	—	100.7	102.3	102.5	—

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 †

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	—	—	—	—	99.4	98.4	100.2	99.2
February	102.7	101.4	103.6	100.4	100.2	98.4	100.5	99.5
March	—	—	—	—	100.4	99.4	101.1	99.5
April	102.6	103.1	102.1	101.5	100.4	99.4	101.1	—
May	102.0	103.1	102.1	100.6	100.2	99.8	100.3	—
June	—	—	—	101.4	100.2	100.0	100.9	—
July	—	—	—	101.6	100.3	100.5	101.1	—
August	102.4	103.6	102.0	100.9	100.5	100.7	101.0	—
September	—	—	—	—	100.8	99.8	100.5	—
October	102.1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	100.5	—
November	102.4	103.8	101.8	100.5	99.3	100.6	100.5	—
December	—	—	—	—	99.4	100.8	100.1	—

* Figures for dates after June 1964 are subject to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965. The figures from November 1964 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1965 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. † Abnormal short-time working in motor vehicle industry. ‡ Figures for 1956 and 1957 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

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Unemployment at 12th April 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th April 1965 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed*	228,241	15,194	71,241	11,324	326,000
Temporarily stopped†	12,786	163	2,046	236	15,231
Total	241,027	15,357	73,287	11,560	341,231
Change since 8th March	-32,616	+ 5,667	- 7,608	+ 3,699	-30,858

The rate of unemployment at 12th April was 1.5 per cent. and at the 8th March it was 1.6 per cent.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1965

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

Year	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom total
	Wholly unemployed*		Temporarily stopped†			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,200	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960	226,300	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1962	269,857	88,228	6,418	3,386	367,889	401,994
1963	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300
1964	279,600	92,600	6,600	1,800	380,600	413,400
1965—						
11th Jan.	278,948	88,118	6,863	2,449	376,378	409,104
8th Feb.	269,857	88,228	6,418	3,386	367,889	401,994
8th Mar.	258,836	84,142	24,497	4,614	372,089	405,706
12th Apr.	243,435	82,565	12,949	2,282	341,231	373,948

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 12th April 1965 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	29,082	9,107	8,113	6,556	52,858
Over 1, up to 2	15,814	1,784	6,045	1,212	24,855
Up to 2	44,896	10,891	14,158	7,768	77,713
Over 2, up to 3	11,152	939	4,595	590	17,276
Over 3, up to 4	8,709	517	3,674	413	13,313
Over 4, up to 5	7,248	421	3,430	309	11,408
Over 2, up to 5	27,109	1,877	11,699	1,312	41,997
Over 5, up to 6	6,422	310	2,694	284	9,710
Over 6, up to 7	6,421	222	2,622	196	9,461
Over 7, up to 8	5,172	164	2,184	171	7,691
Over 5, up to 8	18,015	696	7,500	651	26,862
Over 8, up to 9	5,142	158	2,051	152	7,503
Over 9, up to 13	17,306	496	7,607	437	25,846
Over 13, up to 26	36,388	596	12,004	610	49,598
Over 26, up to 39	19,790	234	5,980	232	26,236
Over 39, up to 52	10,806	115	2,570	72	13,563
Over 52	48,789	131	7,672	90	56,682
Over 8	138,221	1,730	37,884	1,593	179,428
Total	228,241	15,194	71,241	11,324	326,000

At 12th April 38,767 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 12th April was 312,677 consisting of 235,822 males and 76,855 females.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment‡ and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding "school-leavers", in each current administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th April 1965.

Region	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†					Total unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
	London and South Eastern§	38,186	2,218	9,304	1,457	51,165	149	2	48	3	202	40,555	10,812
Eastern and Southern§	20,091	1,583	5,152	1,336	28,162	4,413	2	138	4	4,557	26,089	6,630	32,719
South Western	14,723	623	4,346	887	20,279	158	2	36	3	199	15,506	4,972	20,478
Midlands§	18,969	2,786	5,884	2,360	29,999	5,150	48	628	114	5,940	26,953	8,986	35,939
West Midlands	10,123	1,921	3,590	1,583	17,217	4,061	43	251	68	4,423	16,148	5,492	21,640
East Midlands	8,846	865	2,294	777	12,782	1,089	5	377	46	1,517	10,805	3,494	14,299
Yorkshire and Humberside§													

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 12th April 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	Numbers of persons on registers at 12th April 1965				Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 12th April 1965					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
Principal Towns (by Region)											
London and South Eastern											
†Greater London ..	27,655	6,685	2,431	36,771	97	0.8					
Brighton and Hove ..	1,470	332	53	1,855	—	2.1					
Chatham ..	570	262	114	946	—	1.3					
Eastern and Southern											
Bedford ..	191	66	25	282	—	0.6					
†Bournemouth ..	1,505	380	69	1,954	7	1.9					
Cambridge ..	212	56	12	280	—	0.4					
Ipswich ..	410	163	76	649	—	1.0					
Luton ..	1,255	51	143	1,449	—	0.5					
†Norwich ..	3,440	204	44	3,688	1	2.1					
Oxford ..	3,440	120	44	3,604	—	2.0					
Peterborough ..	267	109	35	411	2	3.7					
†Portsmouth ..	1,656	478	150	2,284	54	1.6					
†Reading ..	536	117	34	687	173	0.9					
†Slough ..	332	39	46	417	—	0.4					
†Southampton ..	2,153	346	145	2,644	—	1.8					
Southend-on-Sea ..	886	227	108	1,221	7	2.1					
Watford ..	193	59	38	290	—	0.5					
South Western											
†Bristol ..	2,132	380	83	2,595	26	1.0					
Exeter ..	612	95	17	724	—	1.6					
Gloucester ..	339	131	45	515	—	0.9					
†Plymouth ..	1,303	542	130	1,975	2	2.1					
Swindon ..	715	140	69	924	—	1.4					
East Midland											
†Chesterfield ..	645	180	73	898	—	1.2					
†Derby ..	682	196	8	886	4	0.7					
Leicester ..	1,107	196	55	1,358	372	0.7					
Lincoln ..	483	163	34	680	—	1.3					
†Mansfield ..	423	194	37	654	69	1.1					
Northampton ..	253	55	190	500	2	0.8					
†Nottingham ..	2,711	512	672	3,895	233	1.6					
West Midland											
†Birmingham ..	3,573	936	690	5,199	815	0.8					
Burton-on-Trent ..	176	74	27	277	—	0.9					
Coventry ..	3,162	461	146	3,769	2,437	1.9					
Oldbury ..	33	9	4	46	—	0.2					
Smethwick ..	116	30	40	186	10	0.4					
†Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,278	389	46	1,713	61	1.1					
Walsall ..	293	123	96	512	2	0.7					
West Bromwich ..	125	16	82	223	30	0.5					
Wolverhampton ..	452	272	308	1,032	3	0.9					
Worcester ..	268	54	8	330	—	0.7					
Yorkshire and Humberside											
†Barnsley ..	799	299	78	1,176	31	1.6					
†Bradford ..	1,253	344	48	1,645	50	0.9					
Dewsbury ..	211	78	4	293	10	0.9					
Doncaster ..	809	324	95	1,228	40	1.4					
Grimsby ..	1,199	211	84	1,494	—	2.3					
Halifax ..	252	75	85	412	27	0.8					
Huddersfield ..	353	146	23	522	15	0.5					
†Hull ..	2,668	546	137	3,351	23	2.1					
†Leeds ..	1,847	283	77	2,207	27	0.8					
Rotherham ..	440	95	50	585	67	1.0					
Scunthorpe ..	295	407	206	908	1	1.8					
†Sheffield ..	1,426	350	72	1,848	40	0.7					
Wakefield ..	206	88	8	302	5	0.6					
York ..	610	172	232	1,014	—	1.5					
North Western											
Accrington ..	124	55	8	187	3	0.8					
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	297	53	49	399	4	1.3					
Blackburn ..	388	161	13	562	—	1.0					
Blackpool ..	1,511	525	59	2,095	34	3.9					
Bolton ..	765	150	73	988	5	1.2					
Burnley ..	308	176	19	503	6	1.2					
Bury ..	133	43	3	179	14	0.6					
Crewe ..	289	142	18	449	—	1.5					
†Manchester ..	4,700	603	651	5,954	50	1.2					
†Salford ..	960	147	54	1,161	10	0.8					
†Oldham ..	619	152	13	784	20	0.8					
Preston ..	677	320	96	1,093	1	1.3					
Rochdale ..	222	78	8	308	87	0.6					
St. Helens ..	738	677	163	1,578	8	2.6					
Stockport ..	594	177	48	819	37	1.0					
Warrington ..	278	239	61	578	1	0.9					
Wigan ..	604	89	7	700	3	1.6					
Northern											
†Carlisle ..	602	266	43	911	1	2.1					
Scotland											
†Edinburgh ..	2,869	662	421	3,952	24	1.6					
Wales											
†Cardiff ..	2,327	346	334	3,007	54	1.9					
†Newport ..	571	113	93	777	8	1.1					
†Swansea ..	1,424	416	94	1,934	25	3.0					
Development Districts (by Region)											
South Western											
Bideford ..	195	52	14	261	17	3.2					
Camborne and Redruth ..	323	122	24	469	1	3.1					
Camelford ..	69	31	5	105	—	5.5					
Falmouth ..	503	66	94	663	1	7.0					
Gunnislake ..	43	15	2	60	—	10.1					
Helston ..	130	62	10	202	—	4.7					
Ifracombe ..	165	92	16	273	6	7.3					
Liskeard and Looe ..	202	76	12	290	—	5.8					
South Western—continued											
Newquay and Perranporth ..	244	146	33	423	2	5.2					
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's ..	522	139	17	678	6	5.1					
Yorkshire and Humberside											
Bridlington ..	345	67	43	455	40	4.8					
North Western											
Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness ..	338	454	68	860	16	2.6					
Merseyside and Prescott ..	14,167	4,034	852	19,053	298	3.0					
Ulverston ..	88	67	3	158	—	2.3					
Widnes ..	340	260	27	627	4	2.7					
Northern											
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington ..	541	334	104	979	2	3.4					
Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby ..	2,431	851	284	3,566	26	2.0					
Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon ..	896	127	39	1,062	—	3.7					
Blyth ..	255	67	31	353	6	2.7					
Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring ..	1,100	202	113	1,415	15	3.8					
Consett ..	344	69	41	454	2	3.4					
Darlington ..	453	92	25	570	1	1.1					
Durham ..	540	40	45	625	—	2.3					
Hartlepool ..	31	10	—	41	—	1.7					
Haswell and Horden ..	1,089	298	59	1,446	38	3.9					
Loftus ..	60	14	—	74	—	1.9					
Prudhoe ..	49	15	5	69	1	1.8					
Saltburn ..	107	47	—	154	3	4.1					
Seaham ..	261	154	29	444	4	2.7					
Seaton Delaval ..	111	171	26	308	—	9.8					
Spennymoor ..	438	108	36	514	—	3.6					
Stanley and Lanchester ..	739	108	50	897	8	5.0					
Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washington ..	2,880	664	506	4,050	55	4.3					
Tyneside ..	8,194	1,859	1,004	11,057	96	2.8					
Whitby ..	191	34	19	244	7	5.0					
Whitehaven and Cleator Moor ..	732	215	70	1,017	16	4.2					
Wingate ..	206	23	—	229	—	2.9					
Scotland											
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven ..	1,668	695	45	2,408	27	2.4					
Anstruther ..	84	43	6	133	51	5.7					
Ardsrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbrinie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	1,041	714	106	1,861	7	5.5					
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	631	343	66	1,040	3	3.3					
Cumnock ..	272	256	30	558	7	3.9					
Dumbarton ..	629	424	113	1,166	1	4.8					
Dunfermline and Broughty Ferry ..	1,860	377	169	2,406	4	2.6					
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	1,012	800	148	1,960	20	4.2					
Falkirk, Bonness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow ..	991	1,176	83	2,250	101	3.8					
Glasgow ..	146	39	24	209	21	5.8					
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	15,464	3,692	1,017	20,173	222	3.4					
Greenock and Port Glasgow ..	1,673	936	174	2,783	4	6.4					
Highlands and Islands ..	4,120	1,045	515	5,680	422	6.6					
Kilsyth ..	154	154	11	319	3	3.6					
Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil ..	1,258	1,097	106	2,461	21	4.9					
Lismahagow ..	124	33	3	160	2	5.8					
North Lanarkshire ..	2,668	2,455	146	5,269	84	3.4					
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew ..	1,026	596	57	1,679	—	2.1					
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie ..	1,050	399	98	1,547	419	6.1					
Rothsay ..	146	57	11	214	4	7.8					
Sanquhar ..	98	113	21	232	2	10.9					
Shotts ..	90	130	6	226	1	3.4					
Stranraer ..	286	138	24	448	41	7.6					
Wales											
Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera ..	381	296	101	778	2	4.6					
Anglesey ..	568	144	57	769	—	5.8					
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli ..	1,001	262	87	1,350	—	4.2					
Llanelli, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble ..	901	349	83	1,333	8	3.2					
Merthyr Tydfil ..	680	129	49	858	—	3.5					
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock ..	698	297	49	1,044	—	9.1					
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail ..	856	436	44	1,336	—	4.0					
Rhyl ..	385	91	32	508	—						

