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There were 300,200 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 10th May and 6,800 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 307,000 (1·3 per cent. of all employees). Between 12th April and 10th May unemployment fell by 34,000. There were decreases in all industries and services and the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by nearly 10,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 170,000—57 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 16,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 23,000.	274-276 de la composição de la composiçã
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Stoppages of Work About 126,400 workers were involved in May in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 459,000 working days.

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EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT MID-1964

Age Distributions: Married Women: Inter-Regional Migration

On the basis of information obtained mainly from analyses of a 1 per cent. sample of records of insured persons maintained by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, it is now possible to give further analyses of the estimates of the total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1964 which were published, analysed by sex, by industry and by Region, on pages 59 to 63 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. In the present article estimates are given of the age distributions of employees, analysed by industry and by Region; of the numbers of married women employees at June 1964; and of inter-regional migration of employees between June 1963 and June 1964.

It must be emphasised that the estimates do not relate to the whole of the working population. They do not cover employers and self-employed persons, members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services and persons registered as wholly unemployed in June 1964 who did not hold National Insurance cards. The last group comprises persons, then seeking employment, who had been outside the employment field throughout the previous 12 months—for example, young persons who had recently left school and others seeking their first job and married women re-entering the labour force. This group of about 34,000 is excluded because insurance records were analysed only if there had been an insurance card-exchange in the months of June, July and August 1964. The other 283,000 registered wholly unemployed persons holding insurance cards, however, are included in the estimates and for the purpose of industrial classification are classified (except for ex-members of H.M. Forces) to the industry in which they were employed previously. Those civil servants and seamen who do not hold insurance cards are included in the estimates. The mid-year estimates of employees include some persons who were neither in employment at June nor registered as unemployed, such as students who had worked during vacation and other occasional workers. The estimates also include those in employment who were absent from work in June owing to sickness, holidays or other causes.

The estimates of inter-regional migration of employees between June 1963 and June 1964 relate only to those who were included in the mid-year estimates for 1963 and 1964. They do not include movements of persons who moved to a new Region on entering or re-entering the employment field and those who moved out of a Region when leaving the employment field, for example, on retirement. They do not cover migration into and out of Great Britain or migration within Regions.

As explained in the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE, previously published mid-year estimates of male employees in Postal Services and Telecommunications (Minimum List Heading 707) and so the estimated totals for Order XIX and all industries and services, for all years previous to 1964, have now been revised. Consequently many of the figures for male employees given in corresponding analyses of employees for those years published in this GAZETTE (e.g., pages 236 to 241 of the June 1964 issue) would require revision to a small extent to make them completely comparable with the 1964 figures. Some revised figures for 1963 are given in this article (e.g., in Tables 1 and 2), so that direct comparison can be made between the 1963 and 1964 estimates. It is, however, not practicable to revise all previously published estimates.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors. For example, the estimated number of males aged 54 is given as 301,000, but the actual number

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obtained by a complete count rather than by sampling would probably have been different; the chance of the true figure being outside the range 290,000 to 312,000 is, however, only on in twenty. These possible margins of error need to be borne mind when using the estimates.

Principal Changes 1963-64

The principal changes during the period June 1963 to June 1964 shown by these analyses are:-

- (a) The total number of employees (employed and unemployed with insurance cards) increased by 143,000; there were increases of 13,000 men and 131,000 women and a decrease of 1,000 girls under 18. The increases in the previous 12 months were 41,000 men, 1,000 women, 28,000 boys and 39,000 girls.
- Marriages of employees and the return of married women to employment accounted for an increase of 120,000 married women employees, compared with 30,000 in the previous 12 months. The 4,440,000 married women in 1964 represented 53.6 per cent. of all female employees, compared with 52.9 per cent. in 1963.
- There was a net inflow of 592,000 young persons who were still under 18 at June 1964, including some still in full-time education, and there were net outflows of 190,000 mer aged 65 or over, of 102,000 women aged 60 or over and of 157,000 employees in other groups, including the withdrawal of married women and other retirements. The number of 15-year-old employees was 114,000 lower in June 1964 than in June 1963 but the number under 21 was still 38,000 higher than in 1963. The number of employees over pensionable age was virtually unchanged. The main increases were among those between 40 and pensionable age. At June 1964 about 50 per cent. of the males, 54 per cent. of all the females and 40 per cent. of the married women were under 40 years of age.
- Among those who were employees both in June 1963 and in June 1964 there were 610,000 inter-regional movements-37,000 more than in the previous 12 months. The net inflows into South East England and the Midlands Region were smaller, the net outflow from Northern Region larger and the net outflow from North Western Region smaller

Age Distributions—General

In Table 1 the estimated numbers of male and female employees are analysed by individual years of age at June 1964; the corresponding estimates at June 1963 (revised as mentioned above for males) are given in brackets.

Table 1.—Age Analysis of Employees in Great Britain at June 1964

(Corresponding estimates at June 1963 are given in brackets)

Age at June			Males Females Age at June Male		Females
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 30 31 32 33 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	142 (193) 283 (319) 379 (292) 306 (305) 326 (335) 341 (314) 316 (291) 287 (273) 274 (289) 291 (288) 294 (302) 306 (293) 316 (287) 270 (292) 290 (292) 292 (300) 297 (293) 288 (288) 286 (305) 293 (310) 306 (310) 309 (318) 310 (322) 310 (323) 310 (323) 310 (323)	142 (205) 303 (325) 385 (301) 300 (391) 300 (294) 280 (261) 238 (233) 171 (181) 158 (170) 148 (145) 132 (133) 125 (121) 116 (122) 117 (107) 105 (114) 111 (118) 120 (124) 130 (132) 142 (134) 157 (154) 160 (156) 166 (166) 166 (166) 170 (181)	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 and over	345 (244) 243 (240) 235 (268) 266 (290) 287 (308) 302 (315) 303 (305) 304 (285) 285 (306) 301 (300) 293 (287) 283 (283) 279 (269) 264 (268) 262 (258) 262 (218) 202 (218) 208 (200) 185 (170) 67 (69) 55 (56) 47 (49) 39 (41) 143 (153)	211 (138 142 (133' 137 (157' 160 (166 169 (186 169) (170' 174 (181' 182 (165' 168 (167' 166 (159') 160 (164) 143 (145) 143 (145) 144 (123) 142 (123) 142 (123) 144 (147) 145 (145) 147 (147) 148 (147) 149 (148) 149 (14
42	341 (357)	185 (190)	rom.		
ggote	353 (348)	200 (202)	Total aged 15 and over	14,830 (14,817)	8,290 (8,160)

Changes between the revised estimates for June 1963 and those for June 1964 are summarised, for broad age groups and for those aged 15 years, in Table 2 on the next page.

Table 2.—Summary of 1963-64 Changes by Age Group

couries goods industries which marries	June 1963	June 1964	Change 1963-1964
Aged 15 Males Females	193 205	142 142	- 51 - 63
Total · · ·	398	284	- 114
Aged 15–20 Males Females	1,762	1,777 1,710	+ 15 + 23
Total.	3,449	3,487	+ 38
Aged 21-39 Males Females	5,652 2,750	5,616 2,744	- 36 - 6
Total	8,402	8,360	- 42
Males Males Gred 40–59 Females	6,945	6,999 3,301	+ 54 + 94
Total.	10,152	10,300	+ 148
Males	458	438	- 20
Aged 60 and over Females	516	535	+ 19
Total	974	973	- 1
All age groups Males Females	14,817 8,160	14,830 8,290	+ 13 + 130
Total.	22,977	23,120	+ 143
	Control of the Contro	Total Control of the State of t	THE PERSON NAMED IN

In 1964 there were 114,000 fewer 15-year-old employees than 1963 but 152,000 more in the 16-20 age group. Consequently the increase of 38,000 in the 15–20 group was smaller than in the previous 12 months (116,000). The main increase was among those between 40 and pensionable age. The total of pensionable age (i.e., men 65 and over, women 60 and over) was virtually the same in 1964 as in 1963.

The difference between the 1964 estimate in Table 1 of mployees of a particular age and the 1963 estimate for the age ne year lower is an estimate of the net change during the 2 months in the number of employees within the same birth group. For example, in 1963 there were 170,000 male employees aged 64 who would reach the age of 65 before June 1964, and in 1964 only 87,000 employees aged 65, so during the year there was a reduction, mainly due to retirement, of 83,000 in this group. For many ages these net movements are small and so are subject to relatively high margins of sampling error. The movements during 1963-64 for broad age groups are given in Table 3.

Table 3. — Net Movements into (+) and out of (-) the Employee Sector of the Working Population, 1963-64

	as arrains	Al benning-use	(I nousanas
Age at June 1964	Males	Females	Total
15 16-17	+142 +150 + 73 - 64 - 13 - 38 - 47 -190	+142 +158 -168 + 51 + 56 - 7 - 60 - 42	+284 +308 - 95 - 13 + 43 - 45 -107 -232
All ages 15 and over	+ 13	+130	+143

This shows the different patterns in the working lives of males and females. For males, the number of entrants exceeds the number of leavers up to about the age of 30, but above that age there is a relative small wastage due to deaths and other withdrawals, including migration, up to pensionable age, when the withdrawals increase. For females, withdrawals exceed entrants from about the age of 20 to the lower thirties and then, with the re-entry of married women into the employment field, there is a net inflow up to about the age of 50. There is a marked outflow at the age of 60.

Age Distributions within Industries

Table 13 on pages 254 to 256 gives analyses by age group of the estimated numbers of employees at June 1964 in each Order of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the larger industries (Minimum List Headings), as in previous annual articles in this series. Separate analyses are given for males and for females. The numbers of employees within a 5-year age group in many industries or group of industries are small and so subject to relatively high sampling errors. For each S.I.C. Order, the estimated number of male employees in each of the four broad age groups has been expressed as a percentage of the total male employees in that industry group and the distributions between these age groups are given

in Table 4. Similarly, Table 5 gives, for each Order, the distribution of female employees between broad age groups, distinguishing married and other female employees within each age group.

Table 4.— Percentage Age Distributions of Male Employees, 1964, within Industries (S.I.C. Orders)

Industry or service (S.I.C. Order)	Under 20	20-39	40-64	65 and
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	. 15	38	42	5
Mining and quarrying	6	35	59	104 41
Food, drink and tobacco	9	42	47	2
Chemicals and allied industries	5	43	51	1
	5 7	40	51	2
	. 9	43	46	2 3
	. 10	34	53	3
	. 6	42	51	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12	41	44	3
Textiles	. 9	36	51	4
TORTHOO	14	32	49	5
Clothing and footwear	14	33	48	5
	10	41	46	3
	16	40	41	3
Paper, printing and publishing	11	42	44	3
	9	44	44	3
G	13	46	39	2
Gas, electricity and water	6	37	56	1
Transport and communication	6	40	52	2
Distributive trades	17	38	41	4
Insurance, banking and finance	8	42	47	3
Professional and scientific services	6	42	48	4
Miscellaneous services	15	39	40	6
Public administration	4	33	59	4
All industries and services	10	40	47	3

Table 5. - Percentage Age Distributions of Female Employees, 1964, within Industries (S.I.C. Orders)

Industry or service (S.I.C. Order)	Uni 20		20 to 39		40 to 59		60 and over	
0.61 426.1	A	В	A	В	A	В	A	В
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration		13 12 17 20 18 17 23 16 15 18 21 24 16 18 24 16 19 15 13 25 29 7	22 32 22 20 24 17 25 26 22 25 24 21 23 23 23 20 18 19 20 17	17 16 18 18 17 16 16 18 12 13 10 14 12 15 19 14 17 19 19 19 19 12 24 19	30 25 31 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 31 28 24 28 22 32 32 24 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	10 9 9 12 10 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 9 10 14 13 9 14 13 9 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	5 4 2 1 2 2 4 3 4 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 1 2 2 1 1 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 2 3
All industries and services	1	17	21	15	29	11	3	3

^{*}A = Married women: B = All other female employees.

The estimated numbers of employees in several industries and so in total for all industries at June 1964 given in Table 13 are not completely comparable with the corresponding estimates for earlier years, as a result of the revisions and reclassifications mentioned in the February issue of this GAZETTE. Nevertheless, the percentage age distributions given in Tables 4 and 5 can be assumed to be directly comparable with the corresponding figures for earlier years.

Table 4 shows that the proportion of male employees in an industry in 1964 who were under 20 years of age varied from 4 per cent. in public administration to 17 per cent. in the distributive trades and, compared with a year previously, had risen by about 3 per cent. in the leather industry group. Similarly, the proportion between 20 and 40 years of age was again highest (46 per cent.) in the construction industry, relatively low (32 per cent.) in the leather industry group and relatively low (32 per cent.) in the leather industry group and had fallen by about 2 per cent. in agriculture, forestry and fishing, compared with 1963. The proportion between 40 and 65 years of age varied from 39 per cent. in construction to 59 per cent. in mining and quarrying and in public administration. The proportion of pensionable age was highest (6 per cent.) in the miscellaneous services group. The distribution between these age groups of the total in all industries and services was the same as in 1963, about half being under 40 years of age.

