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SERVICE

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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

	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	enstante interes	
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, $144 \cdot 8$ and $155 \cdot 0$, compared with $144 \cdot 4$ and $154 \cdot 2$ at 31st March.	236–243	
Retail Prices		
The retail prices index at 13th April (January $1962 = 100$) was $112 \cdot 0$, compared with $109 \cdot 9$ at 16th March. The index for the food group was $111 \cdot 6$, compared with $110 \cdot 4$ 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		
	004 005	

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965 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 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

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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. 201, 303, and 300), shickliding ad the second stress (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.Hs. 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 Firms with 100-499 employees	694 1,025 308	757,708 153,302 11,110
Shipbuilding: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100-499 employees Firms with 25-99 employees	. 50 . 39 . 9	61,715 7,276 371
Chemical manufacture: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100-499 employees Firms with 25-99 employees	. 62 . 120 . 31	37,801 14,464 1,121
Firms with 100-499 employees	· 102 · 73 · 5	152,725 17,807 305

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-byresult 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 num-bered 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

In the second test of the second s	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including	g overtime	premium:	away kanalada	1900EF
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	403 4	415 11	+12 7	+ 3.
Semi-skilled	362 9	364 5	+ 1 8	+ 0.
Labourers	291 4	299 3	+711	+ 2.
All timeworkers	372 2	380 0	+710	+ 2.
Payment-by-result workers	0.2 2	500 0	1 , 10	T 2.
Skilled	417 2	432 0	+14 10	+ 3.0
Semi-skilled	417 2 386 7	395 6	+ 8 11	+ 2.3
Labourers	304 3	309 9	+56	+ 1.
All payment-by-result workers	397 10	409 7	+11 9	+ 3.0
All skilled workers	410 1	423 10	+13 9	+ 3.
All semi-skilled workers	375 6	381 0	+ 5 6	+ 1.
All labourers	294 2	301 6	+ 7 4	+ 2.
All workers covered	384 8	394 4	+ 9 8	+ 2.
Augenere haush and in the	· ···································	alling C.	12	
Average hourly earnings excludin Timeworkers	g overtime	premium:	d.	
Skilled	95.7	99.7	+ 4.0	+ 4.3
Semi-skilled	84.0	86.9	+ 2.9	+ 3.
Labourers	66.3	69.9	+ 3.6	+ 5.5
All timeworkers	87.0	90.6	+ 3.6	+ 4.1
Payment-by-result workers	07-0	50.0	+ 3.0	T 4.1
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	+ 3.0
All skilled workers	100.3	104.8	+ 4.5	+ 4.9
All semi-skilled workers	91.4	95.1	+ 3.7	+ 4.0

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.

 $93 \cdot 4$ $97 \cdot 5$ $+ 4 \cdot 1$ $+ 4 \cdot 4$

All workers covered ...

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 $45 \cdot 0$ 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.

istry of Labour Gazette May 1965

All Establishments: Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

Average bourt	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including	overtime r	oremium:	THE A	
Skilled	s. d. 368 3 284 10 264 5 315 9	s. d. 388 10 320 4 292 7 345 8	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ +20 & 7 \\ +35 & 6 \\ +28 & 2 \\ +29 & 11 \end{array} $	+ 5.6 + 12.5 + 10.7 + 9.5
All timeworkers workers Skilled	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	411 8 327 3 338 8 387 3 407 7 325 8 317 7 377 7	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 9.5 \\ + 8.4 \\ +12.9 \\ + 9.8 \\ + 9.3 \\ +12.1 \\ + 9.7 \end{array} $
Average hourly earnings excludin Timeworkers Skilled	g overtime d. 80·7 64·2 58·5 69·8	premium: d. 88.0 67.5 62.8 76.1	$\begin{vmatrix} d. \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 4 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 9.0 \\ + 5.0 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 9.0 \end{array} $
All timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All skilled workers All skilled workers All skilled workers All skilled workers All skilled workers All skilled sciences All skilled and sciences All sciences	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \cdot 4 \\ 70 \cdot 3 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 7 \\ 91 \cdot 2 \\ 68 \cdot 8 \\ 63 \cdot 5 \\ 81 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	99·4 75·4 71·8 91·4 97·3 73·5 67·7 87·7	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 6.0 \\ + \ 5.1 \\ + \ 3.8 \\ + \ 5.7 \\ + \ 6.1 \\ + \ 4.7 \\ + \ 4.2 \\ + \ 5.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.4 \\ + 7.3 \\ + 5.5 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 6.7 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 7.1 \end{array} $

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 orkers and 9,245 labourers: payment-by-result workers otalled 155,319 of whom 90,615 were process workers, 21,766 killed maintenance workers, 15,653 semi-skilled maintenance vorkers, 14,453 service workers and 12,832 labourers.

Definitions

by-result"

by employers.

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 prove the second service between 5 · 0 and 9 · 0 he percentage increases varying between $5 \cdot 0$ and $9 \cdot 0$.

Normal weekly hours of work of employees in the private ector of the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry were educed from 42 to 41 during the period under review. Average received from 42 to 41 during the period in the reference. Average veekly hours actually worked in the industry, as reflected by the returns received, continued to increase, being $47 \cdot 2$ hours er worker for January 1965 as compared with $46 \cdot 6$ in June 964 and $46 \cdot 1$ for the first enquiry in June 1963.

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

All Establishments: Chemical Manufacture

June January Absolute %

		1.24	196	4	196	2	cnange	change
Average weekly earning	rs incl	luding	overt	ime p	remiun	n:		
Timeworkers General workers			s. 362	a.	s. 371	d. 0	s. d	$2 + 2 \cdot 3$
Craftsmen			403 371	11	419	1 9	+15 + 9 1	
All timeworkers Payment-by-result wor	kers		· \$ 100	10	387	7	+ 7 (Confidence.
General workers Craftsmen	::	::	380 420	6*	439	1	+18	7 + 4.4
All payment-by-resul All general workers	t wor	kers	388 369	10* 11	398 378	1 2	+9 +8	3 + 2.2
All craftsmen All workers covered			410	8* 10*	427 388	2 9	+16 + 91	

Average hourly earnings excluding	g overtime p	remium:		
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		108 12 2 2 2 2	the the third the	
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 reek for adult male workers in the drug and fine chemical ndustry, 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 hown 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 $1 \cdot 1$ and $4 \cdot 2$.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical ndustries 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 manu-facturing industry is given in the table in the next column. In

	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including	overtime p	remium:	e ta	
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			1.05 0	+ 7.4
(semi-skilled)	349 1	374 10	+25 9	
Service workers	339 1	359 2	+20 1	+ 5.9 + 2.9
Labourers	304 9	313 6	+89 +145	+ 2.9 + 4.1
All timeworkers	353 10	368 3	+14 5	+ 4.1
Payment-by-result workers	409 5	411 9	+ 2 4	+ 0.6
Process workers			+15 4	+ 3.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	446 6	461 10	+15 4	T 3.4
Maintenance workers	391 5	398 5	+ 7 0	+ 1.8
(semi-skilled)	370 9	374 7	+ 3 10	+1.0 + 1.0
Service workers	326 1	336 4	+10 3	+ 3.2
Labourers	402 3	407 9	+56	+ 1.4
All payment-by-result workers	402 3	407 9	+ 3 11	+ 1.0
All process workers	404 10	408 9	+16 9	+ 3.8
All maintenance workers (skilled)	437 11	434 0	1 7 10 5	7 5 0
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	382 7	394 5	+11 10	+ 3.1
	358 4	369 4	+11 0	+ 3.1
	316 7	326 9	+10 2	+ 3.2
All labourers All workers covered	391 9	400 3	+ 8 6	+ 2.2
All workers covered	571 7	400 5	100	
		Hilling to share 100	Mark Street House	Black Buyes
Average hourly earnings excluding	overtime	premium.		
Timeworkers	d.	d.	1 d.	1
Process workers	86.5	90.3	+ 3.8	+ 4.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	94.5	100.2	+ 5.7	
Maintenance workers	110	100 1		Cabapade 1
(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	01 0	550		
Process workers	103.7	104.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Maintenance workers (skilled)	109.9	115.7	+ 5.8	+ 5.3
Maintenance workers		100 0		NULLIN-LEASE
(semi-skilled)	95.9	98.4	+ 2.5	+ 2.5
Service workers	91.0	91.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
	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 (skilled)	105 5		1	
(semi-skilled)	92.5	96.0	+ 3.5	+ 3.8
All service workers	86.5	89.0	+ 2.5	+ 2.9
	73.1	76.7	+ 3.6	+ 5.0
All labourers	96.1	99.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.1
All workers covered	50 1		1.00	1 dialogue

All Establishments: Iron and Steel Manufacture

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.

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-byoccupation 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-

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

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.

				e weeki nings	ly	Average hours		Average hour earnings		
ers. 21,766 iintenance		overti	ime	exclud overtin premiu	me	actually worked including overtime		<i>includin</i> overtim	g excluding overtime premiun	
(4) All	L ENG	INE	ERINC	3 I	NDUSTR	ies Cov	'ERED*	Ne	
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	.:. .:.		d. 11 5 3	389 340	1. 4 4 8	46 · 8 47 · 0 47 · 5	7.0 7.3 8.1	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	d. 99 · 7 86 · 9 69 · 9	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	 	432 395 309	069	380	6 9 4	$45 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 2$	5·3 5·1 7·8	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 78 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 110 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 73 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	
SUMMARY	For	PARTI		AR E	NC	INEERIN ABOVE*	G INDU	STRY G	ROUPS	
and the second						engineer	ing	ALC: NO		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	 	398 335 287	6 4 7		3 9 1	47·4 47·9 47·5	7.6 8.3 8.3	100·9 84·0 72·6	93·8 77·4 66·9	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	:: ::		0 0 8	397 1 347 3 280 1	3	45.8 46.2 46.9	6.0 6.3 7.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 2 \\ 95 1 \\ 76 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 0 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \\ 71 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	
Surger and a		(ii) I	Ele	ctrica	l ei	ngineeri	ng			
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	 	401 329 1 281 1		376 0 307 8 260 8	3	46·5 46·9 47·0	6·7 7·2 7·6	103.7 84.4 72.0	97 · 1 78 · 7 66 · 6	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	 	367 1		400 4 352 0 300 5		$45 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 8$	5·5 5·2 7·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 1 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 81 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$106 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 6 \\ 77 \cdot 1$	
Edignay pop	(ii	i) Mo	tor	vehic	le	manufac	turing			
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		419	7	449 2 397 7 324 6		45.6 45.6 46.8	6·1 5·9 7·2	$124.7 \\ 110.5 \\ 88.2$	118·3 104·7 83·2	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	 	474 1 464 5 321 3	5 .	464 9 457 3 306 7		43·1 41·8 47·2	3·3 2·9 6·9	$131.9 \\ 133.4 \\ 81.7$	$129 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \\ 78 \cdot 0$	
8 E (iv) Ai	rcraft	ma	nufac	tur	ing and	repairi	ng		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	 	438 11 351 5 307 8	5 3	419 1 329 2 285 7		45 · 7 47 · 8 48 · 1	5.6 7.8 8.3	115·2 88·1 76·8	110·0 82·6 71·3	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		440 7 366 5 309 10	1 3	423 0 349 7 285 5		44 · 5 45 · 3 47 · 9	5·2 5·7 8·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 77 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$114.0 \\ 92.6 \\ 71.5$	
(/	b) SHI	PBUILI	DIN	G ANI	D	SHIP RI	PAIRING	3*	THE TOWN	
Fimeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers [‡]		388 10 320 4 292 7	2	56 11 84 6 59 1		48 · 7 50 · 6 49 · 5	7.6 10.3 9.5	95·8 76·0 70·9	88.0 67.5 62.8	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		411 8 327 3 338 8	2	79 7 96 11 96 7		45 · 8 47 · 2 49 · 6	$7 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 8$ $11 \cdot 4$	$107 \cdot 8 \\ 83 \cdot 1 \\ 81 \cdot 9$	99 · 4 75 · 4 71 · 8	
gainnisistara	(c) Сне	MIC	CAL N	1A	NUFACTI	URE*	The second second	HOLE	
imeworkers† General worker Craftsmen -B-R workers		371 0 419 1	3	52 4 89 2		48·6 48·0	8·0 7·5	91·7 104·9	87·0 97·3	
General worker: Craftsmen		387 7 439 1		78 1 20 11		45·2 46·8	4·6 5·4	102·8 112·5	100·4 107·9	
	(<i>d</i>) IR	NON A	ND	STEEL		MANUFA	CTURE*		e gangel e gange	
imeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skille Maintenance		378 7 132 10	35	54 5 96 7		47 · 1 47 · 5	6·6 7·8	96·5 109·4	90·3 100·2	
workers (semi-skilled)§ Service workers Labourers B-R workers†	§ 3	74 10 59 2 13 6	34 33 28	14 1 16 5	4	18.5 17.8 17.5	8.8 7.0 8.0	92·7 90·3 79·1	84·9 84·0 72·3	
Process workers Maintenance workers (skille Maintenance workers		11 9 61 10	39 43	94 10 96 0		15·2			104·9 115·7	
(semi-skilled)§	3	98 5 74 7 36 4	37 35 31	4 10	4	5·9 6·4 6·7	5·3 5·7 7·2	04·2 96·8 86·4	98·4 91·7 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.

	ca	rnings	Average		ear	ge hourly
A State	overtim	e overtime	including		loverune	excluding overtime premium
	Londe	on and So	outh East	tern	erixen Hustrauli Hustrauli Hustrauli	Contraction of the
··· ···			46·4 46·0 47·1	6·8 6·8 7·7	d. 107·2 97·9 77·0	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 91 \cdot 8 \\ 71 \cdot 6 \end{array}$
::	431 9 376 5 329 7	417 1 361 10 310 11	$44 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 4$	4.6 5.5 6.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 85 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	113·4 96·6 80·4
10.4	Eas	tern and	Southern	n	era antin era ant	
	426 5	399 5	47.2	7.1	108.4	101.6
	394 4 335 10	368 10 312 1	46·7 47·6	7·0 7·9	101 · 3 84 · 6	94·8 78·6
	440 4 446 3 330 11	419 8 434 5 312 5	46·3 43·6 47·1	6·3 4·1 7·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 84 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	108 · 8 119 · 5 79 · 6
13.E.A	enitera	South W	estern	- Indus Victoria	Martin and Standing	
60.00 b	419 2 348 3	392 10 324 0	47·2 48·0	6·8 7·8	106.6	99·9 81·0
	290 2 415 0	268 3 392 10	47.9	8.2	72.6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 81 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
	383 3 291 10	366 1 273 5	44·8 46·4	5.6 7.1	102.6 75.4	98.0 70.7
ni 2 styp	niniaque (tobauci	Midlar	nds	lindqid	a the second	o huse
	437 6 365 7	414 1 341 4	46·2 47·2	6·5 7·8	113·7 92·9	107·6 86·7
•••	304 2 463 0	283 3 450 3	47·2 43·8	8·1 4·1	77·3 126·9	72·0 123·4
	329 11	310 8	43.4	7.9	83.9	$\begin{array}{c} 114 \cdot 4 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
01-4 13	Yorks	hire and L	Lincolnsh	nire	1 Ene	hand a
	379 7 316 11 277 5	352 9 293 8 256 9	47·8 47·7 47·9	7·9 8·0 8·4	95·3 79·7 69·6	88.6 73.9 64.4
	404 6 360 5	384 7 343 0	46·3 45·8	6·4 6·2	104·9 94·4	99·7 89·8
	al antipation	The second	ante gallere	0.1	/4.0	69 • 7
		Vorth We	stern	100 0000 100 000	1.11	
	398 9 344 3 279 6	369 4 320 4 257 0	47 · 4 47 · 8 47 · 5	7.6 7.8 8.3	101·0 86·4 70·6	93.5 80.4 64.9
	406 9 353 11 293 7	386 7 335 1 274 4	46·0 46·0 47·4	6·2 6·3 7·6	106·1 92·4 74·3	100 · 9 87 · 5 69 · 5
	and a second	Norther	'n	Sa An	And the party	Carrier Carrier
	392 8			7.8	99.1	91.6
	325 4 291 4	299 7 261 2	47·4 49·0	7·8 9·7	82·3 71·3	75·8 63·9
 	432 1 366 0 315 1	407 11 342 10 287 0	46·5 47·5 49·4	6.6 7.4 9.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 5 \\ 76 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	105·3 86·7 69·7
		Scotlan	d	四月秋年	Na pa	
	398 8 347 8	365 7	47.3			92·8 84·8
	297 1 410 8	270 5 391 2	47·8 44·9	8.2	74.6	67·9
	362 7 298 1	345 1 275 11	44 · 8 46 · 2	5·1 7·3	97·2 77·4	92·5 71·6
1	off to	Wales	interes .	anne o	070-80	
	398 2		46.9		01.9	93.7
	359 9 304 11		49·6 47·1	8.9	87·0 77·6	80·0 70·8
		overtim premiur Londa \$. d. 414 10 301 10 431 9 329 7 Eas 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 426 5 394 4 330 11 440 4 330 11 440 4 330 11 348 3 304 2 304 2 379 7 379 7 379 7 379 7 379 7 379 7 398 9 .	overtime premium overtime premium London and So 1 388 11 352 1 301 10 280 11 1 376 5 301 10 280 11 1 376 5 329 7 310 11 Eastern and 1 376 5 394 4 368 10 335 10 312 1 1 440 4 419 2 392 10 330 11 312 5 South Wa 1 446 3 330 11 312 5 South Wa 1 446 3 333 11 312 5 Midlan 1 437 6 415 0 392 10 383 3 366 1 1 304 2 283 3 3 1 437 6 411 1 365 7 383 3 366 1 1 304 2 283 3 1 463 0 445 6<	including excluding overtime overtime overtime overtime including overtime including overtime actually overtime overtime London and South East $$ 3 4 $$ 3 4 $375 - 6$ $352 - 1$ $$ $301 - 10$ $280 - 11$ $47 - 1$ $$ $329 - 7$ $310 - 11$ $46 - 4$ $$ $329 - 7$ $310 - 11$ $46 - 4$ $$ $329 - 7$ $310 - 11$ $46 - 4$ $$ $329 - 7$ $310 - 11$ $46 - 4$ $$ $329 - 7$ $310 - 11$ $46 - 4$ $$ $446 - 3$ $419 - 8$ $46 - 3$ $$ $419 - 2$ $392 - 10$ $47 - 2$ $$ $415 - 0$ $392 - 10$ $47 - 2$ $$ $415 - 0$ $392 - 10$ $47 - 2$ $$ $392 - 10$ $47 - 2$ $46 - 6$ $$ $392 - 10$ $47 - 2$ $48 - 6$ $$ $392 - 10$ $273 - 5$ $46 - 5$	including excluding overtime overtime actually overtime including overtime actually overtime overtime overtime London and South Eastern 1 414 10 335 6 388 11 330 10 352 1 46-4 46-0 45-8 6-8 6-8 333 10 335 10 332 7 361 10 361 10 45-0 355 1 46-7 7-9 7-1 46-7 7-9 1 426 5 332 7 399 5 361 10 312 1 47-6 7-9 7-1 7-1 46-7 7-9 1 440 4 435 3 419 8 322 10 47-2 335 10 312 1 46-3 47-6 47-1 6-8 7-8 7-9 1 440 4 438 3 322 10 320 10 46-5 47-1 47-2 7-8 6-8 7-8 7-9 1 449 2 330 11 322 10 327 5 47-2 46-8 7-8 7-1 1 419 2 290 2 392 10 268 3 47-9 8-2 8-8 7-8 1 419 2 290 1 392 10 273 5 46-4 7-1 7-9 8-2 1 437 6 46-3 7-1 414 4 47-2 7-8 7-8 8-2 1 437 6 46-3 7-1 414 4 47-2 7-8 7-8 8-2 1 437 6 291 10 310 8 47-8 7-9 8-4 7-9 8-4 1 437 6 316 11 292 11 44-7 8-7 8-9 7-9 8-4	Including overtime overt

mets rate value	TO - T	Average earni	weekly ngs	Average	Average hours		e hourly nings	and and a second	Average v earnin		Average hours actually	Average	Average earnin	
	20110	<i>including</i> overtime premium	overtime	actually worked including overtime	of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	C	ncluding overtime remium	overtime	worked	overtime	including e overtime premium p	overtim
94. 1949 - 1949		Londor	and Se	outh East	ern	etrologi transferre Exist Transferre	Assessment in a second in a	107-2	London	and Sc	outh East	tern	the base is a non-transf transform transform transform transform	Processi Process Bisticia No ori
imeworkers Skilled Labourers B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled	··· ··· ··	s. d. 448 11 312 4 319 6 476 7 368 2 433 3	s. d. 366 2 274 11 266 3 421 0 324 8 352 5	49·9 50·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	d. 96·9 76·7 76·4 114·6 87·1 95·5	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 79 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 5 \\ 63 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 76 \cdot 8 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers	s. d. 359 11 422 0 418 10 403 1	s. d. 337 10 394 3 403 2 393 5	48 · 1 49 · 2 47 · 8 45 · 4	7.8 8.4 6.8 4.2	d. 89·8 102·8 105·1 106·6	d. 84·3 96·2 101·2 104·0
Labourers			er []	d Southe	196	StDestiliste StDestiliste Desustries	Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna		Easte	ern and	Souther	n§	Status Maria	
imeworkers		Longer	359 2	a lage to the	6.1	96.8	91.9	Timeworkers† General workers	380 5 450 6	362 1 411 5	49·6 49·9	8.8	92·1 108·2	87·6 98·9
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers B-R workers‡	··· ···	378829912919	278 1 261 1	48·4 50·9	7·4 10·0	74·2 68·8	69.0 61.5	Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	403 3	373 9	49.9	9.8	101 · 6	94.2
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	··· ···	390 7 364 2 384 9	369 9 342 6 343 4	45.9	5.7 7.5 11.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 90 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	99.7 89.5 80.6			<u></u>	1		1000000 1000000 1000000	atal nite Stal nite States
	16		South I	Vestern§		The second	el rece lattes) r souths2 recorded		S	South W	Vestern	878 599 565	-skalleder weitheres weitheres kinner	(Aeros) Satisfics Satisfics
imeworkers	-		1		4.4	98.7	94.5	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	386 7 511 9	345 2 475 0	54·1 49·7	12·4 8·8	85·7 123·6	76·0 114·
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers -B-R workers‡		393 5 320 2 304 5	376 8 292 4 263 5	47.8 50.2 48.8	8·2 9·7	76·5 74·8	69 · 9 64 · 8	P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	431 3 524 2	402 2 486 4	$50 \cdot 1$ $53 \cdot 1$	9·9 12·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 2 \\ 118 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	96· 109·
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	::	402 8 301 7	377 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 45 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 7 & - \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ - \end{array} $	107·4 82·7	100·7 77·4	The same in the second			2.1			
		Vork	shire an	d Lincoln	shire	11	Bonaut	Timeworkers†		Midl	1.00	7.8	92.9	88
limeworkers			0 02	G Les La	9.6	95.3	85.6	General workers Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers	378 2 385 8 362 11	361 6 360 2 356 5	47.2	6·1 3·1	98·0 102·0	91
Skilled Semi-skilled		399 2 302 5 337 5	358 278 1 293	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 9 & 50 \cdot 3 \\ 0 & 47 \cdot 3 \\ 0 & 53 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	7.8 12.7	76·7 76·5	70·7 66·4	Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	::	401 8 297 10 267 3	275	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5·7 6·9 7·1	108·2 76·9 73·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 71 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		Yorks	hire an	d Lincoli	nshire		arier ar Langena Aresonia
1.241 1.4-11			North	Western	TIN .	eres Elsettes	austalisTA an Lativ Annation Annation	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	347 2 385 9	323 1 354		9·4 8·3		78 87
Timeworkers		386 10	350	2 51.0	11.1	90.9		P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	398 10 429 1	391 421	2 46·3 3 45·4	5·5 4·1		101 111
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers‡	::	350 4 280 5	5 250	7 56·1 8 48·5	15·6 8·9	75·0 69·4	62.0	the condition of a part	en ligner	și cultri și	ia boquana A avaevaga	i provin li r a genevra	el enune un als estates en	aradi Vi Galeria
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		404 0 321 2 312 4	2 371 2 293 3 277	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8·3 9·3 10·4	83.3	76.1	IT NOON BATTL	AN 13	North	Western	TA THE	0 8 9 9 C	97 <u>861</u> 1000
	a celui a celui a celui a celui a celui	e suit (cui n' stait	No	rthern§	NON JES	arzu (WEEK	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers	381 2 426 7 395 6	396 385	0 49·2 5 47·1 3 46·6 5 47·7	5 4.9	1 108·7 9 101·8	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled		328	1 288	3 51.3	11.9	9 76.1	3 <u>67</u> .4	Craftsmen	456 11	431	5 47.7	6.1	1 115.0	100
Labourers P-B-R workers‡ Skilled		278	4 246 1 385	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6.	7 110.	3 102.2	Contract Contract	NAR	No	rthern		of sorters	electric T.
Semi-skilled Labourers	::	323 304	2 288 9 272	10 48.0 8 48.6				- Timeworkers† - General workers Craftsmen	350 0 440 8	340	6 46· 9 47·			
			Se	otland				Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	367	5 362 2 409	7 42· 9 45·		7 103·0 0 111·2	
Timeworkers Skilled		346 1	0 333	1.42	3.					Sec	otland	113053 - C268575	apitro-disi ana bita	(U.S.) A Managala
Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled		301 1	7 245	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 7.	9 66· 0 104·	8 60·4 9 96·0	 Timeworkers†	1			asette Lang /	AND AND A	1922 - 20 1925 - 193 1926 - 193
Semi-skilled Labourers		403 322 292	3 369 9 290 9 262	3 48.	9.	3 80.	7 72.6	General workers . Craftsmen . - P-B-R workers	. 397		0 46· 2 45· 6 44·	4 5.	·2 105·0	0 9 4 10
			P	Vales§			1 2 2 2 2	General workers . Craftsmen .	101		6 46.		•4 104.	
Timeworkers Skilled		. 376	7 354	7 45.	5 6	·0 99 ·8 85		144 148 148 2.194 148 5 Th	12,55	ŀ	Vales§	d ising	in Balance	and and a second
Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	ŧ :	: 318 325 . 453 	3 303 0 303 2 401	0 47.	0 7	$ \begin{array}{c} $	•0 77•4	Timeworkers† General workers . Craftsmen . P-B-R workers	: 419 435	8 400 6 410				

(92050)

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

TABLE 2(d) __REGIONAL ANALYSIS_IRON AND STEEL MANUEACTURE

		ge weekl rnings	y Avera		ear	e hourly nings		Average		Average	Average	Average earn	hourly
an and the second of the secon	overtin	ne overti m premi	actual	ly hours of overtime ng worked	<i>including excluding</i> overtime premium premium		an indiada en la contracta en indiada escritotica	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	antually	hours of overtime worked	including overtime premium	excludin overtim premiun
and an and an and a contract	A MERICA	Mid	llands	and a state of the			anappend constant	A MAN DEN	North	ern	2003Q	The second	
Timeworkers	s. d.	S	d.		d.	d.	Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Process workers [‡] Maintenance	390 4	365	2 47.9	6.6	97.8	91.5	Process workers [‡]	355 6	322 10	49.1	8.9	86.9	78.9
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	417 4		7 46.7	7.5	107 · 2	98.6	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	432 2	383 8	50.3	11.0	103.0	91.4
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	374 5 364 3 301 1	337	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 50 \cdot 7 \\ 7 & 48 \cdot 1 \\ 1 & 48 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	11·9 8·7 9·5	88.7 90.8 74.6	77.7 84.2 68.6	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	366 1 325 6 311 9	315 5 303 10 280 0	51.6 47.6 48.4	12·3 5·8 8·7	85·1 82·0 77·3	73.4 76.6 69.5
P-B-R workerst Process workerst	405 9	390	6 45.2	5.0	107.7	103.7	P-B-R workers† Process workers‡	376 10	364 7	44.7	3.3	101.2	97.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	447 11	416	2 46.6	7.3	115.3	107 · 1	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	436 1	410 5	45.6	5.9	114.8	108.0
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	387 0 373 4 328 4	351	9 47.6	7·3 7·9 8·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 4 \\ 94 \cdot 1 \\ 83 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	92.8 88.7 78.4	workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	391 2 333 5 345 5	361 1 316 4 320 1	49·2 46·0 46·6	8.0 4.8 6.5	95·5 87·0 88·9	88.1 82.5 82.4
Wetter Logical 1	Yorks	hire an	d Lincol	nshire	1 1911 - 1972 -	Contract of Contra			Scotla	ands		1	Lene
Timeworkers						I A ANK A	Timer		Scotta			1112 1000	Des Leg
Process workers‡ Maintenance workers (skilled)‡	400 9 434 2	377 405		8·3 7·1	99·9 110·9	94·1 103·6	Timeworkers Process workers‡ Maintenance workers (skilled)‡	262 10	242 10	44.5	5.2	70.9	65.5
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) [‡]	378 2		0 47.8	7.6	94.9	89.1	Maintenance workers (semi-skilled);		and the	886 8. 8999	+36		-
Service workers‡ Labourers P-B-R workers†	362 3 306 9		$\begin{array}{c c}0 & 48 \cdot 8 \\4 & 47 \cdot 9\end{array}$	7·5 7·7	89·1 76·8	83·2 71·2	Service workers‡ Labourers P-B-R workers†	283 6 237 4	265 4 220 6	45·9 42·3	$5 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 74 \cdot 2 \\ 67 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	69·4 62·5
Process workers‡ Maintenance	416 2	397	6 46.0	6.2	108.7	103.8	Process workers [‡]	371 3	352 4	44.6	4.8	99.9	94.8
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	447 10	415 1	1 46.3	7.4	116.2	107.9	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	432 1	396 9	45.8	7.4	113.3	104.0
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	379 11 380 4 333 10	356	9 46·9 1 48·1 5 47·0	7.6 7.9 8.1	97·1 94·9 85·2	89.9 88.9 78.5	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	371 11 357 1 326 7	330 6 339 2 298 9	48·2 44·4 46·6	8·9 4·5 7·3	92.6 96.4 84.1	82·3 91·6 76·9
La Chert	118-19	North	Western	;	178-7	1			Wal	es			
imeworkers	219	1		1			Timeworkers						
Process workers‡ Maintenance	-	-	-	-	A Carton	ASS Margaret	Timeworkers Process workers‡	380 9	360 11	44.8	3.9	102.0	96.7
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	-			-	- Branks	1.00 <u></u> 2 1.00 <u></u> 2	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	499 7	439 0	50.0	8.7	119.8	105 · 3
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡	Ξ	=	=	_		_	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡	381 8 371 6	343 4 346 0	48 · 1 45 · 8	8·0 5·1	95·1 97·4	85·6 90·7
-B-R workers†	332 1	314		5.2	86.4	81.8	Labourers P-B-R workerst	313 11	277 7	47.0	9.0	80.2	70.9
Process workers‡ Maintenance	439 1	420	14 5 WARER	3.8	118.8	113.9	Process workers‡ Maintenance	458 0	441 2	44.6	2.7	123.2	118.7
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	507 5	495		3.2	139.2	135.9	workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	495 4	474 11	43.9	3.2	135.5	129.9
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers•	396 10 403 5 351 8	387 391 340		2.8 3.3 3.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 8 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	106·8 105·6 91·5	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	417 3 405 3 345 11	397 5 386 9 326 8	44.9 45.3 46.0	3.5 3.6 4.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	106·1 102·4 85·2
*† See footnotes unde ‡ Excludes labourers. § Where no figure is g satisfactory basis for a	iven, it i	s becaus	e either it	would revea	l the earn	ings in a pa	rticular firm or the numbe	er of work	ers covere	d by the r	eturns is t	oo small t	o provid
		ULT HC	MALE	IN THE	E THI	RD PA	ERS COVERED Y-WEEK IN JA ALL INDUSTR	NUAR	XY 196	55	EARN	INGS	AND
			Time	workers (ind	luding lie	u workers)			Payment	-by-result	workers	2 20	
Classes of workers	0	umbers f men 1 years	Average earni	ngs Av	verage ours Av	verage	verage hourly earnings of men (21 years	Average		Average hours	Average	Average	e hourly lings

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years	ind		e weel nings	kly	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years	Av		e weel nings	kly	Average hours actually	Average hours of		ge hourly nings
	and over) covered by the survey	inclu over	time	exclu over prem	time	worked	overtime worked	<i>including</i> overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	by the	inclui	ime	exclu overt prem	ime	worked including overtime	overtime		e excluding overtime premium
The second secon							(a)) All eng	gineering	industri	es co	ver	ed	ship			116	
Fitters (skilled-other than		s.	d.	s.	d.			d.	d.		8.	d.	s.	d.	-	THE R	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten-		15.100								The Wa	12/10		128	1.10	1046 1 03	2115 1 23		Disabile.
ance)	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		S.F.C. T			1999					00,021			100		10 2		115 1	100 .
(other than Toolroom and	1.12-11				6.56				San Maria	Lasta 4-7 3	12		1. Ale		Che F	The Ford		125 223
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above		26.11.30		13.1.5				1. Erich	Sold Chine		120141		1.5.2	12	The A	200 1 11		and man
fitters' rate	32,570	399	7	375	0	46.0	6.5	104.4	97.9	72,670	429	4	411	6	45.0		114.4	109.7
(b) rated below fitters'	52,570	577		515		40.0	0.2	104.4	91.9	12,010	429	4	411	0	45.0	5.4	114.4	109.7
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
Toolroom fitters and turners	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
Maintenance men (skilled)	10.010	1.5.1	-						State State				an al	in the second	1. 1. 1.	1.1		
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	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
tricians	11,633	464	9	422	4	49.5	9.8	112.7	102.4	2 670	ARC	5	420	0	10.1	0.0	110.0	102.0
Other skilled maintenance	11,055	404	-	TLL	-	49 5	3.0	112.7	102.4	2,679	456	2	420	0	49.4	9.5	110.9	102.0
classes	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
Patternmakers	3,473		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
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	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
Moulders (loose pattern-	1 400	252	0	240	-	11 0			~ ~ ~		15.				no. El	and the		
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,460 4,406	353 381	93	340 349	10	44·6 47·8	4·4 8·3	95·2 95·6	91.6	4,792	413	0	401	6	43.7	3.8	113.5	110.3
All other adult skilled grades	109,546	407	6		9	47.8	8·3 6·7	95·6 105·0	87·7 98·6	9,832	417 438	8	398 422	3	45.3	5.6	110.7	105.5
All other adult semi-skilled		107	-	502	-	40 0	0.7	105.0	90.0	81,082	438	5	422	1	44.8	5.0	117.4	113.1
grades	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
Labourers	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

o (2 an ci Classes of workers Platers Welders Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.) Shipwrights :: :: General workers engaged in production Day workers Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift workers Others including night workers Craftsmen Fitters Fitters Other engineering crafts-Process workers excluding labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Sheet mills (inc. hot con-tinuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finish-ing processes)... Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges)...

Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture .. Maintenance workers ex-cluding labourers Fitters and turners .. Other mechanical crafts-men men Electricians

workers Semi-skilled maintenance Service workers excluding labourers

§ Payment-by-result workers in iron and steel manufacture include lieu workers. (92050)

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

	Time	eworkers (including	lieu work	ers)	Tiese even	dinaraa.	noinges	Paymen	nt-by-result	workers		
Numbers of men 21 years	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average earn		Numbers of men (21 years		ge weekly mings	hours - actually	Average hours of	Average	hourly ings
nd over) covered by the survey		excluding overtime premium	worked	overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtime	by the	overtim	g e overtin premiu	e overtime		<i>including</i> overtime premium	overtim
		*gains	i angina		ul taja/	anatani	antaring	and er	*1				
				(1	b) Shipbi	uilding d	ind ship	repairti	<i>₽g</i> ≁T				
8-582	r Archiel	2 3 Alles 3	11836	4-02	87259.0	806-	4,261 6,561	s. d 423 452		4 44.8	6·4 6·3	d. 113·4 121·7	d. 104·9 113·3
for an	r timewor	kers in s illed work	kers and l	ig. Figur	not obtai es for ski on time w	nea	4,741 6,172 4,849 2,782 2,614 3,819 482	434 398 366 384 416 428 441	5 368 7 342 1 2 352 6 374 1 385	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 46 \cdot 4 \\ 1 & 46 \cdot 0 \\ 1 & 45 \cdot 1 \\ 6 & 46 \cdot 8 \\ 9 & 48 \cdot 6 \\ 6 & 48 \cdot 4 \\ 9 & 49 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	7·4 7·4 5·8 7·9 10·6 9·7 10·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	103.0 95.9 91.2 90.4 92.5 95.6 94.8
					(c) Ch	nemical	manufac	ture*					
	s. d.	s. d.		1	d.	d.	al Calmerson	S. (1. s.	d.		d.	d.
16,576		306 1 399 11		8·1 6·6	82·1 103·9	76·5 100·6	7,564	357	3 338 4 394	11 46·8 4 43·8	6·6 2·8	91·5 109·0	86·9 108·0
13,691 1,639	395 11	372 6	51.1	10·2 13·8	92·9 88·7	87·5 81·8	3,505	412	1 395 2 369	11 46·3 6 48·2	6·1 7·6	107·0 97·2	102· 92·
2,331	-	-		8.6	88.3	83.6	354	and an and a second second	6 330	2 45.2	7.1	94.0	87.
542 4,774	The se	A Part of		8.0	103.8	96.0	3,254	111 8	0 427	3 47.1	5.7	113.7	108 -
2,489 1,354 1,394	430 0	400 10	47.7	7·3 7·1 6·4	108 · 6 107 · 3 99 · 6	101 · 3 100 · 1 93 · 1	1,872 924 723	2 436 4 445 3 407	0 416 7 430 3 391	$\begin{array}{c ccc} 0 & 47 \cdot 3 \\ 7 & 46 \cdot 1 \\ 4 & 45 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	5·9 4·8 3·9	110·5 116·1 108·1	105 · 112 · 103 ·
0-24	1 - 1544P	10.000	1 2005	1 2-00	2 444	1 1 1	1 2 24	1 2 183		14 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1	anda L. L.	to- In D Joint Wi Joint William	olari (sa) olari sebeli sebeli (sh) ni seb
8-25													
2.4347					(d) Ira	on and s	teel man	ufactur	e*‡§				
12-22													

2 - A President	2 - 3162 - 1	the west to	and the second	C. C. I	100000		1	1	6 S. 12	1991 1997			
3-44-19-1 	s. d.	s. d.	Ret.2.		d.	d.	A THE T	s. d.	s. d.		forstikelen entreteren	d.	d.
771	364 10	351 8	43.4	3.8	101:0	97.3	6,367	369 11	365 1	42.0	1.4	105.6	104.2
829	406 6	382 7	46.3	5.5	105 · 4	99•2	15,534	416 7	407 8	43.2	2.7	115.7	113.2
1,879	394 6	370 5	46.8	5.4	101 · 1	94.9	32,339	418 7	398 10	45.9	5.0	109 · 3	104.2
1,166	373 10	354 0	47 · 1	6.2	95.3	90.3	9,143	453 6	437 6	44.5	3.7	122.3	118.0
Ter Etc.	475 6	4 <u>13</u> 0-	120,61	<u><u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u></u>	2/001	0-0	2,081	460 8	459 4	42.0	0.4	131.6	131 · 2
379	395 4	381 3	47.8	8.1	99.2	95.7	2,999	401 10	371 9	47.7	9.1	101 · 2	93.6
1,300	375 2	336 11	50.8	11.3	88.7	79.6	7,966	410 2	390 6	46.8	6.3	105.2	100.2
2,704	364 2	340 3	46.7	6.2	93.6	87.4	14,186	378 6	355 2	46.3	7.0	98.0	92.0
3,109	431 11	396 11	47.1	7.7	110.2	101.2	7,692	459 6	431 9	45.5	5.9	121 · 1	113.8
894 1,394 594	418 11 441 8 488 6	383 6 402 7 438 4	46.5 48.0 49.4	7·1 8·0 9·7	108·1 110·3 118·6	98.9 100.6 106.4	3,388 3,647 2,863	464 3 460 6 502 9	441 1 436 11 482 5	45·3 45·1 43·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 5\cdot1\\ 5\cdot2\\ 4\cdot0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 122 \cdot 9 \\ 122 \cdot 6 \\ 140 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	116·7 116·3 134·7
1,122	406 2	376 7	47.7	7.6	102.1	94.7	4,176	437 0	407 1	46.2	6.6	113.6	105.8
3,136	374 10	343 6	48.5	8.8	92.7	84.9	15,653	398 5	376 0	45.9	5.3	104.2	98.4
7,548 9,245	359 2 313 6	334 1 286 5	47.8 47.5	7·0 8·0	90·3 79·1	84·0 72·3	14,453 12,832	374 7 336 4		46·4 46·7	5·7 7·2	96·8 86·4	91·7 79·9

 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 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.

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	dimetry.	Solidaria.	Fimeworke	rs (includin	g lieu wor	kers)	lear warke	l costinuism)] energines	Payme	nt-by-resu	t workers			
Classes of workers	Number of mer (21 year	se	age weekly arnings	Average	Average hours of	ea	ge hourly rnings	Numbers of men (21 years	e	age weekly arnings	Average	Average hours of	Avera	ge hourly nings	
antinadanan sudharanni antinadanan sudharanni antinadan sudharanni antin	and over covered by the survey	includi overtin	ng excludin overtin premiu	g including	overtime	includin, overtim	g excluding overtime premium	by the	includi.	ng excludin overtim m premium	g worked including	overtime worked	overum	excluding overtime premium	Classes of workers
						(a) N	<i>Mechanic</i>	al engin	eering*	1 183 - 1 164 - 1 164 - 1 160 30	50 A	12-0	tinde 114		
Fitters (skilled-other than		s. d	l. s. d	<u>en athia tan</u>	a ongolo	d.	d.	edid Contents Contents	s. d	. s. d.			d.	d.	Fitters (skilled-other than
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	22,042	379	1 353 8	47.5	7.5	95.8	89.4	24,551	406	387 7	45.8	6.0	106.4	101.4	Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate(b) rated below fitters'	19,301	385	TA DE COLLES	46.3	7.2	99.9	93.0	36,198	416 1	397 6	45.5	5.9	109.9	104.8	Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate
rate oolroom fitters and turners faintenance men (skilled)	5,654 12,088	330 435 1	5 307 1 408 1	45·4 46·6	7·4 7·1	87·3 112·2	81·2 105·0	28,375 3,478	372 10 428 6	355 10 409 7	45·4 46·0	5.6 5.6	98.6 111.8	94·1 106·9	(b) rated below fitters rate Toolroom fitters and turners
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	6,036			A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	9.6	104.2	94.8	1,891	433 3	10.00000000000	49.0	8.7	106 · 1	97.9	Maintenance men (skilled Skilled maintenance fitten Skilled maintenance elec
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,895 4,283	454 3	2 361 0	50·2 47·9	10·2 7·7	108.6 98.2	98·4 90·4	1,312 1,246	450 11		49·7 48·5	9·8 8·6	108·8 105·9	99·5 97·4	tricians Other skilled maintenance classes
atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) foulders (loose pattern—	1,685 3,064	392 11 398 1	373 10	46·1 46·8	5.8 6.3	$102 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 1$	96·6 95·8	1,387 4,546	428 2 388 3 420 5	375 2	44·4 46·1	4·3 6·3	105·0 109·6	101·5 104·8	Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled Moulders (loose pattern-
skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers ll other adult skilled grades	1,088 3,212 38,423	350 1 383 4 397 5		44·4 48·4 47·5	4.5 8.3 7.6	94.6 95.1 100.3	91·1 87·5 93·2	3,125 6,741 22,694	404 3 419 7 423 10		43·4 45·2 46·2	3.5 5.4 6.1	111.8 111.4	108·8 106·4	skilled) Platers, riveters and caulker All other adult skilled grade
ll other adult semi-skilled grades abourers	68,187 30,202	335 9 287 7	308 10	48 · 1 47 · 5	8·4 8·3	83·8 72·6	77 · 1 66 · 9	62,827 9,671	362 11 300 8	343 4	46·5 46·9	6.7 7.7	110·1 93·6 76·9	104·9 88·5 71·6	All other adult skilled grades grades
e-82 r 10 8-3- 0-501 0-601 2-2				1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000	0.07 100-0	1-58 8 701	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		11 VOS	2 2 1 1 2 - 215 5 - 116-	44 4 978-91	ui Segura	12 17/00/10 10/00/10 10/00/10 10/00/10	Committing Committing Committing Committing	at many farth apart the
6+6 187+0 102+6 7-6 97-2 - 92-8	E A	a tot		3,505 200,5	77 S	(b) E	lectrical	engineer	ring*					Annesso Anness	
itters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.	ARE -	83-68 	d.	d.		s. d	s. d.	State of	and a second	d.	d.	Fitters (skilled—other tha Toolroom and Mainter
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	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	ance) Turners and machineme (other than Toolroom an
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above		A THE	2 200	Et al.	1.23			Co. The	107 M 102	422000 3900 13	AND AN A			Side (A.C.) all (Side (A.C.)	Maintenance) (a) rated at or abo fitters' rate
(b) rated below fitters'	3,183	400 4	C CONSER	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 fitter rate Toolroom fitters and turne
rate oolroom fitters and turners laintenance men (skilled)	827 6,656	306 0 432 11	414 3	44·9 44·5	5.6 4.9	81·7 116·7	77.6 111.6	10,559 1,795	360 0 460 9	344 11 441 5	43·9 45·6	4·8 5·7	$98 \cdot 5$ $121 \cdot 2$	94·4 116·1	Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitte
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,935 3,031	435 4 433 0		48·4 48·8	9·0 9·8	108·0 106·4	98·3 95·5	615 411	462 2 452 1	425 5 416 4	49·8 49·1	10·0 9·9	111·3 110·4	102·5 101·7	Skilled maintenance ele tricians Other skilled maintenan
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,951 171	411 11 386 8	377 5 371 7	47·6 44·5	8·0 4·2	103·8 104·4	95·1 100·3	282 422	413 3 415 7	386 2	47.2	7.6	105.1	98.2	classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skille
oulders (loose pattern—	1,344	404 10	378 10	47.6	7.3	102.0	95.5	1,354	400 5	407 1 382 5	42·9 44·6	2·8 5·2	116·3 107·8	114·0 102·9	Moulders (loose pattern skilled) Platers, riveters and caulko
skilled) aters, riveters and caulkers Il other adult skilled grades	146 213 22,648	340 5 375 10 385 4	324 6 349 1 362 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 46.7 \\ 47.6 \\ 46.1 \end{array} $	5·2 7·7 6·1	87·4 94·8 100·2		469 396 12,462	428 0 425 1 410 8	414 5 404 4 392 11	44 · 1 44 · 8 45 · 4	4·2 5·5 5·5	116.5 113.9 108.6	112·8 108·3 103·9	All other adult skilled grac All other adult semi-skill
ll other adult semi-skilled grades bourers	41,051 12,799	330 3 281 11	308 0 260 8	46·9 47·0	7·3 7·6	84·4 72·0	78·7 66·6	43,458 2,619	369 9 319 1	353 9 300 5	44·8 46·8	5·4 7·7	99.0 81.9	94:7 77:1	grades Labourers
		Sec.	and the second sec			4 262		Critic Party	C. CAL	2 200 g	NES	en altitum 1 sette draw sette draw	dati Maria Social (Social Subsect of	alana galilagi paga unya	 Comprising Minimum Aircraft manufactu Marine engineering † Where no figure is give
and and and		OK ARES	e a estado entre		e 249 (1	c) Moto	or vehicle	e manufa	icturing	T. and	Stat and	bot ene	A 4mmd	(Comeries Engraditi	a satisfactory basis for a p
ters (skilled—other than Foolroom and Mainten-	3 18 2	s. d.	s. d.	AL PORT	a bes	d.	d.	1. 14	s. d.	s. d.	and prove	A State	d.	d.	
nce)	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	
other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	terter ?		01 204	2,9190	T-22-7	27 100 1	1-2	adaanije arta g		11. 12. 12.00	ace	energiane Altern	a) energy	Torpa Sorp	INDUST
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,986 681	442 8339 7	422 10 324 8	44·8 45·7	5·1 5·4	118·5 89·1	113·1 85·2	11,689 20,464	450 6 438 0	439 6 430 0	43·9 43·1	MARY MODERA	123·3 122·1	120·3 119·8	HANDE
blroom fitters and turners intenance men (skilled) killed maintenance fitters	7,701	507 7 508 7	486 11 469 4	44.8	5.2	135.8	130.3	1,525	438 3	432 5	42.9	2.1	122.6	121.0	A manual
killed maintenance elec-	2,528	508 7 521 1	469 4 484 3	48.1		126·8 129·5	117·1 120·4	511 369	470 5 485 1	443 11 459 9	48·5 48·0	23 2351	116·4 121·4	109·8 115·1	concern.]
other skilled maintenance classes	3,540 884	505 1 486 0	464 0 463 2	47·7 44·2	4.8	127·1 132·0	116·7 125·7	147	458 3 423 5	430 1 418 6	48·3 42·2	8.0	113·8 120·4	106·8 119·0	employed
et metal workers (skilled) ulders (loose pattern—	1,001	451 5	427 0	45.1		120.2	113.7	4,007	511 2	504 7	41.5	2.2	147.7	145.8	how their the ways i
ters, riveters and caulkers other adult skilled grades	20,046	450 3	429 10	44.6	5.2	121.0	115.5	283 321 22,051	416 6 423 10 478 0	408 2 409 0 469 10	46·1 44·2 42·5	4.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 108 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 0 \\ 135 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	106·3 110·9 132·7	the ways i tool of t
	83,100 13,600	420 3 344 4	398 2 324 6	45·6 46·8	5·9 7·2	110·7 88·2	104·9 83·2	55,885	474 1 321 3	467 2 306 7	41·3 47·2		137·7 81·7	135·7 78·0	THE LAND HAVE

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.

(92050)

Table 4.—Summary for Particular Industry Groups—continued

Numbers of men 21 years		e weekly ings	Average hours	Average hours of			Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly lings
by the survey	<i>including</i> overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	overtime worked	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	and over) covered by the survey			worked	overtime worked	<i>including</i> overtime premium	overtime
		Eastern			Aircraft	manufac	turing a	and repai	ring*†				
	s. d.	s. d.	EXERCIC AN		d.	d.	dianda	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
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
2.24	i Geral	" ANNE	1985.8	2-20	8-031	E CE	47.3	a "257	rec 4	8,351	Mainten	beal con	Tioole (aster) (aster)
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
631 2,637	346 9 465 7	335 11 448 10	45·0 44·9	4.9	92·5 124·5	89·6 120·0	3,823 1,287	371 1 433 7	357 11 419 9	43·7 43·3	4·4 4·2	101·8 120·1	98·2 116·2
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
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
1,176 235 552	447 10 472 9 402 7	418 8 452 2 388 7	48·4 46·4 42·5	8·1 6·0 3·7	$111 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 6$	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	365 249 2,052	458 4 443 8 442 5	430 4 419 9 432 3	46·2 47·3 42·4	7·1 7·0 3·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 119 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 5 \\ 125 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	111 · 8 106 · 4 122 · 5
12,473	439 8	420 1	45.7	<u>-</u> <u>5</u> .7	 115·3	110.2		446 7	425 7	45.4	$\frac{-}{6\cdot 0}$	118.0	112.4
13,564	351 7 307 8	328 10 285 7	48.0 48.1	7.9	87·9 76·8	82·2 71·3	11,341	364 10 309 10	346 9 285 5	45·8 47·9	6·2 8·6	95·6 77·6	90·9 71·5

				Martin Martin Mar	Sec. B. Carlo	and the state of the	and the second		and a state			I
s. d.	s. d.	and So	Easters	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
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
6 .8 1	1 4		5	1			2.A.	9		Call States	CLASSING D	
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
379 6 378 10	330 10 350 1	49·9 45·6	8·8 5·9	91·2 99·6	79 · 5 92 · 1	1,051 298	372 4 428 5	347 6 401 9	46·6 46·7	6·9 6·8	95·9 110·1	89.5 103.2
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
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
D B			EI E	E E		103 360 314	370 6 371 11 348 0	351 1 359 9 335 10	$45 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9$	$4 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 0$	98·4 102·2 99·7	93·3 98·8 96·3
376 6	350 1 370 3	45·2 49·0	6·2 8·9	100·0 99·4	93·0 90·7	295 1,329 4,349	359 3 428 8 419 5	348 0 399 7 394 1	$43 \cdot 3$ $47 \cdot 0$ $46 \cdot 9$	3.9 7.7 6.5	99.6 109.4 107.3	96.5102.0100.8
331 6 285 2	293 6 253 4	49.6 48.2	10·3 9·5	80·3 71·0	$71 \cdot 1 \\ 63 \cdot 1$	4,744 1,907	336 11 306 3	313 10 272 6	47·4 49·4	7·9 10·3	85·2 74·4	79·4 66·2
	369 1 370 10 379 6 378 10 403 5 434 0 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$369 \ 1$ $338 \ 9$ $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $370 \ 10$ $333 \ 0$ $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $379 \ 6$ $330 \ 10$ $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $378 \ 10$ $350 \ 1$ $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $403 \ 5$ $363 \ 9$ $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $434 \ 0$ $376 \ 10$ $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $376 \ 6$ $350 \ 1$ $45 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 2$ $376 \ 6$ $350 \ 1$ $45 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 2$ $376 \ 6$ $350 \ 1$ $45 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 2$ $376 \ 6$ $350 \ 1$ $45 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 2$ $331 \ 6$ $293 \ 6$ $49 \cdot 6$ $10 \cdot 3$	369 1 338 9 $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $94 \cdot 3$ 370 10 333 0 $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 7$ 379 6 330 10 $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 2$ 378 10 350 1 $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $99 \cdot 6$ 403 5 363 9 $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 7$ 434 0 376 10 $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $99 \cdot 5$	369 1 338 9 $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $94 \cdot 3$ $86 \cdot 6$ 370 10 333 0 $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 3$ 379 6 330 10 $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 2$ $79 \cdot 5$ 378 10 350 1 $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $99 \cdot 6$ $92 \cdot 1$ 403 5 363 9 $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 7$ $88 \cdot 1$ 434 0 376 10 $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $99 \cdot 5$ $86 \cdot 4$ $=$	3.6 1 338 9 $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $94 \cdot 3$ $86 \cdot 6$ $5,598$ 370 10 333 0 $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 3$ $2,711$ 379 6 330 10 $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 2$ $79 \cdot 5$ $1,051$ 378 10 350 1 $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $99 \cdot 6$ $92 \cdot 1$ 298 403 5 363 9 $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 7$ $88 \cdot 1$ 184 434 0 376 10 $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $99 \cdot 5$ $86 \cdot 4$ 168 $$	3. d. 3. d. 3. d. $3.$ d. 7.5 94.3 86.6 $5,598$ 406 6 369 1 338 9 47.0 7.5 94.3 86.6 $5,598$ 406 6 370 10 333 0 48.0 7.5 92.7 83.3 $2,711$ 421 6 379 6 330 10 49.9 8.8 91.2 79.5 $1,051$ 372 4 403 5 363 9 49.6 9.7 97.7 88.1 184 452 5 403 5 363 9 49.6 9.7 97.7 88.1 184 452 5 434 0 376 10 52.4 12.3 99.5 86.4 168 438 5 $ 310$ 370 6 $ 314$ 348 0 $ 31$	S. d.S. d.S. d.S. d. $a.$ <	S. d.S. d.S. d.G. d.G. d.G. d.G. d.G. d.369 1338 9 $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $94 \cdot 3$ $86 \cdot 6$ $5,598$ $406 \cdot 6$ $379 \cdot 0$ $47 \cdot 5$ 370 10333 0 $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 3$ $2,711$ $421 \cdot 6$ $392 \cdot 4$ $47 \cdot 1$ $379 \cdot 6$ $330 \cdot 10$ $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 2$ $79 \cdot 5$ $1,051$ $372 \cdot 4$ $347 \cdot 6$ $46 \cdot 6$ $378 \cdot 10$ $350 \cdot 1$ $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $99 \cdot 6$ $92 \cdot 1$ 298 $428 \cdot 5$ $401 \cdot 9$ $46 \cdot 7$ $403 \cdot 5$ $363 \cdot 9$ $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 7$ $88 \cdot 1$ 184 $452 \cdot 5$ $408 \cdot 7$ $49 \cdot 9$ $434 \cdot 0$ $376 \cdot 10$ $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $99 \cdot 5$ $86 \cdot 4$ 168 $438 \cdot 5$ $400 \cdot 10$ $49 \cdot 2$ $$	3.63.89 $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $94 \cdot 3$ $86 \cdot 6$ $5,598$ $406 \cdot 6$ $379 \cdot 0$ $47 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 5$ 37010333 \cdot 0 $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 3$ $2,711$ $421 \cdot 6$ $392 \cdot 4$ $47 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 7$ 379 6 330 \cdot 10 $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 2$ $79 \cdot 5$ $1,051$ $372 \cdot 4$ $347 \cdot 6$ $46 \cdot 6$ $6 \cdot 9$ 37810350 \cdot 1 $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $99 \cdot 6$ $92 \cdot 1$ 298 $428 \cdot 5$ $401 \cdot 9$ $46 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 8$ 403 \cdot 5363 \cdot 9 $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 7$ $88 \cdot 1$ 184 $452 \cdot 5$ $408 \cdot 7$ $49 \cdot 9$ $11 \cdot 4$ 434 \cdot 0376 \cdot 10 $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $99 \cdot 5$ $86 \cdot 4$ 168 $438 \cdot 5$ $400 \cdot 10$ $49 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 0$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $370 \cdot 6$ $351 \cdot 1$ $45 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 6$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $360 \cdot 371 \cdot 11$ $359 \cdot 9$ $43 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 3$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $314 \cdot 348 \cdot 0$ $335 \cdot 10 \cdot 41 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 9$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $295 \cdot 359 \cdot 3$ $348 \cdot 0 \cdot 43 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 9$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $295 \cdot 359 \cdot 3$ $348 \cdot 0 \cdot 43 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 9$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $295 \cdot 359 \cdot 3$	s. d.s. d.s. d.d.d.d.s. d.s. d.s. d.s. d.369 1338 9 $47 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $94 \cdot 3$ $86 \cdot 6$ $5,598$ $406 \cdot 6$ $379 \cdot 0$ $47 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 5$ $102 \cdot 7$ 370 10333 0 $48 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 3$ $2,711$ $421 \cdot 6$ $392 \cdot 4$ $47 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 7$ $107 \cdot 4$ $379 \cdot 6$ $330 \cdot 10$ $49 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 2$ $79 \cdot 5$ $1,051$ $372 \cdot 4$ $347 \cdot 6$ $46 \cdot 6$ $6 \cdot 9$ $95 \cdot 9$ $378 \cdot 10$ $350 \cdot 1$ $45 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $99 \cdot 6$ $92 \cdot 1$ 298 $428 \cdot 5$ $401 \cdot 9$ $46 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 8$ $110 \cdot 1$ $403 \cdot 5$ $363 \cdot 9$ $49 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 7$ $88 \cdot 1$ 184 $452 \cdot 5$ $408 \cdot 7$ $49 \cdot 9$ $11 \cdot 4$ $108 \cdot 8$ $434 \cdot 0$ $376 \cdot 10$ $52 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $99 \cdot 5$ $86 \cdot 4$ 168 $438 \cdot 5$ $400 \cdot 10$ $49 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 0$ $107 \cdot 0$ $$

(e) Marine engineering*†

orising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:-

craft manufacturing and repairing: 383.

rine engineering: 370.2. e 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 tory basis for a general average.

For Table 5—Regional Analysis—see next page

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

	and a start of the	Tin	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ters)	una della	obieľosil y	ารเรียดจาก	Payment	t-by-result	workers				
Classes of workers	by the	earn including overtime	excluding excluding overtime premium	worked including	Average hours of overtime worked	earn including overtime	e hourly nings excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime	e weekly nings g excluding overtime premium	actually worked including	Average hours of overtime worked	including	excluding overtime	Classes of workers	Nun of (21 and cov by su
		1.5064	o tak jant	e gaing a	inerregia	(a) Loi	ndon and	d South	Eastern	1						
the stands		the deal	5 .	1		A			10 20	an arril			11.			
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,356	s. d. 397 7	s. d. 373 0	47.3	7.5	d. 100·8	d. 94·6	8,289	s. d. 428 7	s. d. 413 2	43.9	4.7	d. 117·3	d. 113·1	Fitters (skilled—other th Toolroom and Maint ance) Turners and machinen	nen
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled). 	6,143 1,548 6,864	405 11 349 2 455 5	380 8 329 6 433 2	45.8 43.8 45.2	7.0 7.7 5.6	106·4 95·7 121·0	99.8 90.3 115.1	7,152 5,581 678	425 10 364 2 445 4	352 11 433 3	44·3 43·5 42·4	4.7 4.1 4.1	115·3 100·5 126·1	111·1 97·4 122·7	(other than Footboom a Maintenance) (a) rated at or ab fitters' rate (b) rated below fitt	ove
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers	3,486 1,989 2,899 542	470 7 440 9 458 4	417 8 429 4 404 4 429 10	48.5 49.1 46.8 45.7	8·9 9·4 8·1 6·3	113·2 115·0 113·0 120·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	515 305 337 117	478 3 479 7 462 1 415 5	448 0 447 6 432 1 406 10	48.0 48.3 47.7 43.0	8·3 8·5 8·7 2·5	119.5 119.1 116.4 115.8	111.9 111.2 108.8 113.4	rate Toolroom fitters and turr Maintenance men (skill Skilled maintenance fit Skilled maintenance e tricians Other skilled maintena	tters elec-
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	2,864 231 445 21,556	406 5 385 1 373 8 396 9	385 6 371 11 348 8 373 3	46·2 44·7 44·3 46·1	5.8 4.5 6.2 6.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	100 · 1 99 · 8 94 · 5 97 · 1	3,319 225 649 11,078	452 0 423 10 426 11 427 4	441 4 410 3 406 5 414 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 42.6 \\ 44.4 \\ 45.1 \\ 44.3 \end{array} $	3·2 4·1 5·7 4·5	127·2 114·7 113·6 115·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 124 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	classes	lled) rn—
grades Labourers	47,827 12,005	376 4 301 10	352 10 280 11	46·1 47·1	6.8 7.7	98.0 77.0	91·8 71·6	20,490 1,302	379 9 329 7	364 3 310 11	45·4 46·4	5.9 6.8	$\begin{array}{c}100\cdot 4\\85\cdot 3\end{array}$	96·3 80·4	All other adult skilled gra All other adult semi-sk grades Labourers	illed
	24	21-72				(b) I	Eastern d	and Sou	thern†			nait sells -pointait	and and the			
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen	7,465	s. d. 412 1	s. d. 387 6	46.9	6.9	d. 105 · 3	d. 99•1	7,629	s. d. 425 9	s. d. 403 5	46.6	6.7	d. 109 · 7	d. 103.9	Fitters (skilled—other Toolroom and Main	than nten-
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	5,632 1,550	419 5 341 9	391 0 321 1	47·2 46·0	7·1 6·0	106·7 89·1	99·5 83·7	5,457 5,113	441 3 384 6	419 5	46·5 45·8	6·6 6·3	113·9 100·6	108·3 95·9	Turners and machine (other than Toolroom Maintenance) (a) rated at or a fitters' rate	emen n and above
Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,886 2,423 1,500	459 5 458 10 458 4	434 1 423 10 425 0	46.7 48.2 48.3	6.5 8.5 8.2	118·0 114·2 114·0	111·5 105·5 105·7	308 320 175	413 1 453 10 485 2	396 2	45·3 49·1 48·1	5·3 9·1 7·4	109·4 110·8 121·2	104·9 102·6 114·4	(b) rated below fire rate Toolroom fitters and tu Maintenance men (skill Skilled maintenance	urners led)
Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	1,890 477 1,069	477 4 449 4 407 3	439 6 430 3 380 5	48.7 45.3 47.5	8.8 4.9 7.1	117·7 118·9 103·0	108·4 113·9 96·2	200 117 1,233 513	435 0 392 4 464 10 495 6	380 8 448 6 480 1	47.6 44.4 44.8 45.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 4 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	103.6 102.8 120.1 127.2	Skilled maintenance tricians Other skilled mainte classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (sl	killed)
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	398 18,429 45,529 8,824	357 2 417 4 396 2 335 10	329 3 391 11 370 6 312 1	48.3 47.0 46.7 47.6	7.8 7.0 7.0 7.9	88.8 106.5 101.7 84.6	81.8 100.0 95.2 78.6	292 6,637 29,157 1,655	495 1 445 8 457 0 330 11	446 4	45.9 46.1 43.2 47.1	5.8 5.7 3.8 7.8	129.5 116.1 126.9 84.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 124 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 123 \cdot 9 \\ 79 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	Moulders (loose patt skilled) Platers, riveters and ca All other adult skilled All other adult semi- grades	ulkers grades skilled
and a large of the second of the	avokymista	2.645	1-15 ³ 1-1			0	r) South	Wester	<i>n</i> †		interes et al	anan a tala ang a tala anan a tala	tingen sted an distant seter		Labourers	
any prove as an a stranding to							.,									
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	4,208	s. d. 397 10	s. d. 376 9	46 · 1	5.6	d. 103 · 6	d. 98·1	4,218	s. d. 408 9	s. d. 388 4	46.1	5.8	d. 106·3	d. 101 · 0	Fitters (skilled—othe Toolroom and M	
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	2,349 539	412 3 337 1	381 10 304 1	46·5 47·5	6·2 7·6	106·5 85·1	98·6 76·8	3,776 3,772	429 1 358 9	404 7 338 8	46·5 45·6	6·5 6·1	110·7 94·3	104·4 89·0	ance) Turners and mach (other than Toolroo Maintenance) (a) rated at or fitters' rate	om an abov
Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	2,458 963 572	443 9458 9479 2	425 3 421 7 435 10	46·0 49·2 50·4	5·4 9·3 10·2	115·9 112·0 114·1	111·0 102·9 103·8	242 — —	406 5	390 0 — —	45·5 — —	5·1 —	107·2	102·9 — —	(b) rated below rate Toolroom fitters and Maintenance men (sk Skilled maintenanc Skilled maintenanc	fitter: turner cilled) ce fitter
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	561 310 443 132	437 7 422 10 330 11	380 2 411 10 393 2 319 5 370 7	48.4 47.9 46.1 44.9 48.4	7·9 7·1 5·8 4·2 8·3	101 · 8 109 · 6 110 · 1 88 · 4 99 · 2	94.3 103.2 102.4 85.3 91.8		$ \begin{array}{c}$		$ \begin{array}{c} -\\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -\\ -\\ 5\cdot8\\ 6\cdot2\\ 6\cdot2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} \underline{}\\ 104\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 95\cdot 0 \end{array} $	99·7 101·3 89·0	tricians Other skilled main classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers	ntenan (skille
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	157 7,123 10,668 3,022	400 8 417 0 348 9 290 2	370 7 389 4 325 0 268 3	48.4 47.9 48.0 47.9	7.5 7.8 8.2	99.2 104.4 87.2 72.6	97.5 97.5 81.2 67.1	3,099 9,725 587	392 9 291 10	389 8 376 9	43·1 47·0 44·5 46·4	6·8 5·4 7·1	105 · 1 106 · 0 75 · 4	99.5 101.6 70.7	Moulders (loose pr skilled) Platers, riveters and All other adult skilled All other adult sem grades	caulke d grad ni-skille

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

	Time	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ers)	1			Payment	-by-result	workers		
Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average	Average		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly lings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly lings
and over) covered by the survey	<i>including</i> overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	worked including overtime		<i>including</i> overtime premium	overtim
						(d) M	idlands						
	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	107.1	angendiat	d.	d.
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
Contradard.	12-242		45.7	6.3	111.6	106.0	24,631	460 1	446 7	44.0	4.4	125.6	121.9
6,803 1,802	425 3	403 9 294 1 447 1	44.7	7·0 5·3	83·8 124·7	79·0 119·4	24,358	439 9 457 9	430 5 442 2	42·9 44·7	3.5 4.8	123·1 122·8	120 · 5 118 · 6
12,686	I wanted			9.8	113.2	103.7	982	1 Same	423 7	49.0	8.6	111.6	103 . 7
5,283	and service	426 6	2 Park The	10.1	117.9	108.1	558	474 6	438 6	50.1	9.6	113.8	105 -
3,526 4,026 776	438 7 423 0	402 9	48.9	9·3 3·7 5·3	107·6 114·8 112·8	98·8 111·2 107·6	648 429 4,098	446 6	426 7	46.1	8·1 6·0 3·2	112.6 116.1 139.2	104 · 110 · 136 ·
905 354 789	4 351 0 388 9	338 7	44.7	4·4 10·1 5·8	94·2 97·6 112·0	90·9 88·2 106·6	1,042 1,440 30,239	426 0	387 3	3 46.3	2.8 6.2 3.6	120·0 105·4 129·0	117 · 100 · 125 ·
32,321	423 3	404 3	45.0	1		87.0	70,638	S and Street	3 408 0	43.6	4.6	115.8	112.