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

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than had previously been done.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be

included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Figures for March 1965* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

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

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men			Men—continued		
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	5,232	1,784	Paper and printing workers	397	514
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,735	703	Paper and paper products workers	97	165
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	970	952	Printing workers	300	349
Forestry workers	80	34	Building materials workers	78	366
Fishermen	1,447	95	Brick and tile production workers	49	199
Miners and quarrymen	626	2,886	Other building materials workers	29	167
Colliery workers	538	2,777	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	270	828
Other miners and quarrymen	88	109	Rubber workers	36	353
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	203	521	Plastics workers	91	273
Glass workers	59	269	Other workers	143	202
Pottery workers	63	106	Construction workers	3,552	4,192
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	597	2,125	Bricklayers	1,101	2,266
Moulders and coremakers	271	1,312	Masons	133	147
Smiths, forgemen	148	351	Slaters	219	93
Other workers	178	462	Plasterers	333	553
Electrical and electronic workers	2,046	5,336	Others	1,766	1,133
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	678	1,785	Painters and decorators	5,222	2,122
Electricians	980	1,837	Painters	4,759	1,574
Electrical fitters, etc.	388	1,714	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	463	548
Engineering and allied trades workers	11,265	32,781	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	1,529	953
Constructional fitters and erectors	804	140	Transport and communication workers	16,201	15,132
Platers	219	917	Railway workers	283	1,552
Riveters and caulkers	213	108	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	12,169	4,903
Shipwrights	146	458	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	309	6,610
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	359	89	Seamen	2,715	265
Sheet metal workers	317	1,818	Harbours and docks workers	100	194
Welders	969	1,574	Other transport workers	277	598
Toolmakers	71	453	Communications workers	348	1,010
Press tool makers	54	379	Warehousemen, packers, etc.	3,250	1,772
Mould makers	8	113	Warehouse workers	2,759	1,283
Precision fitters	1,086	3,403	Packers, bottlers	491	489
Maintenance fitters, erectors	832	1,884	Clerical workers	26,289	6,141
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,351	3,745	Clerks	23,751	4,696
Turners	229	2,103	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,278	1,304
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	515	6,580	Other clerical workers	260	141
Machine-tool operators	902	2,916	Shop assistants	4,637	3,917
Electro platers	47	152	Service, sport and recreation workers	12,074	8,165
Plumbers, pipe fitters	869	1,380	Police, etc.	544	2,023
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,479	2,082	Hotels and catering:		
Watch makers and repairers	74	42	Kitchen staff	1,742	1,159
Instrument makers and repairers	171	603	Bar staff	1,121	391
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	23	38	Waiters, etc.	1,026	619
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	264	528	Others	854	763
Aircraft body building	65	328	Hairdressers	376	192
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	198	598	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	131	176
Woodworkers	1,681	6,509	Domestics	137	181
Carpenters, joiners	1,199	4,936	Attendants	2,174	911
Cabinet makers	101	404	Porters, messengers	1,473	971
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	190	638	Entertainment workers	1,937	20
Pattern makers	53	220	Others	559	759
Other woodworkers	138	311	Administrative, professional, technical workers	14,765	16,579
Leather workers	550	293	Laboratory assistants	217	636
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	61	109	Draughtsmen	574	2,293
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	489	184	Nurses	179	2,871
Textile workers	690	968	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	13,680	10,779
Textile spinners	64	209	Labourers	134,549	21,240
Textile weavers	68	542	General labourers (heavy)	55,021	4,110
Other textile workers	558	217	General labourers (light)	47,293	613
Clothing, etc. workers	847	941	Factory hands	11,163	3,231
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	110	65	Other labourers	21,072	13,286
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	345	466			
Other clothing workers	170	213			
Upholstery workers, etc.	222	197			
Food, drink and tobacco workers	773	605			
Workers in food manufacture	728	578			
Workers in drink manufacture	28	17			
Workers in tobacco manufacture	17	10			
Grand total	247,445	137,045			

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 8th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 3rd March. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 13 (June 1965) issue of Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 10d. including postage).

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Women			Women—continued		
Farm workers, etc.	367	273	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	220	929
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	101	135	Rubber workers	38	193
Glass workers	35	102	Plastics workers	44	329
Pottery workers	66	595	Other workers	138	407
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	78	158	Painters and decorators	82	136
Electrical and electronic workers	100	299	Transport and communication workers	1,620	1,845
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,892	6,679	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	305	222
Welders	537	2,485	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	160	480
Machine-tool operators	925	2,611	Other transport workers	215	604
Miscellaneous engineering workers	393	1,463	Communications workers	940	539
Woodworkers	36	123	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	2,162	2,534
Leather workers	266	665	Warehouse workers	147	276
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	89	381	Packers, bottlers	2,015	2,258
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	177	284	Clerical workers	14,689	17,132
Textile workers	1,453	3,922	Clerks	9,256	5,461
Textile spinners	161	468	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,731	2,429
Textile weavers	195	738	Shorthand-typists	1,490	4,650
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	57	371	Typists	1,328	3,124
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	292	664	Office machine operators	884	1,468
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	182	429	Shop assistants	9,384	8,338
Other workers	566	1,252	Service, sport and recreation workers	16,942	23,119
Clothing, etc. workers	2,070	11,487	Hotels and catering:		
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	111	355	Kitchen staff	2,743	4,882
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	658	3,667	Bar staff	2,067	3,522
Light clothing machinists	544	4,465	Waitresses, etc.	2,157	2,708
Other light clothing workers	329	1,350	Others	2,215	3,241
Hat makers	41	177	Hairdressers	766	629
Other clothing workers	215	775	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	738	1,684
Upholstery workers, etc.	172	698	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,710	5,219
Food, drink and tobacco workers	745	1,441	Attendants	535	941
Workers in food manufacture	688	1,295	Entertainment workers	775	12
Workers in drink manufacture	13	11	Other workers	236	281
Workers in tobacco manufacture	44	135	Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,776	17,322
Paper and printing workers	635	982	Laboratory assistants	230	217
Paper and paper products workers	322	744	Draughtsmen, tracers	130	146
Printing workers	313	238	Nurses	1,189	15,452
Building materials workers	27	39	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,227	1,507
			Other workers	21,433	13,853
			Factory hands	13,876	4,578
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,805	7,299
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,752	1,976
			Grand total	77,179	112,108

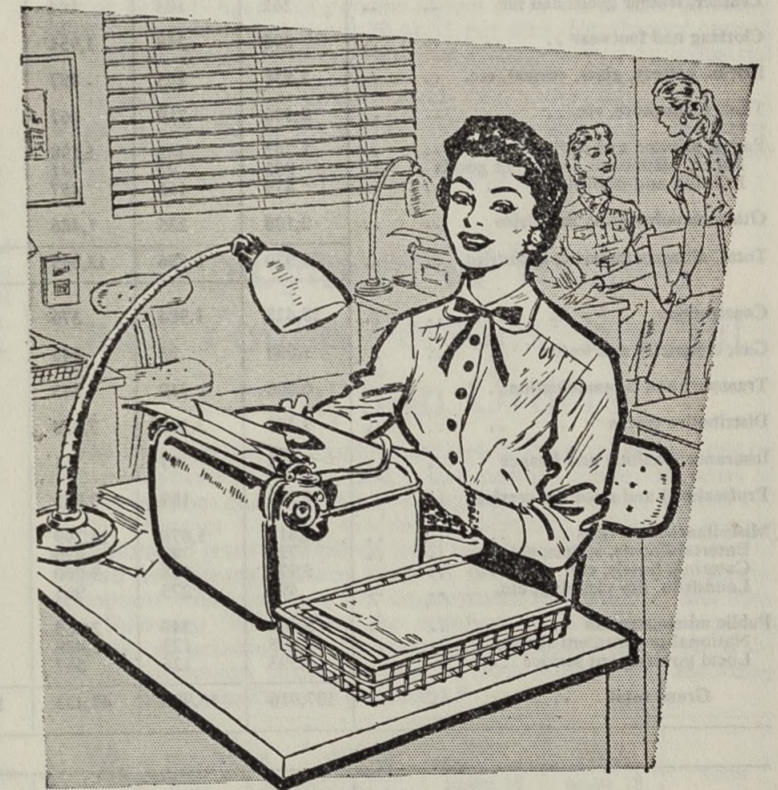
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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 3rd March 1965 and 7th April 1965, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	Four weeks ended 3rd March 1965		Five weeks ended 7th April 1965		Total number of placings 3rd Dec. 1964 to 7th April 1965 (18 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men aged 18 and over ..	84,423	137,045	107,016	148,895	362,582
Boys under 18	11,865	52,869	13,906	65,031	52,771
Women aged 18 and over	37,279	112,108	47,433	125,496	167,335
Girls under 18	8,140	56,183	10,208	68,245	36,712
Total	141,707	358,205	178,563	407,667	619,400