Similarly, Table 5 shows that the proportion of female employees in an industry in 1964 who were under 20 years of age varied from 7 per cent. in professional and scientific services and 11 per cent. in public administration to 26 per cent. in the distributive trades and 30 per cent. in insurance, under 40 years of age.

banking and finance. The proportion was under 50 per cent, in only four other industry Orders. In the manufacturing sector, the largest number of married women employees banking and finance. The proportion between 20 and 40 years of age was relatively low (32 per cent.) in distributive 335,000—was in the engineering and electrical goods induced tries. The age distribution and the percentage which married women employees formed of the total number of female employees in this industry showed little change compared

Regional Analyses

Table 8 on the next page shows the numbers of male and female employees, by age group, in each of the administrative Regions of England, in Wales and in Scotland at June 1964. (As the corresponding estimates for males for previous years given in earlier annual articles in this series require slight revisions, they are not quite comparable with the 1964 figures.

The percentage distribution between Regions of the total numbers of male and female employees in each of four broad age groups is given in Table 9. Within each Region, the percentage distribution of the regional total between these age groups is given in Table 10.

Regional employee activity rates for 1964 will be published in a later article in this GAZETTE (c.f., the article on pages 107 to 109 of the March 1965 issue giving rates for 1951 to 1963).

Married Women Employees

trades and miscellaneous services and relatively high in

engineering and electrical goods and vehicle manufacture (43

per cent.) and in the mining and quarrying industry (48 per

cent.) where the numbers were very small. The proportion

between 40 and 60 years of age was highest in professional and scientific services (48 per cent.) and public administration (46 per cent.) and lowest in insurance, banking and finance (23 per cent.). As for males, the proportion of pensionable age was

highest in the miscellaneous services group. Compared with 1963, the 40–59 age group formed a slightly higher proportion

and the 20-39 age group a slightly lower proportion of the total number of female employees. Nearly 54 per cent. were

The estimated total of married women employees (excluding widows and divorced women) at June 1964 was 4,440,000, comprising about 54 per cent. of all female employees. The total shows an increase of 120,000, compared with June 1963. The age distribution of married women and total female employees in broad age groups, and the proportion which married women formed of the total number of female employees in each age group, are given in Table 6.

Table 6.—Estimated Numbers of Married Women Employees at June 1964

			(Thousana
Age 10 200	(1) Married women employees	(2) Female employees	(3) (1) as percentage of (2)
15–19	52 333 822 1,324 1,204 434 271	1,430 1,052 1,221 1,684 1,649 720 534	3·7 31·7 67·3 78·6 73·0 60·3 50·8
15 25 8 4 1 16 25 8 4 1	4,440	8,290	53.6

Table 7 gives, for each Order of the S.I.C., the estimated number of married women employees, the percentage they formed of the total number of female employees and their age distribution in percentage form between broad age groups.

Table 7.—Analysis of Married Women Employees by Industry and Age

Industry or service	Number of married	Percentage of total	Percentage analysis of married women employees					
(S.I.C. Order)	women employees (thousands)	female employees	Under 20	20–39	40–59	60 and		
Agriculture, forestry and				Storiasi	an make	o delas		
fishing	50	57	1	38	53	8		
Mining and quarrying	14	61	1	52	41	6		
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	197	57	2	40	54	4		
dustries and affed in-	68	48	1	12	54	-		
Metal manufacture	41	54	To the state of	43	50	2 4		
Engineering and electrical				73	30	4		
goods	335	55	2	48	47	3		
Shipbuilding and marine	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			2711 21000				
engineering	6	49	A LLS OF	36	55	9		
Vehicles	64	54	1	46	50	3		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	122	62	00000	1000	0 0000	Printer on		
Textiles	234	56	1	42	50	7		
Leather, leather goods and	234	20	四位(14)	38	55	6		
fur	15	58	onena.	46	47	7		
Clothing and footwear	199	50	100	44	49	6		
Bricks, pottery, glass, ce-			REAL CO.		2007	1110		
ment, etc	50	63	1	41	54	31140		
Timber, furniture, etc	32	56	1	44	51	4		
Paper, printing and pub-	0.7				THE VEN			
lishing Other manufacturing in-	97	45	2	45	48	5		
dustries	74	59	2	38	5000000	phone la		
Construction	42	51	1	46	55	5 7		
Gas, electricity and water	25	49	2	47	49	2		
Transport and communi-	AND THE	N. Linne		DOGE	B 70	THE PARTY		
cation al	133	53	1	43	50	6		
Distributive trades	791	51	2	39	54	5		
Insurance, banking and fin-			905 Z		- SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF T			
Professional and asiantifa	105	37	2	48	42	8		
Professional and scientific services	849	100 27 11	77.8638		malla	the set		
Miscellaneous services	715	56 58	1	35	59	6		
Public administration	182	49	1	35 34	55 57	9		
			1350 15		10 258	av co		
All industries and services	4,440	54	1	39	54	6		

Over 60 per cent. (2,775,000) of the married women employees were in the service industries, with 849,000 in professional and scientific services and 791,000 in the distributive trades. The number of married women as a proportion of all female employees in an industry ranged from 63 per cent. in the bricks, pottery, glass and cement group of industries to 45 per cent. in paper, printing and publishing and 37 per cent. in insurance,

Inter-Regional Migration of Employees

From the records of persons included in the sample, the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged is known. It is thus possible to identify cases where the cards were exchanged in different Regions in successive years and so obtain estimates of the number of such movements between one year and the next. These provide rough estimates of inter-regional migration of those employees who exchanged cards in both

The estimates are, however, subject to important limitations. They exclude movements during the period of employees (some civil servants and seamen) who do not hold insurance cards, of persons who move from one Region to another when entering or leaving the employment field and also movements within Regions. They also exclude migrations into and out of Great Britain. They also treat as a migrant an employee who does not change his Region of residence during the period but who changes his employment from a firm on one side of a regional boundary to one on the other side or whose firm moves its premises across the boundary or whose employer exchanges his card in a different Region. These cases of apparent migration are likely to happen extensively where the boundary runs through built-up areas and particularly at the boundary dividing the London and South Eastern Region from Eastern and Southern Region. For the purpose of these statistics, therefore, these Regions are regarded as a single Region, described as "South East England". Other cases of apparent migration also arise where an employer centralises in one Region his personnel records which were formerly scattered over several Regions.

The estimated movements into and from each Region between June 1963 and June 1964 are given in Table 11 on the next page on a comparable basis to those given in previous annual articles in this series (see, for example, page 238 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE). Apart from the limitations mentioned above, the estimated gross movements during the 12 months are subject to sampling error. As the differences between the estimated inward and outward movements (i.e., the net migrations) are relatively small, the estimated net migrations are subject to substantial margins of error and so

need to be used with the utmost caution. For 1963 and 1964, an attempt has been made to adjust the estimates to allow, to some extent, for cases where the exchange of cards shows an apparent inter-regional movement but the employee has not moved from one Region to another. The extent of such apparent movement cannot be assessed from the source of the sample data, and so the adjustments have been made on the basis of information collected locally by the Ministry of Labour during the card-exchange period. Separate adjustments cannot be made for males and females or to the estimated gross movements. The adjusted estimates of net migration of employees for 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given in Table 12, together with the unadjusted estimates repeated from Table 11. As the estimates of such apparent migration and the unadjusted sample data are obtained from different sources and by different methods, there is possibly a measure of incompatibility in making these adjustments. Nevertheless, despite the large margins of error of both the unadjusted and adjusted data, it was considered desirable to publish the adjusted estimates, as the unadjusted data can be misleading For example, the unadjusted figures for 1962–63 published on page 238 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE showed a net inward movement of 4,000 into North Western Region, but the adjusted estimate is an outward movement of 9,000.

Retween June 1963 and June 1964 the estimated total of oss movements was 610,000, i.e., 37,000 (32,000 males and 1000 females) more than in the previous 12 months. Compared with that period, the estimates indicate that there were

smaller net inflows into South East England and into the Midlands Region, a larger net outflow from Northern Region and a smaller net outflow from North Western Region, but for other Regions little change in net migration.

Table 8.—Estimated Numbers of Employees at June 1964: Analysis by Region and Age

ives are given for each industry	rate figu	iles, sepo	to fema	il relates					James .	in Contract	APPASSE	(T	housands)
Region	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
135-59 60-64 6ver ent	50-54	45-49	40-44	33-39	Males	25-29	20-24	6t 6t	19800		(TERM	bol	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Scotland Wales Great Britain	161 95 47 131 87 105 52 89 37	143 77 36 108 64 76 36 62 30	372 172 89 243 148 191 84 144 66	373 167 84 245 146 192 88 144 68	356 165 80 238 133 180 87 132 66	366 173 88 245 150 189 136 68	397 187 99 276 165 210 108 149 82	319 153 72 219 125 171 84 127 63	380 175 93 226 149 189 92 136 66	348 153 82 199 134 189 78 128 70	269 126 70 160 115 147 65 101 53	121 58 28 65 39 52 18 42 15	3,605 1,701 868 2,355 1,455 1,891 881 1,390 684
in linery, softchart focks	2	1 4	£ 10 .	4 10	Females	1 12	2 13	1 2	1	-Omites to	and grav	day, sand	Challe
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	95 48 131 84 109 56 92	150 70 34 93 56 78 37 56 26	291 113 60 157 91 135 58 108 39	186 69 32 94 55 84 34 60 24	150 63 32 91 57 80 29 59 22	188 93 41 118 71 101 39 74 27	230 110 55 153 88 130 47 83 35	217 93 41 125 72 113 35 76 27	238 93 47 122 79 130 36 76 29	199 78 40 107 68 101 33 67 27	100 34 20 52 32 48 16 32 10	64 25 9 29 16 23 6 14 5	2,192 936 459 1,272 769 1,132 426 797 307
Great Britain	830	600	1,052	638	583	752	931	799	850	720	344	191	8,290

Table 9.—Percentage Distribution between Regions of Employees by Age Group at June 1964

Region		15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and ove
100	28	1100	Mal	es	5 8 29
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Soulland Wales	01	21·2 12·0 5·8 16·6 10·5 12·6 6·1 10·5 4·7	24·6 11·4 5·7 16·3 9·7 12·6 5·8 9·3 4·5	24·5 11·3 5·9 15·4 9·8 12·9 6·1 9·2 4·8	27·6 13·2 6·4 14·8 8·9 11·9 4·1 9·6 3·4
Great Britain	2.5	100	100	100	100

	13	816		(40-59)	(60 and
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Soutland Wales		23·0 11·5 5·7 15·7 9·8 13·1 6·5 10·3 4·3	26·9 11·2 5·5 15·1 9·1 13·2 5·3 10·0 3·7	26·8 11·3 5·5 15·4 9·3 14·4 4·6 9·2 3·6	30.7 11.0 5.4 15.1 9.0 13.3 4.1 8.6 2.8
Great Britain	01	100	100	100	100

Table 11.—Estimated Inter-Regional Migration of Employees, June 1963 to June 1964

CIC 1 11 12		Males	34	I	Pemale	S	30 1	Total	
Region (1)	In (2)	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) (4)	In (5)	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) (7)	In (8)	Out (9)	Net gain (+) or loss (-) (10)
South East England	136 39 77	123 38 71	+13 + 1 + 6	65 16 31	52 16 31	+13	201 55 108	175 54 102	+26 + 1 + 6
Yorkshire and Lincoln- shire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	42 58 25 23 23	36 64 33 33 25	+ 6 - 6 - 8 -10 - 2	17 25 11 12 10	22 27 13 16 10	- 5 - 2 - 2 - 4	59 83 36 35 33	58 91 46 49 35	+ 1 - 8 - 10 - 14 - 7

Comp	arable	Estim	ates fo	r Stand	lard F	Regions	3411		3
Midland	51	47	+ 4	20	20		71	67	+ 4
North Midland	46	41	+ 5	19	19		65	60	+ 5
East and West Ridings	38	35	+ 3	16	21		54	56	- 2

Table 10.—Percentage Distribution between Age Groups of Employees at June 1964 within Individual Regions 15-19 20-39 40-64 65 and Regional total

25 6 30	01		Males	iron and steel of Steel tubes		
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Southand Wales	8·4 10·1 9·6 10·1 10·4 9·6 10·0 10·9 9·8	40·7 39·8 39·3 41·2 39·7 39·8 39·5 40·0 39·2	47·5 46·7 47·9 45·9 47·3 47·9 48·5 46·1 48·8	3·4 3·4 3·2 2·8 2·7 2·7 2·0 3·0 2·2	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
Great Britain	9.7	40.2	47.2	3.0	100	
\$ 12 12 \$2 34 \$2 30 \$3	A1 28	I	Females	romitions romidianor romidianor resel plans	Onio Other Indus	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western	15·0 17·6 17·9 17·6 18·2 16·5 21·8	37·2 36·1 36·0 36·2 35·6 35·3 37·6	(40-59) 40·3 40·0 39·9 39·9 39·9 41·9 35·4 27·0	(60 and over) 7 · 5 6 · 3 6 · 3 6 · 4 6 · 2 6 · 3 5 · 2 5 · 8	100 100 100 100 100 100	

Table 12.—Adjusted Estimates of Total Net Migration of Employees by Regions (excluding Migration into and et of Great Britain)

Great Britain

38.4

36.5 39.8 6.5

12 29 7 26		41	Net gain (+ (males & fem	or loss (-) ales) in the year	by migration ear ended Jun
Region		21 21 21	1964 Unadjusted (col. (10) of Table 11)	1964 Adjusted	1963 Adjusted
South East England South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshi North Western Northern Scotland Wales	re	Auditor & will	+26 + 1 + 6 + 1 - 8 -10 -14 - 2	+17 +7 +2 nil -1 -12 -12 -1	+26 +2 +5 -1 -9 -8 -13 -2

1112			socialist construction of	
Midland North Midland East and West Ridings	of been to die	+ 4 + 5 - 2	+ 3 + 2 - 3	+ 2 + 6 - 4

Note.—Separate figures are given in the following table for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees was 20,000 or more; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees was 20,000 or more.