										Je is a star	11 2 1	and the second		Contraction of a	1 250120-1
	s. d	1.	s.	d.		-	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	NAME OF	- The All	d.	d.
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
A FRIDA	to the				Nov. z.	an-en inte	12.40	1.9	1.16			C. S. S.	in the second	and Service	1 (8)
2 052	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
3,853	1	10	293 372	7	44·9 47·5	5·8 8·9	82·7 100·8	78·4 93·9	9,092 930	366 10 412 7	350 1 395 5	45.6 46.1	5.8 5.7	96·5 107·5	$92 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 0$
2,044	419	4	378	10	50.3	10.3	100.0	90.4	599	429 1	391 0	49.4	10.6	104.2	94.9
1,279	419	3	393	4	49.8	10.0	104.5	94.7	419	440 1	401 9	49.4	10.1	107.0	97.7
803 1,117 450	383 378	11	349 362	4 4	48.9 45.2 47.9	8·9 5·1 8·3	94·1 100·3 94·9	85.6 96.1 88.2	257 448 1,464	381 9 375 0 393 10	351 2 363 9 370 9		8.5 3.8 9.8	94·8 102·7 96·5	87·2 99·7 90·9
612 245 743	343 355	11 5 4	352 328 331	2	47·9 45·8 48·3 47·8	5·3 8·2 7·5	89.9 88.2 94.9	86.0 82.2 88.3	744 1,021 6,660	384 6 414 10 408 4	1	45.8	2·9 5·8 6·1	108 · 1 108 · 8 106 · 9	106·1 103·6 101·8
6,867 12,078 7,938	378 317 277	2 5 5	352 293 256	8	47·9 47·9 47·9	8·1 8·4	79·5 69·6	73·6 64·4	19,075 2,937	357 5 291 1	339 271 1	7 45·9 46·8	6·5 8·1	93·4 74·6	88·7 69·7

-		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	2.80	s. d.	s. d	•	5-		d.	đ,
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,853	391 4	365 6	47.7	7.9	98.4	91.8	15,828	405 3	385 4	4	46.1	6.3	105.5	100 · 3
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	1-20-1		1 12 1	ing I	1-32	0.80		A DE				30.5	Sugar N	ahin indi Andi kasi	- (3)
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	3,885	368 9	347 6	45.0	5.8	98.3	92.6	12,814	396 10	376	7	46.0	6.4	103.6	98.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	882	314 8	300 2 393 3	44·7 46·7	4·8 7·2	84·5 108·8	80·6 101·0	13,090 2,965	349 4 424 2	332 407 1		45.6 45.1	5·6 4·7	92·0 112·9	87.6 108.6
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,762	120 0	A second and	49.4	9.9	106.7	96.4	812	431 6	400	5	48.8	9.0	106.2	98.5
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	2,136	438 9 443 8	396 8 401 6	49.4	9.5	108.4	98.0	575	428 9	392	8	48.7	9.1	105.7	96.8
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers	1,205 1,765 405	410 10 396 2	101	48·1 45·8 46·8	8·4 5·6 6·8	102·5 103·8 100·8	93.5 97.7 93.7	598 707 2,040	406 0 394 3 412 9	377 384 396	2 7 11	$46 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 9$	6.8 3.5 5.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 105 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	97-9 105-9 106-9
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	678 187 700	393 1 379 7 418 7	366 5 383 6	43·3 49·6 47·6	3.8 7.3 7.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 8 \\ 91 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	1,101 1,669 11,374	400 0 403 3 413 6	389 379 392	664	44 · 1 46 · 4 46 · 3	4·3 7·0 6·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 108.7 \\ 104.3 \\ 107.2 \end{array} $	105 · 98 · 101 ·
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,127 29,279 11,958	391 3 345 1 279 6	362 0 320 11 257 0	47·9 47·5	7·9 8·3	86·5 70·6	80·4 64·9	28,655 4,968	356 0 293 7	336 274		46·1 47·4	6.6 7.6	92·6 74·3	87 69

(f) North Western

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

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

		Ti	imeworkers	(including	g lieu worl	kers)				Paymen	at-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Number of men (21 years and over covered by the	ea includir overtin	age weekly arnings ag excluding overtime	overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	ean including overtime	ge hourly rnings g excluding overtime	by the	ea includir overtin	age weekly arnings age excluding age overtime	worked including	Average hours of overtime worked	ear including	e hourly nings
series at recorded and series and series at the series of	survey	premiu	mpremium			premiun	npremium	survey	premiu	m premium			premium	premium
							(g) No	orthern†		•				
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	1,731	395 9	362 2	49.3	9.2	96.3	88.2	3,571	437 5	412 3	46.7	6.9	112.3	105.9
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	TO SHO	14 (2006)	K 805 1	marti	8-401		- 5-61		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1 754	516.8	Mainten-	ben mi	1000 9
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' 	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
rate Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	203 401	$\begin{array}{ccc} 320 & 0 \\ 415 & 3 \end{array}$	293 7 386 6	46·5 46·7	7·8 6·9	82·5 106·7	75·7 99·3	3,243 683	378 3 451 4	358 6 425 4	45·7 46·6	5·8 7·0	99·4 116·2	94·2 109·5
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	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
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	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
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	154 	416 9	377 11	49.8		100.3	91·0 	267 270 449	418 11 399 8 443 1	386 10 390 2 424 9	48·4 43·1 44·5	8·3 2·7 5·0	103·9 111·3	95·9 108·7
Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	113 260	281 3 404 10	275 7 379 5	42·3 47·5	2.1	79.8	78.2	425	388 7	381 4	42.8	2.7	119·4 109·0	114·4 107·0
all other adult skilled grades all other adult semi-skilled	3,079	396 7	367 0	47.4	7.6 8.0	$102 \cdot 3$ $100 \cdot 4$	95.9 92.9	2,406 4,264	427 7 438 6	409 11 411 7	44·7 47·4	4·9 7·4	114·9 111·0	110·1 104·2
grades abourers	5,591 3,609	325 7 291 4	299 9 261 2	47·5 49·0	7·8 9·7	82·3 71·3	75·8 63·9	8,127 2,633	$\begin{array}{ccc} 361 & 1 \\ 315 & 1 \end{array}$	336 7 287 0	48·2 49·4	8·1 9·3	89·9 76·6	83·8 69·7
6-65 6-58 6-5	2.11	S. OTC	TT DOC	2.8	0-27			COTAN I	E ENE	3 000	TREAST		20	the states
			estime	anit be	r wildest	((d)) (d) 570	(h) Sco	tland	Aerot					
itters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
urners and machinemen	4,688	373 5	342 10	47.5	8.0	94.3	86.6	4,582	400 10	381 6	45.1	5.4	106.6	101.4
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	46-56	11 272	1. 198	1. 32.84	e-08	1.49	F. R	6.48	i par l	12 mbd 1	me.r.		ALCON COME	
(b) rated below fitters'		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
oolroom fitters and turners aintenance men (skilled)	806 2,524	340 2 440 9	310 9 408 8	48·9 46·6	8.6 6.5	83·5 113·5	76·2 105·3	1,919 508	355 11 400 9	343 1 381 1	43·5 45·7	3.9 5.0	98·1 105·2	94·5 100·0
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-		439 9	395 9	50.0		105.6	95.0	256	454 5	415 7	49.7	9.5	109.8	100.4
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes		443 1 406 9	388 3 376 10	50·4 47·1		105·5 103·5	92·5 95·9	179 126	463 3	422 5	49.8	ala ann	111.5	101.7
tternmakers eet metal workers (skilled) oulders (loose pattern—	396	389 0 416 11	353 6	47·4 46·3	8.3	98·4 108·0	89·4 100·1	349 789	469 10 382 9 374 2	429 10 365 4 361 11	$50 \cdot 3$ $45 \cdot 0$ $42 \cdot 2$	4.8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	102·5 97·5 102·9
skilled)		315 2 373 11		45.9	6·0 9·1	82·4 93·8	77.4	462	387 8 439 5	367 2	44.5	5.0	104.6	99.0
l other adult skilled grades l other adult semi-skilled grades	7,314	392 4 347 11	361 0	47·1 46·1	7.5 1	00.00	92.0	5,807	425 9	417 3 405 10	45·3 45·4	5.7	116·4 112·4	110·5 107·2
bourers		297 1		47.8	6·2 8·2	90·6 74·6	85·2 67·9		363 5 298 1	345 4 275 11	44·9 46·2	5·3 7·3	97·1 77·4	92·2 71·6
	ATRA IN			Carlo I -		NA I		19	325	1 111 B	es fr			unsela.1
				oral anno	2.02		(i) Wa	les†						
ers (skilled-other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
oolroom and Mainten- nce) ners and machinemen	793 3	37 11	315 8 4	16.1	5.6	87.9	82.1	1,199	400 1	382 5	44.2	4.6 1	08.6	103.8
other than Toolroom and faintenance)	122. 3	255	804 4.33	cer f a	15 10	19		F	ter l	100 40	2.2	Polate 1	as most	
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' 	109 3	84 5 3	358 4 4	6.7	7.0	98.7	92.1	1,294	443 1	410 8	45.8	6.6 1	bas a	07.7
rate Iroom fitters and turners intenance men (skilled)				6·1 6·0		83·9 16·5 1	77.4		377 3 155 4	359 5 433 0	45·0 45·0		00.7	95-9 15-5
cilled maintenance fitters cilled maintenance elec-	553 4	20 0 3	378 9 4	9.7	discont in	and the	91.5	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
tricians ther skilled maintenance classes							95.4	-	-	-	1		9(<u>73</u> 92(5),40 9(7)) 6(7) (7)	1
ernmakers et metal workers (skilled)	277 39	$\frac{93}{-}$ 3 3	359 2 4	-	7.2 9	9.1	90.5			=	=	=		-
illed) ers, riveters and caulkers		-					_	126 3	99 4	Site Lake	41·7 43·3	1. 19 1.		95·2 07·1
other adult skilled grades other adult semi-skilled		39 3 3	159 1 4	6.3	5.8 10	0.8	93.0	486 3	47 0	345 2		0.5 1	01.8 1	01·2 00·6
	6,194 36	50 10 3	32 0 49	9.7	8.9 8	7.1	THE REAL PROPERTY OF STREET	6,981 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the second second	a second and	The state of the	Contraction of the second	

* 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.

	gnai	t ja se	Ave	rage weekly overtin	y earnings ne premiu	s including	Strant anning		Aver	age hourl overti	ly earning me premi	s excluding um	outinu	1964, c
Summary	ge at entr	Jun 196		January 1964		June 1964	January 1965	Ju 19		January 1964		June 1964		uary 965
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		103 104 103 103	·3 ·8	110.0 109.2 110.3 109.8		113·9 114·6 114·8 114·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	10 10	1.0 1.6 1.6 1.3	106·3 106·1 107·4 106·5	from Y Local s of the ho lave	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	11	13.6 12.5 14.4 13.3
All timeworkers syment-by-result work Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-resul il skilled workers il semi-skilled workers il abourers il workers covered	ers	104 105 104 104 105 105 105 105	5.6 1.2 1.8 3.7 5.0	110.9112.2111.8111.5110.4110.8110.6110.6	tion, (instant) and an	115.2 116.6 114.4 115.7 114.5 115.7 114.7 114.7 114.9	119·3 119·3 116·5 119·1 118·3 117·4 117·6 117·8	10 10 10 10 10 10	11-9 12-1 12-4 12-0 11-5 11-9 11-8 11-6	106.1 107.7 107.6 106.9 106.2 106.8 107.2 106.4	ig broad skilled skilled skilled	108.9 110.5 108.4 109.5 108.9 109.7 108.4 109.1		14.1 15.6 11.5 14.7 13.8 14.1 13.6 13.9
(b) Shipbuildin	Average	weekly e	arnings	Average	hourly eding over	arnings	(d) Iron d	tr air 6 arly contra-	Average	weekly e ding over premium	arnings time	Average exclu	hourly e ding over premium	arnings time
Summary	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965	-voigural dan	on de	January 1964	June 1964	January 1965	January 1964	June 1964	Janua 1965
imeworkers Skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result	99.9 100.2 106.7 102.9	108 · 4 102 · 4 106 · 0 107 · 1	114·5 115·2 117·3 117·3	104 · 8 103 · 5 105 · 0 105 · 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	116.8 108.3 111.6 115.5	Timeworkers Process work Maintenance workers (sł Maintenance	killed)		104·4 104·1	107·3 108·5	ie uniti tenories te only g ²	102·0 104·3	106 110
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	104·8 106·9 106·6	107·3 109·9 101·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 4 \\ 119 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$104 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	workers (semi-skille Service work Labourers All timework	ers		$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 109 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	107 106 105 107
All payment-by- result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled	105·1 103·9	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	117.6 116.8	103·9 103·9	105·4 105·7	112·5 112·7	Payment-by-res workers Process work	sult kers	atoon, see heliona de helionador	102.7	103.3	versities territies	102.0	103
workers	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Maintenance workers (s Maintenance workers	killed)	are <u>alle</u> ave source	104 · 1	107.7	ulythe	103.7	109
(c) Chem	ical Ma	nufacti	ure (Ju	ne 1963	= 100))	(semi-skill Service work Labourers	cers		$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	ber and	$ \begin{array}{c c} 103 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	103
Timeworkers General workers	104·5 101·5	111.9 109.0	114·4 113·1	102·1 101·2 101·7	107·8 107·0 107·6	111.6 109.3 111.1	All paymen result wor All process wo All maintenan	rkers		102·9 103·0	104·3 104·0		102·4 102·1	10
Craftsmen	103.9	111.2	114.2	101-4	106.2	110.6	workers (ski All maintenan workers	illed) ice	Av <u>i in</u> U o 7	103.6	I MORT	eniones a	102.8	11111
Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers General workers	99.1	106.0		102.2	106.1	* 107·2	(semi-skilled All service wo		A REAL	102·8 102·3			102.0	

11174824919 11222-4224	cor-
Timeworkers General w Craftsmen All timewo Payment-by- General w Craftsmen	orkers orkers result workers orkers nt-by-result worke workers n
nodir to s ni equiaso.	Jur
Page No.	sarty 1,900 in 1 at 3,200 an in 1 on ployment 1
407 409	Table 2(c): Cho Table 3(c): Ch
* Ame (92050)	nded figures.

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TABLE 6.—INDEX OF EARNINGS: ALL ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED

(a) Engineering Industries (January 1963 = 100)

al.	A Age of	verage weekly ear overtime p	rnings including remium	haat during . Erres.	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
-	June	January	June	January	June	January	June	January		
	1963	1964	1964	1965	1963	1964	1964	1965		
15	103·3	110.0	113.9	117·4	101.0	106·3	108 · 9	113.6		
	104·3	109.2	114.6	115·1	101.6	106·1	108 · 8	112.5		
	103·8	110.3	114.8	117·9	101.6	107·4	108 · 5	114.4		
	103·8	109.8	114.2	116·6	101.3	106·5	108 · 5	113.3		
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	104 · 2 105 · 6 104 · 2 104 · 8 103 · 7 105 · 0 103 · 9 104 · 3	110.9 112.2 111.8 111.5 110.4 110.8 110.6 110.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 115 \cdot 2 \\ 116 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 3 \\ 119 \cdot 3 \\ 116 \cdot 5 \\ 119 \cdot 1 \\ 118 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 6 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$106 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	114.1 115.6 111.5 114.7 113.8 114.1 113.6 113.9		

Occupational Earnings in Chemical Manufacture: Corrected Figures for June 1964 Enquiry

During the January 1965 enquiry it was discovered that inaccurate information received in June 1964 had led to the publication of incorrect figures in the article on occupational earnings which appeared in the October 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. The table which originally appeared on page 405 of the October GAZETTE

is reprinted below with corrected figures in italics. Revised indices appear in Table 6(c) above.

Corrected figures relating to other tables are given at the end of this page.

All Establishments: Chemical Manufacture

12.0	January 1964	June 1964	Absolute change	% change		January 1964	June 1964	Absolute change	% change
uding	overtime p	oremium:	dor A rob	le Lot	Average hourly earnings excluding Timeworkers	g overtime p	remium:	d.	
	s. d. 339 0 376 1 347 6	s. d. 362 10 403 11 371 10	$\begin{array}{c c} s. & d. \\ +23 & 10 \\ +27 & 10 \\ +24 & 4 \end{array}$	+ 7.0 + 7.4 + 7.0	General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	79.6 90.3 81.9	84·1 95·4 86·6	+ 4.5 + 5.1 + 4.7	+ 5.7 + 5.7 + 5.7
 ers	355 6 399 9 365 5 345 9 385 8 354 11	380 1 420 6 388 10 369 11 410 8 378 10	$\begin{array}{r} +24 & 7 \\ +20 & 9 \\ +23 & 5 \\ +24 & 2 \\ +25 & 0 \\ +23 & 11 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 9 \\ + & 5 \cdot 2 \\ + & 6 \cdot 4 \\ + & 7 \cdot 0 \\ + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ + & 6 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	92.0 102.7 94.5 84.6 95.4 87.1	96.3 106.7 98.5 89.2 100.0 91.5	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.3 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 4.4 \end{array} $	$+ 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 9$ + 4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1

ne 1964 Enquiry: Corrections to other Tables published in October 1964 Gazette

in with 1963; an increase of ne	ar cont, in 1964 and in compares	Average earn		Average hourly earnings		
Table	Classes of payment-by-result workers	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	
nemical manufacture—Northern hemical manufacture—Great Britain	Craftsmen Fitters Other engineering craftsmen	s. d. 415 5 430 1 411 5 423 6	s. d. 403 5 414 9 393 11 409 4	d. 112·4 113·6 108·7 112·4	d. 109·0 109·6 104·1 108·7	

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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965 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.

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 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) articled 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) 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 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 Employ-ment 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 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. entering over the age of 18.

Some 315,000 boys and 293,000 girls, a total of 608,000, entered 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 people to remain longer at school. Incre was also a large interest (+13,900) in the number entering employment at age 15 despite the decrease in the birth rate between 1948 and 1949; the main the decrease in the pattern of school-leaving which 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

		14	Age at			
chinge	PRAR	6	15	16	17	Total
Boys Girls		··· ··	218,498 207,231	69,728 59,808	26,587 26,451	314,813 293,490
Total	in Bern		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 employ Out of the total of 314,800 boys who entered all types of employ-ment 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

	Age a	t entry int	o employ	ment
Class of employment entered	THE REAL	Bo	ys	
	15	16	17	Tota
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprentice-	-	(00	0's)	
Employment leading to recognised	77.0	30.3	7.2	114.
professional qualifications Clerical employment Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not	0.3 9.3	$2 \cdot 3$ $15 \cdot 5$	2.6 9.2	5.2 34.(
covered in previous columns	35·5 96·4	8·3 13·3	3·2 4·5	46.0
··· ·· ·· ··	218.5	69.7	26.6	314.8
where he seems have a loss of		G	irls	
	15	16	17	Tota
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprentice-	thew sent	(00)	0's)	
ship training in employment Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	13.5	2.4	1.0	16.9
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training not	0·4 56·0	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	2·3 17·4	5.(114.9
covered in previous columns	31.7 105.7	4·0 9·6	2·1 3·7	37.8 119.0
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 but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in these industries.

Table 3 shows the numbers entering eight broad industrial grou 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 manufac-turing 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					
multiplen and the should be with	Boys	Girls				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Manufacturing industries Construction Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration, utilities, pro- fessional services, entertainments, commerce and finance Hotels, laundries and personal services	$\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & (7) \\ 2 & (2) \\ 37 & (34) \\ 14 & (14) \\ 3 & (4) \\ 17 & (18) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 12 & (12) \\ 9 & (9) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & (1) \\ \hline 35 & (-) \\ 35 & (34) \\ 1 & (1) \\ 2 & (2) \\ 32 & (33) \\ \hline 18 & (17) \\ 11 & (11) \\ \end{array}$				
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 Classifica-tion. 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, engineer-ing and electrical goods (+5,100) while for girls, engineer-ing 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 bo

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 pro-fessional 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 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.

inistry of Labour Gazette May 1965

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		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 1,989	100 7	23 33	3 3	92 373	377 355	1,742 3,980	233 34	15,100 534	1,796 52	18,554 6,909	2,509 451
Food, drink and tobacco Food, drink and tobacco Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods. Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	710 831 2,574 2,987	151 84 28 98 23 23 17 230 23 341 15 40 213 17	41 136 104 218 19 36 45 43 	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 47 \\ 10 \\ 32 \\ - 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ - 8 \\ 3 \\ - 14 \\ 11 \\ \end{array} $	697 499 945 2,184 243 515 696 675 48 260 471 350 1,217 334	3,178 3,268 2,175 9,968 335 2,318 2,676 2,620 212 1,973 1,155 923 3,381 1,343	$511 \\ 582 \\ 1,688 \\ 5,987 \\ 122 \\ 1,048 \\ 2,622 \\ 1,621 \\ 287 \\ 1,850 \\ 630 \\ 1,891 \\ 1,269 \\ 534 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	457 387 75 1,323 100 102 223 4,861 332 13,964 432 209 2,020 325	5,144 995 1,753 6,201 736 1,403 4,458 3,500 740 1,564 2,499 4,548 2,721 1,670	$\begin{array}{c} 6,014\\ 2,172\\ 398\\ 5,727\\ 24\\ 367\\ 7,523\\ 7,523\\ 543\\ 8,916\\ 546\\ 661\\ 4,274\\ 2,205\\ \end{array}$	7,358 3,410 8,432 33,428 4,020 7,970 12,326 7,061 1,185 4,396 4,482 9,374 8,250 3,236	9,813 5,958 2,686 17,148 392 2,815 5,255 15,249 1,110 25,202 2,151 1,833 9,902 3,901
Other manufacturing industries	46.405	1,303	815	168	9,134	35,525	20,642	24,720	37,932	41,699	114,928	103,415
Total, all manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc. * Motor repairers, distributors, garage and	29,416 2,881 3,185 6,657 179 1,543 15,157 1,279	44 13 44 1,288 16 1,113 12,750 170	413 72 103 121 633 2,301 125 13	1 7 13 97 115 4,041 127 20	3,046 3,794 6,696 2,602 1,840 97	3,134 1,228 4,395 23,494 20,195 10,297 8,865 720	6,934 164 954 4,822 830	35 35 794 7,361 97 2,245 1,734 424	8,958 143 2,691 35,159 326 566 10,344 1,861 4,483	130 23 407 60,752 172 1,912 11,624 3,674 363	43,929 3,924 10,604 52,665 7,998 7,966 32,288 4,080 19,004	3,344 1,300 5,653 92,992 20,593 19,603 35,100 5,003
Motor repairers, distributors, galage and filling stations* Hairdressing and manicure* Public administration	. 11,147	55 12,117 185	9 9 604	3 21 387	43	2,903 289 7,025		31 350 504	4,483 138 2,422	303 495 416	1,854 15,048	13,27 8,51
GRAND TOTAL	114 402	16,863	5,243	4,962	33,958	114,890	46,945	37,792	114,175	118,983	314,813	293,49

* Included in "Miscellaneous services".

Regional Analysis

Regional Analysis Table 5 shows the distribution of boys and girls entering employ-ment 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. 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.

three of the Regions the percentages were slightly higher in the comparison with the previous year. Analyses by Region of the numbers of boys and girls taking u employment in each of the Orders of the Standard Industri Classification during 1964 are shown in Table 6, which includes separate tabulation for boys starting as apprentices. Table provides a regional analysis of the numbers entering the vario enterprise of employment categories of employment.

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

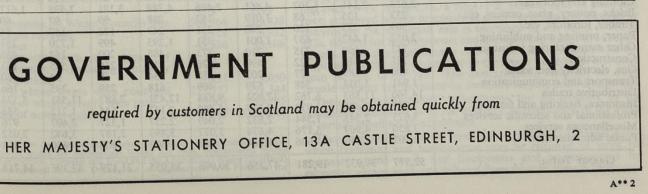
London and South Eastern Region again recorded the larg numbers of boys and girls entering employment leading to p fessional qualifications—rather more than 1,600 out of a natio tessional qualifications—rather more than 1,600 out of a harlohar total of just over 10,200. In 1964 young persons entering 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 4.—INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

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

Manapater 19		ge at entry employme	ent	T	otal
	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		Loftead	Boys		
London & South Eastern Eastern & Southern South Western Midlands	34,169 26,123 12,827 36,752	16,474 9,326 4,919 10,460	6,802 3,424 1,984 3,855	57,445 38,873 19,730 51,067	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
Yorkshire & Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	23,804 29,385 16,625 27,062 11,751	6,568 9,447 4,147 4,979 3,408	2,233 2,875 1,474 2,447 1,493	32,605 41,707 22,246 34,488 16,652	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
Total, Great Britain	218,498	69,728	26,587	314,813	2.1
12. 1 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	angel.	Wages' Bu	Girls	avec an Strategi	
London & South Eastern	31,760 25,379 12,984 35,050	14,128 7,878 4,107 8,659	6,689 3,675 2,190 3,647	52,577 36,932 19,281 47,356	2·4 3·9 4·2 3·7
Yorkshire & Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	22,386 27,459 15,807 26,283 10,123	6,323 7,904 3,923 4,223 2,663	2,289 2,692 1,449 1,892 1,928	30,998 38,055 21,179 32,398 14,714	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
Total, Great Britain	207,231	59,808	26,451	293,490	3.5

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

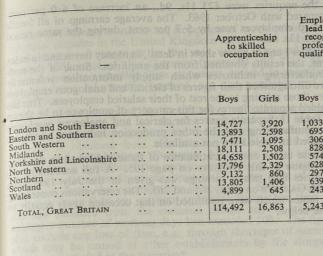


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TABLE 6.—REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

	Carlos Processos			Region				a all and a second		and the second
Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincoln- shire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	Rich T		BC) YS—App	prenticeshi	p to skille	d occupati	on adda	irestry. (is	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering.	137 22 117 142 94 2,610 299	302 4 73 112 108 2,142 485	114 66 67 25 32 938	212 540 102 119 898 3,714	266 307 115 117 883 2,593	178 160 168 255 362 3,372	97 418 95 248 637 1,237	252 264 191 103 561 1,793	39 208 37 77 367 439	1,989 965 1,198 3,942 18,838
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber furniture ato	537 554 20 30 77 75	760 344 24 8 58 46	317 560 160 16 5 24 21	19 1,078 1,164 234 9 82 171	96 386 544 340 10 159 132	296 1,025 893 223 24 132 151	691 141 174 23 5 72 75	661 294 362 292 18 97 120	36 187 310 50 1 9 40	2,900 4,968 4,509 1,222 110 710 83
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction	318 801 91 3,573 627 900 626 27 303	304 543 58 3,552 450 410 765 18 315	142 184 31 2,140 197 159 378 55	331 365 191 4,343 433 332 662 37 247	320 293 48 4,082 283 323 768 10 114	512 377 124 4,595 352 395 1,169 13 128	237 89 51 2,122 221 200 499 22 88	354 272 46 3,712 134 288 1,583 41 244	56 63 15 1,297 184 178 207 11 49	2,574 2,98 655 29,416 2,881 3,185 6,657 179 1,543
Miscellaneous services Public administration	1,981 766	2,079 933	1,069 771	2,073 755	1,988 481	2,256 636	1,251 439	1,682 441	778 261	1,543
GRAND TOTAL	14,727	13,893	7,471	18,111	14,658	17,796	9,132	13,805	4,899	114,492
tent by Age of Emargen two animal	Employn	1 Charles	LARSEN	Total—BO	YS (inclu	ding appro	entices)	odiusitio	showsell	t able 1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Faxtiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Paper, printing and publishing Construction Transport and communication Distributive trades nsurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Caransport Total	1,637 73 765 581 288 7,225 413 1,034 2,230 226 280 649 437 1,991 2,814 673 6,987 973 3,392 9,561 3,356 2,091 6,839 2,930	2,991 41 606 372 254 4,742 648 1,215 1,025 1,025 1,66 75 467 319 1,206 1,226 385 6,033 606 1,308 6,012 1,116 1,242 4,485 2,333 38,873	2,207 162 494 68 64 1,640 387 811 357 183 68 327 116 443 497 145 3,305 273 591 2,914 346 448 2,307 1,577 19,730	$\begin{array}{c} 2,588\\ 1,560\\ 899\\ 345\\ 2,115\\ 6,977\\ 399\\ 2,374\\ 3,826\\ 1,462\\ 1,462\\ 1,462\\ 1,221\\ 1,360\\ 846\\ 652\\ 7,177\\ 566\\ 1,005\\ 6,771\\ 711\\ 1,152\\ 4,335\\ 1,940\\ \hline \\ 51,067\\ \end{array}$	2,125 1,444 810 353 2,022 3,381 130 543 1,106 1,372 118 350 707 970 970 970 970 977 970 977 970 970	$1,595 \\ 390 \\ 1,193 \\ 793 \\ 577 \\ 4,432 \\ 456 \\ 1,179 \\ 1,733 \\ 1,941 \\ 266 \\ 851 \\ 611 \\ 1,373 \\ 1,036 \\ 587 \\ 5,741 \\ 469 \\ 1,581 \\ 7,782 \\ 746 \\ 848 \\ 3,821 \\ 1,706 \\ 1,706 \\ 1,707 \\ 1,$	1,555 1,352 620 537 1,114 1,706 887 170 397 226 52 268 350 594 250 218 2,826 277 484 4,021 266 418 2,442 1,216	2,605 679 1,528 207 1,073 2,449 1,015 371 700 1,281 155 248 439 1,076 786 154 4,550 173 928 8,042 782 782 782 764 3,268 1,215	1,251 1,208 443 154 925 876 45 273 952 204 282 361 218 282 361 218 2,834 2,415 226 446 2,834 224 289 1,754 823	18,554 6,909 7,358 3,410 8,432 33,422 4,020 7,970 12,326 7,970 12,326 7,970 12,326 7,970 4,482 9,374 8,250 3,226 43,929 3,924 10,604 52,665 7,998 7,966 32,288 15,048
GRAND TOTAL	57,445	38,873	19,730	51,067	32,605	41,707	22,246	34,488	16,652	314,813
				T	otal—GII	RLS				
griculture, forestry, fishing Anining and quarrying bood, drink and tobacco hemicals and allied industries fetal manufacture ngineering and electrical goods hipbuilding and marine engineering ehicles fetal goods not elsewhere specified extiles eather, leather goods and fur lothing and footwear ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc aper, printing and publishing ther manufacturing industries onstruction ras, electricity and water istributive trades surance, banking and finance rofessional and scientific services	$\begin{array}{c} 295\\ 33\\ 1,016\\ 1,401\\ 155\\ 3,545\\ 32\\ 342\\ 551\\ 253\\ 150\\ 2,628\\ 233\\ 369\\ 2,052\\ 737\\ 721\\ 406\\ 1,941\\ 14,360\\ 7,747\\ 2,727\\ \end{array}$	427 16 932 830 124 2,962 73 486 325 353 80 2,141 135 275 1,442 650 413 189 1,038 11,865 3,488	389 48 992 90 23 1,045 10 314 92 240 42 1,302 68 120 657 235 222 77 248 6,762 979	347 78 1,308 858 856 3,213 9 1,001 2,460 4,310 2,460 4,310 2,460 4,310 2,460 4,310 2,461 1,019 2,48 1,001 7,10 4,90 2,579 12,924 2,377	332 48 1,613 751 824 1,546 12 152 703 2,890 153 2,486 152 231 951 273 276 75 409 9,848 1,460	207 43 1,534 1,090 149 2,072 65 289 456 2,670 200 4,788 288 247 1,293 488 318 134 618 12,421 2,133	146 83 718 420 185 1,157 94 39 153 595 87 3,181 99 132 499 200 216 69 259 7,887 644	237 37 1,286 389 185 896 89 122 180 3,592 115 2,598 97 157 1,720 182 535 94 395 11,551 1,212	129 65 414 129 185 712 8 70 335 346 48 1,617 60 54 287 426 153 60 166 5,374 555	2,509 451 9,813 5,958 2,686 17,148 392 2,815 5,255 15,249 1,110 25,202 2,151 1,833 9,902 3,901 3,344 1,306 5,653 92,992 20,595
liscellaneous services	3,673 7,830 2,107	2,543 4,969 1,176	1,544 3,176 606	2,832 4,674 1,164	2,049 3,077 687	2,257 3,493 802	1,327 2,187 802	2,407 3,642 680	976 2,052 493	19,608 35,100 8,517

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965



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

Wages Councils Act 1959

Wages Councils

The minimum wages of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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:-

Establishments on Wages Councils lists Complaints received	<i>1963</i> 504,368 9,718 49,326	
remuneration) Workers whose wages were examined Workers to whom arrears were paid Amount of arrears paid	9,133 277,757 15,151 £149,095	£

* Minimum wages for agricultural workers are fixed by Agricultural Wages Boards appointed under the Agricultural Wages Act 1948, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949, administered by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

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

ding	sional cations			Employ with pla training from ind training covere previous of	anned apart luction g, not ed in	Entering employ		TOTAL		
10	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
356848793	577 487 365 840 782 659 464 535 253	10,671 4,316 1,557 4,148 3,087 4,467 1,750 2,783 1,179	28,817 15,059 6,417 17,281 10,806 14,985 6,779 10,671 4,075	$14,511 \\ 5,730 \\ 2,609 \\ 10,646 \\ 4,419 \\ 4,004 \\ 2,106 \\ 1,403 \\ 1,517$	6,510 3,529 2,365 7,148 3,772 5,587 3,466 4,243 1,172	16,503 14,239 7,787 17,334 9,867 14,812 8,961 15,858 8,814	12,753 15,259 9,039 19,579 14,136 14,495 9,610 15,543 8,569	57,445 38,873 19,730 51,067 32,605 41,707 22,246 34,488 16,652	52,577 36,932 19,281 47,356 30,998 38,055 21,179 32,398 14,714	
3	4,962	33,958	114,890	46,945	37,792	114,175	118,983	314,813	293,490	

The Ministry prosecuted in the Criminal Courts six employers for infringement of the Wages Councils Act 1959, in 15 establishments. All were convicted; fines imposed totalled £678 and arrears of remuneration amounting to £3,689 4s. 11d. were ordered to be paid to the workers concerned. In addition, proceedings in the Civil Courts were taken against one employer and £19 5s. was recovered on behalf of the worker concerned.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

This Act, which is intended to control night baking, came into operation on 1st January 1958.

Operation on 1st January 1958. On 1st October 1964, of 11,103 bakeries affected, 2,571 had exemption under section 9 of the Act because they were party to an approved voluntary agreement for the regulation of night work. On 30th June 1964 the number of exemption orders made by the Minister under section 9 was reduced to four, due to the lapse of an approved agreement between the Merseyside Bakers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. Allied Workers.