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

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

The table below shows the numbers of placing in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 7th April 1965 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th April 1965. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 7th April 1965					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th April 1965				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	1,303	492	1,159	49	3,003	1,787	2,540	499	446	5,272
Mining and quarrying ..	625	119	56	10	810	4,503	1,467	101	52	6,123
Coal mining	306	102	37	5	450	4,120	1,395	51	17	5,583
Food, drink and tobacco ..	3,539	702	3,400	633	8,274	2,633	1,353	4,018	2,262	10,266
Chemicals and allied industries ..	2,351	177	960	151	3,639	3,163	806	2,008	1,153	7,130
Metal manufacture ..	3,518	264	415	53	4,250	5,413	1,768	841	610	8,632
Engineering and electrical goods ..	11,000	1,121	4,125	592	16,838	24,452	7,850	8,986	4,380	45,668
Engineering, including scientific instru- ments, etc.	8,164	806	1,841	288	11,099	17,498	5,993	4,007	2,181	29,679
Electrical goods and machinery	2,836	315	2,284	304	5,739	6,954	1,857	4,979	2,199	15,989
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	3,774	151	129	16	4,070	2,425	511	77	58	3,071
Vehicles ..	3,332	190	778	63	4,363	8,799	1,563	1,618	633	12,613
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	4,142	721	1,776	266	6,905	5,389	3,965	3,879	2,783	16,016
Textiles ..	2,131	418	1,572	512	4,633	2,364	1,864	5,752	4,987	14,967
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	554	78	429	96	1,157	720	465	1,811	1,146	4,142
Woolen and worsted	477	71	317	105	970	474	513	1,291	1,225	3,503
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	262	103	184	66	615	245	412	635	712	2,004
Clothing and footwear ..	596	258	1,951	950	3,755	1,161	1,458	11,216	8,237	22,072
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	2,531	265	457	87	3,340	2,616	1,223	1,308	860	6,007
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	2,306	719	467	126	3,618	2,680	2,199	856	809	6,544
Paper, printing and publishing ..	1,382	262	1,198	454	3,296	1,933	1,655	2,164	2,913	8,665
Paper, cardboard and paper goods ..	903	97	741	235	1,976	1,192	637	1,269	1,430	4,528
Printing and publishing	479	165	457	219	1,320	741	1,018	895	1,483	4,137
Other manufacturing industries ..	2,106	235	1,406	279	4,026	2,277	1,063	2,333	1,402	7,075
Total, all manufacturing industries ..	42,970	5,586	18,818	4,248	71,622	65,550	27,690	45,691	31,799	170,730
Construction ..	28,428	1,984	376	125	30,913	19,356	5,741	732	880	26,709
Gas, electricity and water ..	1,060	23	146	25	1,254	1,230	760	276	193	2,459
Transport and communication ..	6,006	330	843	143	7,322	15,571	1,976	2,048	876	20,471
Distributive trades ..	9,399	3,201	7,038	3,623	23,261	10,585	14,418	16,474	19,331	60,808
Insurance, banking and finance ..	475	77	761	233	1,546	1,601	1,186	1,384	2,046	6,217
Professional and scientific services ..	1,243	169	2,882	343	4,637	7,712	2,015	23,355	2,842	35,924
Miscellaneous services ..	10,419	1,676	13,299	1,273	26,667	12,253	6,082	31,032	8,743	58,110
Entertainments, sports, etc.	729	97	420	49	1,295	641	341	1,239	295	2,516
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,971	238	9,060	363	15,632	4,291	923	16,260	1,467	22,941
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	493	275	961	289	2,018	454	505	2,131	1,357	4,447
Public administration ..	5,088	249	2,055	136	7,528	8,747	1,156	3,904	1,037	14,844
National government service	1,695	123	1,488	74	3,380	4,174	514	2,330	599	7,617
Local government service	3,393	126	567	62	4,148	4,573	642	1,574	438	7,227
Grand total ..	107,016	13,906	47,433	10,208	178,563	148,895	65,031	125,496	68,245	407,667

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 7th April 1965					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th April 1965				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern*	29,472	3,041	14,884	1,535	48,932	41,225	16,581	42,643	17,185	117,634
Eastern and Southern*	13,473	1,629	4,924	1,271	21,297	26,440	8,227	16,980	7,884	59,531
South Western	5,768	1,004	2,527	1,088	10,387	8,179	3,835	7,572	4,406	23,992
Midlands*	12,767	1,506	4,671	944	19,888	28,511	15,540	18,285	15,187	77,523
West Midlands	7,756	962	3,034	588	12,340	19,330	11,368	11,473	10,042	52,213
East Midlands	5,011	544	1,637	356	7,548	9,181	4,172	6,812	5,145	25,310
Yorkshire and Humberside*	7,792	1,051	3,673	802	13,318	10,982	7,455	9,471	6,969	34,877
North Western	15,778	1,997	6,833	1,382	25,990	15,162	6,277	15,802	7,210	44,451
Northern	7,097	906	2,787	832	11,622	5,725	2,521	4,095	3,143	15,484
Scotland	10,053	2,154	5,022	1,699	18,928	6,863	2,615	7,246	4,063	20,787
Wales	4,816	618	2,112	655	8,201	5,808	1,980	3,402	2,198	13,388
Great Britain ..	107,016	13,906	47,433	10,208	178,563	148,895	65,031	125,496	68,245	407,667

*See footnote § on page 225.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 27th Mar. 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 20th Feb. 1965	5 weeks ended 28th Mar. 1964
Northumberland	27,900	— 100	— 1,300
Durham	66,600	— 700	— 4,800
Yorkshire	106,500	— 400	— 4,400
North Western	37,500	— 200	— 1,800
East Midlands	83,300	— 400	— 3,500
West Midlands	34,900	— 300	— 2,900
South Western	70,800	— 900	— 5,700
South Eastern	5,000	Nil	— 100
England and Wales	432,500	— 3,000	— 24,500
Scotland	50,400	— 200	— 3,300
Great Britain ..	482,900	— 3,200	— 27,800

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 2,700 persons were recruited to, and about 6,600 persons left, National Coal Board mines; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,900, compared with a net decrease of 2,100 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	March 1965	February 1965	March 1964
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.74	6.99	7.52
Involuntary	12.21	10.65	10.66
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.10	5.50	5.80
Involuntary	12.56	11.21	11.18

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 109.19 cwt. in March, compared with 108.01 cwt. in the previous month and 103.53 cwt. in March 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 36.85 cwt. in March; for February 1965 and March 1964 it was 36.54 cwt. and 35.13 cwt., respectively.

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 12 weeks ended 8th March 1965.

Number of persons	Type of persons			Total
	Able-bodied	Disabled	Total	
Admitted to training ..	1,400	803	2,203	
In training at end of period at:				
Government Training Centres	2,781	686	3,467	
Technical and Commercial Colleges ..	199	526	725	
Employers' Establishments	3	34	37	
Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc. ..	—	444	444	
Total in training ..	2,983	1,690	4,673	
Training completed ..	972	634	1,606	
Placed in employment ..	964	578	1,542	

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th April 1965 and the corresponding figures for 16th March 1965 and 21st April 1964. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial injury		
	20th Apr. 1965	16th Mar. 1965	21st Apr. 1964	20th Apr. 1965	16th Mar. 1965	21st Apr. 1964
London and S. Eastern: Greater London Council Area	106.6	105.9	90.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
Remainder	40.8	90.6	77.6	1.6	3.8	3.3
Eastern	42.1	62.2	50.6	1.8	2.6	2.4
Southern	33.6	42.6	37.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
South Western	50.5	62.5	56.9	2.2	2.8	2.4
Midland	78.2	98.2	85.6	4.6	5.4	4.8
North Midland	54.4	69.3	59.8	5.3	6.1	5.5
East and West Ridings	84.9	104.2	100.0	9.5	11.6	9.3
North Western	154.1	185.5	165.3	7.9	9.7	8.6
Northern	75.6	85.4	73.5	8.3	10.1	8.1
Scotland	122.2	137.4	120.9	10.1	10.6	9.1
Wales	69.5	82.6	73.7	9.1	10.4	8.3
Total, Great Britain ..	912.5	1,126.5	991.8	65.4		

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Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 19th April 1965.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	760	112	872
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,409	197	1,606
Number of persons who completed courses during period	671	88	759
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during period	161	15	176

Up to 19th April 1965 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 171,316, including 4,928 blind persons.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April 1964 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 655,878, compared with 653,362 at 16th April 1963.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 12th April 1965 was 48,318, of whom 41,922 were males and 6,396 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	36,136	5,609	41,745
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,786	787	6,573
Total	41,922	6,396	48,318

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 7th April 1965 was 8,304, including 6,948 men, 1,169 women and 187 young persons. In addition there were 169 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1965

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March 1965, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 182, with a gross tonnage of 1,517,211 tons. This was 212,559 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 200,788 at the end of March, which was 53,691 tons less than the last quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 10,941,419 tons gross, of which 13.87 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 9,424,208, an increase of 938,492 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 250,180 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,719,067 tons, or 43.1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 617,789, representing 40.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and Russia (U.S.S.R.), for which countries no figures were available.

The number of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1965 were 47 motorships (229,466 tons). The numbers launched during the same period were four steamers (107,918 tons), and 34 motorships (209,256 tons), a total of 38 vessels (317,174 tons). The numbers completed during the period were three steamers (85,406 tons), and 52 motorships (350,756 tons), a total of 55 vessels (436,162 tons).

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

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 225 to 229.

Employment Overseas

BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of February was 62,085, compared with 62,870 a month previously and 57,975 at the end of February 1964.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 20th February was 6,446,000, compared with 6,447,000 at 16th January and 6,223,000 at 22nd February 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 20th February are estimated at 398,000 or 5.8 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 408,000 or 6.0 per cent. at 16th January and 467,000 or 7.0 per cent. at 22nd February 1964.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of January the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 31,200 or 3.9 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 69,600 or 8.7 per cent. at the end of December. The comparable figure at the end of January 1964 was 5.7 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 152,996, of whom 33,309 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 158,452 and 33,112 at the beginning of the previous month and 120,210 and 27,173 at the beginning of April 1964.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th April was 55,114, compared with 56,906 at 19th March and 55,134 at 18th April 1964.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of March was 37,608; this figure included 3,797 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of February the respective figures were 47,874 and 4,145 and at the end of March 1964 they were 31,959 and 3,216.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in October 1964 as 961,800, compared with 956,500 in April 1964 and 934,700 in October 1963. Latest figures on unemployment show that 524 persons were unemployed in January, compared with 447 in December and 600 in January 1964.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of December was 170,056, compared with 154,359 at the end of the previous month and 122,315 at the end of December 1963.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of January the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 33,051 (revised figure), compared with 21,625 (revised figure) in December and 29,753 in January 1964. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for January numbered 28,265 (revised figure) or 1.8 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month and 1.7 per cent. in January 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 America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 58,289,000 in February, compared with 58,265,000 (revised figure) in January and 56,445,000 (revised figure) in February 1964. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in February was 13,003,000, compared with 12,946,000 (revised figure) in January and 12,482,000 (revised figure) in February 1964. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 4,218,000 or 5.7 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,996,000 or 5.5 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,524,000 or 6.2 per cent. at the middle of February 1964.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
European countries						
Belgium	1953	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	122.80 123.5	+0.29 +0.3	+4.82 +4.5
Denmark	1957	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	129.0 132	+1.6† +1†	+6.6 +7
Finland	1957	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	137 139	+1 Nil	+10 +8
France	1962	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	109.9 110.5	+0.1 +0.1	+2.5 +3.0
Germany (Federal Republic)	1962	Mar. 1965	{ All items Food	107.5 106.9	+0.4 +0.7	+2.6 +2.2
Italy (large towns)	1961	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	123.4 123.3	+0.6 +0.5	+6.6 +7.1
Luxembourg	1948	Apr. 1965	{ All items Food	143.92 147.4	-0.01 +0.1	+3.73 +4.9
Netherlands	1959-60	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	115 115	+1 Nil	+5 +2
Norway	1959	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	120.5 122	+0.9 +1	+6.2 +7
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	125.1 126.8	-0.6 -1.3	+3.8 +3.0
Spain	1958	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	148.9 154.1	+1.4 +2.6	+18.2 +23.1
Sweden	1949	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	185 220	Nil Nil	+7 +11
Switzerland	1939	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	210.7 221.6	+0.7 -1.2	+5.2 +1.6
Other countries						
Canada	1949	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	137.2 133.1	+0.3 +0.6	+2.7 +1.8
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	112.5 106.99	+0.1 +0.41	+1.3 +1.29
India (all-India)	1949	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	165 172	+1 +1	+25 +32
Rhodesia	1962	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	105.8 105.0	+0.2 +0.3	+2.5 +4.1
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Nov. 1964	{ All items Food	111.2 113.5	+0.5 +1.6	+4.2 +9.4
United States	1957-59	Jan. 1965	{ All items Food	108.9 106.6	+0.1 -0.3	+1.2 +0.8
Zambia	1962	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	108.7 105.6	+0.3 +0.1	+3.8 +4.9

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

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	March 1965	April 1965
Mines and quarries*	57	53
Seamen	20	15
Railway service	13†	6
	1	5

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

Factories Act	March 1965	April 1965
Textile and connected processes	1	1
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.	1	1
Metal extraction, refining and conversion	1	1
Metal casting	2	2
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging	3	3
Miscellaneous metal processes	2	2
Shipbuilding and repairing	3	3
Constructional engineering, boiler making	—	—
Locomotive and railway equipment	—	—
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	4	4
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair	1	1
Electrical engineering	1	1
Woodworking processes	1	1
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap	1	1
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel	3	3
Wearing apparel	—	—
Paper and printing	—	—
Milling	—	—
Food	2	2
Drink	—	—
Electricity generation	—	—
Rubber	—	—
Other factory processes	2	2

Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961	March 1965	April 1965
Building operations	20	20
Works of engineering construction	2	2
Docks and warehouses	4	4
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	53	53

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th March 1965 and the 4 weeks ended 24th April 1965.
† Includes 9 supposed deaths in missing vessel.