Y	Under	18 and	20.24	25-29	20.24	35-39	40 44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and	Total aged 1
Industry	18	19	20–24	25-29	30–34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	33-39	00-04	over	and
	896 571 500 500 500	210					Males						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing	40 37 1	26 24 1	53 49 3	38 35 2	40 37 2	40 36 2	40 35 3	35 30 2	39 35 2	38 34 3	36 32 2	22 21 —	44° 40° 2°
Vining and quarrying	25 23 1	16 15 —	45 39 3 2	54 49 2 1	53 48 2 3	69 60 3 4	83 76 3	67 61 3	79 71 4 2	77 72 2 2	69 62 3	3 2 1	640 578 27 23
Good, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	25 1 8 3 1	16 1 4 2 1	46 2 10 6 3 3	52 4 9 6 4 4	47 4 8 4 2 4 3	51 3 10 3 2 5 3	52 4 8 3 3 3	42 3 8 3 1	48 4 10 4 3 4 3	43 3 7 3 2 4 4	33 3 5 3 1	11 1 3 1 1	466 33 90 41 24 40 32
Food industries not elsewhere speci- fied (229)* Brewing and malting Other drink industries	1 3 4	1 3 1	2 7 5	2 8 5	3 8 4	3 8 4	2 9 5	1 7 3	2 8 4	3 9 3	2 7 2	1 2 1	23 79 41
Chemicals and allied industries Mineral oil refining Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet prepara-		9 1 4	32 2 13	35 2 17	44 3 22	47 4 22	46 3 24	41 3 21	41 3 18	36 3 16	27 2 13	_5 _2	371 26 176
tions Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1 -1	1 1	3 4 3 2	2 3	4 4 3	5 3 3 5	3 3 3	4 3 2 2	2 5 3 3	2 4 4 2	3 3 2 2	1	32 34 29 26
fetal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals†	19 10 1 5 1 2	20 12 2 3 1 2	49 25 4 11 3 6	59 30 5 12 5 7	51 25 4 11 5	60 29 6 11 5	72 37 7 12 6 10	58 27 5 12 5	56 29 4 11 5 7	58 28 5 12 6 7	39 20 4 7 3 5	9 4 1 3 1	550 276 48 110 46 70
ngineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools† Engineers' small tools and gauges† Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	79 3 5 3 1 2	69 1 4 3 1 2	177 4 7 5 3 5	174 3 8 5 5 5	3 7 4 4 4	170 2 7 6 3 4	202 4 10 6 4 4	3 6 4 4 2	148 3 7 4 5 5	127 3 6 3 3 3 6	106 2 6 3 3 3	35 1 3 2 1 1	1,594 32 76 48 37 43
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified (349)*†	1 3 1 14 6 1	1 3 1 12 6 1	3 6 5 34 12 2	3 6 7 30 14 1	3 5 5 29 13 1	3 5 6 29 15 2	2 6 5 37 18 2	3 5 3 25 12 2	2 3 2 28 13 4	2 4 3 24 9 2	2 3 2 21 10 3	1 1 - 5 2 1	26 50 40 288 130 22
elsewhere specified (349)*7 Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Electrical machinery. Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods (369)*	10 5 8 1 2 8 1 4	8 5 8 1 1 6 1 3	18 11 20 5 5 19 4 9	16 9 16 3 5 22 5	19 9 15 5 3 21 6 9	20 8 20 4 4 16 5	23 12 20 5 5 19 8 10	18 6 14 4 5 12 4 8	16 7 14 5 6 14 3 7	13 6 14 5 4 10 3 7	12 5 11 3 7 2 5	3 2 5 1 1 3 1	176 85 165 42 44 157 43 85
nipbuilding and marine engineering	11 8 3	9 6 3	20 14 6	15 12 3	13 10 3	20 16 4	22 16 6	18 13 5	24 17 7	21 16 5	23 17 6	7 5 2	203 150 53
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and	22 12 6 1	21 10 7	61 35 18	83 50 24 4	82 49 23 4	91 54 28 4	103 55 32 6	78 46 21 4	80 41 26 4	69 36 20 4	56 25 15	11 6 3	757 419 223 42
trams etal goods not elsewhere specified Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Metal industries not elsewhere specified (399)*	1 25 2 2 2	1 18 2 1	3 40 3 2	3 38 3 4	4 40 4 3 28	5 37 3 3 26	7 46 3 4 33	4 32 2 4 22	7 34 2 3 23	6 31 2 3 20	8 23 1 3	1 11 1 1 1 8	375 28 33 259
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	21 1 2 2 2	14 1 1 2	34 3 4 3	35 4 4 4	30 3 2 2	33 4 4 4 4	42 6 4 4	31 4 3 4	39 4 4 5	39 3 6 5	38 3 5 5	15 _ 2	371 36 41
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Textile finishing	5 3 2 2 2	2 2 1 2	6 4 4 5 5	8 4 2 3	9 4 2 3	9 2 2 4	10 4 3 5	6 2 2 5 5	10 4 2 5	10 4 2 5	10 4 1 6	2 4 1 - 3	89 38 21 48
ather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1	1	2	2	2	1	3 2	3 2	6 4	3	3 2	1	23
othing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Footwear	13 3 1 5	8 2 1 3	14 3 2 6	11 3 2 3	11 2 2 3	11 2 2 4	17 3 2 6	11 3 1 4	14 3 2 6	15 3 2 6	12 3 2 5	7 1 1 2	14 3 2 5

^{*}The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Number in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same Order which have been omitted from the table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000. † Owing to re-classification at June 1964 these figures are not stricly comparable with those previously published in this series of articles.

nistry of Labour Gazette June 1965

Table 13.—Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1964: Analysis by Industry and Age-continued

(Thousands)

by industry and Age—continued (Thousand								Thousands)						
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25-29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-4	9 50	54 5	55-59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
p was by the land	gizuts i	C SECURIO	organismes whenever the	more com	400	aa N	Tales (cor	atd.)	La		th above	n ladita	ols han gr	Ragineerli Other
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	15 5 3	12 4 2 3	27 6 4	28 6 3 6	28 7 2 5	31 7 3 7	32 6 3 6	1 4	6 8 3 5	26 6 3 6	25 7 2 6	17 4 1 4	8 2 1 2	275 68 30 59
Glass and building materials, Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified (469)*	3 4	3	11	11 24	12 23	12 20	14	12	7 9	10 22	9	6 11	3 6	102 233 83
Timber, furniture, etc	24 9 7 2	14 6 4 1	26 9 8 3	9 9 3	8 7 3	7 7 3	8 9		6 7 2	7 9 3	8 2	5 3 2	3 2 -	80 28
Paper, printing and publishing	24 4 2	20 4	45 8	46 7 5	45 7 4	37	E 11		2	42 7 3	37 7 1	24 5 2	1	75
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	3	1 4	3 10	4	4	12		1 2	3 10	3 13	4 12	7	3	36 108
and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. Other manufacturing industries	11	9	20	20	19	12	2	2	12 18 8	16 17 8	13 18 8	8 13 6	6 2	158 198 92
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (499)*	3 3	3 2 1	9 4	13 6	2	l em	2	2 2	2	5 2 597	3 541	1 425	1 144	50 20 5,984
All manufacturing industries	110	240 95	593		-	-	-		25	130	115	81	31	1,576
Gas, electricity and water Gas	10	11	31 8 19	30	11 20	2	9 4	17 13 29 5	39 13 23 3	41 14 22 5	38 12 20 6	33 12 16 5		108
Electricity Water supply Transport and communication Railways	36	11	2.5	143	142	15	0	THE PERSON	136 30 21	164 40 31	145 43 25	130 56 20	5	362 220
Road passenger transport	2 6	9	17 21	3 1	7 20 11 20 1	5 3	26	25 12 15 6	18 8 13 4	17 10 15 4	14 8 18 2	15 2	*(6	
Air transport. Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services an storage	d	7 9	2	1 2		0	6	43	38	40	29	1	Soil sum	6 302 3 62
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution	. 15: 2 11:	6 10	6 3	6 3	5 3	2	30 37 69	35 40 69	106 31 55	132 37 72	120 34 67	82 4.	3 1	6 1,403 361 804
Dealing in coal, builders' material grain and agricultural suppli (wholesale or retail) Dealing in other industrial materia and machinery	ls	14 SU TO	10 0 100	的区域, 克	8 PL P	15	13	15 11	11 9	13 10	10 9	d Water State	6	5 132 4 106
Insurance, banking and finance	ale Trivia	4 1				34	36	33	28 76	38 85	39 75	Coor in holes	CONTRACTOR STATES	12 346 32 781
Accountancy services Educational services. Legal services. Medical and dental services	į į	4	6 1 2	16 20 7	8 42 3	82 4 40 2 21	77 3 37 2 20	3 42 2 23	36 2 27	3 39 4 28	35 4 24	2	223	1 54 15 337 2 35 6 221 5 124
Other professional and scienti services (879)*	19 12 1	4 82 5		08	98	15	14	12	9 67 5	9 85 6	77	Est Est	70 5	59 942 4 72
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc.	ets:	3 4 1	4 2 1	10 4 2 22 4	10 4 1 24 3	8 2 2 16 3	6 3 1 18 2	5 3 19 2	2 2 17 3	4 3 22 3	19	3 3	4 1 19 3	6 2 22 19 218 1 31
Laundries Motor repairers, distributors, gara and filling-stations Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service	ges	41 5	28 3	44 4	36 2 1	29 2 1 15	27 1 1 18	28 1 1 16	21 1 2 13	25 2 2 15		2 3	20 1 4 13	12 336 - 24 5 21 8 154
Other services (899)* Public administration National government service†		3	6 24 8 16	15 72 21 51	70 19 51	74 22 52	84 31 53	108 48 60	101 46 55	116 51 65			98 44 54	42 14 28 921 351 570
Local government service† Grand Total‡§	8	Sept. 2 18	Hall To 1	BOOK BALL	D0000	437 1	,504	1,673	1,333	1,506	1,38	1,1	106	14,830
THE RESIDENCE OF THE	City cm	range (of the	Parliam	and the same			emales	•	8	l and	6	4	3 88
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture	: E	7 7 2	5 5	10 10 3	6 6 4	2	11 10 2	11 11 2	9 9	8 2		6 2	1	3 88 86 — 23
Mining and quarrying	ucts	36 7 4 4	25 3 2 3	45 7 4 5	27 3 3 3	26 4 2 3	34 7 4 4	41 8 5 4	33 6 3 4	38 7 4 4		27 5 2 3	12 3 1 1	3 347 1 61 — 34 — 38
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar of fectionery	con-	6 3	4 2	7 6	5 3	5 4	6 4	7 7	5 5 2	6	1	4 4 3	1 1 1	- ₁ 56 44 - 20
fied (229)* Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco		2 2 2 3	2 2 3 2	2 3 4 4	2 1 2 2	1 1 1 2	1 2 3 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 1	WE OF THE	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 1 2	1 1 1 1	- 20 - 23 - 23
Chemical and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	oara-	16 5	14 4 4	22 8	12 4 4	8 2 3	12 4 4	16 4 5	14 5	E	3	10 4 3	1 -	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 142 \\ 1 & 47 \\ - & 42 \end{array} $
Metal manufacture	gland of	7 2	8 3	12 4	7 3	5 1	7 2	8 3	7 2		8 2	5 2	1	1 70

^{*} See footnote * on previous page.

† Owing to re-classification at June 1964 these figures are not strictly comparable with those previously published in this series of articles.

† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

§ Owing to an upward revision in Postal services and telecommunications these figures are not strictly comparable with those previously published in this series of articles.

A 4 A d does formed a wage 156.

Wring to re-classification at June 1964 these figures are not strictly comparable with those previously published in this series of articles.