During 1964 Wages Inspectors visited 1,047 bakeries (including 203 which had exemption under section 9) and six complaints were investigated. Infractions concerning hours of work were found in 15 day bakeries and 45 night bakeries. No legal proceedings were taken under the Act during the year.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made an Order on 15th March 1965, with effect from 5th April 1965, varying the minimum and overtime rates of wages in respect of workers employed in agriculture in all District Agricultural Wages Committee areas in Scotland Scotland.

Scotland. The Order raises the minimum time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years and over, by 10s. a week to 205s. For men employed as shepherds in charge of breeding or hill stock and for grieves the increase is 11s. 3d. to 235s.; for shepherds not in charge of breeding or hill stock and for shepherds and grieves under 20 years of age the rates are those fixed for stockmen; for stockmen the minimum rate is increased by 11s. 3d. to 230s. a week and for horsemen and tractormen by 6s. 6d. a week to 218s. 9d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers receive 4s. 8½d. an hour, an increase of 2¼d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age. For female workers, aged 18 and under 21 years, the minimum

and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age. For female workers, aged 18 and under 21 years, the minimum rate is increased by 7s. a week to 143s., and for those aged 21 years and over by 7s. 9d. to 156s. a week. For women, aged 21 years and over, employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, the minimum rate is increased by 8s. 9d. a week to 177s. 6d. and for tractorwomen and horsewomen by 5s. to 168s. 6d. a week. The minimum hourly rate at age 21, for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, is increased from 3s. 5¹/₂d. to 3s. 7¹/₂d. The corresponding rates for all other female workers are increased by amounts varying according to age. There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime payment and in the value of certain benefits and advantages.

There is no change in the basic hours, but the additional hours which horsemen and horsewomen may be required to work for necessary stable work and tractormen and tractorwomen for necessary garage work are reduced from four to three a week.

A ** 3

1964

507,438 8,932 48,606

9,050 271,344 14,745 E161,408

INDEX OF AVERAGE SALARIES

Information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries has been collected by the Ministry of Labour under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 in October each year since 1959. The results of the latest enquire services exprises of them. results of the latest enquiry, showing the average earnings of these employees in the production industries in the United Kingdom in October 1964, have already been published in the March 1965 issue of this GAZETTE on pages 104 and 105.

Since 1955 certain non-manufacturing industries and services* in Great Britain have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry of Labour in carrying out an enquiry into the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year. All their returns in respect of October 1964 have now been received

Combining the information obtained from the two enquiries shows that the average weekly earnings in October 1964 of all male administrative, technical and clerical (salaried) employees covered

form, the results obtained from the enquiries. Some of the non-manufacturing industries which supply information voluntarily have distinguished their figures of clerical and analogous employees from those relating to the rest of their salaried employees. This has enabled separate figures for this category of employee to be shown, in Table II. Separate figures for clerical and analogous employees in manufacturing and the other production industries which are included in Table I are not available.

These tables are in continuance of those published in the May 1964 issue of this GAZETTE on page 195. A full account of the enquiries into salary earnings was given in the July 1962 issue of this GAZETTE on pages 264 and 265. The reservations concerning the tables which were published on that occasion apply equally to those below.

Table I.-Numbers of salaried employees[†] covered by returns, their average earnings and indices of average earnings

nind Courts als amployers for crists 29, ju 15 establishments	Seuted in the Orb	Males	OF A		Females	STUTATE
October	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
1959 1960 1961 1963 1964	1,059,241 1,073,361 1,105,154 1,117,136 1,141,674 1,130,852	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \text{s. d.} \\ 18 6 2 \\ 19 7 0 \\ 20 7 1 \\ 21 5 7 \\ 22 5 9 \\ 23 15 6 \end{array}$	Manufacturing 100·0 105·7 111·2 116·2 121·7 129·8	g industries 527,877 541,702 550,570 551,426 554,565 546,562	£ s. d. 7 10 0 7 16 7 8 5 4 8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10	100-0 104-4 110-2 115-3 119-8 127-9
1959 <td>218,568 219,824 225,425 227,487 233,411 242,473</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Other productio 100 · 0 108 · 8 113 · 5 119 · 3 125 · 9 134 · 4</td> <td>n industries‡ 74,702 76,496 77,941 79,302 80,952 83,142</td> <td>8 5 10 8 19 3 9 6 7 9 14 10 10 3 4 10 13 0</td> <td>100-0 108-1 112-5 117-5 122-6 128-5</td>	218,568 219,824 225,425 227,487 233,411 242,473	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Other productio 100 · 0 108 · 8 113 · 5 119 · 3 125 · 9 134 · 4	n industries‡ 74,702 76,496 77,941 79,302 80,952 83,142	8 5 10 8 19 3 9 6 7 9 14 10 10 3 4 10 13 0	100-0 108-1 112-5 117-5 122-6 128-5
naken, Loolectioners an		Pi	ublic administration and c	ertain other service.	s§	the Barr Trade,
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	796,579 810,178 834,269 855,188 891,595 909,678	17 19 3 18 19 4 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 11 11	100 · 0 105 · 6 110 · 6 118 · 1 125 · 2 131 · 3	812,303 834,023 871,837 898,664 926,976 945,866	11 3 7 11 15 4 12 6 5 13 2 11 13 18 1 14 12 0	100 · 0 105 · 3 110 · 2 117 · 6 124 · 4 130 · 6
TICLA, DATE TY, MAN, DESIRE P		and and a second strength	All industries and se	ervices covered	arouge colors as the	a an according to a
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	2,074,388 2,103,363 2,164,848 2,199,811 2,266,680 2,283,003	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	100 · 0 106 · 0 111 · 2 117 · 2 123 · 5 130 · 9	1,414,882 1,452,221 1,500,348 1,529,392 1,562,493 1,575,570	9 13 1 10 3 0 10 13 6 11 6 11 11 19 4 12 13 1	100 · 0 105 · 1 110 · 6 117 · 5 123 · 9 131 · 1

Table II.—Numbers of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees† covered by returns from certain industries and services*, their average earnings and indices of average earnings in 1955-64

ni seru	sommer	Clerica	l and analog	ous employee	es only	again again	All salaried employeest						
eorliers, aployed	Males			aim add sea 10 mero br	Females			Males			Females		
Oct.	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis		No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	314,726 321,321 311,726 306,888 300,136 298,490 300,680 300,865	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 82 \cdot 7 \\ 89 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	294,858 305,422 310,751 314,734 320,675 333,316 357,913 369,734	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s. d.} \\ 7 & 0 & 11 \\ 7 & 14 & 1 \\ 8 & 6 & 3 \\ 8 & 9 & 7 \\ 9 & 5 & 8 \\ 9 & 16 & 10 \\ 10 & 7 & 2 \\ 10 & 14 & 11 \\ \end{array}$	75.9 83.0 89.5 91.3 100.0 106.0 111.6 115.8	862,021 872,691 888,356 897,712 912,649 927,604 953,266 975,012	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \text{ s. d.} \\ 14 & 0 & 8 \\ 15 & 7 & 6 \\ 16 & 4 & 10 \\ 16 & 13 & 10 \\ 17 & 15 & 8 \\ 18 & 18 & 2 \\ 19 & 15 & 0 \\ 21 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$	78.9 86.4 91.3 93.8 100.0 106.3 111.1 118.4	769,518 795,323 807,764 826,420 853,836 876,077 915,031 942,605	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s. d.} \\ 8 & 8 & 8 \\ 9 & 7 & 6 \\ 10 & 0 & 3 \\ 10 & 2 & 2 \\ 11 & 1 & 7 \\ 11 & 13 & 9 \\ 12 & 4 & 6 \\ 13 & 0 & 8 \\ \end{array}$	76.1 84.6 90.4 91.2 100.0 105.5 110.3 117.6	
1963 1964	246,176 248,243	14 0 10 15 1 3	116·7 125·2	366,410 378,699	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	119·2 126·2	1,014,323 1,035,179	22 6 5 23 9 1	125·5 131·9	972,413 992,496	13 15 7 14 9 2	124·4 130·5	

* The non-manufacturing industries and services covered are national and local government, education (teachers), the National Health Service, banking, insurance and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Railways, British Transport Docks, air transport and, from 1963, London Transport and British Waterways). † The term "salaried employees " covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. ‡ Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. These figures relate to the United Kingdom as do those for manufacturing industries.

[‡] Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. These lightes relate to the online triangles and electricity. § The industries listed in footnote * except coal, gas and electricity. [] Comparable figures for the other industries included in Table I are not available. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have not been supplied for tish Transport Docks, British Waterways, London Transport or insurance. These industries are not therefore included in the figures in columns (2) to (7). itish Railways are not included after 1962 and therefore the indices for clerical and analogous employees only have been obtained by linking.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1964

workers were directly involved and 136,000 were indirectly involved Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from ndustrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1964 were given n the review of stoppages in the year which appeared in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 20 and 21). More in stoppages The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages activity 1965 issue of this GALLITE (pages 26 and 21). More letailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are with given below. The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers (mainly in the coal mining, motor vehicles and port and inland water transport industries) were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and therefore have been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in 1964 was 719,000, representing about 3.1 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment. The corresponding figure for 1963 was 480,000. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1964 is estimated The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers and Employment Exchange Managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those lasting less than one day are excluded from the statistics except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time, e.g., through shortages of material, 1963 was 480,000. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1964 is estimated at 2,277,000, including 266,000 days lost at the beginning of 1964 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as given above, this represents less than three-and-a-quarter working days lost per worker involved, compared with three-and-a-half days in 1963. Working days lost in 1963 amounted to 1,755,000. aggregate number of working days lost exceeded roo. The figures also exclude any loss of time, e.g., through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics^{*}.

which are included in the statistics⁴. The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry as beginning in 1964, was 2,524, compared with 2,068 in the previous year. Eleven other stoppages which began in 1963 continued into 1964, so that the total number of stoppages in 1964 was 2,535. The corresponding figure for 1963 was 2,081.

The corresponding figure for 1963 was 2,081. The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in 1964 is estimated at 883,000, compared with 593,000 in 1963. The total for 1964 included 12,000 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some workers were only *indirectly* involved, i.e., they were thrown out of work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in stoppages in 1964, about 703,000 were directly involved and 180,000 were indirectly involved. In 1963 about 457,000

5.900 promotion shand the concentration of an worker same refuse function practice marks. 5.900 Protect as an institute suspension of an employee for "clocking on practice concentration."	Number of	Number of workers‡ involved in 1964 in	Working days lost in 1964 through all stoppages in progress		
Industry group	stoppages† beginning in 1964	all stoppages in progress	Aggregate days lost‡	Days lost per thousand employee	
and shint to the souther souther the stands when	2	600	1,000	Under 10	
riculture, loresuly, listing	1,058	171,900§	302,000 7,000	500–1,000 100–250	
al mining	5	1,500	1,000	Under 10	
ain milling	1	100	"	- ONDITINIONS	
and and flour confectionery, biscuits	10	2,700	13.000	20-50	
other food industries	10	3,700	7,000	20-50	
ink	10	-	-	10.20	
	1260 20612	300	1000	10-20	
blacco bke ovens and manufactured fuels termicals, explosives, plastics, etc	15	1,900	4,000	10-20	
nemicals, explosives, plastics, etc	CHC / 100 21	Sarding & Sha	1.000	Under 10	
armaceutical and tollet preparations	1	200	324,000	500-1,000	
is, paints, soap, pointies, addresives, etc	92	30,300	26,000	100-250	
In other metal manufacture	28	6,800	208,000	100-250	
on-electrical engineering	199	89,800 39,200	130,000	100-250	
on-electrical engineering	84	23,800	152,000	500-1,000	
ipbuilding and marine engineering	91	150,000§	429,000	500-1,000	
otor vehicles and cycles	165	11,400	25,000	50-100	
ircraft	39 13	4,000	10,000	50-100	
ircraft. ocomotives, carriages, trams, perambulators, etc. letal goods not elsewhere specified	58	14,700	32,000	50–100 50–100	
letal goods not elsewhere specified	9	3,000	19,000	Under 10	
otton, nax and man-made nores preparation and new mass	4	300	1,000 2,000	10-20	
vonen and worsted	9	1,000	5,000	20-50	
losiery and other knitted goods	16	1,400	5,000	10-20	
lothing other than footwear	14	4,600	2.000	10-20	
Iothing other than footwear	5	1,300	3,000	20-50	
ricks, fireclay and refractory goods	7	2,500	5,000	Under 10	
ottery	9	1,200	4,000	50-100	
	12	4,000	7,000	50-100	
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	12	1,800	5,000	20-50	
urniture bedding upholstery	8	1,100	4,000	20-50 20-50	
imber, other manufactures of wood and cork	11	4,800	10,000	Under 10	
aper and board, cartons, etc	3	100	1,000	50-100	
aper and board, cartons, etc	49	10,000	32,000	50-100	
Construction	222	25,800	125,000	20-50	
Gas, electricity and water	17	2,900	4,000	10-20	
tailways	5	2,300 28,000	53,000	100-250	
	32	2,500	6,000	20-50	
Road haulage contracting	32	2,000	108 1 300 D - 115		
an transment	102	114,800§	129,000	500-1,000	
Port and inland water transport	102	103,300	120,000	100-250	
other transport and communication	30	5,900	28,000	Under 10 Under 10	
Distributive trades	C 225	100	2,000	Under 10 Under 10	
Professional and scientific services	2	1,500	1,000	Under 10 Under 10	
Professional and scientific services	15	4,400	20,000	Under 10 Under 10	
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	16	1,500	5,000	Under 10	
Public administration and defence	11 1 1 1 2 18 A	nor at a constant	2,277,000	50-100	
Total	2,524†	883,000§	2,211,000	50 100	

[‡] 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. § Some workers, largely in the coal mining, motor vehicles and port and inland water transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage of work during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 719,000. For coal mining, motor vehicles and port and inland water transport, the *net* totals were 129,000, 121,000 and 52,000 respectively.

|| Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. (92050)

*Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in

in 1963. Working days lost in 1963 amounted to 1,755,000. Analysis by industry The following table analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1964 together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. The figures of workers include both those directly and those indirectly involved. This table also includes, in respect of each industry group, an indication of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in employment. These figures should be used with caution when comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The totals of days lost per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Furthermore, the employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers (who are not normally involved in stoppages) and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1965, page 30). For these reasons, exact figures are not provided, but estimates are given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

† 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 industrie taken together.

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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

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.

	*zusztawa te	Dat	te when sto	oppages	wo	ber of orkers	Number of	eningh storing Stringh storing	amilos	ause or	object	oi sid bittito		
Industry and locality	y	Be	gan	Ended	indi	tly and irectly olved	working days lost	teres to the time				18 20	overes. Follow	
AIRCRAFT MANUFACTUR REPAIRING:— Blantyre and other areas in S	ING AND Scotland	14 I	Dec.	12 Jan. (1965)		300	6,000	Claim for incre	eased wages	1/4014 5. 1000				
TEXTILES: Pontypool (man-made fibres))	24 /	Aug.	7 Sept.	A CONTRACTOR	1,255	15,700	Demand for a rate followi Employer's rejected.	ng the int	roductio	on of a r	new nac	king syste	m.
RUBBER:— Hayes, Middlesex	14 03	28	Oct.	13 Nov.	22.22	600	7,600	Against the tra	ansfer of a v	worker t	to another	departm	ient.	
CONSTRUCTION :-	C BB	17	Feb.	2 Mar.		515	6,100	Dismissal of f	ve workers	as unsu	uitable.			
Widnes		27	Feb. May	7 Apr. 12 June		185 375	5,100 7,000 5,200	For the dismis Claim for incr Claim for the	eased bonu	is payme	ents. five-day we	ek.		
Rettord	··· ···	16 26	June June Oct.	23 June 7 Aug. 21 Oct.	12A	865 415 500	5,200 8,200 5,700	Dismissal of a Dissatisfaction pay and re	worker for h with the educed hou	- alleger	d industrial	miscon	duct. new rates new natio	s of onal
		9	Oct.	21 Oct.		1,000	8,400	For the reinst a site meeti	atement of	vorking	hours with	nout per	mission.	
Knottingley Doncaster, Retford and Kn	ottingley .	. 19	Oct.	22 Oct.	ineren and	2,030	5,700	In sympathy stoppage o	with work	ers invo	olved in th	e above	(Knotting	(ley)
GAS SUPPLY:- Liverpool	etromete (. 18	Mar.	21 Apr		305	6,000	Introduction dismissal o	of a new f three wor	system kers for	n of work ralleged in	ing met dustrial	thods and misconduc	the
ROAD PASSENGER TRAN Glasgow	NSPORT:-	. 4	Apr.	11 Apr		4,910	26,000	Protest again were withi	st the intro n the local	duction	of new we	orking s	chedules w	hich
PORT AND INLAND WAT	TER		nchide di particul	Aurelitie	n en alla	0.000	5 100	Token stop	age in pro	otest ag	rainst a on	e-dav s	uspension	of
Birkenhead and Liverpool	w . grid.) Jan.	20 Jan 8 Fet	et and they	9,000 3,335	5,100	Dispute cond	men who is the	retused	to work oy	verume.		
Hull			3 Feb.	8 Fet	Service and	1,335	5,300	of packag Claim for a	ed timber. Iditional pa					
Avonmouth and Bristol		1100	8 Apr. 0 June	15 Jur	ne	9.575	16,600	of potash.	on with the	a rate fo	r handling	lightwe	ight timbe	r.
Birkenhead and Liverpool Hull, London and Merseys Hull, London and Merseys	side	1	7 July 7 Oct.	17 Jul 7 Oc	У	16,655 20,400	16,600	increased A one-day	hasic wage	rates. page in				
POSTAL SERVICES: All areas in Great Britain a Ireland		rn 1	0 July	16 Jul	y*	100,000	115,000							
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUT	TION:-	1	5 June	27 Ju	ne	1,070	8,300	Claim for th	e introduct d from Mo	tion of a nday to	five-day, 4 Friday.	40-hour	working w	eek
TELEVISION SERVICES: Various areas in Great Northern Ireland	 Britain a	nd	1 July	7 Ju	ly	2,400	10,000					e pay ar	nd reduced	hou
119 111 202 1 92				i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	ERN	n Avece			66		Anna Canada Anna Canada Ann Annana Ann Annana Anna Canada	Clatwo - estable aguerto - Sept - Sept	distanti distant baranal and baranal distant subir da dibe da act	
Analysis by magnitude							Chaine	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(
In the following ta analysed according to working time they c	the leng	th of	time the	v laste	a. the	1035 01	Anal	ysed by agg	regate r	numbe	er of wo	orking	days lo	st
involved. The aggreg days lost in 1965 beca	rate num	pers (DI WOLKI	ng day	S 1051 1	meluue		THE FR	1,558	61.7	90,400	10.3	124,000	6
days lost in 1965 beca	000.291		DLIN SA	Same		282 48	250 and un 500 and un	nder 500	319 276	12.7 10.9 12.0	74,400 104,100 257,500		108,000 191,000 595,000	29
days lost in 1965 beca year.	00000		Number		Aggregat	e	1,000 and 1	under 5,000 under 25,000 under 50,000	303 56 9	$\begin{array}{c}12\cdot0\\2\cdot2\\0\cdot4\end{array}$	165,800 77,400	19·0 8·9	512,000 271,000	25
	2 1.1.		of workers† involved	Per	number of	Per	50,000 day	s and over	1101.3	0.1	103,700	11.9	230,000	1
	Number	Per	directly	cent. of	working days† los	t of	Conc.	CARLAN		10	Her Annon		1 1	
	of stoppages beginning	Per cent. of	and	1 Catal	in these		+	Analysed by					urectly	
	of stoppages	cent.	indirectly in these	total	stoppage	es			1 . 1.	1001	increase las	A		
	of stoppages beginning in 1964 (2)	cent. of total (3)	indirectly in these stoppages (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	and classes in	(and indi	rectly	involve		Interest	1
year.	of stoppages beginning in 1964 (2)	cent. of total	indirectly in these stoppages	(5)	(6)	(7)	Under 25	workers	615 433	24.3	10,100	1.2	36,000 52,000	
year. (1) 	of stoppages beginning in 1964 (2) 2,524	$\frac{\text{cent.}}{\text{of}}$ $\frac{(3)}{100 \cdot 0}$	indirectly in these stoppages (4) 873,400‡	(5) 100·0	(6) 2,030,000	(7)	Under 25 25 and un 50 and un 100 and u 250 and u 500 and u	workers der 50 ider 100 inder 250 inder 500 inder 1,000	615 433 426 439 282 170	24.3	10,100 15,200 29,500 68,500 97,900 114,700 170,600	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	52,000 118,000 206,000 280,000 275,000 478,000	1
year. (1)	of stoppages beginning in 1964 (2) 2,524	$\frac{\text{cent. of total}}{(3)}$	indirectly in these stoppages (4) 873,400 <i>in work</i>	(5) 100-0	(6) 2,030,000 ays	(7)	Under 25 25 and un 50 and un 100 and u 250 and u 500 and u 1,000 and 2,500 and 5.000 and	workers der 50 ider 100 inder 250 inder 500 under 1,000 under 5,000 under 5,000 under 10,000	615 433 426 439 282 170 117 24 13	24·3 17·2 16·9 17·4 11·2 6·7 4·6 1·0 0·5	10,100 15,200 29,500 68,500 97,900 114,700 170,600 88,800 86,000	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52,000 118,000 206,000 280,000 275,000 478,000 204,000 182,000	1
year. (1) Total Analysea Not more than one day Over I and not more than	of stoppages beginning in 1964 (2) 2,524 d by dur 975	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{total} \\ \hline \end{array}$	indirectly in these stoppages (4) 873,400 in work 318,200	(5) 100 · 0 cing do	(6) 2,030,000 ays 262,000	(7) 100·0 0 12·9	Under 25 25 and un 50 and un 100 and u 250 and u 1,000 and 2,500 and 5,000 and 10,000 wo	workers der 50 nder 100 nder 250 nder 500 under 1,000 under 2,500	615 433 426 439 282 170 117 117 24	24·3 17·2 16·9 17·4 11·2 6·7 4·6 1·0 0·5	10,100 15,200 29,500 68,500 97,900 114,700 170,600 88,800 86,000	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52,000 118,000 206,000 280,000 275,000 478,000 204,000 182,000	
(1) Total Analysed Not more than one day	of stoppages beginning in 1964 (2) 2,524 d by dur	$\frac{\text{cent. of total}}{(3)}$	indirectly in these stoppagess (4) 873,400‡ in work 318,200 151,100	(5) 100-0 cing da	(6) 2,030,000 ays	(7) 0 100·0 0 12·9 0 10·7	Under 25 25 and un 50 and un 100 and u 250 and u 500 and u 1,000 and 5,000 and 10,000 wo	workers der 50 ider 100 inder 250 inder 500 under 1,000 under 5,000 under 5,000 under 10,000	615 433 426 439 282 170 117 24 13 5	24.3 17.2 16.9 17.4 11.2 6.7 4.6 1.0 0.5 0.2	10,100 15,200 29,500 68,500 97,900 114,700 170,600 88,800 86,000 192,100	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52,000 118,000 206,000 280,000 275,000 478,000 204,000 182,000 198,000	

Industry and locality	Date w	hen stoppages	Number of workers directly and	Number working	
recheres and receased intend	Began	Ended	indirectly involved	days los	
COAL MINING:-	une enclares	t has they w	gainer a	relato ti	and statistics annotable by the Minister of Laberry
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 perpetition bed
Castleford area	21 Apr.	1 May	5,380	26,000	the coal mining industry. The transfer of seven contract workers at one pit to d
Whitehaven	25 May	26 May	3,590	5,500	rate for all contract workers and an increase in day wage rates. For the reinstatement of an under-official dismissed for all
Hengoed, Glamorgan Whitburn, W. Lothian	24 Sept. 9 Nov.	2 Oct. 17 Nov.	1,235 1,365	7,900 6,900	Dissatisfaction over price lists. Dispute arising from a request for early leaving due to
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:	26 Aug.	21 Sept.	570	9,600	conditions in a particular section.
NON-ELECTRICALENGINEERING Kilmarnock	:	14 Feb.	days los	and we have a second	union recognition.
Watford and Chiswick	. 25 Feb.	cutestani gd.	1,750	6,500	Claim by toolmakers, inspectors and skilled maintenance workers for an increase in wages. Employer's offer rejected by the workers.
o 1964 together with the number	E grannen god a	4 Mar.	795	5,600	Issue of redundancy notices to a number of workers; workers claiming that redundancy should be met by the introduction
Coventry	. 25 Feb.	15 Apr.	240	8,300	Claim by patternmakers that their conditions of employment should be comparable with toolmakers employed in Covent
Cumbernauld	. 24 Mar. . 6 Apr.	24 Apr.	635	14,000	alleged unsatisfactory work
the state use that the state of the second when	. o 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 action
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 dispused of
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
Luton Fraserburgh	. 17 Aug. 27 Aug.	18 Aug. 11 Sept.	4,050 650	6,500 7,200	claim for increased wages. Against the continuance of a new bonus scheme which, after a
Dukinfield, Cheshire	. 9 Sept.	20 Oct.	430	5,100	Dispute over the application of the "closed shop" principle
Various districts in Lancashire, York shire and Scotland	- 2 Nov.	25 Nov.	6,000	26,000	following the merger of two companies. Claim by apprentices for increased wages, a 35-hour week, four weeks' annual holiday and full pay during sickness.
LECTRICAL MACHINERY ETC .:-	-		III in the		and the second sec
Birmingham	(FI	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
Merthyr Tydfil	29 Apr.	1 May	2,365	5,900	Protest against the suspension of an employee for " clocking-out"
Manchester Liverpool		21 May 24 July	3,440 1,890	20,200 24,000	early. Dismissal of four workers for alleged industrial misconduct. 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	disputes about conditions in a paint shop. Claim for a substantial increase in wages.
IIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING:					C al semina A suber mining and quartying 0.44 milling
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
Birkenhead	16 Mar.	5 June	1,260	54,000	which a dispute had arisen. Claim by shipwrights for a 1s, an hour wage increase. Employer's
Hebburn-on-Tyne	13 Apr.	28 Apr.	590	5,200	counter-offer of 2d, an hour rejected. Dissatisfaction with working conditions allied to a particular job and, subsequently, protest against the "laving-off" of
Barrow Walker	13 July 29 Sept.	20 Oct. 3 Nov.	135 490	7,900 5,400	Other workers.
OTOR VEHICLES MANU-	and the second	Rener Artes	Contra contra		Demarcation dispute between shipwrights and platers as to who should fit certain aluminium plating.
ACTURING:-	12 Feb.	6 Mar.	4,300	35,000	Dissatisfaction with the existing incentive bonus scheme for day
ddlestone	17 Feb.	8 July	305	29,000	Against the inclusion of two long-service shop stewards in a
irmingham	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	8,420	32,000	redundancy list. Disagreement over the mobility of labour following the transfer of a number of workers from the press shop to the body
irmingham oventry	13 Apr. 5 May	6 May 13 May	1,650 5,000	24,600 30,000	building shop. Inter-departmental mobility of labour. 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
oventry	1 June	3 June	2,060	6,200	Transfer of nine workers from one department to another and the
xford	8 June 7 July	16 June 8 July	5,005 5,255	12,200 5,200	alleged lack of consultation about labour movements. Claim for a pay increase in a newly mechanised department. Against the acceleration of production lines and dissatisfaction
ear Newport, Mon	21 July	6 Aug.	3,500	11,400	Against the employment of women on a production line previously
rmingham	17 Aug.*	26 Aug.*	6,800	7,800	Claim for an increase in wages. Employer's offer rejected by
xford	8 Sept.	10 Sept.	3,995	7,400	workers. Dissatisfaction over the slow progress of a claim for an increased production bonus.
oventry	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.
rmingham	9 Oct.† 26 Oct. 2 Nov. 1 Dec.	19 Nov.† 20 Nov. 3 Nov. 4 Dec.	3,200 555 3,735 3,260	0,400	Claim for an increase in wages. Claim for an increase in piecework rates. Claim for increased pay
mingham and Coventry	11 Dec.	26 Feb. (1965)	6,875		Disagreement over wage rates for work on a modified type of engine. Disagreement over the implementation of a national agreement for a 41-hour working week in the case of night-shift workers.
LE MANUFACTURING:	14 Jan.		0.155		
ottingham	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.

Over 4 and not more than

5 days Over 5 and not more than

Over 5 and not more than 6 days Over 6 and not more than 12 days Over 12 and not more than 18 days Over 18 and not more than 24 days Over 24 and not more than 36 days Over 36 and not more than 60 days Over 60 days

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and the second sec				and the second se	
975	38.6	318,200	36.5	262,000	12.9
615	24.4	151,100	17.3	217,000	10.7
310	12.3	84,700	9.7	181,000	8.9
142	5.6	48,400	5.6	129,000	6.4
126	5.0	40,200	4.6	124,000	6.1
61	2.4	124,100	14.2	193,000	9.5
. 154	6.1	64,000	7.3	367,000	18.1
49	2.0	26,600	3.0	184,000	9.1
25	1.0	3,800	0.4	68,000	3.3
31	1.2	5,900	0.7	100,000	4.9
25 11	1.0 0.4	5,600 800	0·6 0·1	146,000 59,000	7·2 2·9
	and the second	Construction of the	a bearing and	C. C	

who were file 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 to the 12 largest stoppages.

* 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.

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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.

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 ship-building 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.

Number Search	Number of		nber of work lved in stopp	Aggregate number of working days lost in year in stoppages		
Year	stoppages beginning in year	Beginnin	g in year	In progress	Beginning	In
		Directly	Indirectly	in year	in year	progress in year
1945	2,293	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
1945	2,293	447 405	84	532	2,827	2,835
1947	1,721	403	121 131	529 623	2,138	2,158
1948	1,759	324	100	426	2,389 1,935	2,433
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805	1,944
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,807
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,389
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,792
1953 1954	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,184
1954	1,989 2,419	402 599	46	450	2,441	2,457
1955	2,648	464	60 43	671	3,741	3,781
1957	2,859	1,275	81	508 1,359	2,036 8,398	2,083
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	8,412
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	3,462
1960	2,832	698†	116	819†	3,001	5,270
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,024 3,046
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,798

Analysis by causes of stoppages

1963 1964

2,068 2,524

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 The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and those

135 172

455 700‡

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
Constantes Constantes a der Sweigene en S	ter others official	Vantaritis Vantaritis	Num	ber of sta	oppages beg	ginning in	1964	Noruna Manaj Nacesa-	BAXI SET
Wages: Claims for increases Other wage disputes	9 509	188 32	40 12	97 18	19 9	75 36	47 36	69 16	540§ 668
All wage disputes	518	220	52	115	28	111	83	85	1,208§
Demarcation disputes Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (includ-	- 3	9 17	10	11	- 1	27	8	76	23 61§
ing redundancy questions) Other disputes mainly concerning	14	84	11	17	5	62	17	53	263
personnel questions Other working arrangements, rules	33	13	3	5	3	4	5	14	80
and discipline Trade union status	486 1 8	77 32 6	6 5 2	55 11	14 6	21 12	56 8	50 23	765 98
Total	1,063	458	91	217	57	3 222	<u> </u>	242	26§
And the second s		Number	of workers*	* dimonth	involued :	1917 2019 acigo		. 10(1	7011 11
Wages:-	ant anone	Trumber 0	y workers	urecuj	invoivea i	n stoppage	's beginning	g in 1904	IN GREANS
Claims for increases Other wage disputes	2,300 61,800	53,200 13,500	7,000 6,400	18,400 8,500	2,800 1,200	8,400 1,700	181,600 13,800	19,600 4,600	293 ,400 111,300
All wage disputes	64,100	66,600 1,400	13,400 900	26,900 7,200	4,000 ††	10,100 1,200	195,300	24,200 1,700	404 ,700 12,500
Demarcation disputes Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including	1,700	3,100	1,100	6,800	<u> </u>	300	3,500	1,000	17,400
redundancy questions) Other disputes mainly concerning	4,800	30,000	1,200	8,000	400	6,500	5,000	6,200	61,900
personnel questions Other working arrangements, rules	8,400	4,000	200	2,800	1,600	100	500	2,200	19,900
and discipline	39,800	23,000	800	21,500	3,600	2,300	45,400	8,900	145,300
Sympathetic action¶	500 2,100	7,100 12,400	1,600 100	2,500 3,200	1,000	2,700 2,100	800 400	2,300 1,000	18,500 21,300
Total	121,300	147,700	19,300	78,900	10,600	25,300	250,800	47,500	701,500
	Number	of working	g days** lo	st by all	workers in	volved in s	tonnages h	poinning i	n 1964
Wages:	1 1 1 2 2 - 1		Lang Sera Alto					-guining in	. 1707
Other wage disputes	6,000 151,000	209,000 30,000	86,000 9,000	149,000 45,000	22,000 2,000	45,000 7,000	209,000 17,000	59,000 8,000	786,000 267,000
All wage disputes	157,000	239,000	95,000	194,000	24,000	51,000	226,000	67,000	1,053,000
Demarcation disputes Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including	3,000	4,000 13,000	3,000 12,000	14,000 21,000	++	6,000 2,000	3,000	10,000 3,000	37,000 56,000
redundancy questions) Other disputes mainly concerning	17,000	113,000	5,000	80,000	1,000	42,000	8,000	19,000	285,000
personnel questions Other working arrangements, rules	19,000	10,000	tt	39,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	77,000
and discipline	69,000	35,000	8,000	86,000	5,000	5,000	71,000	42,000	321,000
Frade union status	42,000 3,000	39,000 12,000	27,000 1,000	39,000 2,000	1,000	11,000 6,000	3,000 1,000	11,000 2,000	174,000 27,000
Total	309,000						the second se		

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.
¶ In rade 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 100 working in the refusal industries and services.

** 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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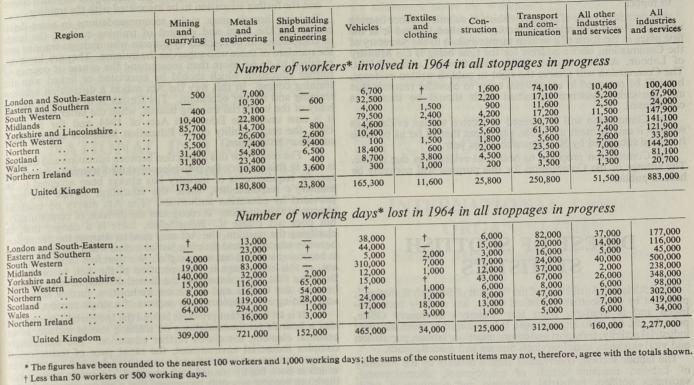
593 883‡

1,731 2,011

1,755

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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. ntained on pages 60 and 61 of the same issue.



THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LIBRARY ANNOUNCES

HIGHWAY

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The New Encyclopedia of Highway Law and Practice is designed to help lawyers, local government officials and highway engineers in dealing with every legal and administrative problem which may arise from highways. The clear and systematic layout makes the Encyclopedia easy to refer to, and, because of its loose-leaf format, and the supplementary service, it can be kept always up to date. The New Encyclopedia of Highway Law and Practice is in two loose-leaf volumes and contains, fully annotated, all the relevant statutes (and there is much statute law outside, and amending, the consolidating Highways Act, 1959), and the statutory instruments which relate to highway law and highway administration. It is a complete work, containing all the law on its topic, for particular attention has also been given to case law. Further, the Encyclopedia makes available all the policy direction, guidance and advice appearing in circular letters from the Ministries of Transport and of Housing and Local Government; all are indexed and cross-referenced to the relevant statutory provisions. Two loose-leaf volumes £12 12s. net. Including free service to the end of the year of purchase.

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Analysis by Regions and broad industry groups

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. in stoppages.

ding rine ring	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Con- struction	Transport and com- munication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
orke	ers* involve	ed in 1964	in all stop	pages in p	progress	I Labour,
600 800 600 400 500 400	$\begin{array}{c} 6,700\\ 32,500\\ 4,000\\ 79,500\\ 4,600\\ 10,400\\ 100\\ 18,400\\ 8,700\\ 300 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,600\\ 2,200\\ 900\\ 4,200\\ 2,900\\ 5,600\\ 1,800\\ 2,000\\ 4,500\\ 200\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 74,100\\ 17,100\\ 11,600\\ 17,200\\ 30,700\\ 61,300\\ 5,600\\ 23,500\\ 6,300\\ 3,500\end{array}$	10,400 5,200 2,500 11,500 7,400 2,600 7,000 2,300 1,300	100,400 67,900 24,000 147,900 141,100 121,900 33,800 144,200 81,100 20,700
600 800	165,300	11,600	25,800	250,800	51,500	883,000

Number of working days* lost in 1964 in all stoppages in progress

000	38,000 44,000 5,000 310,000 12,000 15,000	† 2,000 7,000 1,000 1,000	6,000 15,000 3,000 17,000 12,000 43,000 6,000	82,000 20,000 16,000 24,000 37,000 67,000 8,000	37,000 14,000 5,000 40,000 2,000 26,000 6,000	$177,000 \\ 116,000 \\ 45,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 238,000 \\ 348,000 \\ 98,000 \\ 98,000 \\ 116,000$
000 000 000 000	24,000 17,000 †	1,000 18,000 3,000	8,000 13,000 1,000	47,000 6,000 5,000	17,000 7,000 6,000	302,000 419,000 34,000
000	465,000	34,000	125,000	312,000	160,000	2,277,000

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL **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.I. 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, including protocol in seven sections: 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 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 ther than 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.). Deepmined coal production was down by $5 \cdot 9$ 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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Industrial Training and Further Education

The Central Training Council has recently issued a statemen on the relationship between industrial training and further education which has been given wide circulation both to educational author ties and to interested industrial bodies. The text of the statemen 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, hower required to do no more than recommend the course or courses of further education which should be associated or linked with the In this way the Act makes a distinction between training and further education. The former is to be the responsi-bility 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 education authorities.

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 's responsibility, while the education service has been by education authorities. The Act makes no essentia industry' provided by education authorities. The Act makes no essenti change in this position. It recognises the division of responsibilit but does not create it. Nonetheless, there is a danger that, 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 import ant, 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 technolog 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 sufficiency of the service with the service of the se 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 associa tion 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 infor-mation 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 reponsibility of the boards to draw up these job descriptions and requirements; it will therefore be for them to make this infor-mation 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 increa-singly close integration of further education and industrial training as the work of the boards proceeds.

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SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres

A booklet "Dust and Fumes in Factory Atmospheres", No. 8 the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, has recently been he Salety, Health and wehare New Series, has recently been lished and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, e 2s. (2s. 5d. including postage). It is a revised edition of earlier booklet "Toxic Substances in Factory Atmospheres" ontains guidance on safe working practice to be followed for liance with section 63(1) of the Factories Act 1961 which mpliance w protect employed persons against inhalation of dust or fume or her impurity which may be given off in connection with any ocess being carried on.

It recommends that wherever possible the use of toxic substances It recommends that whetever possible the use of toxic substances ould be avoided by substituting less hazardous materials. Where is is not practicable, steps should be taken to prevent the dust fume from entering the working atmosphere. Guidance is ren on total and partial enclosure, and local exhaust ventilation. The booklet includes a reprint of the Threshold Limit Values r 1964, adopted at the 26th Annual Meeting of the American

onference 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 Comp-roller 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 (Supplementaon) Act 1956, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, e Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948 and the riendly Societies Act 1955. They relate to the National Insurance und, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial njuries 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 conitions of £212,000,000 and graduated contributions of \pounds 1,415,534,014, 108,052. The total payments amounted to £1,415,534,014, 1ding £1,350,711,433 for benefits and £53,053,096 for administributions of £229,108,052. tration 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 hich 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 eciprocal 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 repay-ment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries.

ment of bencht paid on behalf of foreign countries. Total payments from the National Insurance Fund of $\pounds 1,415,534,014$ comprised $\pounds 64,639,742$ in respect of unemployment bencht, $\pounds 191,360,514$ sickness bencht, $\pounds 29,500,000$ maternity bencht, $\pounds 99,000,000$ widow's bencht, $\pounds 490,000$ guardian's allowance, $\pounds 25,000$ child's special allowance, $\pounds 958,381,282$ flat-rate retirement pension, $\pounds 450,000$ graduated retirement bencht and $\pounds 6,864,895$ death grant. (The division of total payments among the benchts other than unemployment and sickness bencht and death grant has been estimated). Administration expenses amounted to 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 fil1,769,485, including £8,743,000 in respect of financial adjust-ments 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, \pounds (23,53,000 transferred to the Manx National Instance Fund, \pounds (282,875 transferred to the Government of the Irish Republic and \pounds (37,552 representing benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries; and \pounds (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

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) (92050)

£114,683 from the sale of property and a net amount from invest-ments, 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

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 pay-ments 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 (Supplementafor allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementa-tion) 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 Workmer'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 $\pounds 317,667,569$, compared with $\pounds 304,535,748$ 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.

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.

Wages, hours of work on board ship and manning in relation to Asian seafarers.

The Conference discussed the Director General's Report to this 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 Intercountries which have not already done so should advise the Inter-national 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 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.

A*** 3

(Thousands)

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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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.

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-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.

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MARCH 1965

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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 FebMar. 1965
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	846 664	879 657	826 643	824 640	829 638	+ 5 - 2
Food, drink and tobacco	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	802 510 616 2,201 207 874 572 791 557 1,678	817 508 621 2,208 204 877 577 786 556 1,684	803 507 632 2,240 210 879 585 781 547 1,705	800 508 632 2,243 211 881 585 782 545 1,704	798 508 632 2,239 212 878 585 780 542 1,701	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 2 \\ & \cdots \\ - & 4 \\ + & 1^{4} \\ - & 3 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 3 \end{array} $
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,808	8,838	8,888	8,890	8,874	- 16
Construction†	1,567 370 1,724 3,284 4,947	1,617 379 1,747 3,312 5,060	1,653 387 1,756 3,367 5,227	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,681\\397\\1,726\\3,401\\3,000\\685\\1,649\end{array} $	1,700 405 1,705 3,398 3,073 652 1,672	1,755 402 1,708 3,422 3,106 719 1,701	1,743 408 1,686 3,456 3,154 649 1,671	1,748‡ 408 1,684 3,438 3,164 645 1,671	1,744 408 1,681 3,437 3,173 646 1,669	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \\ $
National government service [†]	502 741	511 756	520 772	537 802	527 808	519 752	518 753	518 755	518 754	 - 1
Total in civil employment Males Females	23,690 15,588 8,102	23,989 15,746 8,243	24,166 15,837 8,329	24,183 15,836 8,347	24,257 15,868 8,389	24,458 15,948 8,510	24,394 15,916 8,478	24,385 15,913 8,472	24,370 15,897 8,473	-15 -16 +1
Wholly unemployed Males Females	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	415 314 102	317 240 77	367 279 88	358 270 88	343 259 84	-15 -11 -4
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	424 408 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	
Total working populationMalesFemales	24,498 16,301 8,197	24,714 16,389 8,325	24,980 16,540 8,440	25,071 16,592 8,479	25,096 16,590 8,507	25,199 16,596 8,603	25,185 16,603 8,582	25,167‡ 16,591‡ 8,576	25,137 16,564 8,573	- 30 - 27 - 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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965
NUMBERS EMPL
T-desta
Industry N
Mining, etc. Coal mining ··· ·· ·· ··
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products
Milk products
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar connectionary Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting
Tobacco
Chemicals and allied industries
Paint and printing ink .
Synthetic resins and plastics inactials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc
Metal manufacture
Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools
Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms
Other mechanical engineering
Electrical machinety
Name Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Shipbuilding and ship repairing
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining
Other metal industries
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc Woollen and worsted
Carpets
Other textile industries
Leather (anning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods
Clothing and footwear
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries
Footwear
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery
Abrasives and other building materials
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures
• Estimates in these columns are sub

OYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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M	larch 1964	S. Balling	month		y 1965*			Febr	uary	1965	;*		м		<i>Thous</i> 1965*	,	
ales	Females	Total	Males	1500 0	nales	Total		T	Fema	1	Total		Males	Fema		Total	-
79 · 8	17.5	597·3	560.8		17.5	578·3	-	58.4	-	.5	575 - 9		555.5	ALC: N	• 5	573.0	
53 · 1 32 · 7 88 · 5 17 · 2 39 · 1 21 · 3 11 · 9 39 · 5 30 · 9 16 · 3 22 · 8 77 · 9 37 · 9 17 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{333.8} \\ \textbf{8.4} \\ \textbf{59.0} \\ \textbf{31.1} \\ \textbf{36.1} \\ \textbf{11.1} \\ \textbf{3.7} \\ \textbf{55.4} \\ \textbf{42.5} \\ \textbf{4.6} \\ \textbf{19.4} \\ \textbf{19.2} \\ \textbf{20.6} \\ \textbf{22.7} \end{array}$	786.9 41.1 147.5 48.3 75.2 32.4 15.6 94.9 73.4 20.9 42.2 97.1 58.5 39.8	454.1 32.1 87.9 17.2 40.7 20.7 13.2 38.5 30.6 16.2 23.5 77.9 38.5 30.6 16.2 23.5 77.9 38.5 17.7		34.3 8.4 58.0 31.3 37.0 10.6 3.9 54.2 43.7 4.7 19.5 19.6 21.3 22.1	$\begin{array}{c} 788 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 145 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 92 \cdot 7 \\ 74 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 1 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{88} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{0} \end{array}$	58 31 37 10 54 42 42	22 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.7 4.0 2.1 4.6 9.5 9.3 0.9 2.0	785 0 40 - 146 - 48 - 78 - 31 - 15 - 92 - 20 - 42 - 96 - 59 - 39 -	374366778775	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{452} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{88} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	58 30 37 10 35 52 41 41 19 19 20	·4 ·4 ·9 ·7 ·5 ·8 ·6 ·3 ·6 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·7 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·6 ·7 ·7 ·5 ·6 ·6 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7	$\begin{array}{c} 782 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 147 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 78 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 91 \cdot 0 \\ 71 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 96 \cdot 4 \\ 59 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	
68.0 15.8 26.2 5.7 73.5 32.3 17.8 33.2 29.3 25.0 9.2	139.9 0.5 4.1 1.8 46.4 41.1 9.3 13.8 13.2	507.9 16.3 30.3 7.5 219.9 73.4 27.1 47.0 42.5 29.8 14.1	32. 16. 33. 29. 26.	7 6 5 0 2 6 4 0 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 139 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	504.7 16.2 28.4 7.2 219.4 74.3 25.8 46.6 42.0 31.4 13.4		365.9 15.6 24.5 5.5 173.2 32.3 16.7 33.8 28.9 26.5 8.9	4 4 1 1	0.4 0.5 3.8 1.7 6.8 2.1 9.4 3.3 3.2 5.1 4.5	506 16 28 7 2200 74 26 47 42 31 13	1 3 2 0 4 1 1 1 6	365.7 15.6 24.4 5.5 173.2 32.4 16.7 33.7 28.8 26.7 8.7	444	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 3.8 \\ 1.7 \\ 7.0 \\ 2.1 \\ 9.3 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.1 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$	505.9 16.1 28.2 7.2 220.2 74.5 26.0 46.8 41.9 31.9 13.9	22250899
540 · 0 270 · 3 46 · 7 108 · 4 46 · 1 68 · 5	74.6 24.5 8.5 14.1 10.8	614.6 294.8 55.2 122.5 56.9 85.2	278 48 109 47	7 5 5	$76.1 \\ 25.2 \\ 8.6 \\ 14.1 \\ 11.0 \\ 17.2$	630 - 57 - 57 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 687 - 58 - 58 - 58 - 58 - 58 - 58 - 58 -		$554 \cdot 8 \\ 278 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 70 \cdot 6$		76.1 25.2 8.6 14.1 10.9 17.3	630 304 57 123 58 87	·1 ·4 ·5 ·0	554.7 279.0 48.9 109.2 47.0 70.6		76·2 25·3 8·6 14·1 10·9 17·3	630 304 57 123 57 87	35399
576.8 32.1 81.66 42.9 36.4 43.2 24.6 48.1 41.0 283.9 126.9 21.6 21.6 21.6 21.7 171.1 85.5 7.7 163.7 41.4 43.1 155.4 43.1 155.4 24.6 83.4	$\begin{array}{c} 598.6\\ 4.7\\ 14.2\\ 13.1\\ 6.1\\ 7.9\\ 3.3\\ 7.2\\ 0\\ 16.6\\ 0\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 55 \\ 57 \\ 346 \\ 142 \\ 27 \\ 211 \\ 131 \\ 15 \\ 219 \\ 4 \\ 64 \\ 73 \\ 289 \\ 8 \\ 69 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22687678287890089	$\begin{array}{c} 605 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 52 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 58 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 129 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \\ 68 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	287	1 5 5 5 3 9 1 1 4 3 1 6 6 6 9 8 2 8 2 4	,610.9 32.3 76.5 48.7 37.9 43.9 26.6 51.1 40.7 291.1 131.1 21.7 180.3 84.8 7.1 165.9 42.3 46.1 157.1 39.6 86.1		$05 \cdot 7$ $13 \cdot 2$ $15 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 6$ $53 \cdot 3$ $53 \cdot 5$ $53 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $33 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $522 \cdot 5 \cdot 6$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $522 \cdot 5 \cdot 6$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5 \cdot$	63 44 52 30 58 55 354 14 22 23 13 13 13 12 22 6 7 7 28 6 6 6 6	·2 ·7 ·5 ·2 ·1 ·6 ·3	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,610} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{51} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{290} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{290} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{131} \cdot \textbf{180} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{165} \\ \textbf{42} \\ \textbf{45} \\ \textbf{155} \\ \textbf{156} \\ \textbf{39} \\ \textbf{85} \\ \end{array}$	7 7 7 7 7 5 0 7 7 3 4 4 9 9 1	$03 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 0$ $13 \cdot 3$ $15 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 4$ $53 \cdot 1$ $53 \cdot 16$ $8 \cdot 9$ $22 \cdot 4$ $32 \cdot 5$ $126 \cdot 3$ $25 \cdot 1$ $68 \cdot 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,213 \\ 37 \\ 90 \\ 63 \\ 44 \\ 52 \\ 30 \\ 58 \\ 57 \\ 354 \\ 147 \\ 27 \\ 233 \\ 131 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 224 \\ 64 \\ 78 \\ 283 \\ 64 \\ 154 \end{array}$	4095248538682167222
195 · 141 · 53 ·	0 11· 7 7·1	206 8 149	3 197 5 145	1520	11·3 7·9 3·4	153	.4	198 •4 146•4 52•0	-	11·3 7·9 3·4	15	9·7 4·3 5·4	199 · 147 · 51 ·	8	11·2 7·8 3·4	210 155 55	
750 410 18 222 43 51	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 866 8 471 5 26 1 260 9 47 1 54	8 755 9 422 •4 11 •7 222 •4 4 •1 4	5·2 2·8 8·5 2·3 0·0 7·8 3·8	117 · 2 61 · 6 7 · 5 39 · 0 3 · 9 2 · 9 2 · 9	484 26 261 43 50 50	·4 ·0 ·3	755 · 9 424 · 4 18 · 2 221 · 3 39 · 47 · 3 ·	4 5 7 8 7	117.0 62.0 7.5 39.0 3.9 2.0 2.0		3·5 6·4 6·0 50·7 13·7 50·6 6·1	18 220 38 47	0 5 4 8	117 · 2 62 · 1 7 · 5 39 · 0 3 · 5 2 · 8 2 · 3	48 25 4 5	7·1
4 368 15 7 27 32 15 15	6 192. 4 7. 1 6. 8 17. .7 10. .4 20. .5 11.	6 561 7 23 8 13 6 45 4 43 3 35 5 27	·2 37 ·1 1 ·9 ·4 2 ·1 3 ·7 1 ·0 1	6.9 5.0 7.4 8.5 3.5 5.7 5.2 1.6	197 - 2 7 - 0 6 - 1 18 - 1 20 - 1 11 - 1 122 - 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·9 ·9 ·9	376 · 15 · 7 · 28 · 33 · 15 · 15 · 15 · 15 · 15 · 260 ·	0 4 5 7 8 2	197 · 7 · 6 · 18 · 10 · 20 · 11 · 122 ·	9 7 2 6 3 6	73 · 9 22 · 9 14 · 1 46 · 7 44 · 3 36 · 1 26 · 8 83 · 0	15 7 28 3 33 15 8 15	·0 ·4 ·5 ·8 ·8 ·3	197 - 5 7 - 5 6 - 7 18 - 2 10 - 20 - 11 - 122 -	2 7 1 7 4 7 4 6 2	3.2.4.6.4.5.6.32
4 37 3 22 7 9 48	·0 414 8 9 ·7 63 ·6 54 ·6 98 ·7 8 ·7 8 ·8 87 ·8 4 ·5 17 ·8 14 ·4 5 ·8 22	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -7 \\ 103 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 12 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -0 \\ 2 \\ -7 \\ 2 \\ -9 \\ -7 $	·6 36 ·1 3 ·4 4 ·7 2 ·0 5 ·8 2 ·0 5 ·1 1 ·4 4 ·7 2 ·0 5 ·1 4 ·1 1 ·1 ·4	4.3 5.2 0.7 11.5 35.6 8.9 4.2 38.4 3.9 23.2 7.9 9.1 46.1 19.6	407 · 9 · · 62 · 53 · 94 · 85 · 66 · 688 · 66 · 888 · 46 · 17 · 13 · 19 · 22 · 28 · 28 · 28 · 28 · 28 · 28 · 2	8 77: 0 44 9 10: 0 9 6 18: 4 1 2 1 9 12: 3 4 8 2: 1 2: 0 6	2·1 4·2 3·6 4·5 2·7·3 0·4 7·3 20·5 7·3 8·5 1·7 2. 8·5 1·7 2. 8·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·1 2	364 35 40 41 85 8 4 38 3 23 7	6 6 6 8 5 6 8 5 6 8 2 4 9 2 9 1 0	408 · 9 · 63 · 53 · 94 · 8 · 6 · 89 · 4 · 17 · 13 · 19 · 22	5 7 0 1 2 4 4 1 ·4 1 ·2 5 ·3 ·3	73 · 44 · 03 · 94 · 80 · 17 · 10 · 27 · 8 · 40 · 21 · 28 · 68 · 28 ·	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	··7 ··8 ··7 ··5 ··0 8·2 3·1 3·9 3·2 8·0 9·1 5·9 9·5	407 · 9 · 62 · 53 · 94 · 8 · 6 · 88 · 6 · 88 · 4 · 17 · 13 · 19 22 2 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -8 \\ -4 \\ -1 \end{array} $	70 · 44 · 03 · 094 · 094 · 100 · 26 · 8 · 400 · 211 · 288 · 688 · 28
30	5·2 26 2·9 6	·1 6 ·7 2 ·0 2	2·3 9·6 4·1	37·0 22·9 9·5	25 6 14	8 0	2 · 8 9 · 7 4 · 1 9 · 0	36 22 9	.9	14	·1 ·0 ·8 ·3	63 29 24 8	8 2	6·5 2·6 9·4 4·5	14	.2	62 29 24 8
143 3 19 1	3.5 393 6.9 22 1.4 88 9.8 48 6.8 39 3.3 94 4.3 98 8.6 31	3.8 53 2.5 2 3.2 11 3.2 11 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10 3.2 10	8.6 7.3 9.4 9.6 8.0 16.3 07.8 13.3 40.8 12.1	4.6 40.4 6.6 30.8 18.5 6.6 13.4 4.2 8.6 51.7	387 21 86 45 40 93 8 31	·0 52 ·6 2 ·8 11 ·3 0 ·0 4 ·7 10 ·7 10	27 · 4 28 · 2 17 · 6 53 · 8 46 · 6 07 · 1 12 · 9 40 · 3 10 · 9	139 6 30 18 6 13	1000	385 21 86 45 40 93 8		524 27 117 63 46 107 12 40 109	·9 13 ·7 ·4 3 ·8 1 ·6 ·0 1 ·7 ·3	8.1 6.5 0.2 8.7 6.6 3.3 4.1 8.5 0.2	85 45 39 93 8	·0 ·9 ·1 ·8 ·6 ·5 ·8	521 27 116 63 46 106 12 40
26 6 2 5 1	8 · 8 7 6 · 8 9 · 1 3 8 · 7 1 5 · 7	7.5 6.8 5.1 9.1 1.6	46·3 73·6 64·2 77·8 17·3	275 · 0 66 · 5 29 · 9 59 · 1 16 · 1 103 · 4	79 6 35 19	·3 3 ·9 ·7 ·5	54·3 73·4 65·6 78·6 17· 19·6	27: 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	5.2 5.6 9.9 9.4 6.1 3.2	3:	9.7 7.0 5.7 9.7 1.6 5.7	65 79	·6 ·6 ·1 ·7	74 · 8 66 · 4 29 · 8 59 · 3 16 · 1 03 · 2	3: 19 1	7.0 5.7 9.6 1.6 5.7	35 7 6 7 1 11
23	30 · 2 5 32 · 6 1 78 · 2 2 9 · 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		232 · 4 84 · 1 80 · 3 9 · 1 26 · 5 17 · 9 14 · 5	51	3.6 0.7 1 8.1	90 · 97 · 01 · 17 · 31 · 23 · 20 ·	7 8 0 7 2 0 2 1 1	1·9 4·1 9·7 9·1 6·5 7·9 4·6	12	$ \begin{array}{c} 7 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	100 1' 3 2	7.7	30 · 8 83 · 7 79 · 4 8 · 9 26 · 4 17 · 8 14 · 6	12	7·4 3·7 0·5 8·0 4·5 5·2 5·5	28 99 1 3 22

ject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

(Mid-month)

		March 196	54	TOUR IN		C			1.1.1.5.1.9.3.9.		A STAR STAR	ousands)
Industry		waren 190			anuary 19	65*	Fe	bruary 19	65*	N	March 196	5*
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc	409 · 1 75 · 1 33 · 6 35 · 5 107 · 2 157 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 212 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 91 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	621.6 97.1 67.0 71.0 137.3 249.2	412 · 4 76 · 1 33 · 8 35 · 8 108 · 1 158 · 6	$\begin{array}{c} 215 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 93 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	627.8 98.2 67.1 71.1 139.2 252.2	411 · 7 76 · 1 33 · 7 35 · 8 107 · 7 158 · 4	214·5 22·0 33·0 35·3 31·1 93·1	626 · 2 98 · 1 66 · 7 71 · 1 138 · 8 251 · 5	410.9 75.4 33.6 35.6 108.2 158.1	213.8 21.7 32.7 35.3 31.2 92.9	624 97 66 70 139 251
Other manufacturing industries	194.6 90.5 11.0 7.4 12.4 5.1 48.1 20.1	123.5 37.8 3.3 7.2 20.1 5.8 35.1 14.2	318 · 1 128 · 3 14 · 3 14 · 6 32 · 5 10 · 9 83 · 2 34 · 3	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \cdot 3 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 127\cdot 4\\ 38\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 22\cdot 4\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 36\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 327 \cdot 7 \\ 132 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 87 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \cdot 6 \\ 94 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 128 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	328.8 132.7 13.3 14.0 35.4 11.1 87.9 34.4	201 · 1 94 · 8 10 · 0 7 · 2 12 · 8 5 · 0 51 · 3 20 · 0	128.0 37.8 3.2 6.8 23.3 6.0 36.7 14.2	329. 132. 13. 14. 36. 11. 88. 34.
Fotal, 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
Construction†	1,478.5	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
Gas, electricity and water	$\begin{array}{r} 355 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 205 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	49.9 16.1 30.6 3.2	404.9 125.7 235.8 43.4	356·8 107·8 209·1 39·9	51.5 16.8 31.3 3.4	$\begin{array}{r} 408 \cdot 3 \\ 124 \cdot 6 \\ 240 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	356.6 107.7 209.1 39.8	51.5 16.8 31.3 3.4	408 · 1 124 · 5 240 · 4 43 · 2	356·4 107·3 209·5 39·6	51.6 16.9 31.3 3.4	408 124 240 43
Road passenger transport <td>216·3 187·8</td> <td>43·7 15·8</td> <td>260·0 203·6</td> <td>213·0 190·1</td> <td>43·7 15·4</td> <td>256·7 205·5</td> <td>212·7 190·6</td> <td>43·6 15·6</td> <td>256·3 206·2</td> <td>211 · 8 190 · 9</td> <td>43·6 15·7</td> <td>255- 206-</td>	216·3 187·8	43·7 15·8	260·0 203·6	213·0 190·1	43·7 15·4	256·7 205·5	212·7 190·6	43·6 15·6	256·3 206·2	211 · 8 190 · 9	43·6 15·7	255- 206-
Distributive trades	1,375 · 4 352 · 9 788 · 1	1,525 · 1 196 · 1 1,258 · 0	2,900 · 5 549 · 0 2,046 · 1	1,384.7 352.2 795.8	${}^{1,574\cdot 1}_{198\cdot 7}_{1,303\cdot 3}$	2,958 · 8 550 · 9 2,099 · 1	1,379 · 4 353 · 0 790 · 8	1,561 · 7 199 · 0 1,290 · 3	2,941 · 1 552 · 0 2,081 · 1	1,371.6 351.0 786.9	1,568 · 2 199 · 0 1,296 · 7	2,939 550 2,083
agricultural supplies	$131.7 \\ 102.7$	37·2 33·8	168·9 136·5	131·5 105·2	36·8 35·3	168·3 140·5	129.6	37.0	166.6	128.3	36.7	165-
Aiscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	69·3 37·0 20·5 187·9 29·8 12·4 329·3 11·0	62·2 22·4 30·4 353·2 89·1 35·6 74·4 3·8	130-3 131-5 59-4 50-9 541-1 118-9 48-0 403-7 14-8	69.6 35.9 20.9 185.9 29.4 11.9 332.7 10.9	59.1 21.9 30.9 352.0 86.7 33.6 76.5 3.7	140.5 128.7 57.8 51.8 537.9 116.1 45.5 409.2 14.6	106.0 69.3 35.9 21.1 181.9 29.2 11.7 332.4 11.2	35.4 58.0 22.1 30.6 352.3 87.1 33.5 77.3 3.7	141.4 127.3 58.0 51.7 534.2 116.3 45.2 409.7 14.9	105·4 69·2 36·2 21·2 184·1 29·0 11·7 330·3 11·0	35.8 58.0 21.9 30.6 350.8 86.7 33.4 77.4 3.6	141- 58- 51- 534- 115- 45- 407- 14-

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

The following table; shows the estimated amount of overtime and and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. 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, tech-nical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

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.

	Estimated number of operatives, exclud- ing maintenance workers, on overtime Estimated number of operatives on sho							n short-tim	le		
	Esti- mated total	1.102 1.102 1.102	Per-		f overtime orked				Total	Hou	urs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short- time (000's)	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	545 106	170·2 35·3	313 33·2	1,447 280	8·5 7·9	0.3	1.7	2.0	0.4	30	14.9
Chemicals and allied industries	289 126	74·4 32·9	25·7 26·1	753 373	10·1 11·3	-	=				
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	475 229 97	151 · 8 41 · 4 44 · 2	32.0 18.1 45.5	1,427 424 403	9·4 10·2 9·1	Ξ	1.7 1.1 0.4	1.7 1.2 0.4	0·4 0·5 0·4	15 10 4	8.6 8.9 9.7
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,493 919 575	677 · 8 483 · 5 194 · 0	45·4 52·6 33·7	5,532 4,058 1,473	8·2 8·4 7·6	<u>0·1</u>	2.0 0.2 1.8	2·0 0·2 1·8	$\frac{0.1}{0.3}$	20 3 16	9.6 14.0 9.2
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	616 383 143	261 · 6 159 · 8 68 · 7	42.5 41.7 48.0	2,121 1,300 550	8·1 8·1 8·0	13·8 13·8	9·1 9·1	22.9 22.9	3.7 6.0	738 738	32·2 32·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	429	167.8	39.1	1,374	8.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	7	6.8
Textiles	638 176 150 106 54	$\begin{array}{c} 126 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	19.7 11.5 27.6 10.5 39.3	1,010 148 375 61 175	8.0 7.3 9.0 5.5 8.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ \overline{0 \cdot 1} \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ - \end{array} $	7·1 0·1 0·8 4·7 1·1	8·4 0·2 0·8 5·8 1·2	1·3 0·1 0·5 5·5 2·1	122 3 10 91	14.5 18.0 12.2 15.7 9.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	45	11.4	25.6	84	7.4	- 18	0.3	0.3	0.6	2	7.5
Clothing and footwear	420 91	40·0 8·3	9·5 9·1	202 38	5·1 4·6	0·4 0·2	11.5 9.4	11·8 9·6	2·8 10·5	99 73	8·3 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 73 75	80·1 31·3 25·1	38·3 43·1 33·4	632 246 173	7·9 7·9 6·9	<u>0·1</u>	$\frac{2 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 3}$	$\frac{2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 4}$	$\frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 8}$	24 	11.6 12.4
Paper, printing and publishing	416 73 162	167·4 37·5 67·9	40·3 51·6 41·9	1,424 313 539	8.5 8.3 7.9		0.9	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0·2</u>	_6	<u>6.7</u>
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	242 101	80·2 36·5	33·1 36·3	707 326	8·8 8·9	-	0·5 0·1	0.6 0.1	0·2 0·1	4	7·7 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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

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 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 the and the principal of hours' work per week. Further information shout 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 : 1 March 1065

Industry	-106 -106	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
, drink and tobacco ead and flour confectionery		83·7 19·3	25·3 32·8
scuits		12.3	40·1 28·0
scuits security and fish products ocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery uit and vegetable products of industries not elsewhere specified * obacco		17.3	32.9
uit and vegetable products		8.8	21·3 19·8
rewing and malting		2.2	11·4 9·6
ther drink industries*		3.3	14.9
micals and allied industries	1 2 . 2	21.5	15.3
hemicals and dyes		0.0	14·0 16·6
		2.2	16.8
egetable and animal oils, fats, soap and deter	gents	2.5	19.1
al manufacture		10·9 3·0	14·3 11·9
al manufacture		2.1	14.9
opper, brass and other base metals	1.2.1	1	15.6
ineering and electrical goods		94·8 2·0	15·7 15·0
fetal-working machine tools	::	2·6 8·7	17.1
incering and electrical goods		8.7	13·7 14·0
ther mechanical engineering not else	where	7.8	14.7
specified*		10	
etc		0.9	14·8 12·4
lectrical machinery nsulated wires and cables	v bit	4.2	18·8 18·3
elegraph and telephone apparatus	::	6·0 23·2	18.4
Adio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances		23·2 2·9 13·9	11.6
	1	0.3	AND ALL TRADUCT
pbuilding and marine engineering		1 2 11 1 2 -	S. BERN
hicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	So :::	6.1	10·2 9·8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing		2.2	8.2
etal goods not elsewhere specified		39.9	20·2 24·7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.		5.6	27.9
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious me	tals	2.0	17.2
Jewellery, plate and reliands of precified*		23.7	19.4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*		. 23 1	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified		57.9	14.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	l man	57.9	14·2 17·7 12·5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified extiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Waaving and worsted	l man bres.	57·9 11·1 6·6 15·0	14·2 17·7 12·5 16·0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified extiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	l man bres.	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 57 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	14·2 17·7 12·5 16·0 12·5 18·1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified extiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles	l man bres.	57·9 11·1 6·6 15·0 11·1 2·5 2·6	14·2 17·7 12·5 16·0 12·5 18·1 13·4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified stilles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing	l man bres.	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 57 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 15 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
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Metal industries not elsewhere specified extiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing eather, leather goods and fur Leather goods	l man bres.	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 57 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ \end{array} $	14.2 17.7 12.5 16.0 12.5 18.1 13.4 12.2 14.1 15.4 9.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified extiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fi Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing eather, leather goods and fur Leather goods	l man bres.	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 57 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 35 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $
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Spinning and doubling of cott	on, flay	and m
made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and i	man-ma	ade fibre
Woollen and worsted		
Hosiery and other knitted good	ds	

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

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(Average 1962 = 100)

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 Contrast, up to and including September 1963, was the average GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all months of the year are now available, the indices have been recalculated on a new reference base:-12 monthly average for 1962 = 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

Engi-

All

1 able	1.—Index	of Total	Weekly	Hours	Worked	
					and a strength of the second strength of the	1 Section

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tion and the second sec	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
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
1064	98.2	97.5	99.1	98.1	98.3	98.9
Week ended:	100 · 1	101 · 1	99.2	98.2	96.8	102.3
1964 March 21	101.5	102.2	101.5	101 1	05.0	100 4
April 18	102.2	102.2	101.5	101.1	95.3	103.6
May 16	102.0	102.7	102.3	101.6	96·1 97·5	104.3
June 20	102.3	103.2	102.5	100.8	97.6	104·2 104·4
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
965 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	96.91	96.8	93.2	103.1

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ±

		and the second second			and the second second	marked by	
1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	111 2 34	10000	10 V 20 1	101.2	98.5	100.7	100.4
104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8			100.6
_	-	1	1772 - 22 A	102.3	98.0	101.5	100.1
103.4	101.5	106.0	106.3	102.4	99.7	102.2	
103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0	102.0	0110
-	-	-	106.1	102.4	100.0	102.3	_
	- 1	-	93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8	
98.5	100.1	102.3	101.0	83.4	82.5	84.0	_
-		-	105.4	102.3	101.3	102.8	_
	105.2	107.1	104.8	101.9	101.9	102.8	
101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0	102.9	-
-	-	-	-	100.7	102.3	102.5	-
	104·2 103·4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				

manu- actur- ing
103.8
103.8
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100.5
100.5