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

The following tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st January 1965 to 31st March 1965 inclusive (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals are published each year in this GAZETTE and also in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

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

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

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

Mines and quarries*	Railway service
Coal mines:	Brakemen and goods guards
Underground	Engine drivers and motormen
Surface	Firemen
Other stratified mines	Labourers
Miscellaneous mines	Mechanics
Quarries	Passenger guards
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	Permanent-way men
Seamen	Porters
Trading vessels	Shunters
Fishing vessels	Other grades
TOTAL, SEAMEN	Contractors' servants
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning	Epitheliomatous ulceration
Compressed air illness	TOTAL, DEATHS
Anthrax	
Epitheliomatous ulceration	
Chromosome ulceration	
TOTAL, CASES	

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 27th March 1965, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 49, compared with 39 in the 13 weeks ended 26th December 1964 and 59 in the 13 weeks ended 28th March 1964. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 294, 348 and 332.

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

Nature of accident	Number of persons killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended		
	28th March 1964	26th Dec 1964	27th March 1965	28th March 1964	26th Dec 1964	27th March 1965
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falls of ground	25	15	24	123	142	96
Haulage	21	11	10	106	99	94
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	6	6	11	72	66	72
Total	52	32	45	301	307	263
Surface:						
All causes	7	7	4	31	41	31
Total, underground and surface	59	39	49	332	348	294

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

- (2) An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to sections 125-127 of the Factories Act 1961) as defined in sections 175 and 176. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.
- (3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.
- (4) In the tables, the *UNIT* is the *INJURED PERSON*.
- (5) Accidents which are included in the tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

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

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	15	6,720
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	4	4,230
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	10	5,578
Midlands (Birmingham)	10	6,227
Midlands (Nottingham)	15	6,054
Eastern and Southern	11	6,313
London (North)	10	4,976
London (South)	11	5,081
South Western	5	3,381
Wales	19	5,044
North Western (Liverpool)	16	7,444
North Western (Manchester)	6	4,643
Scotland	18	8,631
Totals	150	74,322

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	803
Cotton weaving processes	1	488
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	52
Woolen spinning processes	—	285
Worsted spinning processes	—	405
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	191
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	288
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	241
Carpet manufacture	—	286
Rope, twine and net making	—	91
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	176
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	413
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	1	70
Laundries	—	245
Total	3	4,034
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	841
Pottery	1	444
Other clay products	2	264
Stone and other minerals	1	224
Lime, cement, etc.	2	926
Total	8	2,699
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	337
Iron conversion	10	1,194
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	137
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	9
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	304
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	3	1,407
Non-ferrous metals	—	304
Tin and ternite plate, etc. manufacture	—	86
Metal forging	—	645
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	625
Iron founding	4	2,752
Steel founding	1	490
Die casting	—	190
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	427
Metal plating	—	101
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	72
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	180
Total	20	9,260
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	335
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	635
Engine building and repairing	—	758
Boiler making and similar work	1	683
Constructional engineering	2	978
Motor vehicle manufacture	2	1,862
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	228
Vehicle repairing	4	1,778
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	1,772
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	281
Aircraft building and repairing	—	451
Machine tool manufacture	—	502
Miscellaneous machine making	2	2,447
Tools and implements	—	442
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	1,404
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	908
Sheet metal working	—	938
Metal pressing	—	638
Other metal machining	—	947
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,351
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,048
Railway running sheds	—	72
Cutlery	—	80
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	18
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	174
Wire rope manufacture	1	117
Total	21	20,847
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	757
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	100
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	769
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	255
Cable manufacture	1	450
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	200
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	752
Total	3	3,263
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	1	660
Plywood manufacture	—	47
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	156
Wooden box and packing case making	—	79
Coopering	—	464
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	15
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	57
Engineers' pattern making	1	1,006
Joinery	1	362
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	—
Total	3	2,921
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	—	442
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	308
Other chemicals	2	404
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	94
Oil refining	—	251
Explosives	—	146
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	2	318
Soap, etc.	—	94
Paint and varnish	2	174
Coal gas	2	677
Coke oven operation	1	229
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	73
Patent fuel manufacture	—	45
Total	9	3,255
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	296
Other clothing	—	312
Hatmaking and millinery	—	11
Footwear manufacture	—	199
Footwear repair	—	8
Total	—	826
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	2	1,039
Paper staining and coating	2	133
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	431
Bag making and stationery	—	241
Printing and bookbinding	1	741
Engraving	—	16
Total	5	2,601
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	—	190
Coarse milling	—	225
Other milling	—	32
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	1,000
Sugar confectionery	—	580
Food preserving	—	845
Milk processing	—	388
Edible oils and fats	—	111
Sugar refining	—	199
Slaughter houses	—	192
Other food processing	—	1,235
Alcoholic drink	1	841
Non-alcoholic drink	—	141
Total	3	5,979
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	2	809
Plant using atomic reactors	—	40
Other use of radioactive materials	—	4
Tobacco	—	147
Tanning	—	196
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	61
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	95
Rubber	1	1,053
Linoleum	—	63
Cloth coating	—	48
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	625
Glass	—	836
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	219
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	144
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	34
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	137
Processes associated with agriculture	1	49
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	16
Water purification	—	9
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	528
Total	6	5,113
Total, all factory processes	81	60,798
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	15	2,077
Maintenance	2	484
Demolition	3	109
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	6	2,144
Maintenance	4	527
Demolition	1	85
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	4	615
Maintenance	—	62
Demolition	—	5
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	1	1,713
Maintenance	3	492
Demolition	—	63
Other building operations:—		
Construction	1	231
Maintenance	—	101
Demolition	—	25
Total	40	8,733
Works of engineering construction		
Operations at:—		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	3	205
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	81
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	120
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	6	295
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	92
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	126
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	56
Sea defence and river works	—	42
Work on roads or airfields	3	748
Other works	—	252
Total	15	2,017
Total, all construction processes	55	10,750
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	14	2,459
Work at inland warehouses	—	315
Total	14	2,774
Grand total	150	74,322

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th APRIL 1965
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th April 1965 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1965 Mar.	144.4	93.6	154.2	141.3	93.6	150.9
1965 Apr.	144.8	93.4	155.0	141.8	93.3	152.0

Index of weekly rates of wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3
1964	139.7	142.6	147.5	140.5
1964 March	138.1	140.2	145.4	138.8
April	138.6	140.8	146.0	139.3
May	139.1	141.4	146.4	139.8
June	139.8	142.8	147.7	140.6
July	140.3	143.4	148.3	141.1
August	140.5	143.9	148.7	141.4
September	140.7	144.5	149.1	141.7
October	140.8	144.6	149.2	141.8
November	141.3	145.1	149.5	142.2
December	142.0	145.4	149.8	142.9
1965 January	142.9	146.2	151.2	143.8
February	143.1	146.3	151.3	144.0
March	143.5	146.6	151.8	144.4
April	143.9	147.2	152.3	144.8

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.1
1964 March	135.7	138.9	143.0	136.5
April	136.3	139.6	143.7	137.2
May	137.0	140.1	144.1	137.8
June	137.2	141.1	144.9	138.2
July	137.6	142.0	145.5	138.7
August	137.7	142.2	145.6	138.8
September	137.7	142.3	145.8	138.9
October	137.9	142.5	145.9	139.1
November	138.0	143.0	146.2	139.2
December	138.6	143.4	146.6	139.8
1965 January	139.8	144.4	148.0	140.9
February	139.8	144.5	148.1	141.0
March	140.1	145.0	148.4	141.3
April	140.5	145.8	149.2	141.8

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	143
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1964 March	143	137	142	135	135	130	133	143	143
April	143	137	142	135	135	133	133	143	147
May	143	137	143	141	135	133	133	143	147
June	143	141	144	141	135	133	133	146	148
July	143	141	145	142	136	134	136	146	148
August	143	141	146	142	136	134	136	146	148
September	144	141	146	142	136	135	136	146	148
October	144	141	146	142	136	135	136	146	148
November	144	141	146	142	136	136	136	146	148
December	144	141	147	142	137	136	136	146	148
1965 January	151	142	148	142	138	136	138	146	148
February	151	142	148	142	138	136	138	146	148
March	151	142	148	142	138	136	138	147	151
April	152	142	149	143	138	138	138	151	155

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	143	143	148	143
1964 March	141	141	137	144	136	142	140	145	141
April	142	142	138	144	137	142	141	147	143
May	143	143	143	144	137	142	141	147	144
June	143	144	143	144	137	143	144	147	144
July	143	144	144	144	146	143	144	147	144
August	143	144	144	144	146	143	146	147	144
September	143	144	144	144	146	143	146	148	144
October	145	144	144	144	147	143	148	150	144
November	145	144	144	144	147	143	148	150	144
December	145	144	144	146	147	144	148	152	144
1965 January	146	148	145	146	148	147	148	152	144
February	146	148	145	146	154	148	148	152	144
March	146	148	145	148	154	149	148	152	144
April	147	148	146	148	154	149	148	155	144

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

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

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

IV.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
1963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
1964	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6
1964 March	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
April	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
May	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7
June	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6
July	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6
August	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6
September	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6
October	94.3	94.7	94.3	94.4
November	93.8	94.4	93.9	93.9
December	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9
1965 January	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9
February	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.6
March	93.3	93.7	93.1	93.4
April	93.3	93.7	93.1	93.4

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.6
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1963	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
1964	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8
1964 March	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
April	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
May	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
June	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
July	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.8
August	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
September	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
October	94.8	94.5	94.6	94.7
November	93.8	93.9	93.8	93.9
December	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
1965 January	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
February	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
March	93.6	93.5	93.6	93.6
April	93.4	93.2	93.2	93.3

Index of hourly rates of wages

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2</

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in April

Under the terms of an agreement made on 15th April and based on the findings of a pay research unit, postmen at the maximum of the incremental scale have been granted increases of 13s. 6d. a week backdated to 1st January 1964, 11s. a week backdated to 1st January 1965 and a further 10s. a week operative from 1st January 1966. The increases are additional to the 6½ per cent. agreed on 24th July 1964 with retrospective effect to 1st January 1964. In addition normal weekly hours of work are to be reduced by two hours with effect from 31st October 1965.

On 29th April the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry agreed to bring forward to 6th June the operative date of the final stage of the three-year agreement concluded in May 1963, which provided for an increase of 8s. 9d. a week. In addition there will be a further increase of 5s. 3d. a week with effect from the same date and a reduction in the normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 on 5th September. The extra increase has been granted because of fluctuations in the official index of retail prices, for which provision was made in the original agreement. A wages regulation order made during the month reduced normal weekly hours of work in the retail food trades in England and Wales by two hours with effect from 17th May. The Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group met on 9th April and agreed to reduce normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40 with effect from 4th October and to increase the additional weekly payments for shift workers and night workers with effect from 26th April.

Other industries in which changes have been agreed include water supply in England and Wales (increases of 2½d. an hour from 11th April), bacon curing (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, 7th June 1965 and to 40, 6th June 1966), the corn trade (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 and increases in job rates and shift differentials from 3rd May), ophthalmic optical (increases of 10s., 10s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. a week for men and of 7s. 9d., 8s. 6d. or 9s. 6d. for women from 3rd May) and sawmilling in England and Wales (introduction of a single national minimum rate for all skilled workers, resulting in increases of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to district, from the beginning of May and a further increase of 2½d. an hour from the beginning of January 1966).

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

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 1st January 1964 to 6th June 1966, and it is estimated that their implementation will add £275,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 475,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 500,000 workers by an average of two hours. (Increases for approximately 170,000 workers amounting to £160,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during April

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting water supply and cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture. Rates have been increased in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade by 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women, together with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41. Under the half-yearly review Government industrial workers received increases ranging from 4s. to 7s. for men and 3s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. for women, according to occupation and area. Rates for manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales have been increased by 7s. a week for men with proportional amounts for other workers. Agricultural workers in Scotland received increases of varying amounts, according to occupation.