Table 13.—Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1964: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

Charles 1994			by Inc	dustry	and A	ge—co	ntinuea	!	Juno	1204. 2	ritarysi		Thousands
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
			1	1		F	emales (co	ntd.)	or consume	s are go	A PART IS		
Engineering and electrical goods Other machinery (339)* Other mechanical engineering not	58 7	51 5	93	56	47	60	73 7	56	52 5	39	14 2	5	604
Scientific, surgical and photographic	5	4	6	5	4	82 5	8	6	4	4	1	sla <u>v</u> mi	63 52
Electrical machinery	4 6	4 5	5 9	4 5	4 5	4 5	7 7	4 5	4 5	4	1	1	A STATE OF
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus	2 3	2 3	3 5	2 4	1	2 3	3 4	3 3	2 2	2 2 7	aniband	bus as	46 57 22 31 136 26 68
Other electrical and (200)	14 2 7	12 2	21 5	13 2	12 2	14	16 2 7	12 2 7	12 2	7 2	2	1	31 136
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	5	9 2	8	5	8	1 8	4	6	4	2	ar between	68
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	9 5 3	11 6 4	20 13 6	11 6 3	8 4 3	111 5	14 7	11 6	1 11 5	8 4 3	31	1	11 118 63
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	18	14	24	16	16	20	23	3 21	19	15	8	entaiose à	63 38
Cans and metal boxes Metal industries not elsewhere specified (399)*	10	8	3 14	21 11	1 10	13	15	11	12	9	_ 6	_4 _2	198 21 121
extiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	50	28	47	30	31	31	42	38	45	45	18	10	415
Weaving of cotton, linen and man- made fibres	5	3	6	4	6	5	7	6	7	9	4	2	64
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	12	6 8	5 10 12	7	7	7	11	10	11	8 9	2 5	2 3	54
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	2 3	1 2	3 2	6 2	6 2 1	6 2 2	8 2 3	8 1	2	7 2 2	3 1	_2	54 98 88 20 23
eather, leather goods and fur	3	2	2	001 2	07 3	001 3	3	2	80° 3	2 2		Section of the last	-
othing and footwear	66		54	30	27	33	39	31	01 34	28	1 15	1	26
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outer-	16	33 2 7	3 14	7	2 5	2 7	3 8	3 7	2 8	1 6	1 1 3	-1	397 22 89
wear	7	4	5	5	3	4	6	4	4	3	2	1	48
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	8 16	3 8	6 13	3 8	2 7	4 9	3 9	3	4 7	2	1	1	40
Dress industries not elsewhere specified (449)*	6 10	3 6	4 8	3	1	3	2	7 2	7	7 3	1	0 000000	96
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery	8 4	5 2	8 3	5 2	7 3	9 4	8 11 5	9 4	7 3	6 4	3 1	1 1	61 79 36
mber, furniture, etc	6	5	8 3	4	5	5	7	5	6	4	2	198	58
Furniture and upholstery	2 2	2 2	3	2	2	1 2	1 2	2 2	2 2	1	-1	ober or	14 21
per, printing and publishing	32 4	22 2	33	20	15	16	19	17	17	14	6	4	215
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre- board packing cases	5	4	5	3	3	2	3	4	2 2	2 3	pripalitare	to stassi	22
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	5	3	5	3	2	3	4	3	4	2	industria	s in other	34
and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	3	3 10	5 14	4 8	£ 2 £8 7	έξ 2 ξψ 7	2 8	2 2 7	2	2 5	2	1 2	30 93
ther manufacturing industries	13	9	17	11	10	9	16	11	15	9	4	2	126
Toys, games and sports equipment	3 3	2 2 2	5 3 5	3 2 3	3 1	3 1	6 2 5	2 3	5 3	3 1	1	00 1 70 00 hate (38 21 36
Miscellaneous manufacturing in- dustries (499)*	2	2	1	1	3 2	81 3	ALC SE	4	4	2	1	(819)	
manufacturing industries	323	228	387	232	208	251	312	256	2 270	214	1	1000	15
nstruction†	9	7	13	6	6	8	9	6	8	214	89	42	2,812
s, electricity and water	4 2	4 2	8 6	5 3	4 3	4 3	5 3	4	6	4	1	1	50
ansport and communication	18	17	36	24	21	26	31	26	23	2 19	1 8	12-230123 15 917 - 180	31
Railways	2 1	2 2	4 7	2 5	2 6	3 6	4 5	4 5	4 4	3 3	ecivipa	5 1	254 32 45
tions Miscellaneous transport services and	7	7	11	9	8	12	15	11	10	10	4	3	107
stőrage (709)*	3	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	ar langer	CONTRACTOR	27
tributive trades Vholesale distribution	273 26	133	174	98	90	143	163 19	138	142	118	58	29	1,559
etail distribution etail distribution	238	106	136	76	75	119	137	115	17 120	16 97	46	3 24	198 1,289
grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail) Dealing in other industrial materials	5	4	5	4	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	37
and machinery	4	2	6	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	LIDER OF	na olum	35
rance, banking and finance	40	43	63	23	16	16	19	17	18	13	8	5	281
fessional and scientific services	45	67	181	134	123	146	195	173	189	166	75	36	
ducational services	7 9	10 7	57	58	61 4	78	103	94	103	98	44 3	20	1,530 34 733 62
Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific services (879)*	21	41	94	63	52	57	78	69	77	55	23	10	640
cellaneous services	92	70	9	5	4	4	6	4	4	3	010 110	1	49
inemas, theatres, radio, etc.	3 1	4	128 8 2	80 5	81	114	136	129	140	137	76	60	1,243
etting atering, hotels, etc.	17	13	3 28	3 26	3 26	2 3 42	3 3 50	3 2	3 3	3 2	2 1	3 -	25 27 405
aundries ry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet	9	5	8	5	5	6	50	47	54	54 9	27 5	21 5	405
otor repairers, distributors, garages	3	2	4	2	2	4	4	5	4	3	in Inc	one dies	35
and filling-stations airdressing and manicure	10 29	8 19	13 22 7	6 3	7 3	8 2 17	6 2	7 1	7	3 2	2	E 10	77 85
ther services (899)*	5 12	3 14	33	22	9 19	17 25	2 22 28	24 22	29 21	39 16	24	21 6	206 228
lic administration	17 8 9	25 14 11	49 27 22	26 10 16	24 10 14	31 13 18	48 23 25	39 20	44 21 23	37 18	21	8 3	369 177
Grand Total	830	EXCLUSION PLAN	1,052	638	583	752	931	799	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	720	244	101	192
* See footnote * on page 254. † Owing to re-classification at June 19	64 these f		ASSESSMENT OF		TO A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	THE OWNER WHEN PERSON		850	720	344	191	8,290

* See tootnote * on page 254.
† Owing to re-classification at June 1964 these figures are not strictly comparable with those previously published in this series of articles.

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT Appeals against Training Levy

Industrial training boards set up under the Industrial Training Act 1964 are given powers to raise a levy from employers in their industries to meet their administrative costs and to relieve the cost of training on employers by paying grants to those whose training conforms to the standards which boards lay down and to the further education which they approve. Provision is made in the Act for anyone on whom an assessment for levy is made to have a right of anneal to special tribunals established for this purpose.

The composition and powers of tribunals to hear appeals in Ingland and Wales are set out in the Industrial Tribunals (England and Wales) Regulations (S.I. 1965 No. 1101), made by the Minister of Labour, which came into operation on 31st May. The Regulations, which also lay down the rules of procedure for the tribunals, or ovide that they shall have a President who will be a barrister or olicitor of at least seven years' standing. He will be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, will hold office for five years and be eligible for eappointment. The President will determine the number of tribunals to be set up in England and Wales, and where and when they hall meet. Each tribunal will consist of a chairman, either the resident or someone selected by him from a panel of barristers or olicitors appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and two other members elected by the President from panels appointed by the Minister of abour to represent employers and employed persons. Hearings will be in private unless a tribunal decides at the request of an appellant for a public hearing. Both an appellant and a board may uttend an appeal and be represented legally or by any other person.

The Industrial Tribunals (Scotland) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1157), also operative from 31st May, deal with similar appeals tribunals for Scotland. Copies of both sets of Regulations can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 6d. (9d. including postage) each.

Central Offices of the Industrial Tribunals are being set up in London and Glasgow—for the time being at 32–33 St. James's Square, London S.W.1 and at 109 Waterloo Street, Glasgow C.2. Each will maintain a register of appeals and decisions which will be onen to inspection.

There is provision in the Redundancy Payments Bill for these tribunals to exercise jurisdiction in disputes arising from the provisions of that legislation when it comes into operation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1965, page 160).

First Levy Order

The Wool Industry Training Board was the first to be set up under the Industrial Training Act. The first levy order to be made by the Minister of Labour is the Industrial Training Levy (Wool) Order 1965, operative from 1st June (see list of Statutory Instruments on page 294). Proposals have been submitted to the Minister by the iron and steel, construction and engineering boards and it is hoped to give further information in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Labour has reconstituted the Women's Consultative Committee, which advises him on matters of employment policy affecting women. It now has 19 members, of whom ten served on the previous Committee, representing a wide range of women's interests. The members are: Miss W. Baddeley, J.P.; Miss S. Barker; Mrs. E. M. Braddock, J.P., M.P.; Mrs. A. Cullen, J.P., M.P.; Baroness Elliot of Harwood, D.B.E., LL.D., C.C.; Miss C. M. Hall; Mrs. M. Harris; Miss D. Reader Harris; Miss J. F. Jenkinson; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; Miss A. Mitchell, M.B.E.; Lady Morris, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. Patterson; Alderman Mrs. D. Rees, C.B.E., J.P.; Miss B. N. Seear; Miss V. I. Thompson; Mrs. C. J. Tudhope, O.B.E., J.P.; Dame Joan Vickers, D.B.E., M.P.; and Dame Irene Ward, D.B.E., J.P., M.P. Appointments are made for three-year terms and the Committee

Appointments are made for three-year terms and the Committee normally meets under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary decretary to the Ministry of Labour.

SHIFT WORKING

Regional Analysis

The article and tables which appeared on pages 148–155 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE summarised the results of the October 1964 enquiry by giving the numbers and the proportions of shift workers covered by the enquiry, by industry and by industry groups for the United Kingdom. The table on the following pages (258–263) supplements this information by giving a regional analysis of the number of workers on all returns received, the number of workers on returns showing some shift workers and the number of male and female workers on each of the shift working systems in each industry group for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and each administrative Region of England.

On some of the returns received, the information given was on a national basis and could not be allocated to regions. This information has therefore not been included; the number of shift workers concerned was only 35,000 out of a total of 1,020,000 or about 3.4 per cent.

(92185)

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Telephone: Nottingham 75161

NAME	
ADDRESS	

Numbers of workers Numbers of shift workers Order No. shown on all returns received Region and industry group On returns On all showing some shift received Numbers Per cent. LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco . . Chemicals and allied industries 81,606 40,452 17,273 230,389 11,642 60,544 42,619 9,066 7,325 39,444 25,685 36,549 96,180 33,134 54,716 24,523 12,712 130,128 5,562 46,466 21,134 3,482 1,296 175 17,312 4,496 74,203 19,357 13,799 6,080 3,411 17,510 128 23,605 3,677 677 125 18 5,634 400 26,165 4,315 16.9 15.0 19.7 7.6 1.1 39.0 8.6 7.5 1.7 VII VIII IX XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI 21.9 1·1 27·2 13·0 All manufacturing industries 731,908 415,562 105,544 14.4 XVIII XXIII XXIV Mining and quarrying (except coal) 1,358 50,963 37,738 62,404 544 50,876 5,161 33,273 Miscellaneous services* National and local government 348 9,408 613 3,169 18.5 All the above, including manufacturing industries 884,371 505,416 119,082 13.5 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries III IV V Food, drink and tobacco ... 51,368 27,273 12,913 125,258 20,785 91,916 15,234 7,867 2,977 25,941 15,688 28,015 52,611 18,414 33,849 22,996 11,254 71,361 13,475 82,482 8,393 5,277 1,279 4,296 10,209 4,926 42,707 13,501 13,384 6,246 3,636 13,009 220 38,516 1,692 1,278 37 147 4,257 561 13,750 3,603 26·1 22·9 28·2 10·4 1·1 41·9 11·1 16·2 1·2 0·6 27·1 2·0 26·1 19·6 VII VIII IX XI XII XIV XV XVI 496,260 326,005 100,336 20.2 Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services* National and local government XVIII XXIII XXIV 1,605 133 38,490 5,603 2,121 19,350 252 1,083 All the above, including manufacturing industries 604,419 386,099 107,299 17.8 SOUTH WESTERN Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries 12.6 29.5 27.7 10.2 0.3 21.8 4.9 35.2 29,522 5,938 2,856 50,797 14,395 34,052 4,369 11,100 2,616 15,956 5,611 6,859 19,765 9,889 14,924 4,739 2,124 32,413 6,159 30,994 2,377 7,885 937 6,204 1,821 119 15,163 8,036 3,708 1,753 792 5,160 47 7,411 212 3,910 132 581 350 88 4,935 3,453 5·0 3·6 6·2 1·3 25·0 34·9 All manufacturing industries 213,725 133,895 32,532 15.2 Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services* National and local government XVIII XXIII XXIV 7,348 13,933 12,092 26,179 1,989 1,902 5.626 27.1 13,668 987 7,091 All the above, including manufacturing industries 273,277 161,267 36,832 13.5 MIDLANDS Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear real season of the season of th III IV VII VIII IX XI XIII XIII XIV XV XVI 43,097 15,309 107,239 151,326 10,318 4,945 40,255 25,652 17·2 25·1 31·3 12·1 59,859 19,732 128,594 211,766 295 157,473 122,999 107,602 6,914 62,692 66,737 16,846 28,436 35,258 54,566 14,742 20,240 34 378 7,466 185 2,959 14,364 149,872 34·7 12·0 18·8 0·5 0·6 11·2 1·1 10·4 40·7 76,328 86,504 765 9,978 51,595 3,143 13,893 29,028 Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries All manufacturing industries 1,025,203 738,077 196,104 19.1 XVIII XXIII XXIV Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services* National and local government Calling and a dollar 5,032 40,078 24,295 47,804 1,978 39,908 3,354 22,696 418 6,300 195 1,133 8·3 15·7 0·8 2·4 All the above, including manufacturing industries

1,142,412

806,013

204,150

17.9

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965

MANUAL WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED SHIFT-WORK SYSTEMS IN OCTOBER 1964