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ±

			and the second second	and the second second	and the same of the	and and a state of a	more service	
Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
uary	-	-		_	99.4	98.4	100.2	99.2
oruary	102.7	101.4	103.6	100.4	100.2	98.4	100.5	99.5
rch	-	-	-	-	100.2	98.6	101.0	99.5
ril	102.6	103.1	102.1	101.5	100.4	99.4	101.1	
у	102.0	103.1	102.1	100.6	100.2	99.8	100.3	-
e		-	-	101.4	100.2	100.0	100.9	
			-	101.6	100.3	100.5	101.1	
gust	102.4	103.6	102.0	100.9	100.5	100.7	101.0	-
tember	100 1	1010		100.8	99.8	100.5	100.6	
ober	102.1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	100.5	
ember	102.4	103.8	101.8	100.5	99.3	100.6	100.5	
ember	-				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

1

Jani Feb Man Apr May Juny Juny Aug Sept Octo Nov Dec

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

Ministry of Labour-H.M. Factory Inspectorate

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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

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* Temporarily stopped†	228,241 12,786	15,194 163	71,241 2,046	11,324 236	326,000 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

Men 18 Women 18 Girls under 18 Boys Total under 18 Duration in weeks years and over years and over years years 9,107 1,784 8,113 6,045 6,556 1,212 52,858 24,855 29,082 15,814 One or less ... Over 1, up to 2 77,713 7,768 14,158 44,896 10,891 Up to 2 17,276 13,313 11,408 The rate of unemployment at 12th April was 1.5 per cent. and 11,152 8,709 7,248 939 517 421 4,595 3,674 3,430 590 Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5 413 309 at the 8th March it was 1.6 per cent. NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1965 1,312 41,997 1,877 11,699 27.109 Over 2, up to 5 The following table shows the annual average numbers registered 9,710 9,461 7,691 as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1954 Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8 6,422 6,421 5,172 310 222 164 284 196 171 2.694 2,622 2,184 to 1964, and the numbers registered in each month of 1965. 651 26,862 18,015 696 7,500 Over 5, up to 8 7,503 25,846 49,598 26,236 13,563 56,682 2,051 7,607 12,004 5,980 2,570 7,672 152 437 610 232 72 90 Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52 Over 52 ... 5,142 17,306 36,388 19,790 10,806 158 496 596 234 115 131 48,789 179,428 1,730 37,884 1,593 138,221 Over 8 11,324 326,000 71,241 228,241 15,194 Total

24 0		G	reat Britain				
-	Who unemp		Temporar stopped				
Second and a	Males	Females	Males	Fe			
1954	176,500 137,400	95,100 75,700	7,900 9,300				
1955 1956 1957	151,000 204,300	78,600 90,200	17,800 12,300				
1958 ··· ·· 1959 ··· ··	293,800 322,600 248,200	116,300 121,900 97,500	27,600 21,200 11,600				
1960 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	226,300 321,900	85,800 110,000	23,300 23,000				
1963 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	393,900 279,600	126,700 92,600	46,300 6,600				
1965:— 11th Jan 8th Feb	278,948 269,857	88,118 88,228	6,863 6,418				
8th Mar 12th Apr	258,836 243,435	84,142 82,565	24,497 12,949				

en las lotter of		Whol	1
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	38,186 20,091 14,723 18,969 10,123 8,846 15,956 35,085 24,864 43,639 16,728	2,218 1,583 623 2,786 1,921 865 972 1,826 1,726 2,398 1,062	
Great Britain	228,241	15,194	
Northern Ireland	22,643	792	
United Kingdom	250,884	15,986	
Region		Females	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southerns South Western Midlandss East Midland Yorkshire and Humbersides North Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline 1.0 \\ \hline 4.8 \\ \end{array} $	
*Including unemployed		1 200	

Lond Eas Easte Midla York

Unemployment at 12th April 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

	ion	Bridley North We
y nales	Total	United Kingdom total
5,300	284,800	317,800
9,800	232,200	264,500
9,600	257,000	287,100
5,700	312,500	347,200
9,700	457,400	500,900
9,500	475,200	512,100
3,100	360,400	392,800
5,300	340,700	376,800
8,300	463,200	499,900
6,400	573,300	612,300
1,800	380,600	413,400
2,449	376 378	409,104
3,386	367,889	401,994
4,614	372,089	405,706
2,282	341,231	373,948

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.

y unemplo	oyed*		0-1 0-2 0-2	Temp	Total unemployed					
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
9,304 5,152 4,346 5,884 3,590 2,294 4,833 10,998 6,477 18,342 5,905	1,457 1,336 587 2,360 1,583 777 770 989 1,229 1,431 1,165	51,165 28,162 20,279 29,999 17,217 12,782 22,531 48,898 34,296 65,810 24,860	149 4,413 158 5,150 4,061 1,089 343 687 292 1,440 154	2 2 2 48 43 5 11 11 11 21 57 9	48 138 36 628 251 377 157 524 93 357 65	3 4 3 114 68 46 46 46 6 3 29 28	202 4,557 199 5,940 4,423 1,517 557 1,228 409 1,883 256	40,555 26,089 15,506 26,953 16,148 10,805 17,282 37,609 26,903 47,534 17,953	10,812 6,630 4,972 8,986 5,492 3,494 5,806 12,517 7,802 20,159 7,163	51,367 32,719 20,478 35,939 21,640 14,299 23,088 50,126 34,705 67,693 25,116
71,241	11,324	326,000	12,786	163	2,046	236	15,231	256,384	84,847	341,231
8,195	332	31,962	353	14	363	25	755	23,802	8,915	32,717
79,436	11,656	357,962	13,139	177	2,409	261	15,986	280,186	93,762	373,948

Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" Females Males Up to 2 weeks up to 5 b weeks b Over 8 Up to 2 weeks up to 5 b weeks Over 8 Up to 2 weeks up to 5 b weeks Over 8 up to 8 b weeks Change since 8th March Total Total 49,400 26,446 19,815 25,888 14,326 11,562 21,735 47,811 32,795 64,728 24,059 2,288 1,060 795 1,228 804 424 983 1,928 1,109 2,690 930 1,113 625 429 770 484 286 631 1,312 723 1,868 680 3,015 2,531 2,473 2,691 1,534 1,157 2,366 5,910 4,132 12,192 4,167 4,345 2,272 1,236 3,555 2,351 1,204 1,623 2,837 1,742 3,023 1,293 3.549 19.045 12,103 6,045 3,225 6,545 4,237 2,308 4,194 8,221 4,782 7,427 3,245 5,707 2,404 1,576 2,549 1,403 1,146 2,158 4,523 2,778 5,325 1,966 0.9 19,045 11,688 9,427 11,060 5,570 5,490 9,278 21,201 17,119 29,951 11,182 1,537 1,118 1,601 834 767 1,298 2,966 1,911 3,334 1,397 2,405 3,354 3,425 5,595 2,348 3.1 2.5 - 28,635 13,011 8,151 39,477 312,677 28,986 18,711 139,951 21,926 1.5 55,787 5,387 ----2,110 -1,030 3,607 5,584 14,244 6.6

*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote[†] on page 227. [†]The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. [†]Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed). [§]See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation. The new Midlands Region comprises the two Economic [§]Planning Regions—West Midland (former Midland Standard Region) and East Midland. The numbers and percentage unemployed in the former Administrative Regions of the Ministry of Labour at 12th April 1965 were:—

1965 were:		Numbers		Percentages					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
lon and South stern	40,267 26,096 25,544	10,799 6,513 8,419	51,066 32,609 33,963	$1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1$	0.5 0.7 0.7	$0.9 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.9$			
shire and ncolnshire	18,972	6,503	25,475	1.3	0.8	1 · 1			

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-ment 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 unemployed at unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

April 1965 and the	965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.						unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.							
		1	Numbe registers a	rs of pe at 12th	rsons on April 196	5	Per- centage			Numberegisters	ers of pe at 12th	ersons on April 19	65	Per-
		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ-	TRANS PROPAGAL OF THE	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ.
	Princ	cipal To	wns (by	Regio	n)	Prince the		Development	Distric	ts (by F	Constant Sector	-conti	The second	-
London and South Easter †Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham		27,655 1,470 570	6,685 332 262	2,431	36,771 1,855	97	0·8 2·1	South Western—continued Newguay and Perrapporth	244	146	33	Rass	2	
Eastern and Southern Bedford		191	66	114 25	946 282		1·3 0·6	Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	522	139	17	678	6	5·2 5·1
Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich		1,505 212 410	380 56 163	69 12 76	1,954 280 649	7	1.9 0.4 1.0	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and	345	67	43	a la	40	4.8
Luton ‡Norwich Oxford		256 1,255 3,440	51 204 120	143 430 44	450 1,889 3,604	1	0·5 2·1	Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston	338 14,167 88	454 4,034 67	68 852 3	19,053	16 298	$2 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 3$
Peterborough Portsmouth	::	267 1,656	109 478	35 150	411 2,284	3,257 2 54	3.7 0.8 1.6	Widnes Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth,	340	260	27	627	4	2.3
‡Reading ‡Slough ‡Southampton		536 332 2,153	117 39 346	34 46 145	687 417 2,644	173	0.9 0.4 1.8	Maryport and Work- ington	541	334	104	979	2	3.4
Southend-on-Sea Watford		886 193	227 59	108 38	1,221 290	7	2·1 0·5	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and	CONS.			LIST CONTRACT		
South Western ‡Bristol		2,132	380	83	2,595	26	1.0	Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	2,431 896	851 127	284 39	3,566	26	2.0
Exeter Gloucester Plymouth		612 339 1,303	95 131 542	17 45 130	724 515 1,975		1.6 0.9 2.1	Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley	255	67	31	1,062 353	6	3.7 2.7
Swindon	100	715	140	69	924		1.4	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett Darlington	1,100 344 453	202 69 92	113 41 25	1,415 454 570	15 2 1	3.8 2.4
Chesterfield		645 682	180 196	73 8	898 886	-4	1·2 0·7	Durham Guisborough	540 31 1,089	40 10	45	625 41	-	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $
Leicester Lincoln Mansfield		1,107 483 423	196 163 194	55 34 37	1,358 680 654	372 69	0.7 1.3 1.1	Haswell and Horden Loftus	301 60	298 136 14	59 83	1,446 520 74	38 8	3.9 2.9 1.9
Northampton		255 2,711	55 512	190 672	500 3,895	2 233	1.1 0.8 1.6	Prudhoe Saltburn Seaham	49 107 261	15 47 154	$\frac{-5}{29}$	69 154 444	1 3 4	1.8 4.1
Vest Midland Birmingham	areus -	3,573	936	690	5,199	815	0.8	Seaton Delaval	111 438	171 40	26 36	308 514		2.7 9.8 3.6
Burton-on-Trent Coventry		176 3,162 33	74 461 9	27 146 3	277 3,769	2,437	0.9 1.9	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Wash-	739	108	50	897	8	5.0
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent		116 1,278	30 389	40 46	45 186 1,713	5 10 61	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	ington Tyneside Whitby	2,880 8,194 191	664 1,859 34	506 1,004 19	4,050	55 96	4·3 2·8
Walsall		293 125 452	123 16 272	96 82 308	512 223 1,032	2 30 3	0.7 0.5 0.9	Whitehaven and Cleator Moor Wingate	732 206	215 23	70	244 1,017 229	7 16	5·0 4·2
Worcester	 le	268	54	8	330	-	0.7	Scotland	200	23		229	unt have	2.9
Barnsley Bradford	::	799 1,253	299 344	78 48	1,176 1,645	31 50	1.6 0.9	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther	1,668	695 43	45	2,408	27 51	2·4 5·7
Doncaster		211 809 1,199	78 324 211	4 95 84	293 1,228 1,494	10 40	0.9 1.4 2.3	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning					1 Spinster	
Halifax Huddersfield	::	252 353 2,668	75 146	75 23	402 522	27 15	0.8 0.5	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,041 631	714 343	106 66	1,861 1,040	7	5·5 3·3
Rotherham		1,847 440	546 283 95	137 77 50	3,351 2,207 585	23 27 67	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 0$	Cumnock Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty	272 629	256 424	30 113	558 1,166	7 1	3.9 4.8
Scunthorpe Sheffield Wakefield		295 1,426 206	407 350 88	206 72 8	908 1,848 302	1 40 5	1.8 0.7 0.6	Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland,	1,860	377	169	2,406	4	2.6
York		610	172	232	1,014	-	0.6	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing	1,012	800	148	1,960	20	4.2
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn		124 297 388	55 53 161	8 49 13	187 399 562	3 4	0.8	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan	991 146	1,176	83 24	2,250 209	101 21	3.8 5.8
Blackpool Bolton		1,511 765	525 150	13 59 73 19	2,095 988	34 5	$1.0 \\ 3.9 \\ 1.2$	Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintill- loch and Rutherglen)	15,464	3,692	1,017	20,173	222	3.4
Burnley Bury Crewe		308 133 289	176 43 142	19 3 18	503 179 449	6 14	1.2 0.6 1.5	Greenock and Port Glas-	1.673	936	174	2,783	4	6.4
Manchester Salford Dldham	::	4,700 960	603 147	651 54	5,954 1,161	50	} 1.2	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil	4,120 154	1,045 154	515 11	5,680 319	422 3	6.6 3.6
Preston Rochdale		619 677 222	152 320 78	13 96 8	784 1,093 308	20 1 87	0.8 1.3 0.6	Lesmahagow	1,258 124 2,668	1,097 33 2,455	106 3	2,461 160	21 2	4.9 5.8
St. Helens		738 594 278	677 177 239	163 48 61	1,578 819	8 37	2.6 1.0	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	1,026	2,455 596	146 57	5,269 1,679	84	3·4 2·1
Wigan		604	89	7	578 700	13	0·9 1·6	Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay	1,050	399 57	98 11	1,547	419	6·1 7·8
rthern Carlisle		602	266	43	911	1	2.1	Sanquhar Shotts	98 90	113 130	21 6	232 226	4 2 1	10·9 3·4
etland Edinburgh		2,869	662	421	3,952	24	1.6	Stranraer	286	138	24	448	41	7.6
les Cardiff	CONTRACTOR NOT	2,327	346	334	3,007	54	1.9	Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera	381	296	101	778	2	4.6
lewport wansea	::	571 1,424	113 416	93 94	777 1,934	8 25	$1 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 0$	Anglesey Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog,	568	144	57	769	-	5.8
Develo	pmen	t Distri	cts (by]	Region)	10.7949 10:00	nen saaret Geboret	Portmadoc and Pwllheli Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	1,001	262	87	1,350	in <u>nana</u> li I sasa	4.2
th Western Bideford		195	52	14	261	17	3.2	Pontardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem-	901 680	349 129	83 49	1,333 858	8	3.2 3.5
Camborne and Redruth Camelford		323 69	122 31	24 5	469 105	1	3·1 5·5	broke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and	698	297	49	1,044	-	9.1
Junnislake Helston		503 43 130	66 15 62	94 2 10	663 60 202		7·0 10·1 4·7	Tonyrefail Rhyl	856 385	436 91	44 32	1,336 508	=	4.0 3.6
fracombe iskeard and Looe		165 202	92 76	16 12	273 290	6	4·7 7·3 5·8	Total, all Development Districts	81,584	28,969	7,270	117,823	2,156	3.4
* Number registered	1	malored	1.1	- de	n a la		<u>Literas</u> e	A COMPANY AND			1-10		-,	

Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964.
As from April 1965 Greater London Council area.
Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 472 of the November 1964 issue of this GAZETIE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 12th April 1965, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard ledustrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each they were last employed. The analysis is based on the standard Department, sta Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each Watford, Herts.

Industr

ure, forestry, fishing ulture and horticulture ng and quarrying .. mining

trink and tobacco d and flour confectionery r food industries* (211, 2 k industries* (231, 239) .. 000

cals and allied industries e ovens, oil refineries, etc. micals and dyes ...

and steel* (311-313)

ering and electrical goods hanical engineering* (331 to and other electronic ap r electrical industries* (

ilding and marine enginee building and ship repairi

or vehicle manufacturing tor cycle, three-wheel veh craft manufacturing and r omotives, railway carriag

goods not elsewhere speci

es ning, doubling, cotton, f ving of cotton, linen and ollen and worsted tile finishing

r, leather goods and fur ng and footwear

otwear

r, furniture, etc. .. miture and upholstery

r, printing and publishing per, board, cartons, etc.* inting, publishing, etc.* (4

manufacturing industrie astics moulding and fabri

all manufacturing indus

Construction			
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electricity and water

sport and communication ailways oad passenger transport oad haulage contracting transi

ort and inland water transported and inland water transpostal services and telecom ributive trades ...

rance, banking and finance essional and scientific ser

ellaneous services ntertainment, sport, betti atering, hotels, etc.

lic administration ... lational government servi ocal government service

ervice personnel not clas r persons not classified

ged 18 and over... ged under 18 ...

RAND TOTALT ..

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. [†] The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,599 males and 231 females in Great Britain and 5,202 males and 260 females in the United Kingdom).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: APRIL 1965

n factured among wood			i ekand ér		G	reat Britain		1 009603 9	noder 21.	Augusta Annia u		entre la
y		(Wholi unemplo including o	oyed	Tempor stopp			Total			ted Kingdon (all classes)	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
•• ••	d. (or sice		9,195 6,781 2,174	1,491 1,449 19	1,672 127 1,545	126 126	10,867 6,908 3,719	1,617 1,575 19	12,484 8,483 3,738	14,028 9,861 3,896	1,715 1,672 20	15,743 11,533 3,916
n the followin			6,358 5,734	153 113	33	_1	6,361 5,737	154 113	6,515 5,850	6,547 5,740	159 115	6,706 5,855
y 213–229)	0.000 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0		6,636 1,330 3,534 1,374	4,604 528 3,246 719	21 3 16 2	123 1 121 1	6,657 1,333 3,550 1,376 398	4,727 529 3,367 720 111	11,384 1,862 6,917 2,096 509	7,233 1,453 3,907 1,444 429	5,392 585 3,699 734 374	12,625 2,038 7,606 2,178 803
 c.* (261–263)			398 4,853 1,193 2,040	111 1,135 56 288		2	4,856 1,194 2,042	1,137 56 288	5,993 1,250 2,330	4,961 1,203 2,116	1,170 59 296	6,131 1,262 2,412
			4,613 3,845	582 383	485 460	5	5,098 4,305	587 388	5,685 4,693	5,184 4,384	592 390	5,776 4,774
ls 31-352) apparatus (361-363, 369)		··· ·· ·· ··	11,577 7,898 1,172 527 1,980	4,566 1,754 1,086 400 1,326	87 45 2 28 12	40 10 4 16 10	11,664 7,943 1,174 555 1,992	4,606 1,764 1,090 416 1,336	16,270 9,707 2,264 971 3,328	12,367 8,232 1,482 575 2,078	4,991 1,861 1,256 448 1,426	17,358 10,093 2,738 1,023 3,504
ering			6,894 6,329	176 124	38 37	1	6,932 6,366	177 125	7,109 6,491	7,261 6,657	187 135	7,448 6,792
ning hicle, pedal cycle repairing ages, etc.* (384, 3	 mfg.		4,289 1,921 184 817 1,316	633 346 56 181 27	8,357 8,301 56	161 161 	12,646 10,222 184 873 1,316	794 507 56 181 27	13,440 10,729 240 1,054 1,343	12,786 10,321 187 905 1,321	834 515 56 211 28	13,620 10,836 243 1,116 1,349
cified			3,890	1,547	45	19	3,935	1,566	5,501	4,019	1,604	5,623 11,681
flax, man-made ad man-made fib	fibres res		4,056 678 419 910 349 277	3,408 472 410 812 107 534 267	1,220 22 62 	695 26 35 134 3 400 56	5,276 700 421 972 349 949 976	4,103 498 445 946 110 934 323	9,379 1,198 866 1,918 459 1,883 1,299	6,181 1,089 588 1,004 350 1,035 1,106	5,500 953 727 1,001 112 1,080 410	2,042 1,315 2,005 462 2,115 1,516
		··· 	520 489	250	430	4	530	254	784	552	280	832
: ::	::	::	1,452 404	2,904 373	268 160	393 238	1,720 564	3,297 611	5,017 1,175	1,804 570	4,340 640	6,144 1,210 4,203
etc ory goods	··· ··		3,261 952 491 730	644 116 174 258	11 2 7 —	47	3,272 954 498 730	691 116 221 258	3,963 1,070 719 988	3,482 1,039 507 736	721 120 235 265	4,203 1,159 742 1,001
			2,763 1,007 952	500 117 156	162 8 142	15 1 13	2,925 1,015 1,094	515 118 169	3,440 1,133 1,263	3,083 1,090 1,149	540 123 182	3,623 1,213 1,331
* (481–483) (486, 489)	::		2,245 1,079 1,166	1,504 784 720	25 14 11		2,270 1,093 1,177	1,563 838 725	3,833 1,931 1,902	2,337 1,120 1,217	1,677 910 767	4,014 2,030 1,984
es ricating	 		2,408 940 680	1,343 300 352	7 1 3	86	2,415 941 683	1,449 386 357	3,864 1,327 1,040	2,496 987 694	1,507 404 365	4,003 1,391 1,059
stries			59,426	23,796	10,770	1,670	70,196	25,466	95,662	73,746	29,335	103,081
			43,838	511 174	78	A GENTY	43,916 2,433	511 175	44,427 2,608	52,330 2,616	STERES ATTACK	52,900 2,807
n	:: :: ::		21,372 5,535 1,969 2,604 4,817 1,878	1,791 225 578 76 91 27	178 1 91 48		5,536 1,978 2,620 4,908 1,926	225 584 76 92 30	5,761 2,562 2,696 5,000 1,956	2,840 2,813 5,185 2,541	230 608 77 96 34	26,010 6,136 3,448 2,890 5,281 2,575 3,764
mmunications			2,993	502 13,335	65		States and	and the second second		11 Salarah	and the second	40,254
ice			6 197	and a shear is		7 3	A. P. Bar	Seal States and			A TO BE AND A	7,239
rvices	•••		24 300	- Carnet	2	1 164	24,391	16.393	40,784	1 25,75	7 17,944	E and the second
ting* (881-883) tors, garages, etc	:: :::		5,629	1,973 7,939	2	5	10,054	7,990 67:	6 18,050 5 3,944	0 10,60 4 3,46	2 8,514 9 728	19,116 4,197 19,460
vice			6,572	2 1,303	ER LESSION PR	7		1,30	7 7,88	6 6,96	2 1,504	8,466 10,994
ssified by industr			. 1,092	. 110	-	-	1,092		and the second	State State State	ADART TREAMENT	43,944
by industry			. 17,578	3 11,079	1 1 1 1 1		25,19 17,57 7,61	8 11,07	9 28,65	7 18,71	8 11,741	30,459
			. 243,435	5 82,565	12,94	19 2,28	2 256,38	4 84,84	7 341,23	1 280,18	6 93,762	2 373,948
		and the party of				THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	the loss of the same the same to		COLUMN STORES		States of States and States and	arran a

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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

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 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 occupa-tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from More 1052. As from the issue of Neurophyr 1961, occupational 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 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

Occupational Analysis of WIL-11. IT

included. In such cases the present analysis follows the Inter-national 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 U	nfilled Vacancies	for Adults. March 1965*
			J - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled
Men	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		Men—continued	and the second	a priser
	and at 1	ALCONT PARTY			
arm 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
Liardeners nursery workers etc	970	952	Printing workers	300	349
FOIESILV WORKERS	80	34			
Fishermen	1,447	95	Building materials workers	78	366
liners and quarrymen	I REAL IN		Brick and tile production workers	49	199
Colliery workers	626	2,886	Other building materials workers	29	167
Other miners and quarryman	538	2,777	Start and a start	THE YOUNDERS	
other nimers and quarrymen	88	109	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	270	828
as, coke and chemicals makers	202	541	Kubber workers	36	353
The second	203	521	Plastics workers	91	273
lass workers	59	269	Other workers	143	202
		205	Stand Letters has myth about must be	continue lines	
ottery workers	63	106	Construction workers	3,552	4,192
unana farma farma la	64.72 T 2 1		Bricklayers	1,101	2,266
mace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	597	2,125	Masons	133	147
Smiths forgement	271	1,312	Slaters	219	93
Smiths, forgemen	148	351	Plasterers	333	553
Other workers	178	462	Others	1,766	1,133
ectrical and electronic workers	2046	C. c. and			
Electronic equipment manufacture and main-	2,046	5,336	Painters and decorators	5,222	2,122
tenance workers .	678	1,785	Painters	4,759	1,574
Electricians	980	1,837	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decor-	in the second	
Electrical fitters, etc.	388	1,714	ators)	463	548
		1,114		a service a service of the service o	
gineering and allied trades workers	11,265	32,781	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	1,529	953
Constructional fitters and erectors	804	140	Contraction of Propagation and the second	A SUMPA	
Pivoters and apulling	219	917	Transport and communication workers	16,201	15 122
Riveters and caulkers	213	108	Kallway workers	283	15,132
Simp wrights	146	458	Motor drivers (except PSV)	12,169	1,552
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding	1	C. C. Law	PSV drivers conductors	309	4,903 6,610
	359	89	Seamen	2,715	265
Welders	317	1,818	Harbours and docks workers	100	194
Foolmakers	969	1,574	Other transport workers	277	598
Tess lool makers	71	453	Communications workers	348	1,010
VIOUID makers	54	379	Contract of the second s	and a support of the support	1,010
	1.086	113	Warehousemen, packers, etc	2.250	1.004
Maintenance fitters, erectors	832	3,403	Warehouse workers	3,250	1,772
fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,351	1,884 3,745	Packers bottlers	2,759	1,283 489
urners	229	2,103	rackers, bottiers	491	409
Aachine-tool setters setter operators	515	6,580	Clerical workers		The sea of the sea
viacnine-tool operators	902	2,916	Clerks	26,289	6,141
Electro platers Jumbers, pipe fitters	47	152	Book-keepers cashiers	23,751	4,696
lumbers, pipe fitters	869	1,380	Other clerical workers	2,278	1,304
IISCENATEOUS ENVIDEETING WORKers	1,479	2,082	Other cierical workers	260	141
Vatch makers and repairers	74	42	Shan and the	Transmin Salar and	
nstrument makers and repairers Joldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	171	603	Shop assistants	4,637	3,917
enicle and cycle chaesis and hody huilding	23	38		Araphi Samana	
ulcraft body building	264	678	Service, sport and recreation workers	12,074	8,165
	65 198	528	Police, etc.	544	2,023
and the state of t	190	598	Hotels and catering:	Inde contraction	man harry
odworkers	1,681	6,509	Kitchen staff	1,742	1,159
arpenters, joiners	1,199	4,936	Dar stan	1,121	391
adinet makers	101	4,950	Others	1,026	619
awyers, wood cutting machinists	190	638	Hairdresser	854	763
attern makers	53	220	nairuressers	376	192
ther woodworkers	138	311	Domestics	131	176
then monthing the		1-11-11-11-1		137	181
anners fellmongers etc.	550	293	Porters messengers	2,174	911
anners, fellmongers, etc	61	109	Entertainment workers	1,473	971
oot and shoe makers, repairers	489	184	Others	1,937	20 759
ile workers	(00	1111	the second is a second in the second s	559	139
extile spinners	690	968	Administrativa professional a traditional	and the state of	(streeteney
extile weavers	64	209	Administrative, professional, technical workers	14,765	16,579
ther textile workers	68	217	Develtory assistants	332	636
LE MARTE TO CHURCH I PARENT STATEMENT	558	542	Nurses	574	2,293
hing, etc. workers	847	0.41	Other administrative professional	179	2,871
etail bespoke tailoring workers	110	941	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	12 (00	10 770
nolesale heavy clothing workers	345	65	workers	13,680	10,779
ther clothing workers	170	466	Take William and the River	als ton former	
pholstery workers, etc.	222	213	Labourers	134,549	21,240
LAND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	LLL	197		55,021	4,110
l, drink and tobacco workers	773	605	General labourers (light)	47,293	613
		005			3,231
orkers in food manufacture			ractory hands	11.10.5	2,401
orkers in food manufacture orkers in drink manufacture	728 28	578 17	Other labourers	11,163 21,072	13,286

* 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).

Ottupunou	16 16	1	
Women			
workers, etc			
oke and chemicals makers	blish.	9	del
workers			
ry workers	haris	190	6.4
ce, forge, foundry, rolling mill	worker	6 66i	Biters
ce, forge, foundry, foring min	HOIRCI		63 2 19.0390
ical and electronic workers	reides	030 4	ate
eering and allied trades worker	s 	::	11
chine-tool operators scellaneous engineering worker metal goods worker			::
scellaneous metal goods worke	ers	atha	••
workers	1.0		2017
markers			
ot and shoe makers, repairers	:: .	11	1:
ot and shoe makers, repairers			
le workers	::		::
xtile spinners xtile weavers otton and rayon staple prepare			
tton and rayon staple prepare	rs		
stile examiners, menuers, etc.			• • •
her workers			
ing etc. workers			
tail bespoke tailoring workers			• •
holesale neavy clothing worker			
her light clothing workers			•
t makers	1100		-01
ther clothing workers			
l, drink and tobacco workers	1000		
orkers in food manufacture orkers in drink manufacture			
orkers in tobacco manufacture	3		•
er and printing workers	205		21
iper and paper products worke	ers		
inting workers			•
ding materials workers			•
	-	-	-
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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

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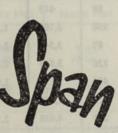
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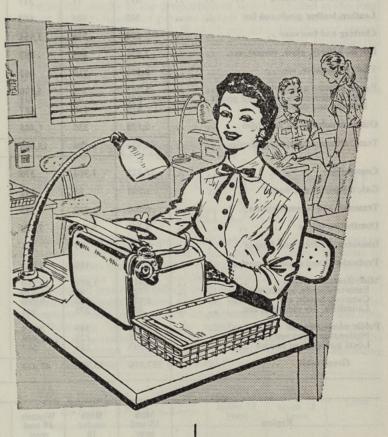
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Wholly nemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled
that wer	eniployers	Women—continued	11 1965. th	
367	273	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	220 38	929 193
and the second of the		Rubber workers	44	329
101	135	Other workers	138	407
35	102	Painters and decorators	82	136
66	595	Transport and communication workers	1,620	1,845
78	158	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	305	480
78	158	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	160	480
100	299	Other transport workers	215 940	539
defense inclu	frances for			
1,892 37	6,679 120	Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,162 147	2,534 276
537	2,485	Warehouse workers		2,258
925	2,611	Packers, bottlers	2,015	2,250
393	1,463	Clerical workers	14.689	17,132
375	1,705	Clerical workers	9,256	5,461
36	123	Clerks	1.731	2,429
50	120	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,490	4,650
266	665	Shorthand-typists	1,328	3,124
89	381	Typists	884	1,468
177	284	Office machine operators	004	1,100
		Shop assistants	9,384	8,338
1.453	3.922	and a second		
161	468	Service, sport and recreation workers	16,942	23,119
195	738	Hotels and catering:		1
57	371	Kitchen staff	2,743	4,882
292	664	Bar staff	2,067	3,522
182	429	Waitresses, etc.	2,157	2,708
566	1,252	Others	2,215	3,241
	ORIG T	Hairdressers	766	629
2.070	11,487	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	738	1,684
111	355	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,710	5,219
658	3,667	Attendants	535	941
544	4,465	Attendants	775	12
329	1,350	Other workers	236	281
41	177		0.776	17,322
215	775	Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,776	217
172	698	Laboratory assistants	130	140
		Draughtsmen, tracers	1.189	15,452
745	1,441	NITCAS	1,109	15,454
688	1,295	Other administrative, professional and technical	1,227	1,507
13	11	workers	1,221	1,50
44	135		21,433	13,853
10-	0.00	Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers	13,876	4.57
635	982	Factory hands	3,805	7,29
322	744	Charwomen, cleaners	3,752	1,97
313	238	Miscellaneous unskilled workers		Contractor Contractor
27	39	Grand total	77,179	112,10



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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.

	3rd N	eks ended March 165	7th .	eks ended April 965	Total number of placings
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	3rd Dec. 1964 to 7th April 1965 (18 weeks
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	84,423 11,865 37,279 8,140	137,045 52,869 112,108 56,183	107,016 13,906 47,433 10,208	148,895 65,031 125,496 68,245	362,582 52,771 167,335 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		Placing	gs during five ed 7th April	e weeks 1965		N		acancies rem 7th April 19		led
	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 Coal mining	625 306	119 102	56 37	10 5	810 450	4,503 4,120	1,467 1,395	101 51	52 17	6,123 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
Shinhuilding and marine angineering	2,836	315	2,284	304	5,739	6,954	1,857	4,979	2,199	15,989
/ahialag	3,774	151	129	16	4,070	2,425	511	77	58	3,071
Matal and a set share have made a	3,332	190	778	63	4,363	8,799	1,563	1,618	633	12,613
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Cextiles	4,142	721	1,776	266	6,905	5,389	3,965	3,879	2,783	16,016
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2,131	418	1,572	512 96	4,633	2,364	1,864	5,752	4,987	14,967
Woollen and worsted	477	78 71	429 317	105	970	720 474	465 513	1,811 1,291	1,146 1,225	4,142 3,503
eather, 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
Cimber, furniture, etc	2,306	719	467	126	3,618	2,680	2,199	856	809	6,544
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,382 903 479	262 97 165	1,198 741 457	454 235 219	3,296 1,976 1,320	1,933 1,192 741	1,655 637 1,018	2,164 1,269 895	2,913 1,430 1,483	8,665 4,528 4,137
Other manufacturing industries	2,106	235	1,406	279	4,026	2,277	1,063	2,333	1,402	7,075
Cotal, 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
Cransport 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
nsurance, 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 Entertainments, sports, etc Catering, hotels, etc	10,419 729 5,971	1,676 97 238	13,299 420 9,060	1,273 49 363	26,667 1,295 15,632	12,253 641 4,291	6,082 341 923	31,032 1,239 16,260	8,743 295 1,467	58,110 2,516 22,941
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	493	275	961	289	2,018	454	505	2,131	1,357	4,447
Public administration National government service Local government service	5,088 1,695 3,393	249 123 126	2,055 1,488 567	136 74 62	7,528 3,380 4,148	8,747 4,174 4,573	1,156 514 642	3,904 2,330 1,574	1,037 599 438	14,844 7,617 7,227
Grand total	107,016	13,906	47,433	10,208	178,563	148,895	65,031	125,496	68,245	407,667
	and la				210	ienedier.	त्रेती की मिल्ला की साथका कि स साथका कि साथका कि साथ साथका कि साथका कि साथ साथका कि साथका कि साथक	i garasol	See	
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern*	29,472 13,473 5,768 12,767 7,756 5,011 7,792 15,778 7,097 10,053 4,816	3,041 1,629 1,004 1,506 962 544 1,051 1,997 906 2,154 618	14,884 4,924 2,527 4,671 3,034 1,637 3,673 6,833 2,787 5,022 2,112	1,535 1,271 1,088 944 588 356 802 1,382 1,382 1,382 1,699 655	48,932 21,297 10,387 19,888 12,340 7,548 13,318 25,990 11,622 18,928 8,201	41,225 26,440 8,179 28,511 19,330 9,181 10,982 15,162 5,725 6,863 5,808	16,581 8,227 3,835 15,540 11,368 4,172 7,455 6,277 2,521 2,615 1,980	42,643 16,980 7,572 18,285 11,473 6,812 9,471 15,802 4,095 7,246 3,402	17,185 7,884 4,406 15,187 10,042 5,145 6,969 7,210 3,143 4,063 2,198	117,634 59,531 23,992 77,523 52,213 25,310 34,877 44,451 15,484 20,787 13,388
Great Britain	107,016	13,906	47,433	10,208	178,563	148,895	65,031	125,496	68,245	407,667

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great 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. Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines or industrial injury on 20th April 1965 and the corresponding figures for 16th March 1965 and 21st April 1964. The statis-(which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry) and licensed mines. The figures for the latest month are provisional tics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary. 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 in-Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books (All Mines)—Analysis by Divisions capacity (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.