Other industries affected by changes during the month included building brick and allied industries in England and Wales (increase of 3½d. an hour for men), sawmilling in England and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour for labourers), aerated water manufacture in England and Wales (increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women and a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 43 to 42½), cast stone and cast concrete products in England and Wales (increase of 2½d. an hour), toy manufacture (increase of 3d. an hour for adult workers), cement manufacture (increase of 3½d. an hour and a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41) and linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Northern Ireland (increases of 1½d. to 3d. an hour for men and 1½d. to 2d. for women, according to occupation).

Other industries affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of

work included the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (42 to 40), the retail meat trade in England and Wales (44 to 42), building and civil engineering construction in Northern Ireland (42 to 41) and tobacco manufacture (42 to 40). Workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. had their normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month included carpet manufacture, furniture manufacture and associated industries and lace finishing manufacture.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during April show that 1,300,000 workers received increases of £500,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 720,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours. Of the total increase of £500,000, about £230,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £205,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £50,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January-April

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase* £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing..	485,000	260,700	—	—
Mining and quarrying ..	9,500	2,500	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco ..	93,500	39,000	176,500	201,900
Chemicals and allied industries	19,500	6,200	85,000	148,200
Metal manufacture ..	163,000	27,700	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	1,155,500	335,500	36,000	71,800
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	65,000	18,700	—	—
Vehicles ..	116,500	99,400	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	66,500	23,500	58,500	53,800
Textiles ..	244,000	90,500	248,500	160,900
Leather, leather goods and fur..	24,500	7,700	24,500	24,500
Clothing and footwear ..	204,500	62,100	204,500	228,400
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	136,000	70,000	12,000	12,000
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	170,500	36,500	56,500	56,500
Paper, printing and publishing	295,500	131,700	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	24,500	10,500	2,500	4,200
Construction ..	1,145,000	195,300	288,500	323,300
Gas, electricity and water ..	163,000	86,800	—	—
Transport and communication	361,500	367,800	86,500	332,600
Distributive trades ..	32,500	16,100	495,000	929,600
Public administration and professional services ..	506,500	164,000	9,500	9,300
Miscellaneous services ..	15,000	7,100	301,500	601,900
Total ..	5,497,000	2,059,300	2,085,500	3,158,900

Included in the above table are about 590,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1964 about 4,480,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,580,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 460,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 430,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

Holidays in the pottery industry are to be increased by one day, to be taken on the day immediately before Christmas Day. The corn trade has introduced service holidays providing for one extra week after 12 years' service, to operate from March 1966. In the wagon repairing industry holidays are to be increased by one day this year and by a further one day in 1966. Holidays have been increased by one day, commencing this year, for workers in the keg and drum industry. A third week's holiday, to be taken during the winter period, has been granted to employees in the printing ink and roller making industry on the completion of one year's service.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1964," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (258)	5 Apr.	Male workers employed by the week or longer, except as specified below	Increases of 10s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 20 and over 205s. a week, younger workers 88s. 6d. at 15 rising to 174s. at 19 and under 20.†
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds, grievees, stockmen, horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 6s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: shepherds in charge of a breeding or hill stock and grievees 20 and over 235s. a week, other shepherds and stockmen 230s., younger workers 98s. at 15 rising to 196s. 6d. at 19 and under 20, horsemen and tractormen 218s. 9d., 92s. 9d. to 186s. 6d.‡

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

† Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 211 and 247 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture (continued)	Scotland (continued)	5 Apr.	Female workers employed by the week or longer, except as specified below	Increases of 7s. 9d. a week for workers 21 and over, of 7s. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 21 and over 156s. a week, younger workers 88s. 3d. at 15 rising to 143s. at 18 and under 21.*
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen, dairymaids, horsewomen and tractorwomen	Increases of 8s. 9d. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, of 8s. or 4s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: stockwomen, poultrywomen, and dairymaids 21 and over 177s. 6d. a week, younger workers 97s. 6d. at 15 rising to 160s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, horsewomen and tractorwomen 168s. 6d., 92s. to 152s. 6d.*
			Male and female workers employed by the day or hour as part-time workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 0½d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 8½d. at 20 and over, female workers 2s. 0½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 7½d. at 21 and over.*
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	26 Apr.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 0-103d. an hour (1s. 7-7602d. to 1s. 7-8632d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0-0515d. (9-8801d. to 9-9316d.) for boys under 18.
Freestone and sandstone quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week commencing on or after 2 Apr.	Male workers ..	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemmen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change for workers 21 and over: craftsmen, grade 1, 6s. 2d. an hour, 2d. 6s. 0½d., 3s. 5s. 11d., labourers 5s. 1d., ordinary machinemmen (after 4 years' service) 6s. 2d., kerb machinemmen (after 1 year's service) 6s. 1d.; young learners 1s. 6½d. at 15 rising to 5s. 4½d. at 20.
Iron-ore mining	Cumberland (13)	26 Apr.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 1d. a shift (11s. 5d. to 11s. 6d. for "continuous workers" and 13s. 9d. to 13s. 10d. for workers who normally work 5 shifts a week) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (6s. 10½d. to 6s. 11d.) for boys under 18.
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture	Great Britain (24)	26 Apr.	Shift and night workers ..	Additional payments increased by 2s. 6d. a week (17s. 6d. to 20s.) for workers on a two-shift system, by 3s. (21s. to 24s.) for the first and second shifts and by 4s. (28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.) for the third shift, for workers on a three-shift system, and by 8s. (42s. to 50s.) for night workers.
Aerated waters manufacture	England and Wales (33) (258)	21 Apr.	Workers other than driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. 6d. a week for men 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. for women 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 68s. a week at under 16 rising to 184s. at 21 or over; female workers 67s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 130s. 6d. at 19 or over. A worker on piece rates to receive at least the same amount of money, on an hourly basis, as if he were on time rates.‡
			Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for all workers except delivery workers under 21 on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mates under 21, and of proportional amounts according to age, for these workers. Minimum remuneration after change: male or female driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 194s. a week; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity 1 ton or less 113s. at under 18 rising to 194s. at 21 or over, delivery workers carrying capacity or one-horse-drawn vehicles 194s., over 2 and up to 2 tons (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons or two-horse-drawn vehicles 200s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 206s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 210s., over 12 tons 214s., mates 68s. at under 16 rising to 184s. at 21 or over.‡
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (37)	26 Apr.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	New basic hourly rates of wages fixed in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours, as follows: day workers—male labourers 21 and over 5s. 3½d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 9½d. at 20; women 21 and over (on women's work) 3s. 10½d., girls 2s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 8½d. at 20.
		26 Apr.	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	New basic hourly rates of wages fixed in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours, as follows: boiler-makers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumbers 6s. 7d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, copper-smiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen 6s. 6d., holder-up 6s. 5d.; machine-borers, universal millers, turret hands 6s. 6d., millers (V and H), surface grinders, planers, slotters, shapers, radial drillers, key seaters 6s. 5d., cold sawyers, air, hand or pillar drillers, strikers 6s. 0½d., screwers, cock-grinders, cutting-off machinists 5s. 7½d.
Explosives manufacture	Great Britain (245)	1 Apr.	Workers employed at Government industrial establishments where "X" rates apply	Increases of 7s. and 5s. a week (skilled and non-skilled respectively) for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change: male timeworkers 21 and over—skilled, London 274s., provinces 264s., non-skilled 226s., 218s.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 185s. 2d., provinces 178s. 4d.‡
Brass and copper rolling and casting	West Midlands (47)	4 Jan.	Male workers ..	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed minimum rates, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adult skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and of 5s. for unskilled workers, with proportionate amounts for younger workers.¶
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers ..	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 239s. a week, lesser skilled 224s. 8d., labourers 213s. 8d.; women 18 and over 177s. 1d.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 7s., 5s. or 4s. a week, according to occupation and area, for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. or 3s. 4d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled, London 269s., Coventry 259s., Provinces 259s., non-skilled 221s., 215s., 213s.; women 21 and over 185s. 2d., 180s., 178s. 4d.‡
	Northern Ireland..	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over—Belfast, skilled 259s., non-skilled 209s., other areas 259s., 204s.; women 21 and over 175s., 170s. 10d.‡
Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay week on or after 5 Apr.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables and accessories)	New hourly rates agreed, consequent upon a reduction in normal weekly hours, as follows: fully qualified plumber jointers—London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 7s. 2½d. an hour, 7s. 5½d. (33 kv), 7s. 8½d. (275 kv), rest of country 6s. 10½d., 7s. 1½d., 7s. 4½d., plumber jointers' mates, London 6s. 1½d., rest of country 5s. 10½d.
Ministry of Defence (Navy Dept.) dockyards and establishments	Great Britain (244-245)	Pay week containing 1 Apr.	All workers ..	Increases of 7s. and 5s. a week (skilled and non-skilled respectively) for men 20 and over, of 4s. 2d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—skilled, London 269s., Provinces 259s., non-skilled 221s., 213s.; women 18 and over in dockyards 173s. 2d., 168s. 4d., in establishments away from dockyards, 21 and over 173s. 2d., 168s. 4d.‡

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 211 and 247 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of the April issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

¶ Under the half-yearly review.

‡ This represents the first stage of a long-term agreement similar to that for the engineering industry, details of which were given on pages 10 and 11 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Cutlery and silverware trade	Sheffield (63)	1 Feb.	All workers	Increases in datal rates (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*) of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls, with appropriate adjustments to piecework prices. Minimum datal rates after change include: men 21 and over—class A, skilled 5s. 8½d. an hour, class B, semi-skilled 5s. 0½d., class C, unskilled 4s. 11½d.; women 21 and over employed on production 3s. 3d., on warehouse work 3s. 1½d.
Spring manufacture	West Midlands (66)	4 Jan.	Male workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed minimum rates, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for skilled workers 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and of 5s. for labourers, with proportionate amounts for younger workers.†
Brasswork and founding	Yorkshire (71)	4 Jan.	All workers	New minimum earnings levels, higher than current agreed minimum rates, established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adult male skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 5s. for unskilled workers and of 7s. for adult female workers, with proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls.†
Jute carpet manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Apr.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. 9d. a week (13s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.) for men, and by 1s. 10d. (9s. 2d. to 11s.) for women.
Hosiery manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (92)	First full pay week in Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus (or flat-rate addition) of 10s. 2d. a week (43s. 4d. to 53s. 6d.) for adult male workers, of 8s. (28s. to 36s.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Gross minimum rates after change: men, 21 and over, after 1 year's service 211s. 6d., women 18 and over, after 18 months' service 145s.*
			Pieceworkers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus (or flat-rate addition) of 10s. 2d. for males and 8s. 4d. for females.*
Lace furnishings manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Apr.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase‡ of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (87 to 88 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet manufacture	Great Britain (93)	1 Apr.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. 9d. a week (13s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.) for men, and by 1s. 10d. (9s. 2d. to 11s.) for women.
Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture	Northern Ireland (96) (259)	16 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 1½d., 1¼d. or 3d., according to period of employment, for workers operating Swiss embroidery machines, of 3d. for other workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplers area A 4s. 11½d. an hour, area B 4s. 8½d., lappers 4s. 10½d., 4s. 7½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 4s. 7½d., 4s. 5½d., apprentices to lapping, measuring and sample-making 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 6½d., during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 8½d. or 3s. 6½d. during 5th year. Swiss embroidery machine operators areas A and B, 2s. 1½d. during first 6 months, 2s. 11½d. during second 6 months, 4s. 5½d. thereafter; other workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 4s. 5½d., area B 4s. 3½d.; piecework basis time rates—Swiss embroidery machine operators on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 4s. 9½d., on single machines having four tiers or on any coupled machines 4s. 11½d., other workers area A 4s. 5½d., area B 4s. 3½d.‡
			Female workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines of 1½d., 1¼d. or 2d., according to age at commencement or period of employment, for workers on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines) vice-folding or hand-smoothing, of 2d. for other workers (other than learners), and of 1½d., 1¼d. or 1½d., according to age or period of employment for learners; increase in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour (2s. 8½d. to 2s. 11d.); percentage additions to general minimum piece rates increased by 7½ per cent. (20 to 27½ per cent. according to operation). General minimum time rates after change include: workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 2s. 10½d. an hour, workers engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand-smoothing 2s. 8½d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over (except learners) 2s. 8½d.§
Mechanical cloth manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper-making)	Increase‡ of 3 per cent. (93 to 96 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition include: adult male workers 204s. 6d. a week, adult female workers 138s. 8d.
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Scotland (98)	Working week in which wages are paid during period 1-5 Mar.	All workers	Introduction of a new wage structure involving termination of the cost-of-living payments. New wage structure now comprised of an aggregated rate, consolidating all previous payments, with additional flat-rate increases of 10s. a week for adult males and 7s. for adult females and proportional amounts for younger workers. Night allowance increased from 7d. to 8d. an hour. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—men 21 and over 199s. 11d. a week, women 18 and over 140s. 8d.; pieceworkers—men 216s. 11d., women 151s. 6d.*
Silk dyeing, printing and finishing	Macclesfield	do.	do.	do.
Calico printing	United Kingdom	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (69s. to 71s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 208s. a week.
Textile making-up and packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 2 Apr.	All workers	Increases‡ of 1s. 9d. a week (95s. 3d. to 97s.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (63s. 6d. to 64s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.