					Numbers	of shift v	workers em	ployed or	n each shift	ft system						
	1100 100	Three-s	hift	railtow to	erodicur;		Two-	shift				Ever		041		
- 19	oriented artis	is working	881	Non-cont work		Double	day shift	Alternat	ing day	Nornight		employn part- work	time	Otl shift s		Order No.
Four	crews	Other sys	tems	show	ecus kors	ion					El	Malaa	Famalas	Males	Females	
Males	Females	Males F	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1,539 1,956 66 881 — 189 88 124 — 1,781	- 4 	515 534 412 291 4 615 67 — 938	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,040 1,247 718 933 — 3,937 573 167 3 — 879	46	1,411 851 155 2,266 12 123 1,122 48 9 - 431 101	824 51 26 739 — 178 63 — — 21 45	1,959 694 802 3,387 — 16,227 190 115 22 — 1,160 39	8 6 7 7 — 7 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1,491 111 273 5,095 112 2,452 914 116 59	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 4 & 3 \\ & -26 & -11 \\ & -1 & -1 \\ & -1 & $	130 11 21 2 16 1 2 16	2,634 585 959 3,769 62 506 43 32 18 202 26	195 27 -95 - - 12 - -	3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XIII XIII XIV
942 361	41	37 609 37 4,059	- 100 - 080 - 080	8,068 1,128 20,708	- 7 - 53	3,150 228 9,907	740 79 2,766	2,025 1,183 27,803	21	10,088 828 21,788	-43 -87	248 23	339 448 9,623	108 — 437	- ¹ 76	XV XVI
7,927 8,059 17 529 16,532	- 2 - 2 - 43	6 111 27 168 4,371	= 1 - 1	24 48 16 33 20,829	53	866 59 1,351 12,183	- 4 6 664	316 142 10 76 28,347	21	2 21 73 151 22,035		- 1 65 13 327	113 339 93 10,168	-41 -66 544	= 25 101	II XVIII XXIII XXIII XXIV
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635 3,054 514 609 — 12 — 6 — 4 4 397 453		1,392 186 132 228 36 250 6 12 — 1,315 54 514 165 4,290	21	1,907 1,406 1,307 1,995 860 83 339 - 55 149 103 5,677 718	53 — 81 — 43 2 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2,626 946 207 2,155 4 247 465 369 	58 100 429 ———————————————————————————————————	1,783 179 840 1,442 130 31,453 340 75 5 2,176 119 2,460 675		848 455 490 3,344 50 4,923 301 121 6 156 195 1,020 689		42 - 13 - 22 1 - 4 2 34 15	1,805 300 45 2,702 725 151 102 26 60 14 20 4 413 356	64 = 9 = 9 = 9	72	III IV VII VIII VIII IX XX XII XIII XIVI XVV
4,278 315 10,281		165 6 265 4,726		- ₇₂ - ₁₇	200	7773 31 183 11,688	15 89	25 112 25 60 41,901		58		33 20	90 33	37	h said =	II XVIII XXIII XXIII XXIV
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- 77.69	1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	4 1,348 636 8 2,852 415 670 1,896 1,896 2,239 21 34 7	4 - 4 - 8	1,314 10,106 2,116 1,230 1,584 2,782 188 977 5 (818 10,555	7 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 8 8 7 9 9 8 8 7 9 9 8 8 9 9 9 8 8 9 9 9 9	8 2,94 1 1,09 4 19,79 0 3,70 3 6,22 0 6	142 5 142 39 143 78 1467 78 1467 2,25 150 37 150 37 167 39 167	2 15 11,09 2 10,06 5 22,25 2 4,03 7 1,52 1 1 1,47 3 6 28 2 1,78	11 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	3,37 7,32 	11 0 10 0 18 3 18 7 - 18 1 - 18 1 - 18 1 - 18 1 - 18 1 - 18 2 - 18 2 - 18 2 - 18 32 - 18	2 7 80 4 2	71	2 10 1 11 14 17 2 4 00 — 06 — 06 — 06 — 06 — 06 — 06 — 07 —	77 32 22 	192
4,91	9 _	17 188 2 237 12 10,741	=	40 41 9 0 32,990		5 1	41 — 000 1 43 1 79 15	2 7 5 2	56 — 93 — 45 —	7 1 83 26,0	24 — 25 — 17 — 13 —	211	5 49 6 39 12,82	57 51 -		7 XVIII XXIII XXIII XXIII

* Laundries, dry-cleaning, motor repairers and repair of boots and shoos,

^{*} Laundries, dry-cleaning, motor repairers and repair of boots and shoes.

Shift Working: Regional Analysis of Numbers of Manual Workers covered by the

	The said	The second secon	of workers	Numbers of	f shift
Order No.	Region and industry group	On all returns received	On returns showing some shift workers	snow	f shift workers n on all s received
4112	Fernance Major Pennsies Major Fernance Males Frenches Pennsies	triality rainters ?	gales Maies	Numbers	Per cent,
III IV V VI VIII VIII IX X XI XIII XIII	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	41,074 121,602 4,123 33,571 20,937 14,143 19,149 6,476	39,223 19,364 78,681 65,877 ,565 18,818 22,391 83,763 2,465 717 16,416 1,791 11,305 3,980	11,564 7,331 44,598 9,006 8 5,843 8,611 18,880 415 14 6,862 60 2,788 1,185	23·0 31·7 51·3 9·1 27·1 21·0 15·5 10·1 32·8 0·4 14·6 18·3
и	All manufacturing industries	2 200	365,356	117,165	21.4
XVIII XXIII XXIV	Gas, electricity and water . Miscellaneous services* National and local government	22,774	1,007 21,721 1,080 13,273	370 2,972 129 584	16·8 13·0 1·0 2·1
	All the above, including manufacturing industries		402,437	121,220	19.8
III IV V VI VIII VIII IX X XII XIII XIV XV XVI	NORTH WESTERN Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries All manufacturing industries	62,844 39,172 167,001 21,222 62,487 27,086 148,273 5,673 46,400 22,213 14,601	54,150 56,140 33,861 122,048 15,475 48,286 17,947 118,446 2,354 5,670 17,746 1,724 35,677 29,252	15,259 19,364 17,309 21,766 2,174 15,326 4,716 43,587 119 510 7,160 138 13,674 9,978	20·9 30·8 44·2 13·0 10·2 24·5 17·4 29·4 2·1 1·1 32·2 0·9 27·2 28·3
XVIII XXIII XXIV	Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services* National and local government All the above, including manufacturing industries	2,100 33,444 14,833 39,747 865,668	1,261 32,700 1,496 14,296 608,529	303 4,618 284 702 176,987	14·4 13·8 1·9 1·8
III IV V VI VII VIII IX XI XIII XIII XI	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries All manufacturing industries	15,920 33,624 46,503 59,668 34,694 3,252 7,142 12,461 1,379 18,800 10,840 6,852 9,634 5,821	10,775 32,872 43,337 48,711 26,994 1,632 4,632 10,469 666 581 8,355 1,321 6,871 4,153	2,818 13,263 23,993 11,789 2,519 424 1,125 4,422 102 40 3,137 486 2,321 1,947	17·7 39·4 51·6 19·8 7·3 13·0 15·8 35·5 7·4 0·2 28·9 7·1 24·1 33·4
XVIII XXIII XXIV	Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services* National and local government All the above, including manufacturing industries	2,603 12,961 6,915 22,882 311,951	1,724 12,814 528 4,349 220,784	473 1,730 60 341 70,990	18·2 13·3 0·9 1·5
III IV V VII VIII IX X XII XIII XIII XI	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries All manufacturing industries	58,569 20,260 38,054 90,604 35,915 25,489 14,121 67,830 2,168 16,535 15,442 14,264 37,652 9,587	35,544 17,585 32,943 64,016 23,953 21,884 7,817 49,322 448 1,621 10,446 1,581 25,358 8,044	12,407 7,050 15,840 12,398 1,541 9,322 2,983 10,717 15 98 2,992 206 8,909 3,241	21·2 34·8 41·6 13·7 4·3 36·6 21·1 15·8 0·7 0·6 19·4 1·4 23·7 33·8
XVIII XXIII XXIV	Mining and quarrying (except coal) Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services* National and local government All the above, including manufacturing industries	2,130 20,608 12,520 32,996 514,744	300,562 118 19,175 1,431 13,655 334,941	20 2,991 105 1,105	19·6 0·9 14·5 0·8 3·3
			700	91,940	17.9

* Laundries, dry-cleaning, motor repairers and repair of boots and shoes.

Returns received and Numbers employed on various Shift-work Systems in October 1964—continued

	S recen	e seemble	Total Control	219269070	o free mar		vorkers em		n each shif	ft system						
THE SECOND	A COST SIT	Three	e-shift	Xenso	CHAVOUS	Double	Two-		WAY AND	word see	upp me	Eve	ning			
Four	Continuou		systems		ntinuous king	Double	day shift		ting day ght shift		rmal t shift	employi part-	ment for -time -kers		ther	Order No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			1 305.6	300	He	1,104	200			70.5	YC	ORKSHIR	E AND	LINCOL	NSHIRE	W 1
222 4,317 12,532 14	- 8 - 8 	1,087 453 298 66 —	-1 	2,545 909 16,131 214 — 368	110 110 10	1,610 630 4,810 785 —	1,387 42 509 321 —	1,228 490 8,631 3,627 8 3,676	$\begin{bmatrix} -37 \\ 20 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	534 126 662 3,086 - 1,152	-40 20 2 -	$-\frac{21}{5}$ $-\frac{5}{3}$ $-\frac{2}{2}$	2,786 284 302 877 — 395	46 70 560 —		III IV V VI VIII
33 76 2,203	_ 	155 121 22	T 888	3,533 2,124 187	41 627	930 1,424 60	526 960	2,418 1,003 57	84	466 6,442 38	_ 2	108 2	460 3,748 49			IX X XI
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22,366	421	3,277	21	27,985	871	11,659	4,177	22,208	144	13,304	64	160	9,405	1,052	51	뛢
28 2,275 112 24,781	421	3 78 - 88 - 3,446	= 21	45 28 - 98 28,156	871	238 393 41 99	- 7 46 4,230	56 61 18 52 22,395	148	27 6 56 13,393	64	1 18 4 183	62 35 11 9,513	-47 -18 -1,117		XVIII XXIII XXIV
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381		522	1 - 36	3,391	48	1,286	1,501	2,322		2,357	10	64	3,275	102		Ш
11,638 6,692 644 — 10 3 2,665	16 16 8 — — — 60	1,252 504 969 	= = = = 37	3,003 5,624 2,502 95 962 1,789 4,952	- 6 - 1,338	1,806 1,867 1,333 — 1,509 554 8,669 14	427 338 1,241 208 372 11,380 6	359 1,777 6,674 1,320 10,595 1,283 1,741 45	- 5 - 4 - 2 - 87	202 294 6,000 759 1,655 217 5,537 26	- 1 5 - 5	4 3 27 — — 2 118	32 437 6,448 ———————————————————————————————————		42	IV VI VII VIII IX X XI XII
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30,315	381	6,366		32,250		21,689		31,507		20,523	THE CONTRACTOR	315				18
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27,053	32	2,06	1 -	14,808	8 365	4,49	8 2,433	13,03	2 PO In	al ai s	Shirt Visi	ritaini Maria	the let	d bata	dat vacas	ift work
10		ALCO AND		SEE SEE	No. 1 of the	2555	Till Co. day	3,09	ar ex and	3 37	6 50) 1;	1 2,11		COTLAND	m exa ald
186 3,834 3,799 44	3 8	47	4 -	1,766 1,150 7,436 726	0 -	1,80 99 52 57	618	3,16	7 - 2	2 29 3.44	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & - \\ 3 & - \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	a enterso:	2 3.3 81	3 -2	24 =	IV V VI
_ 8	=	18 3 3	2 _		6 - 22	2 -1	7 =	6,28	6 - 158	1,35	0 -	Ba II		9 =	lo sallin	VIII
	to bearing	10 21	3 -	87	8 18	2,19	3,437	7 68		1,81	9 -	4	9 1,60	4 <u>-</u>		XI XII
631	_	1,05	50 _	25 - 4,80	5	5 30	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 177 \\ 2 & -227 \\ \end{array}$	7 25 11 2 84	6 -	27 9 1,13	75 — 72 — 74 —	1	1 3	8 — 1 — 6 —		XIII XIV XV XVI
8,550		- 6	58 —	1,89 3 21,16	3	3 18	1 183	3 77	1 -	9	8 —	101 10	1	2	34 13	F 101 C
	di zani sa	3_6	the Ross	1	1 -		100	The S	7	ESQUE O	2 -	or roun.	viloder i	on of him	naleo n ciell n	History II
2,28: 2 17	5 - 2	2 15	55 —	1 181	0 =	36	3 -	7 4 3	0 -	2 45	2 8 1 55	3	2 4 6	5 -	3 =	XVIII XXIII XXIV
11,03	OR BUILDING	- Contract	par rizaela	3 21,19		CONTRACTOR OF			The second second		STATE OF THE PARTY	7 13	2 5,21	5	47 13	in solds