Division of the National Coal Board	4	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Inc	rease (+) of the second s	or decr the av	rease (-) verage for
National Coal Board	ener di Ali angen	books during 5 weeks ended 27th Mar. 1965		eks ended Feb. 1965		eks ended Mar. 1964
Northumberland	12.	27,900	_	100	-	1,300
Durham		66,600 106,500	1 Prost	700 400		4,800 4,400
Yorkshire	1. · · ·	37,500	1.000	200		1,800
North Western East Midlands		83,300		400		3,500
West Midlands	1000	34,900	1 201	300	Contraction of the	2,900
South Western	4	70,800	10-4	900	31	5,700
South Eastern	8	5,000	15114 3	Nil	Chi TTV	100
England and Wales	1200	432,500	n <u>Lo</u> w	3,000	201-1	24,500
Scotland	1.	50,400	于一方	200	Sector S	3,300
Great Britain	216	482,900		3,200	100	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.

Abser	nce Percentage	(N.C.B. Mine	25)
	March 1965	February 1965	March 1964
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	12.21	6·99 10·65	7·52 10·66
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary .	6·10 12·56	5·50 11·21	5.80 11.18

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

*See footnote § on page 225.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

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.

(Thousands)

Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to

Region		Sickness		Indu	ustrial inj	ury
	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 Remainder Eastern Southern South Western North Midland East and West Ridings North Western North Western North Western North Western North Western Northern Wales	$106 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 78 \cdot 2 \\ 54 \cdot 4 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 154 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \\ 122 \cdot 2 \\ 69 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 9 \\ 90 \cdot 6 \\ 62 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 62 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 2 \\ 69 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 185 \cdot 5 \\ 85 \cdot 4 \\ 137 \cdot 4 \\ 82 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	90.2 77.6 50.6 37.7 56.9 85.6 59.8 100.0 165.3 73.5 120.9 73.7	3.5 1.6 1.8 1.3 2.2 4.6 5.3 9.5 7.9 8.3 10.1 9.1	3.5 3.8 2.6 1.9 2.8 5.4 6.1 11.6 9.7 10.1 10.6 10.4	3.4 3.3 2.4 1.5 2.4 4.8 5.5 9.5 8.6 8.1 9.1 8.3
Total, Great Britain	912.5	1,126.5	991.8	65.4	78.6	66.7

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 20th April 1965 represented 4.5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th April 1965, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡	21,835 26,454 6,436 4,687 8,250 1,431 3,917 3,686	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,346\\ 1,446\\ 307\\ 1,150\\ \\58\\ 494\\ 163\\ \end{array} $	3,495 2,674 806 — 34 48 64	26,676 30,574 7,549 5,837 8,250 1,523 4,459 3,913
Total	76,696	4,964	7,121	88,781

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted The numbers of workers actually entryled in the schemes of non-sperimitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.
+ "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
+ Includes 4,455 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
§Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.





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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965

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.

in remote of antrioverativets, in the	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 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.

stimuled that third the five weeks of	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	36,136	5,609	41,745
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 shaltered employment 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 $13 \cdot 87$ 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 $43 \cdot 1$ 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 gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 225 to 229.

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Employment Overseas

BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of February was 62,085, com-pared 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 $5 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the labour force, compared with 408,000 or $6 \cdot 0$ per cent. at 16th January and 467,000 or $7 \cdot 0$ 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 $3 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 69,600 or $8 \cdot 7$ per cent. at the end of December. The comparable figure at the end of January 1964 was $5 \cdot 7$ 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 relie 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 a 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 with 21,025 (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 $5 \cdot 7$ per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,524,000 or $6 \cdot 2$ per cent. at the middle of February 1964. The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index	Items covered*	Index figure	Rise (fall (- index (in in poin compar	figure ndex nts)
appending and print	Year	figure given	, doAla	Prinapp 7	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	$^{+1.61}_{+11}$	+6·6 +7
Finland	1957	Jan. 1965	{All items Food	137 139	+1 Nil	+8 +10
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	$ \begin{array}{c} 123 \cdot 4 \\ 123 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+0.6 + 0.5	+6.6 + 7.1
Luxembourg	1948	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	143.92 147.4	$2 \begin{array}{c} -0.01 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$	+3·7 +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
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	125·1 126·8	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.6 \\ -1.3 \end{vmatrix}$	+3.8
Spain	1958	Jan. 1965	{All items Food	148·9 154·1		+18 +23
Sweden	1949	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	185 220	Nil Nil	+7 +11
Switzerland	1939	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	210·7 221·6		+5.2
Other countries Canada	1949	Feb. 1965	{ All items Food	137·2 133·1		+2.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.+1.
Ceylon	1952	Jan. 1965	(All items			+1.+1.
(Colombo) India (all-India)	1949	Jan. 1965	CALL items	- Andrews	+1 + 1	+25 +32
Rhodesia	1962	Feb. 1965	All items	105 · 105 · 0		+2:+4:
South Africa	1958	Nov. 1964	All items	s 111 · 1 113 ·	$\begin{array}{c c}2 + 0 \cdot 5 \\+ 1 \cdot 6\end{array}$	+4:+9:
(9 urban areas) United States	-	Jan. 1965	5 {All item: Food	s 108 · 106 ·		+1+1+0+
Zambia	1962	Feb. 1965	5 {All item Food	s 108 · 105 ·		+3+4+4

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

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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.

the short in a	uel Tanja	eal (dana. Using	March 1965	April 1965
Places under the Fac				 57	53
Mines and quarries*	• • • • • •	1228		 20	15
	·	::		 20 13†	15 6

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									
Textile and connected p	TOCESS	P.C							
Clay, pottery, cement, o					100	1.000			1
Metal extraction, refinin					••				1
AND YOU ARE AN ADDRESS OF A DREAM AND A				1000			in the second		
					••		••	•••	2
Metal rolling, drawing,				ıg					3
Miscellaneous metal pro									2
Shipbuilding and repair					hereit				3
Constructional engineer									-
Locomotive and railway	y equip	ment							-
Non-rail vehicles and a	ircraft	C. D. D.		1.1					4
Other machine and met	al man	ufactur	e and	repair					1
Electrical engineering									1
Woodworking processes									
Miscellaneous chemical									1
Coal gas, coke ovens, p							••	•••	
Wearing apparel			1999 - F		••	••		b	3
Paper and printing				••	••		••		-
Actus				(1. C. C.)	1001		Norta tot		-
	••	••	••	••	••	••			5
	April 8	••			Silver	••			2
Drink	••		••	••	••	••			-
Electricity generation	1.1.1	(10)	•••		: in				-
Rubber	200	1. 2. 2. 2.				····			-
Other factory processes									2
	100	122			TRANS A	12.75			
Works and Places under s.				ctories .	Act 196	51			
Building operations	••		••	••					20

works and 1 faces under s.s. 125						
Building operations		 			 10.13	20
Works of engineering constru	ction	 			 	2
Docks and warehouses		 	• • • •	••	 	4
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	••	 	••		 	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.

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 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.)

		Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965
Mines and quarries*		Railway service
Coal mines:		Brakesmen and goods guards.
Underground	9	Engine drivers and motormen.
Surface	4	Firemen
Other stratified mines	111	Labourers
Miscellaneous mines	12_112	Mechanics
Quarries	2	Passenger guards
Frederitary was 62,085; com-	11-12	Permanent-way men 1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	15	Porters 2
Seamen	-	Shunters
Trading vessels	4	Other grades
Fishing vessels	2	Contractors' servants
TOTAL, SEAMEN	-6	TOTAL BAILWAY 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.

ntractors' servants ... TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE

10	Fach he was a second se
10	II. Deaths
1	Epitheliomatous ulceration 1
15 17	TOTAL, DEATHS
47	The cent. of the total municer
	4 15 17 47

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	k	ber of pe illed duri weeks en	ng	serious	aber of post sly injure weeks er	ed during			
	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 Falls of ground Haulage Misc. (including	25 21	15 11		123 106	1 <u>42</u> 99	1 96 94			
shaft accidents)	6	6	11	72	66	72			
Total	52	32	45	301	307	263			
Surface: All causes	7.0	7	nit oldieli	31	41	31			
Total, underground and surface	59	39	49	332	348	294			

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

4

> (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 Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds) Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield Midlands (Birmingham)			15 4 10 10	6,720 4,230 5,578 6,227
Midlands (Nottingham) Eastern and Southern London (North)			15 11 10	6,054 6,313 4,976 5,081
South Western Wales North Western (Liverpool)	ni" (orași Uner în te	detta	5 19 16	3,381 5,044 7,444
North Western (Manchester). Scotland		0:0 0	6 18 150	4,643 8,631 74,322

Fatal and Non-Fatal A	ccidents	in Great	Britain, First Quarter 1965, by Process		4
Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
extile and connected processes	all and a	and the state	Wearing apparel		
Cotton spinning processes		803 488	Tailoring .	=	296 312
Weaving of narrow labrics	Seek F 121	52 285	Hatmaking and millinery	NOTA	11 199
Worsted spinning processes	She To xot	405 191	Footwear repair		8
Flax, hemp and jute processing	dite-m a	288 241	Total		826
Carpet manufacture	taring of the	286 91	Paper and printing trades	a feature	
all a tastile manufacturing processes	1 1	176 413	Paper making	22	1,039 133
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	î	70 245	Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	- ²	431
Laundries	3	4,034	Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding	1	241 741
Total	NO ON NO		Engraving		16
Clay, minerals, etc. Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	841	Total	5	2,601
Other clay products	12	444 264	Food and allied trades	25103	
Stone and other minerals	12	224 926	Flour milling	_	190 225
Total	8	2,699	Other milling	- 2	32 1,000
Metal processes	10 321000	worklass	Sugar confectionery	2 - 2 - 7	580 845
Iron extraction and refining	1 10	337 1,194	Milk processing	_	388 111
Iron conversion	=	137	Sugar refining	=	199 192
Magnesium extraction and refining	() _ (s	304	Slaughter houses	=	1,235 841
Metal rolling:	3	1,407 304	Alcoholic drink		141
Non-ferrous metals	_	86 645	Total	3	5,979
Metal forging		645 625 2,752	Miscellaneous	the second second	Contraction of the
Iron founding	i.	490 190	Electrical stations	2	809
Die casting	in o <u>n</u> t	427 101	Plant using atomic reactors	1 - 44	40 4
Metal plating	=	72	Tobacco		147 196
Enamelling and other metal finishing		180	Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	_	61
Total	20	9,260	Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	_	95
General engineering Locomotive building and repairing		335	Rubber	1	1,053 63
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1.3 2.3.	635 758	Cloth coating Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise	-	48
Engine building and repairing	1 2	683 978	specified)	1	625 836
Constructional engineering	2	1,862	Glass Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	1	219
Non-power vehicle manufacture	4	1,778	high precision work Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household	-	144
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:	3	1,772	textiles Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	-	34 137
Work in wet docks or harbours	- 10	281 451 502	General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) Processes associated with agriculture	1	49
Machine tool manufacture	2	502 2,447	Match and firelighter manufacture		9 528
Tools and implements	E	442	Factory processes not otherwise specified	6	5,113
Industrial appliances manufacture	1500010	908	Total	01	60,798
Sheet metal working	=	938 638	Total, all factory processes	81	
Other metal machining	- 4	947 1,351	Construction processes under section 127	6101	
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	- Tent	1,048	of Factories Act 1961		
Railway running sheds	I IIII	72 80	Building operations Industrial building:		
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	1	18 174	Construction		2,077 484
Wire rope manufacture	1	117	Demolition	3	109
Total	21	20,847	Commercial and public building:	6 4	2,144
Electrical engineering	C C X28 C	A CALLER AND AND	Demolition	i	85
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	S	757	Blocks of flats:	The second second second	615 62
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		100	Maintenance	Carlos and the second second	5
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru- ment manufacture and repair	and the second second second	769	Dwelling houses: Construction	. 1	1,713 492
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture Cable manufacture Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and	-	255 450	Demolition	Care I State of Collect Work of Street,	492 63
		200	Other building operations:— Construction	. 1	231 101
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	A Property and the	732	- Demolition	AND A REAL COMPANY AND AND	101 25
Total	3	3,263	Total	. 40	8,733
Wood and cork working processes	1	660	Works of engineering construction	-	- 16(6° .000
Saw milling Plywood manufacture	There There	47	Operations at:	. 3	205
Chip and other building board manufacture		156	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other tha	. 1 n	81
Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		464	tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	. 26	120 295
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers' pattern making	- 1	57 1,006	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	j =	92 126
Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	and the second se	362	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures .	: 2	56
Total	. 3	2,921	Work on roads or airfields	3	748 252
Chemical industries		as tr			1023427, P05
Heavy chemicals		442 308			
Other chemicals		404	Total, all construction processes		
Oil refining		251 146	Processes under section 125 of Factorie	S	September October
Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production	. 2	318	Act 1961	1. 1. M	
Paint and varnish	: 2	174	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shi	D-	2,459
Coal gas	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$		building)	CONTRACTOR OF STREET,	313
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation . Patent fuel manufacture	: -	45	Total	14	and the second
persona spinterio, apacero	. 9	3,255	Grand total	150	74,322
test meral anods not alreadants specified.	original support	and area and age	ar post analogical standards to a part of the standard fundation of the	CALCULATION OF	

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Heavy chemicals		E		
Fine and pharmaceu	itical ch	emicals	1	
Other chemicals	CALL S	19		
Synthetic dyestuffs	L.F.	·	-	
Oil refining		1 R.M.	1	
Explosives	2.2		1.0	
Plastic material and	man-m	ade fibre	produ	uc
Soap, etc		RE		
Paint and varnish		1		
Coal gas	28		1	
Coke oven operatio	n		2	
Gas and coke oven	works b	y-produ	ct sepa	ar
Patent fuel manufac	cture	1 96	1	
	Carl L			
		Tot	al	

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 V	All indu	stries 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		

I.—All Industries and Services

Index of weekly rates of wages

Index of weekly rates of wages ment 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 calcula-tion 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 organisa-tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various indus-tries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, details of the weights for the industry groups being given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Weekly Rates of Wages II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	104.8 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 120 \cdot 8 \\ 125 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 7 \\ 142 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 119 \cdot 0 \\ 123 \cdot 2 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 6 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \\ 147 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 120 \cdot 0 \\ 125 \cdot 0 \\ 129 \cdot 6 \\ 134 \cdot 3 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1963	104.9 110.1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \\ 120 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 0 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 129 \cdot 5 \\ 134 \cdot 1 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \\ 144 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 116 \cdot 5 \\ 119 \cdot 4 \\ 124 \cdot 2 \\ 128 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
1964 March April June July September October November December	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 1 \\ 138 \cdot 6 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 139 \cdot 8 \\ 140 \cdot 3 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 140 \cdot 7 \\ 140 \cdot 8 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 142 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \cdot 2 \\ 140 \cdot 8 \\ 141 \cdot 4 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \\ 143 \cdot 9 \\ 144 \cdot 5 \\ 144 \cdot 6 \\ 145 \cdot 1 \\ 145 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$145 \cdot 4 \\ 146 \cdot 0 \\ 146 \cdot 4 \\ 147 \cdot 7 \\ 148 \cdot 3 \\ 148 \cdot 7 \\ 149 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 2 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 149 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 8 \\ 139 \cdot 3 \\ 139 \cdot 8 \\ 140 \cdot 6 \\ 141 \cdot 1 \\ 141 \cdot 4 \\ 141 \cdot 7 \\ 141 \cdot 8 \\ 142 \cdot 2 \\ 142 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	1964 March April June July August September October November December	135 · 7 136 · 3 137 · 0 137 · 2 137 · 6 137 · 7 137 · 7 137 · 7 137 · 9 138 · 0 138 · 6	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 6 \\ 140 \cdot 1 \\ 141 \cdot 1 \\ 142 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 2 \\ 142 \cdot 3 \\ 142 \cdot 5 \\ 143 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 143 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 7 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 145 \cdot 8 \\ 145 \cdot 8 \\ 145 \cdot 9 \\ 146 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$136 \cdot 5 \\ 137 \cdot 2 \\ 137 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \\ 138 \cdot 7 \\ 138 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 139 \cdot 2 \\ 139 \cdot 8 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 139 \cdot 8 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 139 $
1965 January February March April	142.9 143.1 143.5 143.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 146 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 3 \\ 146 \cdot 6 \\ 147 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 151 \cdot 2 \\ 151 \cdot 3 \\ 151 \cdot 8 \\ 152 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 143 \cdot 8 \\ 144 \cdot 0 \\ 144 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	1965 January February March April	139.8 139.8 140.1 140.5	144 · 4 144 · 5 <i>145 · 0</i> 145 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 148 \cdot 0 \\ 148 \cdot 1 \\ 148 \cdot 4 \\ 149 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 \cdot 9 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 141 \cdot 8 \end{array} $

III Industry Ground (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, et
959 960 961 962 963 964 964 Monthly averages 863	117 120 127 132 138 143	118 119 126 129 135 139	119 123 128 132 138 144	112 115 118 124 131 139	117 119 125 127 130 136	112 116 121 124 128 133	118 121 122 126 131 135	118 123 124 132 135 144	115 120 126 131 138 146
964 March April June July July August September November December	143 143 143 143 143 143 143 144 144 144	137 137 137 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	142 142 143 144 145 146 146 146 146 147	135 135 141 141 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142	135 135 135 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 137	130 133 133 134 134 134 135 135 135 136 136	133 133 133 133 136 136 136 136 136 136	143 143 146 146 146 146 146 146 146 146	143 147 147 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148
1965 January February March April	151 151 151 152	142 142 142 142 142	148 148 148 149	142 142 142 143	138 138 138 138 138	136 136 138 138	138 138 138 138	146 146 147 151	148 148 151 155
Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
959 960 961 962 963 964 964 Monthly averages 4	118 122 126 134 138 143	118 122 126 133 137 143	112 115 120 128 135 142	120 122 125 133 138 144	112 115 120 125 132 141	115 121 125 129 135 143	117 121 128 132 138 143	119 123 129 134 140 148	118 120 125 132 137 143
1964 March April June July August September November December	141 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 145 145 145	141 142 143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	137 138 143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 146 146	136 137 137 146 146 146 146 147 147 147	142 142 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 144 144	140 141 141 144 144 146 148 148 148 148	145 147 147 147 147 147 150 150 150 152 152	141 143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144
1965 January February March April	146 146 146 147	148 148 148 148 148	145 145 145 145 146	146 146 148 148	148 154 154 154	147 148 149 149	148 148 148 148	152 152 152 155	144 144 144 144

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

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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. Index of normal weekly hours 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 time and absences for other reasons.

IV All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All worker
Date	1 SUMMING S	100.0	100.0	100.0	1956]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
67	100.0	100.0	100·0 99·9	99.9	1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 720,000 146	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
	99.7	99.6		99.6	1050	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
B named at 10	99.6	99.5	99.8	98.0	1959 Monthly 1960 Monthly	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
Monthly	97.9	98.3	98.1	95.9	1961 averages	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
averages	96.0	95.8	95.9		1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1 000000000	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	1963	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
2 anoission a	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8
3	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	1964 J L	74 7	1		
4)	Aniseka when the		- March March	010	10(4 Marsha	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
March	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8	1964 March	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
of TATTER AND	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8	April	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
Tapan .	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7	May	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
TATOR	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7	June	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
June	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6	July	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
July	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6	August	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6	September		94.6	94.7	94.8
September	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6	October	94.9	94.5	94.6	94.7
October	94.3	94.7	94.3	94.4	November	94.8	93.9	93.8	93.9
November	93.8	94.4	93.9	93.9	December	93-8	93.9	93.0	,,,,
December	35 0	The course	1	a the summer of	and the state of the second second second		93.6	93.6	93.7
States and Shinks In Automa	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9	1965 January	93.7		93.6	93.7
55 January	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9	February	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6
February	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.6	March	93.6	93.5		93.3
March April	93.3	93.7	93.1	93.4	April	93.4	93.2	93.2	93.3

ndex of hourly rates of wages

VI	-All Indus	tries and S	ervices		VII.—A	<i>Manufactu</i>	uring Indu	stries only	district for
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956 957 958 959 960 960 961 962 963 964	104 · 8 110 · 1 114 · 2 117 · 3 122 · 3 129 · 8 135 · 7 140 · 6 147 · 7	104 · 2 109 · 8 114 · 4 117 · 7 122 · 8 130 · 7 137 · 0 142 · 8 150 · 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 119 \cdot 2 \\ 125 \cdot 6 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 142 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 4 \\ 156 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 122 \cdot 5 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 136 \cdot 2 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 148 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	1956 1957 1957 1958 1959 Monthly 1960 averages 1961 1962 1963 1964	104.9 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 130 \cdot 6 \\ 136 \cdot 0 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \\ 149 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.7
994 J April May June July August September October November	145 · 7 146 · 2 147 · 0 147 · 8 148 · 3 148 · 5 148 · 9 149 · 0 149 · 0 149 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 147 \cdot 7 \\ 148 \cdot 4 \\ 149 \cdot 0 \\ 150 \cdot 5 \\ 151 \cdot 1 \\ 151 \cdot 8 \\ 152 \cdot 3 \\ 152 \cdot 5 \\ 153 \cdot 1 \\ 154 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 153\cdot 5\\ 154\cdot 1\\ 154\cdot 7\\ 156\cdot 2\\ 156\cdot 8\\ 157\cdot 2\\ 157\cdot 8\\ 157\cdot 9\\ 158\cdot 6\\ 159\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 146\cdot 4\\ 146\cdot 9\\ 147\cdot 6\\ 148\cdot 5\\ 149\cdot 1\\ 149\cdot 4\\ 149\cdot 8\\ 149\cdot 9\\ 150\cdot 7\\ 152\cdot 1\end{array}$	1964 March April June July August September October November	$142 \cdot 7 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 1 \\ 145 \cdot 3 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 147 \cdot 8 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 146 \cdot 7 \\ 147 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 0 \\ 149 \cdot 1 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 150 \cdot 4 \\ 150 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 7 \\ 151 \cdot 3 \\ 152 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 150 \cdot 8 \\ 151 \cdot 7 \\ 152 \cdot 1 \\ 153 \cdot 0 \\ 153 \cdot 6 \\ 153 \cdot 8 \\ 153 \cdot 9 \\ 154 \cdot 1 \\ 154 \cdot 6 \\ 156 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 143 \cdot 8 \\ 144 \cdot 5 \\ 145 \cdot 2 \\ 145 \cdot 7 \\ 146 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 4 \\ 146 \cdot 5 \\ 146 \cdot 7 \\ 147 \cdot 0 \\ 149 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array}$
1965 January February March April	152.5 152.8 153.4	155 · 1 155 · 2 156 · 1 157 · 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 161 \cdot 2 \\ 161 \cdot 3 \\ 162 \cdot 5 \\ 163 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 153 \cdot 2 \\ 153 \cdot 4 \\ 154 \cdot 2 \\ 155 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	1965 January February March April	$ \begin{array}{r} 149 \cdot 2 \\ 149 \cdot 3 \\ 149 \cdot 6 \\ 150 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	154·2 154·3 <i>155·0</i> 156·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 158 \cdot 1 \\ 158 \cdot 1 \\ 158 \cdot 6 \\ 160 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 150 \cdot 4 \\ 150 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 9 \\ 152 \cdot 0 \end{array} $

General

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABLE END-JUNE STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 13 JUNE 1965

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Normal Weekly Hours

V.-Manufacturing Industries only

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1964 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1964 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 52.9 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 33.9 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 56.8 per cent, as compared with an average increase of 41.5 same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 56.8 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 41.5per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 51.7 per cent. for weekly earnings, 32.4 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 56.8 per cent. for hourly earnings and 39.6 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

15s. (By post 15s. 10d.)

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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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 2¹/₂d. 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., $1\frac{1}{2}d$. or 2d. an hour, according to district, from the beginning of May and a further increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. 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 2³/₄d. 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 3¹/₂d. 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 $42\frac{1}{2}$), cast stone and cast concrete products in England and Wales (increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour), toy manufacture (increase of 3d. an hour for adult workers), cement manufacture (increase of 3¹/₂d. 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 1¹/₄d. to 3d. an hour for men and 1¹/₄d. to 2d. for women, according to occupation).

Other industries affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of

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	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.‡
	and the second	in Con	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds, grieves, 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 grieves 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.‡

t Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column. t These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 211 and 247 of this GAZETTE.

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 1³/₄ 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.

	Basic fr weekly of w	y rates	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
Agriculture forester fabine	485,000	£ 260,700				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying	9,500	2,500	MARCE TO MARK	10 11		
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		140,200		
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	1,155,500	335,500	36,000	71,800		
engineering	65,000	18,700				
Vehicles	116,500	99,400	_			
Metal goods not elsewhere	P-REL DI	12. 12.				
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 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	204,500	62,100	204,500	228,400		
oto	136.000	70,000	12,000	12 000		
Timber furniture etc	170,500	36,500	56,500	12,000 56,500		
Paper, printing and publishing	295,500	131,700	50,500	50,500		
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	505 500	161 000	0.500	Entrantia -		
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 fulltime 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 period, has been granted to employees in the printing ink and roller making industry on the completion of one year's service.

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.*
e dan bara bara na ana ang	oct prices, market, market, oct prices, soliteo 55, 85 extiled 45, 11 (5, 5 a sembores work, 3	and to prince and to prince class G, the one for the prince the for the prince	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, 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, poultry- women, 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 tractor- women 168s. 6d., 92s. to 152s. 6d.*
in management in a second for each to the second of the tenest	ter test correct age portal intermediate get in intermediate get wate for younger age	The endlowing of the second	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 com- mencing on or after 2 Apr.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change for workers 21 and over: craftsmen, grade 1, 6s. 2d. an hour, 2, 6s. 0g ¹ d., 3, 5s. 11d., labourers 5s. 1d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 6s. 2d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 6s. 1d.; young learners 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15 rising to 5s. 4 ³ / ₄ d. at 20.
fron-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. [‡]
	discorpt (integ) Kingdom (integ) Kingd	ini (ai 1 initialia 1 anti ameri anta anti initia initialia anta anta anti anta anta anta anta anta anta anta anta	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 mate under 21, and of proportional amounts according to age, for these workers Minimum remuneration after change: male or female driver-salesmen (o any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 194s. a week delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacit 1 ton or less 113s. at under 18 rising to 194s. at 21 or over, delivery worker (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 ton carrying capacity or one-horse-drawn vehicles 194s., over 2 and up to 5 ton or two-horse-drawn vehicles 200s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 206s., over 8 am 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 (cer- tain firms) (37)	26 Apr.	Workers, other than main- tenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Indus- tries, 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. 3 ¹ / ₄ d, an hour, youths and boys 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d, at 15 rising to 4s. 9 ³ / ₄ d, at 20 women 21 and over (on women's work) 3s. 10 ³ / ₄ d, girls 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d, at 15 risin to 3s. 8 ³ / ₈ d, at 20.
	An any first second of the sec	26 Apr.	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Indus- tries, Ltd.	New basic hourly rates of wages fixed in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours§, as follows:—boilermakers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveter welders (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumber 6s. 7d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, coppe smiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, shee iron workers, building trade craftsmen 6s. 6d., holder-up 6s. 5d.; machim men—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, cocl grinders, cutting-off machinists 5s. 7½d.
Explosives manufacture	Great Britain (245)	1 Apr.	Workers employed at Govern- ment industrial establish- ments where "X" rates apply	Increases of 7s. and 5s. a week (skilled and non-skilled respectively) for me 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amoun for apprentices and younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates aft change: male timeworkers 21 and over—skilled, London 274s., provinc 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 rate established by the introduction of special increments of 6s. a week for adu skilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and of 5s. for unskille workers, with proportionate amounts for younger workers.¶
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increasest of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger worker Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 239s. a week, less skilled 224s. 8d., labourers 213s. 8d.; women 18 and over 177s. 1d.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244–245)	Begin- ning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid on an engineer- ing basis	Increases of 7s., 5s. or 4s. a week, according to occupation and area, for me 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. or 3s. 4d. for women 21 and over, and of proportion amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly tir rates after change: men 21 and over, skilled, London 269s., Coventry 259 Provinces 259s., non-skilled 221s., 215s., 213s.; women 21 and over 185s. 2d 180s., 178s. 4d.
	Northern Ireland	Begin- ning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid on an engineer- ing basis	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10d. for women 21 ar over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and gir Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over—Belfast, skill 259s., non-skilled 209s., other areas 259s., 204s.; women 21 and over 175 170s. 10d.
Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	Begin- ning of first full pay week on or after 5 Apr.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including tele- communication cables and accessories)	New hourly rates agreed, consequent upon a reduction in normal weekly hour as follows:—fully qualified plumber jointers—London area (within a rad of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 7s. 2½d. an hour, 7s. 5½d. (33 kV), 7s. 8; (275 kV), rest of country 6s. 10½d., 7s. 1½d., 7s. 4½d., plumber jointers' mat London 6s. 1½d., rest of country 5s. 10½d.
Ministry of Defence (Navy Dept.) dock- yards and establishments	Great Britain (244–245)	The second		Increases of 7s. and 5s. a week (skilled and non-skilled respectively) for m 20 and over, of 4s. 2d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates af change: men 20 and over—skilled, London 269s., Provinces 259s., no skilled 221s., 213s.; women 18 and over in dockyards 173s. 2d., 168s. 4d., establishments away from dockyards, 21 and over 173s. 2d., 168s. 4d.

"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.