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

† This represents the first stage of a long-term agreement similar to that for the engineering industry, details of which were given on pages 10 and 11 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 190 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

|| It has also been agreed that there will be flat-rate increases of 7s. 6d. for men, 5s. 3d. for women and proportional amounts for younger workers in March 1966 and March 1967.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Great Britain (106)	16 Apr.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours*, and incorporating increases of 2½d. for men and 2d. for women with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants, as follows: general minimum time rates—male workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, measure cutters London district 5s. 4d. an hour, other districts 5s. 2d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 5s. 2d.); workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 5s. 1½d., 5s. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 5s.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 5s., under pressers and plain machinists 4s. 8½d., warehousemen 4s. 10d., packers 4s. 9d.; porters 21 and over 4s. 7d.; learners 2s. 2½d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 6d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 8d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 3s. 6½d. at under 19, 3s. 7d. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 7½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 3s. 6½d., learners 2s. 0½d. during first 6 months rising to 3s. 0½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d., 3¼d. or 4d. an hour, according to occupation, above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 9½d.†
Building brick and allied industries	England and Wales (120-121)	4 Apr.	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3½d. an hour for able-bodied male labourers 21 and over, of 3d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; shift allowance for kilnburners and boilerfremen increased by 1½d. an hour (4½d. to 6d.); new minimum differentials established for fork lift truck drivers in certain areas as follows:—mechanically operated gripper forks 3½d. an hour, other forks 2½d. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 21 and over 5s. 1d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 6d. at 20, women 18 and over 3s. 11d., girls 2s. 11d. at 16 and under and 3s. 3d. at 17; kilnburners and boilerfremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 6d. an hour) 47s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours.‡
Pottery manufacture	Great Britain (128-129)	29 Mar.	All workers	Plusage on earnings increased from 43½ to 52 per cent.
Cement manufacture	United Kingdom (132)	First full pay week commencing on or after 12 Apr.	Male workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Flat advance of 3½d. an hour for men, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*, and of proportional amounts for youths, occupational differentials and shift-work allowances increased by varying amounts. Basic rate after change for able-bodied adult general labourers 5s. 8½d. an hour; new occupational differentials rates—2.7d. an hour (previously 2.6d.), 3.3d. (3.1d.), 3.6d. (3.4d.), 3.8d. (3.6d.), 4.3d. (4.1d.), 4.7d. (4.5d.), 4.8d. (4.6d.), 5.1d. (4.8d.), 5.2d. (4.9d.), 5.6d. (5.3d.), 6.3d. (6.0d.), 6.5d. (6.2d.), 6.6d. (6.3d.), 7.2d. (6.8d.), 8.1d. (7.7d.), 9.7d. (9.2d.), 10.4d. (9.9d.), 12.0d. (11.4d.), 12.5d. (11.9d.), 14.1d. (13.4d.); new shift-work allowances—6.4d. (previously 6.1d.), 3.5d. (3.3d.).
	United Kingdom (133)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 12 Apr.	Maintenance craftsmen	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*) of 4d. an hour for skilled workers, of 3d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum rates after change: fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 7s. 5½d. an hour, boilermakers 7s. 6½d., riveters 7s. 4½d., holders-up 7s. 1½d., pipe fitters 7s. 2d., painters and body-builders at Biddington 7s. 5½d., blacksmith's hammermen 6s. 9½d., electrician's mates 6s. 7d.
Asbestos cement manufacture	Great Britain (136)	29 Mar.	Graded workers	Grade rate differentials increased by ½d., ¼d. and 1d. an hour to 2½d., 4½d. and 7d. for grades 1, 2 and 3, respectively.
Cast stone and cast concrete products	England and Wales (134)	1 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 3d. an hour, outside London 5s. 2d.
Pre-cast concrete products	Scotland (135)	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change for men 20 and over: grade 1, 5s. 1½d. an hour, 2, 5s. 2½d., 3, 5s. 4d., 4, 5s. 5d., 5, 5s. 7½d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	First full pay week in Apr.	Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in sawmill yards	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over, grade 1 areas 5s. 6d., grade 2 areas 5s. 5d., women 19 and over 3s. 11d.§
Veneer producing and plywood manufacture	England and Wales (143)	First full working pay week in Apr.	All workers	New basic rates agreed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows:—London district—men 20 and over, approved inspectors, grade 1, timeworkers 6s. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-results or bonus schemes 5s. 9½d., machinists 5s. 5½d. or 5s. 10½d., according to occupation, 5s. 3½d., 5s. 8d., labourers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 0½d., women 19 and over 3s. 11½d., 3s. 9½d. Provincial rates are 1d. an hour less.
Furniture manufacture (including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices.
Educational and allied woodworking	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Bedding and mattress making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Exhibition stand construction, erection, etc.	Great Britain (142)	1 Feb.	Electricians and adult mates	Increase in standard rates of 1d. an hour.
		15 Mar.	do.	Increase in standard rates of 6d. an hour. Standard hourly rates after change: journeymen electricians 8s. 8d., adult mates 7s. 10d.

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

† This change was agreed between the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

‡ It has also been agreed that from October 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.

§ It has also been agreed that from the first full pay week in August 1965 there will be a further increase of 1d. an hour.

|| It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 1½d. an hour from July 1965 and April 1966.

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Apr.	Journeyman and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Toy manufacture	Great Britain (164) (260)	23 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 or over, women woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 or over and other women 20 or over, of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 2½d. for younger male workers, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men or women 21 or over—woodcutting machinists 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9½d. or 4s. 7½d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 4s. 9½d.; other men 21 or over—body painters 4s. 7d., other workers 4s. 5½d., other women 20 or over 3s. 6d.; younger male workers 1s. 9½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1d. at 19.†
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (165)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Water supply	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week commencing on or after 11 Apr.	Workers other than fully-skilled engineering craftsmen	Increases of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change for adult male labourers: Metropolitan Water Board area 5s. 9d. an hour; South-Eastern—inner special area 5s. 9d., outer special area 5s. 7d., other areas 5s. 5d.; all other areas in England and Wales 5s. 5d.
		First full pay week commencing on or after 11 Apr.	Fully-skilled engineering craftsmen and apprentices, other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for fully-skilled engineering craftsmen 6s. 8½d. an hour.
Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	London and the adjacent country zones (188-189)	3 Feb.†	Road services workshop staff and maintenance staff in garages	Increases of 8s., 8s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to occupation. Basic adult rates after change: road services main workshops—skilled 248s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled 224s., unskilled 209s.; maintenance staff in garages—craftsmen (leading hands), central area 252s. 5d., country area 250s. 7d., assistant craftsmen 224s., 220s., general hands 209s., 205s.‡
Retail meat trade	England and Wales (214)	19 Apr.	All workers	Provincial "B" rates deleted from the agreement, leaving only London and provincial rates to apply.§
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	United Kingdom (240)	First pay week commencing on or after 5 Apr.	All workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours†, as follows:—men 21 and over—inside the workshop, skilled London 5s. 9 3/4d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 8 1/4d., semi-skilled 5s. 3d., 5s. 1 9/16d., other workers, London 4s. 9 1/4d., Provinces 4s. 8 7/16d., Northern Ireland outside the City of Belfast 4s. 6 7/16d., outside the workshop, other workers 4s. 9 3/16d., 4s. 8 1/16d., 4s. 6 1/16d.; apprentices, boys and youths, London 1s. 5 3/16d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7 1/16d. at 20, Provinces 1s. 5 0/16d. to 4s. 6 1/16d.; women 21 and over, London 3s. 11 1/16d., Provinces 3s. 10 2/16d., girls 1s. 8 2/16d. or 1s. 7 6/16d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10 1/16d. or 3s. 9 1/16d. at 20.§
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 4s. (Coventry) or 5s. a week (elsewhere) for men 21 and over, of 3s. 4d. or 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, London 221s., Coventry 215s., Provinces 213s., women 185s. 2d., 180s., 178s. 4d.‖
	Northern Ireland (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, Belfast (including Holywood, Kinnegar, Lisburn and Rosepark) 209s., elsewhere in Northern Ireland 204s.; women 175s., 170s. 10d.‖
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (248-249)	12 Apr.	Manual workers	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women, young labourers and apprentices. Rates after change for men 21 and over on day work include: general classes—London, group 1 occupations 233s. 9d. a week, 2, 239s., 3, 244s. 3d., 4, 249s. 6d., 5, 254s. 9d., 6, 260s., Zone A 218s. 9d., 224s., 229s. 3d., 234s. 6d., 239s. 9d., 245s., Zone B 215s. 9d., 221s., 226s. 3d., 231s. 6d., 236s. 9d., 242s.; road workers, sewer workers and plant operators—London, grade A 239s., B 253s., C 258s. 3d., D 263s. 6d., E 268s. 9d., Zone A 224s., 238s., 243s. 3d., 248s. 6d., 253s. 9d., Zone B 221s., 235s., 240s. 3d., 245s. 6d., 250s. 9d.; ambulance employees—drivers, London 277s., Zone A 262s., Zone B 259s., attendants 262s. 6d., 247s. 6d., 244s. 6d.
	England and Wales (235)	12 Apr.	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries, and home helps.	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries—helpers or general assistants, London 3s. 11½d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 8½d., Zone B 3s. 8½d., school meals supervisory assistants 4s. 0½d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 9½d., assistant cooks 4s. 2d., 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., cooks 4s. 5d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., home helps 4s. 0½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 1½d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

Brewing	London (30)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Kent (30)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (27)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (31)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Sussex (29)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton (28)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Burton-on-Trent (28)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.
 ‡ These increases were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ‖ Under the half-yearly review.