Shift Working: Regional Analysis of Numbers of Manual Workers covered by the

								Numbers	of workers		
Order No.	action.	Region	and indu					On all returns	On returns showing	snow	shift workers n on all received
	amatern fillia							received	some shift workers	Numbers	Per cent.
	WALES	Mates Fornales	anleros 4	istani	Percelos	tolidel	Females	eofatit. solamof	mista value	nost gueranada la	Personal Person
ш		nd tobacco						10,115	6,938	1,349	12.0
IV V	Chemicals and Metal manufa	d allied industries .	WK.	::	:: ::	::		11,727	11,298	4,825	13.3
VI	Engineering a	nd electrical goods .		553		800.1	int in	55,483 34,779	54,762 19,825	36,396 5,179	65.6
VII	Shipbuilding a	and marine engineer	ing	126		0.05		2,169	407	8	0.4
VIII	Vehicles . Metal goods r	not elsewhere specific	ed	380.5		160.0		10,720 13,439	5,067 9,373	1,253 3,528	11.7
X	Textiles .	the state of the state of	24			8		12,366	11,369	6,774	26·3 54·8
XI	Leather, leath	er goods and fur . footwear		83.7		050.5	1.00	1,182	519 899	15	1.3
XIII	Bricks, pottery	y, glass, cement, etc.		EM. a	1.84	600.1	1,000	10,065 5,021	3,528	766	0·3 15·3
XIV	Timber, furnit	ture, etc		86.		88		2,855	221	30	1.1
XV	Other manufa	g and publishing . cturing industries .	: ::	101		073	Mar :	5,814 8,647	3,317 6,436	1,663 2,402	28.6
	All manufac	turing industries .		100		Not.	.501	184,382	133,959	64,218	34.8
п	Mining and ou	uarrying (except coa	1)					2,938	716	258	8.8
XVIII	Gas, electricity	y and water		10,300	144.	22,283	No.	11,935	11,432	1,403	11.8
XXIII	Miscellaneous							4,962	202	20	0.4
AAIV		local government .				199.		18,724	3,863	182	1.0
	All the above	e, including manufac	turing ind	ustries		19.	1	222,941	150,172	66,081	29.6
VANNE	NORTHERN II	RELAND							DV 13.37.5	00 38-515 	
III	Food, drink as	nd tobacco		COMP.	-art			17,627	12,333	2,116	12.0
IV	Chemicals and	allied industries .						1,404	748	340	24.2
V	Metal manufac	cture						295 13,464	11.136	2.196	0.0
VII	Shipbuilding a	nd marine engineeri	ng			::		9,943	9.863	817	16·3 8·2
VIII	Vehicles		.01	2,557		000.0	1,502,1	5,874	4,719	467	8.0
IX X	Textiles	ot elsewhere specifie	d	14.		95.	1.0	1,244 29,853	632 15,941	209 5,839	16·8 19·6
XI	Leather, leathe	er goods and fur .		000.0		2435		574	421	7	1.2
XII		ootwear		200		001.1		14,347	320	29	0.2
XIV	Timber, furniti	y, glass, cement, etc. ure, etc.		100.1		100.01	.500	2,774 1,836	1,502	437 56	15.8
XV	Paper, printing	and publishing .	5.	163,8		107.1	080.11	2,506	1,470	420	16.8
XVI	Other manufac	cturing industries .		90.		30		1,337	189	78	5.8
	All manufact	turing industries .		100		330.	.5785	103,078	59,356	13,011	12.6
II		arrying (except coal)	200.5		hae.		510	STA WAS I	100	0.0
XVIII	Gas, electricity Miscellaneous			150		3.635		5,173	5,148	732	14.2
XXIV		ocal government .		encor	. 30	0.55.18	.402.01	4,706 4,705	413 182	31 16	0.7
	All the above	e, including manufact	uring indu	stries		26		118,172	65,099	13,790	11.7

^{*} Laundries, dry-cleaning, motor repairers and repair of boots and shoes.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 13—June 1965

The thirteenth (June 1965) edition of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production" brings up to date the extensive range of statistics which this quarterly bulletin provides on wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, the publication contains 68 tables and a number of charts in a comprehensive presentation especially suitable for reference by those engaged in negotiation or arbitration.

In this issue the section on hours of work contains information about shift working in manufacturing and certain other industries, including percentages employed and proportions on the various systems, which was obtained in October 1964 in conjunction with the regular Ministry of Labour half-yearly enquiry into average earnings and hours of manual workers. The previous enquiry into shift working conducted by the Ministry was made in April 1954 and a summary table compares results.

Included for the first time in the wages and salaries section is a table examining the relationship between average hourly wage rates and average hourly earnings, excluding the effect of overtime, in terms of "wage drift". A major item in this section tabulates the results of the January 1965 enquiry into the average weekly and hourly earnings of, and hours worked by, adult male manual workers in engineering, shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture; the analysis is by occupation, distinguishing timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, and skilled and semi-skilled grades. An additional table records the results of the June 1964 pilot enquiry covering the construction industries, and figures for both enquiries are given for Great Britain as a whole and for Scotland, Wales and the seven English Regions. A similar geographical breakdown is applied to analyses, both occupational and industrial, of registered wholly unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies, in the section dealing with manpower which also incorporates, on this occasion, the annual statistics of young persons entering employment.

Tables supplied by the Board of Trade in the section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., give detailed appropriation of income accounts, balance sheets and statements of the sources and uses of funds; those relating to quoted companies are for 1964, with com-

parable figures for 1963, and those for non-quoted companies compare 1961–63. The main movements in production, employment and incomes for the economy as a whole are shown in tables contributed by the Central Statistical Office.

Obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, the price of the publication is 15s. (15s. 10d. including postage).

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work," dated 1st April 1965, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour.

The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contains tables and appendices summarising the main provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders for the majority of industries and services in the United Kingdom. In particular, the tables give details of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours as at 1st April 1965 or at later dates in a number of cases in which it was possible to incorporate recent changes in rates or hours before the volume went to press.

The publication may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 295 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 25s. net (postage extra).

Much of the information contained in the tables, but not the appendices, can be kept up to date by reference to the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which are published monthly in the issues of this GAZETTE. Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in May are given on pages 284 to 288 of this issue (see the note at the head of the table of principal changes on page 284) whilst the following table gives particulars of those changes published in the May issue and not already incorporated in the volume.

Page of volume	Title of table		Page of May 1965 issue of this GAZETTE
10 13 33 258	Limestone quarrying—West Cumberland Ironstone and iron-ore mining—Cumberland	\$:	239 239 (239
	Aerated waters manufacture—England and Wales	33	243
258	Agriculture—Scotland		239
260	Toy manufacture		242

Returns received and Numbers employed on various Shift-work Systems in October 1964—continued

-					Numbers	of shift w	orkers em	iployed or	n each shift	ft system						
-		Three	-shift		sakir Bin	MINCH.	Two-	shift	ENTREES	IBS I	1003-10		196			
70 70 000	Continuou	na butte	systems	Non-cor	ntinuous king	Double	day shift	Alterna and nig	ting day ght shift		mal shift	Ever employn part- work	nent for		her ystems	Order No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Maios	100 Hz	W ANGL.	101 sthe	gi isili	ni guin	altio, I	A Repo	. 9	aving F	AL CAR	003 03	bureren.		tw ablo	VALES	diture o
49 3,586 22,747 340 — 69 4,263	1 176 — — — — 66	17 470 947 51 — 20 30 19		79 259 7,739 883 — 18 1,396 514 3	263 24 — — 85 —	199 180 3,104 352 8 58 258 311 8	172 10 302 87 — 24 939 850 —	299 163 381 2,379 859 535 175 3	-86 - - 1 1	42 41 506 393 - 178 66 347 1		-19 -2 1 - 13 1	327 19 131 565 — 95 221 143 —		43 — 73 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII
- 19 - 204 191		320 	===	125 810 946	=	121 8 255 116	25 — 148 143	107 22 14 649	0. NB) - 0 ====	= 39 = 54		= 1	100 289	$=\frac{7}{7}$		XIII XIV XV XVI
31,468	243	2,012	10	12,775	372	4,980	2,702	5,590	88	1,667	2	37	1,912	244	116	Heall Rroad
996 - 19	=	27 86 —	(a0) 少三(a) (3)寸	38 19 — 28	18-5001 18-01	191 202 6 57	_ _ _ 	- 2 - 4	Ξ	- 5 1 5		- 1 1 7	58 12 13	- 14 =	= 2	XVIII XXIII XXIV
32,483	243	2,147	10	12,860	372	5,436	2,727	5,618	88	1,678	2	46	1,995	258	118	5.3
-			C3-D		18-9-1	Dalla								IERN IR	ELAND	
64 208 63 = 1,258		128 — 26 — 15 —		336 57 97 6 92 92 240	55 86 — 162	669 49 —————————————————————————————————	292 — 51 — 99 1,174	146 12 1,677 811 325 808		240 5 - 139 - 34 14 680	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	12 - - - - - 15 -	173 8 -41 - 917 7 29	1 		III IV V V V V V V V
	=======================================	78 56 12 22	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	56 151 40		-78 -80	= - 84		CS coducted				- 1 - 1			XIII XIV XV XV XVI
1,746	-	337	12	1,084	303	1,429	1,700	3,804	29	1,231	106	28	1,201	7000		
	=======================================	- 38 - 16	3 = 5	E	12 = 011	- 14 2	(= 3) = 1	- 6 10		- 11 10			- 6 9	men income state of the control of t	Fays	XVIII XXIII XXIV
2,403	1	391	12	1,084	303	1,445	1,700	3,820	29	1,252	106	28	1,216	1 cutain 1	January -	13-6

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THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Year ended December 1964

In order to provide as quickly as possible the latest available information about the average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey* some preliminary results for the year ended December 1964 are given below. The average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the 1963 Survey and the three-year average of the average weekly expenditure of households which co-operated in the 1962–1964 Surveys are also given below for purposes of comparison.

The average weekly expenditures are obtained from the expenditures recorded by the households concerned, and are not adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolates, sweets and ice cream, which is a feature of Surveys of this type.

A Report containing further results for 1964 will be published towards the end of 1965.

EXPENDITURE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964 AND FOR THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD 1962–1964

Notes:

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

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

(1) Item	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
group eference no.		1962–64†	1963	1964
White I	Total number of households	10,253	3,415	3,244
CH CEAN	Average number of persons per household: All persons Males Females Children under 16 Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over Persons working Persons classed as " retired "	3·04 1·46 1·58 0·84 1·88 0·32 1·36 0·16	3·02 1·45 1·57 0·82 1·87 0·33 1·35	3·06 1·49 1·58 0·86 1·89 0·32 1·37
II, 63 OK 10	Average weekly household income	s. d. 441 8·8	s. d. 440 8·0	s. d. 472 0·7
1	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average Weekly Household Expenditure) Housing Households renting unfurnished accommodation:	42 42 121 A2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	All such households: Number	5,484	1,799	1,752
	Payment for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	sub-letting Households renting unfurnished Council accommodation:	32 0.3	31 5.9	34 11.9
SOCK I	Number	2,832 s. d.	930 s. d.	893 s. d.
	Households renting other unfurnished accommodation:	34 1.9	33 9.8	37 0.6
* Kapasa	Payments	2,652 s. d. 29 8·9	869 s. d. 29 0·1	s. d. 32 10·2
2	Households renting furnished accommodation: Number of households Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	344 s. d. 57 3·1	94 s. d. 51 5.8	113 s. d 60 1.6
3	Households living rent-free: Number of households Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	386 s. d. 1 3·8	133 s. d. 1 5·3	s. d. 1 2·3
4	Households living in their own dwellings: All such households: Number Payment for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value; of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier: Number	4,039 s. d. 33 6·1 2,165	1,389 s. d. 36 0·5	1,247 s. d. 41 6·4 678
	Payments	s. d. 34 11·9	s. d. 38 2·1	s. d. 43 4.5
	Dwellings fully owned by occupier: Number	1,874	635	569
	Payments	s. d. 31 9·0	s. d. 33 6·2	s. d. 39 4·2
5	Rateable value; of dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the payments shown in preceding			to In partie
	item: (a) All owner-occupied dwellings (b) Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier (c) Dwellings fully owned by occupier.	20 1·2 21 1·1 18 11·1	23 0·9 24 6·7 21 3·7	26 7.8 27 10.5 25 2.4
t world a state actual	All above households taken together: All above payments, and net rateable value; of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households	32 3.7	32 8.7	37 0.1
6	Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households	o to asburd of	some sed bad	the but no
9 01	TOTAL, HOUSING (Two preceding lines)	7 3·1 39 6·8	7 11.3	6 8·5 43 8·5
8 9 10	Fuel, Light and Power Gas, and hire of gas appliances. Electricity, and hire of electric appliances Coal and manufactured fuels Coke Fuel oil, and other fuel and light TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT AND POWER.	s. d. 4 6·9 8 8·3 8 8·7§ 0 11·2§ 1 3·6	s. d. 4 6·1 9 1·1 9 7·8§ 0 9·0§ 1 4·5	s. d. 4 9·2 9 4·4 7 11·2 1 4·2 1 2·0

* Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1963. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage).

† The figures for number of persons per household and for income and expenditure are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

‡ Rateable values for households in England and Wales which co-operated in the last three quarters of 1963 are based on revaluation lists which took effect from April 1963. Prior to this date rateable values in England and Wales were based on letting values in 1939 less an allowance for repairs.

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

|| This group includes expenditure on composite purchases of household durable goods which were separately recorded under publication group 65 in earlier articles. ¶ Numbered 64A in earlier tabulations derived from 1961–63 Surveys.