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

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	District	Date from		the same since states and Date for any and had a same			Date from		
Industry	(see also note at beginning of table)	which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Cutlery and silverware trade	Sheffield	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. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, class B, semi-skilled 5s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., class C, unskilled 4s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.; women 21 and over employed on production 3s. 3d., on warehouse work 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Great Britain (106)	16 Apr.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, con sequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours*, and incorporatin increases of 2 ³ / ₂ d. for men and 2d. for women with proportional amounts fo learners and late entrants, as follows: general minimum time rates—ma workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, measure cutte London district 5s. 4d. an hour, other districts 5s. 2d. (making heavy cotto clothing, all districts 5s. 2d.); workers with not less than 3 years' experien- after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 5s. 1 ³ / ₂ d., 5s. (makin there are the fitted of the section o
Spring nanufacture	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.†	Arrier Social and Arrived Social Arr	social fittale worker man 21 or over-wo bar, associating to qua terr-body paintant of 1 yourses and comparison to the comparison to the	and the second s	A second and a second s	London district 5s. 4d. an hour, other districts 5s. 2d. (making heavy cotto clothing, all districts 5s. 2d.); workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 5s. 1 ² / ₈ d., 5s. (makin heavy cotton clothing, all districts 5s.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinis and passers, all districts 5s., under pressers and plain machinists 4s. 8 ¹ / ₄ warehousemen 4s. 10d., packers 4s. 9d.; porters 21 and over 4s. 7d.; learne 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 6d. at 21 or over; female workers, convey belt machinists 3s. 8d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 1 3s. 7d. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20 or over, other workers exce learners 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., learners 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. during first 6 months rising to 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. third year: piecework basis time rates—male workers 3 ¹ / ₂ d., 3 ² / ₄ d. or 4d. a
Brasswork nd 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. [†]	Building brick and allied	England and Wales (120–121)	4 Apr.	Workers employed in the making of building and	hour, according to occupation, above the adult general minimum time rate female workers 3s. 9 ³ / ₂ d. [†] Increases in minimum basic rates of 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for able-bodied male laboure 21 and over of 3d for women 18 and over and of proportional amount
Jute carpet nanufacture	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.	and amed industries		estigatione para bricoli laine necesiation	engineering bricks, etc.	for younger workers; shift allowance for kilhburners and boilerfirem increased by 1 ¹ / ₂ d, an hour (4 ¹ / ₂ d, to 6d.); new minimum differentials establish for fork lift truck drivers in certain areas as follows:—mechanically operat gripper forks 3 ³ / ₂ d, an hour, other forks 2 ³ / ₂ d. Minimum basic rates af change: labourers 21 and over 5s. 1d, an hour, youths and boys 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
Hosiery nanufacture	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.*	Andrews Andrews	and a long and an	20 Mar	All workers	 15 rising to 4s. 6d. at 20, women 18 and over 3s. 11d., girls 2s. 11d. at and under and 3s. 3d. at 17; kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuc shift work (inclusive of differential of 4¹/₂d. an hour and shift allowance 6d. an hour) 47s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours.[‡] Plusage on earnings increased from 43³/₂ to 52 per cent.
			Pieceworkers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus (or flat-rate addition) of 10s. 2d. for males and 8s. 4d. for females.*	Pottery manufacture Cement manufacture	Great Britain (128–129) United Kingdom (132)	29 Mar. First full pay week com-	Male workers other than main- tenance craftsmen	Flat advance of 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men, in conjunction with a reduction normal weekly hours [*] , and of proportional amounts for youths, occur
Lace furnishings nanufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glas- gow	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).	San San Anton		mencing on or after 12 Apr.	Approximation (and and a set able of contract and and a set or property balls and a try profits balls and a try profits balls and and try profits balls and and try profits balls and and try profits balls and and try profits and and and and and try profits and and and and and try profits and and and and and and try profits and and and and and and try profits and and and and and and and try profits and and and and and and and try profits and	tional differentials and shift-work allowances increased by Varying amoun Basic rate after change for able-bodied adult general labourers 5s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. hour; new occupational differential 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. (9.2 10.4d. (9.9d.), 12.0d. (11.4d.), 12.5d. (11.9d.), 14.1d. (13.4d.); r shift-work allowances—6.4d. (previously 6.1d.), 3.5d. (3.3d.).
Carpet anufacture	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.	Anna andrea I view a	United Kingdom (133)	Beginning of first	Maintenance craftsmen	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*) of 4d. hour for skilled workers, of 3d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportion
ndkerchief household ds and linen iece goods anufacture	Northern Ireland (96) (259)	10 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 14d., 14d. 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 apprentice of 5 work to retermine a correlevation	Antipation in contrast antipation in contrast antipation of the second seco	od, somophilit og a 1 mil vers-usada in rate in oge, somsøterin frovinsenfell i 76 frovinsenfell in 76 opportung op	full pay period com- mencing on or after 12 Apr.	Anter Pere general minimum a former mainly horizer, as former anness, context attended to anness, context attended to anness, context attended to anness, attended to anness, attended to attended to attended to attended to atten	electricians, welders and blacksmiths /s. 5 ⁴ d. an nour, boltermakers /s. 7 riveters 7s. 4 ³ d., holders-up 7s. 1 ¹ d., pipe fitters 7s. 2d., painters and b builders at Beddington 7s. 5 ³ d., blacksmith's hammermen 6s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., trician's mates 6s. 7d.
				have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplemakers area A 4s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, area B 4s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., Jappers 4s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., 4s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., ware- house assistants or warehouse clerks 4s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. or 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. during 5th year. Swiss embroidery	Asbestos cement manufacture	Great Britain (136)	29 Mar.	Graded workers	Grade rate differentials increased by $\frac{1}{2}d.$, $\frac{3}{2}d.$ and 1d. an hour to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ 7d. for grades 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Increases in minimum basic rates of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ an hour for men, and of proport
	a konseguitaniteur al 1970 - Sant Arcaktor 1972 - Sant Arcaktor 1972 - Sant Arcaktor 1973 - Sant Arcaktor 1977 - Sant Arcaktor	hand xasyri tub : Anal geology 21 Sydology 8		machine operators areas A and B, 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$. during first 6 months, 2s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$. during second 6 months, 4s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$. thereafter; other workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 4s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$., area B 4s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$.; piecework basis time rates—Swiss embroid- ery machine operators on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 4s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$., on single machines having four tiers or on any coupled machines	Cast stone and cast concrete products	England and Wales (134)	n 121s. Ci d.s.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for heat, and of proper cha amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum basic rates after cha London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 3d. an hour, outside Lo 5s. 2d. Increases in minimum time rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men 20 and over, an
			Female workers	4s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., on single machines having four tiers or on any coupled machines 4s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., other workers area A 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., area B 4s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.§ Increase in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers (including	Pre-cast concrete products	Scotland	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates change for men 20 and over: grade 1, 5s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, 2, 5s. 2 ³ / ₄ d., 3, 5s 4, 5s. 5d., 5, 5s. 7 ³ / ₄ d.
		And the second		clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 1 ¹ / ₂ d. 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	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	19 and over 3s. 11d.§
	a comina a secondaria da se Secondaria da secondaria da Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria de secondaria da secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria de secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria de secondaria da secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria de secondaria de secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria de secondaria da secondaria da secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria de secondaria da secondaria de secondaria d Secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da seco			14d., 14d. or 14d., according to age or period of employment for learners; increase in piecework basis time rates of 24d. an hour (2s. 84d. 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. 104d. an hour, workers engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice- folding or hand-smoothing 2s. 8½d. (after 6 months' employment), other	Veneer producing and plywood manufacture	England and Wales (143)	First full working pay week in Apr.	defent of the state of the second states of the	New basic rates agreed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly ho as follows:—London district—men 20 and over, approved inspectors, gra timeworkers 6s. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-results or b schemes 5s. 9 [§] d., machinists 5s. 5 [§] d. or 5s. 10 [§] d., according to occupa 5s. 3 [§] d., 5s. 8d., labourers 5s. 2 [§] d., 5s. 0 [§] d., women 19 and over 3s. 1 3s. 9 [§] d. Provincial rates are 1d. an hour less.
fechanical cloth anufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes	workers 18 or over (except learners) 2s. 8 ⁴ d.§ 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.	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Textile	Scotland	Working	(including felts for paper- making) All workers	Introduction of a new wage structure involving termination of the cost-of-living	Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Beginnin of first full pay week	g All workers	Increases¶ in cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and applices.
leaching, dyeing, inting and inishing	(98)	week in which wages are paid during period 1-5 Mar.	Adjust 1. status tangen and salah Adjust 1. status tangen and salah Garaga yak kitaban ang	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.*	Educational and allied woodworking	Great Britain .	in Apr. Beginnin of first full pay week in Apr.	State Balleta	Increases¶ in cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
k dyeing, nting and nishing	Macclesfield	do.	do.	do. do.	Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain .	Beginnin of first full pay week in Apr.	and a series series a manager of the	 Increases ¶ in cost-of-living allowance of ¹/₂d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7¹/₂d.) f 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
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.	Bedding and mattress making	Great Britain .	. Beginnin of first full pay week in Apr.	Norgan and a line to the second	. Increases¶ in cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}d$.) f 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Textile	Manchester		All workers	Increases [‡] of 1s. 9d. a week (95s. 3d. to 97s.) in the cost-of-living addition for	Exhibition stand construction,	Great Britain . (142)	. 1 Feb.	Electricians and adult mates .	. Increase in standard rates of 1d. an hour.

* 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.

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

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 1¹/₂d. an hour from July 1965 and April 1966.
[¶] Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

	Chang	ges in Rat	tes of Wages Coming int	to Operation during April—continued		Changes i	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	n Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
rause finite, or	a at a stand of a second state	To a survey and	Attantion Internet and		Aerated waters manufacture	England and Wales (33) (258)	21 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$.*
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom.	. First full pay week in Apr.		Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.	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.
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 1¼d. to 2¼d. for younger male workers, and of 1¼d. to 2¼d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men or women 21 or over—woodcutting machinists 4s. 11¼d., 4s. 9¼d. or 4s. 7¼d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 4s. 9¼d.; other men 21 or over—body painters 4s. 7d., other workers 4s. 5¼d., other women 20 or over 3s. 6d.; younger male workers 1s. 9¼d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 9¼d. at 20, younger female workers 1s. 9¼d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1d. at 19.†	Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (cer- tain firms) (37)	26 Apr. 26 Apr.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Indus- tries, Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40. [†] Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40. [†]
	A STATE OF ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Total in the Contract of the second s	under 16 rising to 3s. 9 ² d. at 20, younger female workers 1s. 9 ² d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1d. at 19. [†]	Engineering	South-West Wales,	4 Apr.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
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.		including Swan- sea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Mil- ford Haven (50)			
Water supply	England and Wales (182)	First full pay week	Workers other than fully-skilled engineering craftsmen	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. Rates after change for adult male labourers:	Artificial limb	Great Britain (54)	26 Apr.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
	A and the second	com- mencing on or after 11 Apr.	 A. S. Antonio Statuto (2010) A. S. Antonio Statuto (2010) A. Antonio Statuto (2010) A. A. S. Antonio Statuto (2010) A. A. A. S. Antonio Statuto (2010) A. A. A	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. 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.	manufacture Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay	All workers (except plumber jointers, etc.)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
	nnet 9 to 32 per sone en, (a conjunction a	First full pay week com- mencing on or	Fully-skilled engineering crafts- men 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. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour.			week com- mencing on or after 5 Apr.		Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	zones	after 11 Apr. 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.§		1 400 Alacian (100 Alacian) 1 400 Alacian (100 Alacian) 1 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Beginning of first full pay week on or after 5 Apr.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including tele- communication cables and accessories)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.1
	(188–189)	1. 5. Abb-6 A. 20 - Abb-9		(leading hands), central area 252s. 5d., country area 250s. 7d., assistant craftsmen 224s., 220s., general hands 209s., 205s.§	Cutlery and	Sheffield	1 Feb.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
Retail meat trade Motor vehicle	England and Wales (214)	ner a firm	All workers	Provincial "B" rates deleted from the agreement, leaving only London and provincial rates to apply.§	silverware trade Hosiery manufacture	(63) Scotland (except Hawick)	t First full pay week	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{1}{4}$ for day workers, and from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 for three-shift workers_and certain two-shift workers. [†]
retail and repairing trade	United Kingdom (240)	First pay week com- mencing 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 overinside the workshop, skilled, London 5s. 9 ^{.3} d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 8 ¹ d., semi-skilled 5s. 3d., 5s. 1 ^{.9} 5d., other workers, London 4s. 9 ³ fd., Provinces 4s. 8 ^{.7} d., Northern Ireland outside the City of Belfast 4s. 6 ^{.7} d., outside the workshop, other workers 4s. 9 ^{.2} 3d., 4s. 8 ^{.18d} , 4s. 6 ^{.18d} .; apprentices, boys and youths, London 1s. 5 ^{.33d} , 4t. 15 rising to 4s. 7 ^{.45d} , at 20, Provinces 1s. 5 ^{.08d} , to 4s. 6 ^{.6d} .; women 21 and over, London 3s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., Provinces 3s. 10 ^{.2d} ., girls 1s. 8 ^{.2d} , or 1s. 7 ^{.65d} , at 15 rising to 3s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d, or 3s. 9 ^{.15d} , at 20.8	Textile bleaching dyeing, printing and finishing	(92) . Scotland	in Mar. Working week in which wages ard paid during period	ny lies Lister - 6101 - 5. Tot	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 ¹ / ₂ to 42. [†] [‡]
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.	Silk dyeing, printing and finishing	Macclesfield .	. do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to $42.^{\ddagger}$
	Northern Ireland (244–245)	Beginning of pay week containing	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.	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailorin Cement	United Kingdom.	. 16 Apr.		Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†§ Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (248–249)	1 Apr. 12 Apr.	Manual workers	 204s.; women 175s., 170s. 10d. 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., 	manufacture	(132) United Kingdom. (133)	pay weel com- mencing on or after 12 Apr. Beginnin of first full pay period com-		Normal weekly hours for day workers reduced from 42 to 41.†
va da 7360 fun aseo ena distanciante discle di discle discle discle discle discle discle discle disc	England and Wales (235)	12 Apr.	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries, and home helps.	 247s. 6d., 244s. 6d. Increase of 1¹/₂d. an hour. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries—helpers or general assistants, London 3s. 11¹/₂d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 8¹/₈d., Zone B 3s. 8¹/₈d., school meals supervisory assistants 4s. 0¹/₂d., 3s. 9¹/₈d., 3s. 9¹/₈d., assistant cooks 4s. 2d., 3s. 11¹/₈d., 3s. 10⁸/₈d., cooks 4s. 5d., 4s. 2⁸/₈d., 4s. 1⁸/₈d., home helps 4s. 6¹/₈d., 4s. 1¹/₈d., 4s. 1¹/₈d. 	Veneer producing and plywood manufacture	A MARTINE CONTRACT	mencing on or aft 12 Apr es First fu workin, pay wee in Apr	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
C	HANGES IN 1	HOURS	OF WORK COMINC	G INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL	Building and civil engineerir construction	ng (174)		operatives	 g Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41. f Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.[†]
Brewing	Tandan	Loundaesch a	The second secon	The sector of th	Road passeng transport (London Transport Boar	adjacent count zones		and maintenance staff in garages	a an an an and a set of the set o
bar you doll a doub	(30)		at a same a second s	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.	Cold storage	Great Britain (183)	5 Apr	Male cold store workers 19 and over	d Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Converse and	South Lancashire and East Cheshire	5 Apr.		Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.	Slaughtering	England and Wal (206)	les 5 Apr	Male workers	. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay. ¶
And and a second s	(27) South Wales and Monmouthshire (31)	5 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.	Retail meat trade Multiple reta	England and Wal (214) il England and Wal	100 1-0 400 (100 1) (100)	All workers	 Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.[†] Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay
Frenda Page and the	Sussex (29) Birmingham and Wolverhampton (28)			Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.	meat trade Motor vehicl retail and repairing trad	(240)	First p week com- mencin	night attendants, salesmen	al Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.†
Charles with the state	Burton-on-Trent (28)	5 Apr.	All workers]	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.		and a second s	on or af 5 Apr	ter	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

ewing	London (30)	5 Apr.	All workers		 Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Kent	5 Apr.	All workers	Man 12 ···	 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	5 Apr.	All workers	d	 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.

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

* 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 41¹/₂) and March 1967 (41¹/₂ to 41).
* It has also been 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 how the services are services are services and some how the services are services and some how the services are service 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.

Creat Buitain									e to ass	ess the	extent	of these	e fluctu	ations.	pentoq
Great Britain				1	ployee	s paid	each v	veek*		1	Print Print of		1963	Averag	e = 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1964						Aug. 1964					Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	$\begin{array}{c} 96\cdot 0\\ 96\cdot 1\\ 94\cdot 1\\ 96\cdot 7\\ 96\cdot 9\\ 96\cdot 5\\ 95\cdot 7\\ 94\cdot 7\\ 96\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 1\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 92\cdot 0\\ 90\cdot 8\\ 95\cdot 4\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 94\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	104-2 107-2 106-8 109-2 112-1 108-6 106-2 104-6 100-4 105-8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	105 · 1 109 · 4 109 · 6 109 · 6 109 · 6 109 · 6 109 · 6 109 · 6 107 · 5 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 9 106 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 9 106	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	112.1 110.7 110.7 110.7 110.7 110.7 110.7 110.7 111.2 111.2 100.6 111.2 100.3 100.0 111.2 100.3 100.3 100.3 101.7 100.7 101.7 100.7 101.7 101.7 101.7 101.7 101.7	111.7 1109.6 115.1 112.6 109.9 116.3 111.8 111.8 111.8 111.7 110.7 111.7 110.7 111.3	7 107 4 110 0 106 106 9 113 0 110 0 109 0 109 0 100 9 107 0 109 2 107 0 109 2 107 0 109 2 107 0 109 2 105 8	4 109 0 110 0 110 0 108 0 109 0 109 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 106 0 107 1 107 1 107 1 107 1 107 1 106 1 107 1 106 1 106 1 106 1 106 1 106 1 108<	7 111 8 9 111 4 1 10 4 1 117 1 5 115 1 7 110 8 8 109 0 5 108 9 7 113 1 1 12 4 9 108 2 1 13 1 1 12 4 9 108 2 1 09 7	3 115.2 4 112.5 4 117.7 114.2 114.2 4 117.7 114.2 114.2 5 114.6 6 103.4 109.3 112.4 114.0 105.1 111.1 114.1	2 109 0 108 2 106 1 112 4 108 8 107 1 105 3 98 8 97 5 102 1 104 5 105 8	112.0 113.8 112.3 123.5 118.2 112.7 113.6 110.4 101.9 109.4 111.9 110.4 110.4 110.5	$\begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 3\\ 3 & 114 \cdot 5\\ 5 & 113 \cdot 0\\ 5 & 122 \cdot 4\\ 2 & 119 \cdot 8\\ 7 & 112 \cdot 9\\ 5 & 114 \cdot 3\\ 111 \cdot 1\\ 9 & 103 \cdot 5\\ 4 & 110 \cdot 4\\ 5 & 112 \cdot 7\\ 111 \cdot 1\\ 115 \cdot 7\\ 111 \cdot 1\end{array}$	112 ·8 115 ·8 115 ·8 114 ·3 126 ·7 120 ·2 115 ·1 112 ·2 103 ·1 112 ·7 113 ·3 114 ·9 114 ·9 114 ·9 114 ·9 115 ·1 112 ·2 103 ·1 112 ·7 113 ·3 114 ·9 114 ·9 114 ·9 114 ·9 115 ·1 115 ·1 112 ·2 115 ·5 111 ·1 112 ·2 115 ·5 111 ·1 112 ·2 115 ·5 111 ·1 112 ·2 115 ·5 111 ·1 112 ·2 113 ·5 111 ·1 112 ·7 113 ·3 114 ·9 111 ·1 112 ·2
All manufacturing industries Other industries and services	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
Agriculture	94.7 95.4 90.7 99.3 96.9 95.4	98.2 102.6 101.5 101.3 103.5 102.4	102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2 102·6	102·4 105·7 104·7 106·4 106·0	103 · 4 103 · 8 106 · 1 106 · 9 109 · 4	102 · 5 107 · 7 107 · 3 109 · 2 110 · 3		104·9 106·4 108·0 109·2	104 · 5 108 · 0 108 · 1 110 · 0	106·5 108·2 108·6 109·6	107·2 107·9 108·4 110·3	108·4 93·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	109.9 109.9 113.6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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
Andreas and and a second	1	11	-	Em	ployee	s paid	month	hly*	in market	1.2025		in the second		Carl Charles	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Timber, furniture, etc Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	98.2 99.3 97.4 98.0 93.8 98.3 97.7 97.7 97.7 92.4 100.9 98.6 100.9 99.1 98.9 99.4	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 118 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot 2\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 3\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 8\\ 101\cdot 9\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 101\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 3\\ 110\cdot 5\\ 98\cdot 1\\ 99\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 7\\ 99\cdot 3\\ 103\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 6\\ 102\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 98\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 0\\ 100 \cdot 3\\ 102 \cdot 6\\ 104 \cdot 6\\ 103 \cdot 8\\ 100 \cdot 1\\ 102 \cdot 4\\ 110 \cdot 1\\ 100 \cdot 4\\ 102 \cdot 4\\ 110 \cdot 1\\ 100 \cdot 4\\ 103 \cdot 4\\ 103 \cdot 3\\ 102 \cdot 6\\ 102 \cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\cdot 1\\ 101\cdot 6\\ 104\cdot 8\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 101\cdot 0\\ 101\cdot 0\\ 101\cdot 7\\ 119\cdot 7\\ 101\cdot 0\\ 103\cdot 6\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 9\\ 106\cdot 5\\ 104\cdot 6\\ \end{array}$	123 · 5 110 · 7 111 · 0 113 · 7 128 · 6 113 · 9 146 · 3 106 · 9 111 · 1 114 · 7 113 · 1 112 · 1 117 · 4	107.5 109.7 104.2 107.9 106.6 101.1 105.7 102.3 108.1 109.8 103.9 100.6 114.8 108.3 110.2 109.3	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 8 \\ 126 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	114.8 109.8 115.5 110.5 110.6 102.8 108.1 109.8 118.4 116.5 104.4 116.5 104.4 110.2 113.3 109.8 110.2
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 Agriculture	97.8 96.5 97.4 96.3 96.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	101·9 105·9 104·6 105·5 98·7	102·4 106·1 104·5 107·9 99·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 96 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	105·9 104·4 104·1 110·1 98·9	105·4 126·2 105·0 115·7 110·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 96 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	107·4 105·8 107·9 113·4 95·6	$ \begin{array}{c} $
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
Constant sto	1969 - 199 8 - 199 - 199	AND	The second		All	employ	ees¶			Control of the	and without	12 124 14	returns to	the sea	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Brgineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	$\begin{array}{c} 96\cdot 4\\ 97\cdot 0\\ 94\cdot 5\\ 96\cdot 9\\ 96\cdot 7\\ 96\cdot 6\\ 95\cdot 9\\ 95\cdot 1\\ 96\cdot 4\\ 94\cdot 8\\ 94\cdot 8\\ 91\cdot 8\\ 91\cdot 8\\ 96\cdot 0\\ 95\cdot 8\\ 94\cdot 5\\ 94\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 104\cdot 1\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 104\cdot 1\\ 103\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 102\cdot 7\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 104\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 114\cdot 8\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 114\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 4\\ 115\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 8\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 101\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 3\\ 110\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 1\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 107\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 116\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 0\\ 111\cdot 3\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 9\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 122\cdot 3\\ 116\cdot 1\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 9\\ 102\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 9\\ 112\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 9\\ 110\cdot 5\\ 110\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 121 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 125 \cdot 6 \\ 118 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
All manufacturing industries Other industries and services	95.8	105.7	105.8	106.7	106.6	109.2	109.4	107.0	107.7	109.2	110.3	107.4	111.1	111.9	113.9
Agriculture	94.7 95.6 91.2 98.8 96.8 95.6	$\begin{array}{r} 98 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$99 \cdot 2 \\102 \cdot 9 \\98 \cdot 8 \\95 \cdot 8 \\105 \cdot 0 \\102 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 96 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	104·3† 108·0 109·1 109·3 113·3 106·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 107.0 \\ 107.6 \\ 111.5 \\ 110.8 \\ 115.2 \\ 108.4 \end{array} $
All industries and services covered	95.5	104.2	104.0	106.0	106.0	108.4	108.5	106.9	107.6	108.6	109.3	105.9	109.8	111.0	112.8

* The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month. † Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.

[‡] Provisional.

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

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

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

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INDEX FOR 13th APRIL 1965

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 112.0

At 13th April the official retail prices index was $112 \cdot 0$ (prices 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $109 \cdot 9$ at 16th March ad 106 $\cdot 1$ at 14th April 1964. The rise in the index during the

At 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 109.9 at 16th March at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 109.9 at 16th March and 106.1 at 14th April 1964. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco and alcoholic drink, higher local rates and water charges, increases in the costs of motor vehicle licences and increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of tomatoes, partly offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 12th January 1965 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the family Expenditure Surveys made in 1961–64, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1965. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 12th January 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100. DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th APRIL 1965

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th APRIL 1965

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, e indices at 13th April 1965 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 00

		VDEX I	
	GROUP AND	1	3th
	SUB-GROUP		190
			th Ja
		19	962 =
Ι.	Food:		
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes		11.
1	Meat and bacon		11:
	Fish		11
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat		110
	Milk, cheese and eggs	••	10
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		10
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery		12 11
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned		9
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		11
	Other food		
	Total—Food	in maile	11
II.	Alcoholic drink		11
	Товассо		12
	and the state of the second state of the secon		12
	Housing		
٧.	Fuel and light:		10
	Coal and coke		10
	Other fuel and light	••	11
	Total—Fuel and light		11
VI.	Durable household goods:		
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish	ings	11
	Radio, television and other house	hold	
	appliances		9
	Pottery, glassware and hardware		10
	Total-Durable household goods	2	10
VII		d Wor	100
vII.	Clothing and footwear:		10
	Men's outer clothing	iners definition for	10
	Men's underclothing	Const	10
	Women's underclothing		10
	Children's clathing		10
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdash	nerv.	1.03
	hats and materials		10
	Footwear	17. A.K.	10
		1.1.653	1 5 5 -
	Total—Clothing and footwear		10
/Ш.	Transport and vehicles:		ADDin.
	Motoring and cycling		10
	Fares		1
	Total—Transport and vehicles	19400	1
TV	The second	mailiver	-
1.	Miscellaneous goods:		1
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	ning	-
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	unng	1
	materials, matches, etc	tovs	14 D
	photographic and optical goods, etc.		1
	the manufacture of the second state of the sec		Sec. 1
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		1
X	Services:		
	Postage and telephones		1
	Entertainment		1
	Other services, including domestic	help,	
	Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe repa	ırıng,	
	laundering and dry cleaning	••	1
	Total-Services		1
			ī
	All Items	- Crostin	-

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FIGURE FOR April 65

anuary = 100)

11.6 20.8 20.7

10.5

04.6

03 08

101 106 108

103

115 110

112

Following are the indices for 13th April on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton

108.1 and lamb) (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and

chilled beef) .. (3) Other items $117 \cdot 1$ $112 \cdot 1$ 0.1 ...

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food

Increases in the average prices of tomatoes, fresh fruit, eggs, fish, mutton and lamb were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of cauliflower and beef. The index for foods the average prices of caliniower and beer. The index role roots there is the index of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by rather less than 4 per cent. to $108 \cdot 1$, compared with $104 \cdot 1$ in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. to $111 \cdot 6$, compared with $110 \cdot 4$ in March. Alcoholic drink

Alcoholic drink Prices of beer, spirits and wines were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 7th April. The average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the group index figure was 118.7, compared with 111.3 on 16th March. Tobacco

Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 7th April. The group index figure rose by about 10 per cent. to $120 \cdot 8$, compared with $109 \cdot 5$ on 16th March.

Housin

Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales. There were also rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished and in the costs of repairs and maintenance. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the group index figure was 120.7 compared with 116.5 in March.

Fuel and light

The principal change in this group was a seasonal fall in the average level of prices of household coal. Charges for electricity were raised in some areas. The average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 110.5 compared with 115.7 in March.

Transport and vehicles Rises in the costs of motor vehicle licences, in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, and in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, were partly offset by a fall in the average level of prices of petrol. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about 2 per cent. to $106 \cdot 8$, compared with $104 \cdot 6$ in March.

Miscellaneous goods As a result of small price increases for a number of items included in this group, the group index figure rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $108 \cdot 6$, compared with $107 \cdot 9$ in March.

Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and for services such as hairdressing, laundering and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $110 \cdot 1$, compared with $109 \cdot 6$ in March.

Other groups In the durable household goods and clothing and footwear groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO

APRIL 1965 The following tables show the index figure for "all items" for (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962, taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100, and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

·7	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
· <u>8</u>	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	100 104 108 110 110 112 117	100 104 108 110 110 112 118	101 104 108 110 110 113 118	103 104 110 110 110 113 120	103 105 109 109 110 114 120	102 106 110 109 111 115 121	102 107 109 109 111 115 120	102 106 108 109 110 116 119	102 106 108 109 110 115 119	103 107 109 109 111 116 119	103 108 110 110 112 117 120	103 108 110 110 112 117 120
	and a second	ALCONT Succession	T	ABL	E B	-16th	Janu	lary	1962	= 10	0		Possa Dri
		Mon	th		1962		196	3	1	964	Strates	1965	5
<u>·6</u> <u>·1</u> <u>·0</u>	Janua Febru Marc April May June July Augu Septe Octol Nove Dece	st			$\begin{array}{c} 00 \cdot 0 \\ 00 \cdot 1 \\ 00 \cdot 5 \\ 01 \cdot 9 \\ 02 \cdot 2 \\ 02 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \end{array}$		102 103 103 104 103 103 103 103 103 103 104 104	6709930370		$\begin{array}{c} 04 \cdot 7 \\ 04 \cdot 8 \\ 05 \cdot 2 \\ 06 \cdot 1 \\ 07 \cdot 0 \\ 07 \cdot 4 \\ 07 \cdot 8 \\ 07 \cdot 8 \\ 07 \cdot 8 \\ 07 \cdot 9 \\ 08 \cdot 8 \\ 09 \cdot 2 \end{array}$		109. 109. 109. 112.	5 9

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965 STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Duration of stoppages

Total ..

213

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	ages		s in progress nonth
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining Shipbuilding and	4	68	72	9,200	19,000
marine engineering Motor vehicles and	6	13	19	4,800	28,000
cycles	12	13 2	14 4	13,500 2,300	73,000 25,000
etc	3	3	6	1,700	24,000
transport	3	14	17	5,600	11,000
tries 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
Hours of work	45 4	9,300
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	36	500 5,700
discipline	54	9,100
Trade union status	7	1,700
Sympathetic action	2	300
Total	106	40.200

The following ta to the length of tin	ble classifie	s stoppages <i>endir</i> ed:— Number of	ng in April according	
Duration of stoppage	113 July 1	1.	Lifes an areas	
stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved	
Not more than 1 day 2 days	65 54	10,700 9,800	10,000 16,000	
3 days 4–6 days Over 6 days	16 46 32	2,700 11,600 6,500	8,000 50,000 141,000	

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

41,300

224,000

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:—

	Janu	ary to Ap	ril 1965	January to April 1964		
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress	
	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, for- estry, fishing Coal mining	3 302	300 39,600	2,000 85,000	1 394	101,400	155,000
All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and		nonoi - v	101-1-0	1	400	4,000
tobacco Chemicals, etc Metal mfre Engineering	16 4 44 133	2,600 1,600 11,500 57,300	10,000 4,000 51,000 152,000	5 6 32 99	900 500 17,300 41,000	2,000 1,000 276,000 115,000
Shipbuilding and marine eng Motor vehicles and	49	12,500	71,000	30	8,500	64,000
cycles Aircraft Other vehicles Other metal goods Textiles	61 10 7 31 10	101,800 9,800 300 9,400 2,900	450,000 13,000 2,000 15,000 29,000	61 14 6 21 13	52,200 3,600 2,600 4,500 1,500	199,000 9,000 7,000 11,000 5,000
Clothing and foot- wear Bricks, pottery,	3	300	1,000	3	1,300	1,000
glass, etc.	18	3,000	36,000	6	1,200	3,000
etc Paper and printing Remaining manu-	9 5	600 1,500	1,000 5,000	6	700 2,000	3,000 3,000
facturing inds Construction Gas, electricity and	17 84	8,300 8,500	21,000 51,000	14 78	4,200 8,700	10,000 36,000
water	5	600	1,000	9	2,000	10,000
water transport All other transport Distributive trades Administrative,	22 42 12	22,000 48,300 1,600	15,000 147,000 3,000	35 23 11	30,000 18,300 2,100	39,000 44,000 6,000
professional, etc. services Misc. services	11 6	1,000 400	1,000	63	600 200	4,000 †
Total	903‡	345,800	1,165,000	8791	306,000	1,007,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES	OF	WORK	DURING	APRIL	
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Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		- Cause or object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	B. Contemporate Street	Kemarks	
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 en- gaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies	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 dis- cussions.	
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 industryBed- fordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire (sever- al firms)	885		23 Mar.	7 May	Claim for increased rates of pay for maintenance workers and for revision of negotiating procedure	Work resumed pending re- newed negotiations.	
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT: Drivers, conductors and other workers employed in company owned provincial omnibus undertakingsvarious areas in Great Britain	36,200**	Lott	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 con- sidering 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 n 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 iew are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures re 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 techer. than ter

ether. § 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 them-res 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 elved selve

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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1965 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 3066.* Awards Nos. 3065 and 3066 are summarised below. wards Nos. 3063 and 3064 were referred to the Court under section of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959. Awards Nos. 3065 and 3066 (issued in one document dated ith April).—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and ongbridge Group of Delivery Agents. Claim (No. 3065): To termine the Union's claim on behalf of ferry and yard staff wering—(a) application for an increase on the hourly rate of 9d.; and (b) application for payment of time-and-one-half for the union of the payment of time-and-one-half for the union of the payment of time-and-one-half for the union of the payment of the time of the the union of the time of the the time of th rday work with a minimum payment of four hours. Award No. The Court made the following award in respect of ferry and 1065: The Court made the following award in respect of ferry and ard staff, to take effect from the 23rd February 1965: (1) The asic and compounded hourly rates shall be increased by 2d. to is, 5d. and 5s. 11d., respectively; (2) (i) Payment for all time worked in Saturday shall be at the rate of time-and-a-third, calculated on he revised basic rate of 5s. 5d. an hour, subject to a minimum ayment of four hours at the said rate of time-and-a-third; (ii) In in the above Saturday rate the Court had taken into account at the compounded rate included an overtime element of 6d. an hat the compounded rate included an overtime element of out, and our, 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 laim had not been established. *Claim* (No. 3066): To determine he Union's claim on behalf of plate drivers covering—(a) application or an increase on the hourly rate of 5s. 9d.; (b) application for a weeday week; and (c) application for payment of time-and-one-half of the aminimum payment of four hours. ve-day week; and (c) application for payment of time-and-one-than or Saturday work with a minimum payment of four hours. *ward* No. 3066: The Court made the following award in respect f plate drivers, to take effect from the 23rd February 1965: (1) The asic and compounded hourly rates shall be increased by 2d. to asic and 5s. 11d., respectively; (2) The normal working week shall e of five days, from Monday to Friday; (3) (i) Payment for all me worked on Saturday shall be at the rate of time-and-a-third, ilculated on the revised basic rate of 5s. 5d. an hour, subject to minimum payment of four hours at the said rate of time-and-aminimum payment of four hours at the said rate of time-and-a-minimum payment of 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 oards of arbitration

Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Awards

During April the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued two wards, 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 letermine 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.

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 $4\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour to $8\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour. Award: The Court found and awarded that the plus rate for Bar Benders and Fixers should be increased from 41d per hour to 81d per hour. The Award to take increased from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, per hour to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, 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 roposals 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

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 in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at 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. 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 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 oper-ative 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 Agricul-tural 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 tractorymen and increases and horsewomen and tractormen and tractorwomen and increases the value of certain benefits and advantages.—See page 211.

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

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, pre-scribes 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 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 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 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 Regu-lations, operative from 29th March, are similar in scope in relation lations, 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.

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The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Regulation (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/54; 6d. (9d.)), made of 16th March by the Ministry of Health and Social Services und the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Norther Ireland) 1951. These Regulations make a Scheme, operation s 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 respect of injury or disease arising out of employment h 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.). 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 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 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.).

Thereon, H.C. 172, Frice 28, 5d. (28, 6d.).
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Employment of Older Workers. 2. Training Methods for Older Workers. Price 128, 6d. (138, 1d.); Manpower and Employmen Accelerated Vocational Training for Adults. A Comparative Stud. Objectives—Organisation—Syllabuses and Methods. Futu. Prospects. Price 128, 6d. (138, 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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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

Employment Exchanges form part of the Regular Forces esettlement 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 ommerce 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 where necessary, conduct interviews. **Disabled** People

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 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

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

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

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Available locally through Youth Employment Offices, the Service is administered in some areas by the Ministry of Labour and in others by local education authorities. It gives advice and guidance to young people on their choice of work, including advice on training where necessary, helps them to find suitable jobs and keeps in touch with them during their early years of employment. The Service also assists employers to fill their vacancies for young workers. School-leavers, other young neople under the age of 18 years

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 Vocational Training

where the facilities for training at a Government Training Centre are not suitable, 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 expense

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 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 instruction

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

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

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 Rehabilita-tion 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 unemploy-ment, need a gradual readjustment to working conditions and expert vocational help to fit them to return to work. They also 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

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

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 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

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

Exchanges. Among these are leaflets on the Professional and Executive Register, the Youth Employment Service, Supervisory Training, Training within Industry, Industrial Rehabilitation, the Contracts of Employment Act and the Industrial Training Act.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern and Southern: Bryan House, 76-80 Whitfield Street, London_W.1. MUSeum 8616. London and South Eastern: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W.C.1. HOLborn 8454. Midlands: 281–289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4. ASTon Cross 3081. Northern: Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Newcastle lorthern: 27575. orth Western: Albert Bridge House, Bridge Street, Manchester 3. DEAnsgate 3477. South Western: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol 8. Bristol 38481 and 33084. Yorkshire and Humberside: 44-68 The Headrow, Leeds 1. Leeds 32761. Scottish Headquarters: Stuart House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh 3. FOUntainbridge 2433. Wales Office: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Cardiff 32961.



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