Changes in Hours of Work Coming into Operation during April—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Aerated waters manufacture	England and Wales (33) (258)	21 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42½.*
Tobacco manufacture	United Kingdom (34)	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (37)	26 Apr.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
		26 Apr.	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Engineering	South-West Wales, including Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Milford Haven (50)	4 Apr.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Artificial limb manufacture	Great Britain (54)	26 Apr.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 5 Apr.	All workers (except plumber jointers, etc.)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
		Beginning of first full pay week on or after 5 Apr.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables and accessories)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Cutlery and silverware trade	Sheffield (63)	1 Feb.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
Hosiery manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (92)	First full pay week in Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½ for day workers, and from 42½ to 40 for three-shift workers and certain two-shift workers.†
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Scotland (98)	Working week in which wages are paid during period 1-5 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.†‡
Silk dyeing, printing and finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.†‡
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Great Britain (106)	16 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
Cement manufacture	United Kingdom (132)	First full pay week commencing on or after 12 Apr.	Male workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
	United Kingdom (133)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 12 Apr.	Maintenance craftsmen	Normal weekly hours for day workers reduced from 42 to 41.†
Veneer producing and plywood manufacture	England and Wales (143)	First full working pay week in Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.¶
Building and civil engineering construction	Northern Ireland (174)	19 Apr.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	London and the adjacent country zones (188-189)	17 Mar.	Road services workshop staff and maintenance staff in garages	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.†
Cold storage	Great Britain (183)	5 Apr.	Male cold store workers 19 and over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (206)	5 Apr.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.¶
Retail meat trade	England and Wales (214)	19 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.†
Multiple retail meat trade	England and Wales	19 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	United Kingdom (240)	First pay week commencing on or after 5 Apr.	All workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.†

* This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of the April issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ‡ It has also been agreed that there will be further reductions of half-an-hour in March 1966 (42 to 41½) and March 1967 (41½ to 41).
 § This change was agreed between the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. It has also been agreed that the normal working week shall be further reduced to 40, without loss of pay, from 8th April 1966.
 ¶ It has also been agreed that normal weekly hours will be further reduced to 40 from January 1966.
 †† It has also been agreed that from 4th October 1965 normal weekly hours will be further reduced to 40.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

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

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

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

Great Britain

Employees paid each week*

1963 Average = 100

Industry group	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965
Manufacturing industries	96.0	100.9	102.5	102.7	106.0	107.3	108.2	105.9	104.7	105.5	108.1	110.4	108.3	107.7	116.9
Food, drink and tobacco	96.1	104.2	104.4	105.7	111.0	112.1	111.7	107.4	109.7	111.8	115.2	109.0	112.0	111.3	112.8
Chemicals and allied industries	94.1	107.7	102.7	109.4	109.0	110.7	110.7	110.0	110.9	111.4	112.5	108.2	113.8	114.5	115.8
Metal manufacture	96.7	106.8	106.3	108.7	107.7	109.3	109.6	109.6	108.2	110.4	111.4	106.1	112.5	113.0	114.3
Engineering and electrical goods	96.9	109.2	108.4	109.6	110.4	115.2	115.1	113.7	117.1	117.1	117.7	112.4	123.5	122.4	126.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	96.9	109.2	108.4	109.6	110.4	115.2	115.1	113.7	117.1	117.1	117.7	112.4	123.5	122.4	126.7
Marine engineering	96.5	112.1	110.6	110.6	109.6	117.1	112.6	110.0	109.6	115.4	114.2	108.8	118.2	119.8	120.2
Vehicles	95.7	108.6	109.5	109.6	107.1	110.6	109.9	109.0	108.7	110.8	111.7	107.1	112.7	112.9	115.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	94.7	104.6	106.1	107.9	105.8	111.2	116.3	110.7	110.2	111.8	114.6	105.3	113.6	114.3	115.1
Textiles	96.3	104.6	102.7	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	95.1	100.4	103.8	106.0	103.3	108.9	111.8	106.8	106.8	109.0	110.0	98.8	110.4	111.1	112.2
Clothing and footwear	95.3	105.8	105.1	106.9	105.9	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	97.5	101.9	103.5	103.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	92.0	105.0	104.3	107.5	108.0	111.2	111.7	107.6	107.9	108.9	109.3	102.1	109.4	110.4	112.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	90.8	104.6	103.8	107.4	107.3	109.3	111.3	109.2	111.7	113.1	112.4	104.5	111.5	112.7	113.3
Paper and paper products	95.4	103.0	102.6	103.9	108.4	111.7	108.6	106.6	106.9	108.2	105.1	108.5	111.9	112.5	114.9
Printing and publishing	95.3	104.0	105.8	106.0	107.3	107.6	106.6	105.8	108.8	109.7	111.1	104.5	110.8	111.1	111.8
Other manufacturing industries	94.0	104.2	103.5	106.2	106.0	109.5	110.3	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.3	106.0	111.6	112.4	111.8
All manufacturing industries	95.4	105.9	106.0	107.5	107.3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108.8	110.4	111.6	106.2	112.1	112.6	114.7
Other industries and services	94.7	98.2	99.2	101.9	106.1	107.2	107.4	111.9	111.2	105.0	101.4	101.9	105.1	104.3†	107.0†
Agriculture	94.7	98.2	99.2	101.9	106.1	107.2	107.4	111.9	111.2	105.0	101.4	101.9	105.1	104.3†	107.0†
Mining and quarrying	95.4	102.6	102.9	102.4	103.4	102.5	101.7	104.9	104.5	106.5	107.2	108.4	107.5	108.0	107.7
Construction	90.7	101.5	98.4	105.7	103.8	107.7	107.8	106.4	108.0	108.2	107.9	93.8	105.5	109.9	111.8
Gas, electricity and water	99.3	101.3	93.3	104.7	106.1	107.3	109.5	108.0	108.1	108.6	108.4	105.5	109.2	109.9	111.9
Transport and communication§	96.9	103.5	105.2	106.4	106.9	109.2	109.8	109.2	110.0	109.6	110.3	108.5	111.8	113.6	115.5
Miscellaneous services	95.4	102.4	102.6	106.0	109.9	110.3	109.2	105.8	106.5	107.2	108.5	104.9	108.2	109.5	109.1
All industries and services covered	95.1	104.4	104.0	106.6	106.5	109.1	109.3	107.7	108.5	109.5	110.1	104.6	110.5	111.7	113.5

Employees paid monthly*

Industry group	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965
Manufacturing industries	98.2	101.0	109.7	102.2	100.2	107.6	102.9	102.4	101.9	103.0	103.1	123.5	107.5	104.8	114.8
Food, drink and tobacco	98.2	101.0	109.7	102.2	100.2	107.6	102.9	102.4	101.9	103.0	103.1	123.5	107.5	104.8	114.8
Chemicals and allied industries	99.3	118.0	102.4	100.3	100.5	102.0	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.0	100.3	101.6	110.7	126.6	109.8
Metal manufacture	97.4	104.7	104.0	102.3	102.3	104.4	103.6	101.4	100.6	102.6	104.8	111.0	104.2	107.7	115.5
Engineering and electrical goods	98.0	103.6	105.2	105.1	105.9	105.0	104.0	102.7	102.5	104.6	104.6	113.7	107.9	107.5	110.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	93.8	111.6	107.7	104.8	105.3	109.1	103.2	103.7	103.3	103.8	104.9	128.6	106.6	107.9	110.6
Marine engineering	97.8	104.1	101.6	101.9	103.7	117.1	102.1	101.6	100.1	101.0	101.0	122.3	101.1	100.3	102.8
Vehicles	97.8	101.8	104.1	101.3	101.3	104.3	104.6	103.6	103.8	104.8	107.4	115.6	105.7	106.9	108.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	97.7	102.9	104.4	101.3	101.0	103.0	104.2	104.4	104.2	106.0	107.5	110.1	119.7	106.7	116.5
Textiles	97.7	102.0	105.2	102.3	102.1	104.4	104.2	106.0	107.5	110.1	119.7	106.7	103.9	108.7	116.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	92.4	111.9	110.2	110.5	112.9	112.6	108.0	100.3	102.4	101.7	112.9	108.1	108.2	109.8	118.4
Clothing and footwear	100.9	102.2	105.1	98.1	97.5	98.5	97.2	97.3	97.2	100.4	101.0	106.7	103.9	108.7	116.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	98.6	101.7	101.9	99.0	101.0	107.5	101.3	101.9	104.1	100.4	103.6	111.1	100.6	104.9	104.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	100.9	100.0	103.8	105.6	106.5	107.7	110.7	103.3	106.9	104.3	105.2	114.7	114.8	103.9	110.2
Paper and paper products	99.1	103.6	103.4	103.7	102.5	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.6	105.3	106.9	113.1	108.3	108.7	113.3
Printing and publishing	98.9	100.0	101.8	99.3	100.5	104.0	102.8	101.8	101.2	102.8	106.5	112.1	110.2	103.1	109.8
Other manufacturing industries	97.4	103.1	109.3	103.2	105.1	102.5	103.3	103.3	102.1	102.6	104.6	117.4	109.3	104.1	110.2
All manufacturing industries	98.3	105.1	104.8	102.7	103.0	104.8	103.5	102.0	102.3	103.0	104.2	114.2	107.3	109.4	110.7
Other industries and services	97.8	102.7	102.2	102.1	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.4	104.1	105.9	105.4	105.8	107.4	105.7
Agriculture	97.8	102.7	102.2	102.1	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.4	104.1	105.9	105.4	105.8	107.4	105.7
Mining and quarrying	96.5	100.5	103.6	102.1	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.4	104.1	105.9	105.4	105.8	107.4	105.7
Construction	97.4	102.9	102.5	104.3	104.6	105.0	105.0	101.9	102.3	104.3	104.4	126.2	104.7	105.8	113.2
Gas, electricity and water	96.3	102.4	103.6	105.2	105.5	107.9	106.6	106.0	103.3	103.7	104.1	105.0	107.0	107.9	108.1
Transport and communication§	96.8	103.3	103.3	103.1	98.7	99.9	97.3	98.5	95.2	96.0	98.9	110.3	96.1	95.6	106.0
Miscellaneous services	96.8	97.2	103.3	103.1	98.7	99.9	97.3	98.5	95.2	96.0	98.9	110.3	96.1	95.6	106.0
All industries and services covered	97.9	103.9	104.2	102.7	103.1	104.6	103.4	102.1	102.4	103.1	104.2	114.2	106.7	108.5	110.5

All employees†

Industry group	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965
Manufacturing industries	96.4	100.9	103.8	102.6	104.9	107.4	107.3	105.3	104.2	105.0	107.2	112.6	107.9	106.9	116.2
Food, drink and tobacco	96.4	100.9	103.8	102.6	104.9	107.4	107.3	105.3	104.2	105.0	107.2	112.6	107.9	106.9	116.2
Chemicals and allied industries	97.0	107.1	103.7	103.8	107.3	108.5	107.8	104.9	106.3	107.8	110.4	109.5	111.1	116.7	111.6
Metal manufacture	94.5	107.3	107.8	108.5	108.1	109.8	109.7	108.7	110.2	110.2	111.4	108.6	112.4	113.5	115.7
Engineering and electrical goods	96.9	106.1	106.0	108.0	107.3	109.1	108.6	106.1	107.1	109.3	110.1	107.4	111.4	111.7	113.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	96.7	109.2	108.3	109.2	110.1	114.8	114.4	113.1	116.3	116.3	116.9	113.1	122.3	121.3	125.6
Marine engineering	96.6	111.3	109.3	109.8	109.0	117.1	111.7	109.2	108.7	113.7	113.0	109.7	116.1	117.5	118.1
Vehicles	95.9	107.9	108.9	109.0	106.8	110.0	109.4	108.4	108.2						

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 196. In addition, 49 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April at the establishments where these 245 stoppages occurred is estimated at 63,200. This total includes 18,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 44,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 40,200 were directly involved and 4,200 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 260,000 working days lost during April includes 139,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	Number of stoppages			Stoppages in progress in month	
	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining	4	68	72	9,200	19,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6	13	19	4,800	28,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	1	13	14	13,500	73,000
Textiles	2	2	4	2,300	25,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	3	3	6	1,700	24,000
Road, rail and sea transport	3	14	17	5,600	11,000
All remaining industries and services ..	30	83	113	26,100	80,000
Total, April 1965 ..	49	196	245	63,200	260,000
Total, March 1965 ..	36	263	299	109,300	420,000
Total, April 1964 ..	25	283	308	94,400	268,000

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	48	13,700
—other wage disputes	45	9,300
Hours of work	4	500
Employment of particular classes or persons	36	5,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	54	9,100
Trade union status	7	1,700
Sympathetic action	2	300
Total	196	40,200

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Platers and other shipyard workers—Dundee (one firm)	73	355	10 Mar.	5 May	Claim for a general increase in platers' wages	Work resumed on agreed terms.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Skilled tool-room workers and other production workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies—Oxford (one firm)	755	6,090¶	29 Mar.	14 Apr.	Claim for an increase in basic wage rates for tool-room workers to be negotiated between the employer and one union separately from an annual review of the rates of all time workers negotiated with all the unions involved	Work resumed pending discussions.
TEXTILES:— Shift workers engaged in the production of man-made fibres—Doncaster (one firm)	1,900	—	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	Disagreement over bonus incentive payments and new working schedules	Work resumed on agreed terms.
BRICKS, FIRECLAY AND REFRACTORY GOODS:— Maintenance workers in the brickmaking industry—Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire (several firms)	885	—	23 Mar.	7 May	Claim for increased rates of pay for maintenance workers and for revision of negotiating procedure	Work resumed pending renewed negotiations.
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Drivers, conductors and other workers employed in company owned provincial omnibus undertakings—various areas in Great Britain	36,200**	—	16 Jan.**	—	In support of a national claim for a substantial improvement in rates of pay and conditions of service	No settlement: a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour is considering the dispute.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

|| At the commencement of the stoppage only about 100 workers were indirectly involved. This number had risen to 350 by the beginning of April.