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965

Expenditure of all Households for the Years 1963 and 1964, and for the Three-Year Period 1962-1964—continued COMMODITY OR SERVICE
(Average Weekly Household Expenditure) 1964 1963 1962-641 Bread, rolls, etc.
Flour
Biscuits, cakes, etc.
Breakfast and other cereals
Beef and veal
Mutton and lamb Bread, rolls, etc. Breef and veal
Mutton and lamb
Pork
Bacon and ham (uncooked)
Ham, cooked (including canned)
Poultry; other and undefined meat
Fish
"Fish and chips"
Butter
Margarine
Lard, cooking fat and other fat
Milk, fresh
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.
Cheese
Eggs
Potatoes
Other and undefined vegetables
Fruit
Sugar
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.
Sweets and chocolates
Tea
Coffee
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks
Soft drinks
Ice cream
Other foods; food not defined
Meals bought away from home

TOTAL, FOOD 3·6 0·3 9·2 8·9 10·8 1·0 9·6 1·0 9·7 10·2 1·2 0·1 11·1 6·8 6·0 2·2 11·0 0·3 9·8 3·3 2·1 8·9 3·0 1·1 3·4 0·2 8·5 10·9 12 TOTAL, FOOD 111 8.1 112 5.3 110 9.2 Alcoholic Drink 10 10 5 Beer, cider, etc.

Wines, spirits, etc.

Drinks, not defined 16 1.5 14 11 1 TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK 20 4.3 19 10:4 1 5.5 0 4.9 1 5·6 0 4·6 Pipe tobacco
Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites TOTAL, TOBACCO 22 2.7 21 8.6 21 10.3 Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing and hosiery
Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing and hosiery
Boys' clothing
Girls' clothing
Infants' clothing
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined
Footwear Clothing and Footwear 8·8 5·7 11·8 2·4 5·8 4·1 8·9 8·6 11·6 3·6 7·5 4·1 0·7 3 10·9 1 5·0 1 9·2 1 4·3 3 3·1 1 0·8 6 10·6 Footwear 35 5-2 35 9.1 TOTAL, CLOTHING AND POUR

Durable Household Goods

Furniture, including repairs TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR 9·9 5·0 9·5 6·4 0·7 5·1 8·7 5·5 5 10.9 1·0 2·0 4·2 11·0 7·3 5·4 6·0 Floor coverings

Soft furnishings and household textiles.
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs.
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.
Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc. 6·8 5·6 5·6 22 2.8 24 11.8 TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. 8·8 10·6 4·1 10·8 1·1 5·7 7·7 0·1 Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.

Books, magazines and periodicals

Toys and stationery goods, etc.

Medicines and surgical goods

Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.

Optical and photographic goods

Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.

Seeds, plants, flowers

Animals and pets 7·6 9·2 4·0 8·3 4·0 8·9 3·7 6·8 5·4 3·4 TOTAL, OTHER GOODS 27 1.5 27 2.0 Transport and Vehicles 16 2·2 15 7·3 1 0·0 2 9·2 7 3·2 2 3·0 12 16 0 2 7 12 3·0 15 4·5 0 10·3 2 8·9 7 3·0 Railway fares
Bus, etc. fares
Other travel and transport TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES 42 8.6 Services 8·5 2·9 6·0 5·6 1·0 0·2 7·5 3·2 0·5 3·7 6·8 Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas ...
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting) Radio and television, licences and rental

Domestic help, etc. 2 11·5 1 9·1 2 3·2 2 1·0 Hairdressing
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere Medical, dental and nursing fees Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services 38 10.0 35 11.0 36 11.8 Miscellaneous 1 5.8 Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere 1 6.3 389 11.9 382 8.8 374 10.5 GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE Other Payments Recorded 37 11·2 14 11·1 14 4·6 15 0·3 0 8·7 2 4·5 National Insurance contributions
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds
Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs
Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.
Betting payments less winnings 14 13 14

† || ¶ See footnotes on previous page.

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN THE CONSTRUCTION **INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1965**

This article summarises the results of the enquiry held in January 1965 into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers in the construction industries, analysed by occupation. This was the second such enquiry, the first being a pilot survey held in June 1964, the results of which appeared in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. This enquiry is one of a series of twice-yearly enquiries instituted by the Ministry of Labour, under the Stetistics of Trade instituted by the Ministry of Labour, under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, in January 1963. Other industries covered are engineering, shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, and the results of the January 1965 enquiry in these industries appeared in the May 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

Coverage of the industries

About 4,150 enquiry forms were sent to employers of one or more persons in the construction industries (Minimum List Heading 500 of the Standard Industrial Classification) in Great Britain. A distinction was made between those engaged in constructional engineering and other employers in the construction industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. Certain specialist types of employers, such as those engaged in open-cast coal mining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded from the enquiry. Enquiry forms were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 99 or less employees.

Of the 4,150 forms sent out nearly 3,800 were returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:-

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of me covered by returns tabulated
Constructional engineering: Firms with 100 or more		
employees Firms with 25–99 employees	36 17	9,457
Firms with 24 or less employees Construction (other than	3	51
constructional engineering): Firms with 100 or more		
employees	1,068	290,343
Firms with 25–99 employees Firms with 24 or less employees	1,164 1,499	43,936 14,114

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions (one in two for firms employing 25–99 and one in ten for firms employing 24 or less), cover about 11,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry, and about 520,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 27th January 1965. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc.

Conduct of the enquiry

The information collected differed in some respects from that The information collected differed in some respects from that collected from other industries in the series. Employers were asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work was stopped because of inclement weather, plant breakdown, etc., so that information could be collected regarding the special payments made in the industry for time lost due to inclement weather, etc. Where work was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. an ordinary character were substituted.

The occupations in respect of which information was sought are The occupations in respect of which information was sought are given in Table 3. Building trade craftsmen other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the case of the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers" than timeworkers"

Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for inclument weather at a the total amount of "make up" raid under inclement weather, etc.; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total commission. included in total earnings.

Results of the enquiry

Because of difficulties in the completion of the enquiry form which became apparent during the pilot enquiry the results of that enquiry were regarded as tentative. However, the January 1965 enquiry broadly confirms the pattern shown in the pilot enquiry and although difficulties in completing the returns were not entirely eliminated the results can be regarded as reliable.

The format of the tables in this article differs somewhat from that in the report of the pilot enquiry published in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. The number of workers in each category is now shown in each table. The form of Table 1 otherwise remains unchanged and summarises the information obtained for Great Britain as a whole with occupations grouped according to skill, The regional analysis of construction (other than construction engineering) given in Table 2 now relates to each of the occupa or groups of occupations for which information was instead of to grouped occupations. (Detailed regional tables of this kind relating to the pilot enquiry in June 1964 will be found in Table B.13 of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production", No. 13, June 1965).

Table 3 remains unchanged in form. Table 4 is a new table and analyses the information given in Table 3(b) according to the size of

Errors in processing the June 1964 information resulted in the publication of incorrect figures of average hours available and average "make-up" pay per week. These columns of the tables in the original article which appeared in the January 1965 issue of the GAZETTE should therefore be disregarded. Corrected figures are given in Table B.13 of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production", No. 13, June 1965. In both enquiries these items were of insignificant proportions.

As in the other enquiries in this series, it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries. The value of this comparison is limited by the fact that each enquiry relates to a specified pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries are not based on matched samples. In addition, the effect of the limited number of hours of daylight during which work can normally be carried out in January has to be borne in mind in this series. Another indication of the seasonal fluctuation in this industry is that although there has been an increase in the number of returns received suitable for tabulation, there has been a decrease in the

The following table gives the changes in earnings for the categories shown in the part of Table 1 relating to all construction industries covered, where details of the numbers covered in each category are

Changes in Earnings: June 1964—January 1965 All Construction Industries covered

PODTSEAR	June 1964	January 1965	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings includ- ing overtime premium:	in a limite	ger godbeler	Faraiture, s	1 0
Skilled and qualified workers "Plus-rated" men, helpers,	s. d. 348 9	s. d. 354 10	s. d. + 6 1	+ 1.8
mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers All workers covered	376 0 307 6 348 10 339 9	376 10 299 9 341 10 341 5	+ 0 10 - 7 9 - 7 0 + 1 8	+ 0·2 - 2·5 - 2·0 + 0·5
Average hourly earnings exclud- ing overtime premium:		ogs bno lsv	London, tra	
Skilled and qualified workers "Plus-rated" men, helpers,	d. 82·8	d. 88·5	+ d. + 5·7	+ 6.9
mates and handymen	78·1 71·0	83·3 74·4	+ 5·2 + 3·4	+ 6.5
All workers covered	72·0 78·3	75·3 83·4	+ 3.3 + 5.1	+ 4.4

During the period under review there were increases in standard During the period under review there were increases in standard wage rates of the order of 2d. to 3d. an hour for skilled and qualified men and of 1d. to 2d. an hour for other workers. These increases affected all the construction industries covered except heating and ventilating and certain building workers in national government. service. Average weekly earnings including overtime premium reflected the fall in hours worked mentioned below and while increasing slightly for some categories, fell slightly for others. However, average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium rose for all categories ranging in absolute amounts from 3·3d. to 5·7d., and the percentage increases varied from 4.4 to 6.9.

The normal working week of about two-thirds of the workers in The normal working week of about two-thirds of the workers in the construction industries was reduced during the period under review. The normal hours of the majority of these workers were reduced from 42 to 41 hours, but for workers in the electrical contracting industry they were reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay. The average hours actually worked by the workers included in the enquiry fell from 49.0 to 46.5 hours, the decreases varying from 2.1 hours for skilled workers to 3.1 hours for labourers. 2.1 hours for skilled workers to 3.1 hours for labourers

Definition of terms

Descriptions of the terms used in this series of enquiries were given in the initial article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. Those relating specifically to the construction industries enquiry were given in the article in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

TABLE 1.—GREAT BRITAIN—SUMMARY BY SKILL

	Numbers of men	Average weekly earnings	Average hours actually	Average hours	Average	Average "make-up"		e hourly nings
Classes of workers	covered	including overtime overtime premium premium	worked including overtime	of overtime worked	hours available	pay per week	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
eminero i John seq commune such	Arr Co	NSTRUCTION INDUS	TRIES CO	VERED			PORTER	TORRESPOND !
Skilled and qualified workers	294,402	s. d. s. d. 354 10 340 2	46·1 49·7	4.5	0.1	s. d. 0 2 0 2	d. 92·3 90·8	d. 88·5 83·2
Skilled and qualined workers "Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers	68,208 152,887 15,263	376 10 345 6 299 9 284 7 341 10 319 6	45·8 50·9	5.2	$\frac{\tilde{0}\cdot \hat{1}}{-}$	0 2 0 3 -	78·5 80·2	74.5
The state of the s	(i) Constructional engi	ineering					
Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers*	7,951 2,528 832	510 1 458 3 446 10 399 11 315 10 286 6	50·5 50·0 48·0	11·7 11·4 8·1	$\begin{array}{c c} & \frac{0\cdot 2}{\overline{0\cdot 1}} \\ & - \end{array}$	0 3	121·0 107·3 78·8	108·7 96·0 71·5
and the second s	ii) Construct	on (other than constr	ructional er	ngineering)				
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers	286,451 65,680 152,055 15,169	350 6 336 11 374 1 343 5 299 8 284 7 341 8 319 6	45·9 49·7 45·8 50·9	4·3 9·0 5·2 7·2	0·1 0·1 0·1 —	0 2 0 3 0 3	91·4 90·3 78·4 80·5	87·9 82·8 74·5 75·3

Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers .	65,680 152,055 15,169	374 1 299 8 341 8	343 5 284 7 319 6	49·7 45·8 50·9	5·2 7·2	0.1	0 3 -	78·4 80·5	74·5 75·3
TABLE 2.—REGIONAL ANALY	YSIS BY	Y OCCU	JPATION	N—CON NEERII	NSTRUC NG)	TION (OTHER	THAN	a painted disciplination is linguistication in the grant disciplination in the grant disciplination in the second disciplination in the second
	Londo	ON AND S	South Ea	STERN					
3-21 3-68 1 - 1 - 81	1	s. d.	s. d.	46.0	4.4		s. d.	d. 91·5	d. 88·5
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	60,412 8,864 3,728 2,530 1,944 9,614 32,630 2,758	357 8 404 3 419 9 358 2 331 6 419 5 317 11 345 4	345 8 376 0 389 1 322 9 306 10 385 5 301 9 327 10	46·8 47·8 53·4 50·8 53·8 50·9 46·8 50·3	7·3 10·3 10·8 10·3 9·9 5·8 5·9		- - 0 1 0 1	101·4 94·3 84·6 73·9 98·8 81·5 82·4	94·3 87·4 76·2 68·4 90·8 77·4 78·2
An Assertant Quee Labour Board have recently	Eas	STERN AN	D SOUTH	ERN					
Building trades craftsmen	28,913 2,536	327 5 362 10	319 0 342 2	45·5 45·4	3·1 5·0 5·6		0 1	86·3 96·0 89·0	84·1 90·5 85·0
Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates*	2,536 723 357	364 8 266 7	347 11 257 4	49·1 43·2	2.8	<u>-</u> 0·4	_ 1 2	74·1 87·2	71.5
Heating and eventiating engineering craitments and eventiating engineering craitments. Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	4,652 14,767 1,773	348 5 283 3 333 10	324 5 274 1 316 0	47·6 45·3 50·6	3·7 5·9	=	0 1	75.1 79.1	72.6
natisficatory basis for general average for countries agricultural studyeis.		SOUTH	WESTERN						
Building trades craftsmen	17,952 1,737	316 5	309 11 337 2	44·4 45·3	2.5	=	=	85·4 93·0 82·9	83·7 89·4 80·8
Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates*	567 294	321 9 275 5	313 10 264 2	46·6 44·8	2.5			73·7 83·3	70.7
Heating and ventilating engineering cratishers in index	4,099 9,759 1,061	323 11 266 9 313 3	308 11 259 4 298 10	46·6 43·9 48·6	5·3 3·2 4·9	0.1	0 2 0 2	72.9	70.9
TOCCHPATION or lotting as a secure		Mic	LANDS						
Building trades craftsmen	27,934	354 8	343 10 370 7 375 2	45·9 47·5	3.6	0.1	0 4	92·5 98·7 93·6	89·7 93·6 85·4
Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,049 432 652	411 0 332 2 325 1	302 10 298 7	52·7 48·5 51·2	10·9 10·7 10·4	662-00 000-00	_ _ 0 3	82·3 76·2 90·9	75·0 69·9 83·6
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	6,668 17,698 2,001	367 6 292 5 345 3	338 3 281 8 322 3	48·5 45·0 51·5	8·5 4·2 7·7	0.1	0 3	77.9	75·0 75·0
born andy-reprovement and regularists	York	SHIRE AN	D LINCOL	NSHIRE					
Building trades craftsmen	21,925	336 6	325 8 345 3	45.7	3.7	0.1	0 2	88·3 96·0 97·2	85·4 90·3 89·0
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	3,463 773 439 503	404 0 349 3 337 2 354 7	369 7 310 2 305 4	49·9 50·2 51·6	8·8 10·2 10·7	I I	=	83·5 78·4 86·5	74·2 71·0 78·8
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	3,968 13,472	354 7 287 9 339 7	322 10 274 1	49·2 45·1 51·1	8·6 4·8 7·8	0.3	1 1	76.0	72.4
terrings, henry, etc. Their an Aggernan, effective from Physiological		Norti	H WESTER	N					
Building trades craftsmen	28,390	338 1	327 2	45.7	4·1 6·2 8·1	The Letter	TO SUPERIOR	88·8 98·5 96·7	86.0
Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	3,654 459	379 10 406 10		50.5	8.1	-	_	96·7 81·4	88·7 76·4