¶ The number of workers indirectly involved rose steadily to over 5,000 during the first week of the stoppage. Eventually over 6,000 workers became indirectly involved.

** One-day stoppages of work have taken place each Saturday since 16th January. In addition there have been a small number of stoppages on other days. Originating in the Midlands, these stoppages spread to many areas in England, Wales and Scotland. Since the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry the number of workers involved each Saturday has declined considerably, falling to 2,000 during April.

Duration of stoppages

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

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	65	10,700	10,000
2 days	54	9,800	16,000
3 days	16	2,700	8,000
4-6 days	46	11,600	50,000
Over 6 days	32	6,500	141,000
Total	213	41,300	224,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1965 AND 1964

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

Industry group	January to April 1965			January to April 1964		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	
		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	3	300	2,000	1	†	†
Coal mining	302	39,600	85,000	394	101,400	155,000
All other mining and quarrying ..	—	—	—	1	400	4,000
Food, drink and tobacco	16	2,600	10,000	5	900	2,000
Chemicals, etc.	4	1,600	4,000	6	500	1,000
Metal mfr.	44	11,300	51,000	32	17,300	276,000
Engineering	133	57,300	152,000	99	41,000	115,000
Shipbuilding and marine eng. ..	49	12,500	71,000	30	8,500	64,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	61	101,800	450,000	61	52,200	199,000
Aircraft	10	9,800	13,000	14	3,600	9,000
Other vehicles	7	300	2,000	6	2,600	7,000
Other metal goods	31	9,400	15,000	21	4,500	11,000
Textiles	10	2,900	29,000	13	1,500	5,000
Clothing and footwear	3	300	1,000	3	1,300	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	18	3,000	36,000	6	1,200	3,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	9	600	1,000	6	700	3,000
Paper and printing	5	1,500	5,000	6	2,000	3,000
Remaining manufacturing inds. ..	17	8,300	21,000	14	4,200	10,000
Construction	84	8,500	51,000	78	8,700	36,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	600	1,000	9	2,000	10,000
Port and inland water transport	22	22,000	15,000	35	30,000	39,000
All other transport	42	48,300	147,000	23	18,300	44,000
Distributive trades	12	1,600	3,000	11	2,100	6,000
Administrative, professional, etc. services	11	1,000	1,000	6	600	4,000
Misc. services	6	400	1,000	3	200	†
Total	903‡	345,800	1,165,000	879‡	306,000	1,007,000

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During April the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3063 to 3066.* Awards Nos. 3065 and 3066 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 3063 and 3064 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Awards Nos. 3065 and 3066 (issued in one document dated 26th April).—*Parties:* Transport and General Workers' Union and Longbridge Group of Delivery Agents. *Claim* (No. 3065): To determine the Union's claim on behalf of ferry and yard staff covering—(a) application for an increase on the hourly rate of 5s. 9d.; and (b) application for payment of time-and-one-half for Saturday work with a minimum payment of four hours. *Award* No. 3065: The Court made the following award in respect of ferry and yard staff, to take effect from the 23rd February 1965: (1) The basic and compounded hourly rates shall be increased by 2d. to 5s. 5d. and 5s. 11d., respectively; (2) (i) Payment for all time worked on Saturday shall be at the rate of time-and-a-third, calculated on the revised basic rate of 5s. 5d. an hour, subject to a minimum payment of four hours at the said rate of time-and-a-third; (ii) In fixing the above Saturday rate the Court had taken into account that the compounded rate included an overtime element of 6d. an hour, which will continue to be paid in respect of the first 42 hours worked in any week. Save as aforesaid the Court found that the claim had not been established. *Claim* (No. 3066): To determine the Union's claim on behalf of plate drivers covering—(a) application for an increase on the hourly rate of 5s. 9d.; (b) application for a five-day week; and (c) application for payment of time-and-one-half for Saturday work with a minimum payment of four hours. *Award* No. 3066: The Court made the following award in respect of plate drivers, to take effect from the 23rd February 1965: (1) The basic and compounded hourly rates shall be increased by 2d. to 5s. 5d. and 5s. 11d., respectively; (2) The normal working week shall be of five days, from Monday to Friday; (3) (i) Payment for all time worked on Saturday shall be at the rate of time-and-a-third, calculated on the revised basic rate of 5s. 5d. an hour, subject to a minimum payment of four hours at the said rate of time-and-a-third; (ii) In fixing the above Saturday rate the Court had taken into account that the compounded rate included an overtime element of 6d. an hour, which will continue to be paid in respect of all hours worked from Monday to Friday in any week. Save as aforesaid the Court found that the claim had not been established.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

No awards were issued during April by single arbitrators or boards of arbitration.

Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Awards

During April the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 16 and 17.* These awards are summarised below.

Award No. 16 (7th April).—*Parties:* Ulster Public Officers' Association and Northern Ireland Housing Trust. *Claim:* To determine a claim by the Ulster Public Officers' Association that female officers employed by the Northern Ireland Housing Trust should be remunerated on the same scale as that in operation in the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 17 (28th April).—*Parties:* Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland Limited. *Claim:* To determine a claim by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union that the plus rate paid to Bar Benders and Fixers employed in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry should be increased from 4½d. per hour to 8½d. per hour. *Award:* The Court found and awarded that the plus rate for Bar Benders and Fixers should be increased from 4½d. per hour to 8½d. per hour. The Award to take effect from 19th April.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(85), dated 2nd April, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates and for reducing from 42 to 40 hours, in two stages, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(73), dated 6th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised piecework

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

basis time rates for female workers and for reducing as from 5th July from 42 to 40 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.(60), dated 13th April, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.(61), dated 13th April, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal J.(111), dated 13th April, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T. (35), dated 13th April, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.M.(75), dated 20th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised piecework basis time rates for female workers and for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.M.(76), dated 20th April, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.M.(68), dated 23rd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.M.(69), dated 23rd April, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Corset Wages Council.—Proposal K.(55), dated 23rd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Corset Wages Council.—Proposal K.(56), dated 23rd April, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (86), dated 23rd April, for reducing from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable, and for providing for these hours to be spread over 5 days in a week.

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council.—Proposal L.N.R. (63), dated 27th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration for male and female workers other than Managers and Club Stewards and for reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council.—Proposal L.N.R. (64), dated 27th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for Managers and Club Stewards.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S.(29), dated 30th April, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.—Proposal R.P.G. (15), dated 30th April, for revising general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates and for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 787, dated 2nd April and operative from 17th May. This Order reduces from 46, 45 or 44 to 44, 43 or 42, according to the trade, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 866, dated 7th April and operative from 24th May. This Order reduces by 2 to 44 in the case of Van Salesmen and 42 in the case of all other workers, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 7 was made on 15th March 1965 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The Order, which became effective on 5th April 1965, raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland, reduces the additional hours for horsemen and horsewomen and tractormen and tractorwomen and increases the value of certain benefits and advantages.—See page 211.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.70), dated 2nd April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the trade.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.S. (N.65), and (N.66), dated 16th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration, a reduction in working hours and revised provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

Further information regarding any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Dundonald House (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

Wages Regulation Orders

During April no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/787; 1s. 9d. (2s.)), made on 2nd April; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/866; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)),* made on 7th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 247.

The Factories (Notice of Accident etc.) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/867; 6d. (9d.)), made on 7th April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961 and the Dangerous Occurrences (Notification) Regulations 1947. This Order, operative from 20th April, prescribes the form of written notice of an accident or dangerous occurrence to be sent to H.M. Factory Inspector for the District as required by section 80 of the Factories Act 1961. The form is not for use in cases where the accident or dangerous occurrence happens in the course of building operations or works of engineering construction.

The Young Persons (Certificates of Fitness) (Amendment) Rules 1965 (S.I. 1965/868; 6d. (9d.)), made on 7th April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. These Rules, operative from 20th April, amend the existing Rules by adding employments under certain training schemes to the employments which are to be treated as groups for the purposes of section 118(4) of the Factories Act 1961 which provides that the appointed factory doctor may, by means of one certificate of fitness, authorise the employment of a young person in a number of factories in employments which are a group for the purposes of that provision. The Rules also prescribe a new form of certificate for issue in certain cases.

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/900; 6d. (9d.)), made under the National Insurance Act 1946; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/898; 3d. (6d.))* and *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/899; 9d. (1s.)),* made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946. These Regulations, made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 8th April and operative from 19th April, give effect to recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee and Industrial Injuries Advisory Committee, respectively, by modifying the medical certification rules for claiming sickness and industrial injury benefits: the Regulations provide for the issue of intermediate certificates of incapacity for a period of up to 13 weeks in advance where incapacity has continued for not less than 28 days.

The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/53; 3d. (6d.)), made on 16th March by the Ministry of Health and Social Services in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. These Regulations, operative from 29th March, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations for Great Britain.—See page 168 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

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

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/54; 6d. (9d.)), made on 16th March by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland) 1951. These Regulations make a Scheme, operative from 31st March, varying the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme in consequence of the National Insurance etc. Act (Northern Ireland) 1964, to improve the rates of allowances payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in respect of injury or disease arising out of employment before 5th July 1948.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 54. H.M. Forces. *The Royal Navy. Openings for Boys and Ratings.* 2nd Impression (with amendments), 1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d.).

National Insurance.—Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 25. Price 9s. (9s. 6d.); *Law Relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries).* Supplement No. 15. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance; *National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1964. National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations 1965. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with section 77(5) of that Act.* H.C. 159. Price 9d. (1s.).—See Statutory Instruments on this page; *National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1964. National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1964. Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951. Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956. Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954. Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948. Friendly Societies Act 1955. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund for 1963-64; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.* H.C. 172. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d.).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.—Employment of Older Workers. 2. Training Methods for Older Workers. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 1d.); *Manpower and Employment. Accelerated Vocational Training for Adults. A Comparative Study. Objectives—Organisation—Syllabuses and Methods. Future Prospects.* Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 1d.).

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare New Series. No. 8. *Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres.* Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 5d.).—See page 219.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 25. April 1965. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 6d.).—See page 218.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 46s. 0d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 King Street, Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 5s. 0d. per page (or part) for 125 copies and 8s. 0d. per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.

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SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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

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

Professional and Executive Register
A service for professional people and for those seeking managerial, executive and trainee executive posts in industry and commerce is provided at 38 of the larger Employment Exchanges. Information is also given about careers opportunities in the professions and in industry and commerce.

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

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

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

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

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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

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

TRAINING

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

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

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

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

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

The Industrial Training Act 1964 gives the Minister of Labour powers to set up industrial training boards which are responsible

for seeing that sufficient workers are trained to meet the requirements of individual industries. Boards are able to raise a levy on employers in their industry and to pay grants to those who train to approved standards. A Central Training Council advises the Minister on training matters.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

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

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

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

Wages Inspection

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

Enquiries about these services should be made to the appropriate Regional Office (see below).

PUBLICATIONS

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