* No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

icians' mates
ng and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates
ning and civil engineering "plus-rated" men
ning labourers and general civil engineering operatives

71·9 79·8 72·7 74·8

0.1

TABLE 2.—REGIONAL ANALYSIS BY OCCUPATION—CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING)—continued

THE STATE OF THE S	Numbers of men		e weekly nings	Average hours	Average	and Tens	Average	Averag	e hourly nings
Classes of workers	covered by the survey	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	"make-up" pay per week	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
								w skilevo	
		Nor	THERN						
Building trades craftsmen	12.062	s. d.	s. d.	10.5		in ferm.	s. d.	d.	d.
Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	13,063 1,724 461 132 131 3,277 8,282 750	327 4 349 10 347 8 269 3 301 1 357 2 278 3 352 0	319 2 333 10 332 11 254 7 287 0 334 6 266 8 324 0	43·6 43·7 46·9 41·3 49·6 46·8 43·3 52·5	2·8 4·1 4·4 5·3 5·0 6·1 3·4 8·8	0·3 — — 0·2 0·6	1 3 - - 1 1 1 4	89·5 96·0 89·0 78·3 72·8 91·1 76·3 80·4	87·2 91·6 85·2 74·0 69·4 85·3 73·1 74·0
		Scor	CLAND						
Building trades craftsmen	30,425	335 3	320 3	44.4	4.1	0.1	0 2	90.5	86.5
Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	3,118 714 124 178 6,477 18,660 2,057	349 7 333 2 325 2 301 6 366 8 285 9 315 4	332 11 319 3 287 9 277 10 338 1 271 2 293 4	44·2 46·4 49·2 48·4 50·1 45·0 49·2	4·0 4·2 9·2 7·2 8·8 4·7 6·3		- - 0 2 0 3	95·0 86·1 79·3 74·7 87·8 76·1 76·8	90·4 82·5 70·2 68·9 80·9 72·2 71·5
		DNS 1							
		W	ALES						
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates* Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	7,790 799 298 204 2,038 6,184 591	328 3 371 8 351 9 304 10 341 4 298 7 345 5	315 1 344 1 335 8 271 3 311 10 283 3 322 7	44·2 46·0 46·2 45·2 49·0 45·6 52·2	3.8 5.6 3.5 7.1 	craftman craftman craftman craftman craftman craftman craftman	congressions of the congre	89·2 96·9 91·3 80·9 83·6 78·6 79·4	85·6 89·7 87·1 72·0 76·3 74·5 74·2
	Mu	LTI-REGIO	NAL FIRE	ws†	and the same				
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates* Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	10,338 416 196 — 145 10,500 14,405 1,053	451 9 479 5 450 0 341 5 433 6 355 5 420 5	414 4 434 10 421 3 320 10 388 11 322 0 373 6	49·6 50·8 51·7 	9·8 10·2 8·8 —————————————————————————————————	- - - - - 0·1	0 2 - - 0 1 0 1	109·3 113·2 104·5 81·5 100·8 86·3 90·4	100·2 102·7 97·9

No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages. † Multi-regional firms are those with contracts in more than one Region who are unable to provide a regional analysis

TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—SUMMARY BY OCCUPATION

(a) Constructional engineering

Timeworkers—* Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers†			::	4,333 996 557	s. d. 469 6 438 3 280 3	s. d. 420 1 386 1 258 3	49·7 51·4 46·3	10·8 11·4 6·7	0·3 0·1	s. d. 0 4 — —	d. 112·9 102·3 72·6	d. 101·0 90·2 66·9
Other than timeworkers—‡ Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers†	::			3,618 1,532 275	558 9 452 5 388 0	504 0 408 11 343 9	51·4 49·0 51·6	12·7 11·3 11·1		0 2 0 1 —	130·5 110·7 96·5	117·7 100·0 89·0

(b) Construction (other than constructional engineering)

Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	56 500	345 4 380 3 393 11 337 0 327 1 380 10 299 8 341 8	333 3 357 9 367 4 307 0 302 4 349 7 284 7 319 6	45·7 46·4 50·9 49·0 52·1 49·5 45·8 50·9	4·0 5·9 8·2 9·3 9·5 8·9 5·2 7·2	0·1 - - 0·1 0·1	0 3	90·5 98·3 92·8 82·5 75·3 92·1 78·4 80·5	87·3 92·5 86·5 75·1 69·6 84·5 74·5 75·3	
--	--------	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------	-----	--	--	--

istry of Labour Gazette June 1965 TABLE 4.—GREAT BRITAIN—OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF FIRM—CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING)

Londay	Numbers of men	Average earn		Average hours actually	Average hours	Average	Average "make-up"	Average hourly earnings	
Classes of workers	by the survey	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	of overtime worked	hours available	pay per week	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
pel in Principal Towns and Development Lattit yest Industrial Analysis vaccotteness and the house percent Exchanges	(i) Firm	ns with 24	or less em	ployees	rollylesibn			erking Poje Hengleyed Lend Sport	
Mining Industry in April		s. d.	s. d.	206 W stoles		the debre	s. d.	d.	d.
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	84.430 13.720 2,180 540 520 4,570 30,370 4,810	312 0 350 2 345 1 282 7 300 9 344 7 266 8 300 3	306 8 337 10 337 4 271 1 290 0 322 5 261 3 293 1	44·9 44·6 47·7 44·2 50·3 48·9 44·0 47·0	1.9 3.5 3.0 4.5 4.4 6.1 1.9 2.5	——————————————————————————————————————	0 1 = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	83·4 94·2 86·8 76·7 71·7 84·6 72·6 76·6	82·0 90·9 84·8 73·6 69·2 79·1 71·1 74·8
	(ii) F	irms with	25–99 emp	oloyees					
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated "men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	45,350 4,972 1,348 434 572 7,172 24,692 3,332	337 7 390 4 388 10 400 7 324 7 351 10 281 6 329 7	327 0 366 2 359 9 346 2 298 6 331 0 271 7 311 10	45·8 46·6 50·9 53·7 51·5 48·3 44·9 50·3	3·8 6·0 8·6 13·4 9·8 6·9 3·7 6·0	0.2	0 2	88·3 100·5 91·4 89·5 75·4 86·9 75·0 78·7	85·6 94·2 84·6 77·3 69·3 81·8 72·4 74·5
	(iii) Firm	ns with 10	0 or more	employees					
Building trades craftsmen Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building albourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers	117,362 11,649 5,440 4,191 2,914 44,767 96,993 7,027	372 3 411 5 414 9 337 6 332 3 389 2 314 7 375 9	354 8 377 7 381 3 307 7 305 3 355 4 295 3 341 2	46·3 48·5 52·2 49·2 52·5 49·8 46·5 53·9	5.6 8.6 10.2 9.5 10.4 9.5 6.6 11.1	0.1	0 4	96·3 101·8 95·3 82·3 75·9 93·6 81·0 83·6	91·8 93·5 87·6 75·1 69·7 85·5 76·0 75·9

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1964

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the inister of Labour their "Eighteenth Annual Report together with atement of Accounts at 2nd January 1965". Copies of the Report ay be obtained from the National Dock Labour Board, 22–26 pert Embankment, London S.E.1., price 3s. 6d. (including

Some of the main items of the Report are summarised below.

The number of local boards to which the National Board made pointments remained at 24.

he scheme

In October 1964 a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord the October 1964 a Committee under the Charmanish of Lord elevlin was appointed by the Minister of Labour to inquire into and report on: (1) the causes and circumstances of a dispute etween the two sides of the National Joint Council for the Port ransport Industry; (2) decasualisation; and (3) causes of dissenthe industry and other matters affecting efficiency of

The dispute arose from disagreement as to the amount of a wage necesse to be granted to registered dock workers. It was considered first by the Committee as a matter of urgency, and their Report was published on 18th November (see page 504 of the December issue of this GAZETTE). At the end of the year the Committee were proceeding with their inquiry under paragraphs 2) and (3) of their terms of reference.

abour force

The employment level recorded in the first six months followed the pattern of the same period in the previous year. There was then a steady improvement and requirements during the fourth quarter were the highest since the first quarter of 1961. The anctioned strength of the main and probationary registers at the and of 1964 was 65,869, compared with 65,327 at the end of 1963, and the total number on the registers was 63,255, compared with 13,481 a year earlier. 3,481 a year earlier. Although the total of 130,637 man/days lost as a direct result of

isputes was higher than in 1963 it was substantially below the verage annual loss experienced since the inception of the scheme.

Parnings, hours, etc.

Under an Agreement effective from 27th July 1964 the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry introduced arrangements for the reduction of the working week from 42 to 40 hours on a five-day week basis. Under the same Agreement further appropriate adjustments were made. Although the minimum weekly wages of men on time rates were not affected, their daily wages were increased by 1s. 10d., bringing the minimum daily wage on a half-daily basis to £1 17s. 10d.; and the minimum guarantee to pieceworkers and the wages of permanent men were similarly adjusted. Attendance money was also adjusted from 8s. a turn for an eleven-turn week to 9s. a turn for a ten-turn week.

The recommendations contained in the first Report of the Com-The recommendations contained in the first Report of the Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Devlin were accepted by the National Joint Council and, accordingly, under an Agreement effective from 30th November, the daily wages of men on time rates were further increased by 3s. 10d.; the minimum guarantee to pieceworkers and the wages of permanent men were similarly adjusted and existing gross piecework rates were increased by 5 per cent. Travel time allowances for daily and period transfers were increased to 5s. 9d. an hour. The rates of guaranteed weekly payments were also increased. payments were also increased.

The average weekly gross earnings of daily workers increased from £18 1s. 4d. in 1963 to £19 1s. 5d., and figures collected for the first 26 weeks of the fiscal year 1964–65 in respect of weekly workers under continuous contract showed average gross earnings of £22, compared with £20 19s. for the same period a year earlier.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

49th Session of the International Labour Conference

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation at the 49th Session of the International Labour Conference which opened in Geneva on 2nd June.

Opened in Geneva on 2nd June.

The Government delegates were Mr. D. C. Barnes, C.B., Deputy Secretary, and Mr. C. F. Heron, O.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The Employers' delegate was Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and the Workers' delegate Lord Collison, C.B.E., Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The Delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Observers from Parkedon Pritish Covers and March 1981.

Observers from Barbados, British Guiana and Mauritius also attended the Conference.

The agenda of the Conference consisted of the following items:

I. Report of the Director General.

II. Financial and budgetary questions.

III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.

IV. The employment of young persons in underground work in mines of all kinds (second discussion).

V. The employment of women with family responsibilities (second discussion).

VI. Agrarian reform, with particular reference to employment and social aspects (general discussion).

VII. The role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries (first discussion).

In addition, the Conference discussed a special report of the Director General on the application of the Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa adopted by the Conference at its 48th Session.

[†] No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

[‡] Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in April

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-March and mid-April 1965, together with figures for recent months, for mid-April 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 and large terms of the components. 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.

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-April 1964 and February, March and April 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: APRIL 1965

Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Apr. 1964	Mid-June 1964	Mid-Feb.* 1965	Mid-Mar.* 1965	Mid-Apr.* 1965	Change MarApr 1965
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	855 663	879 657	824 640	829 638	836 634	+ 7 - 4
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	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	804 509 618 2,208 206 875 575 792 563 1,684	817 508 621 2,208 204 877 577 786 556 1,684	800 508 632 2,243 211 881 585 782 545 1,704	798 508 632 2,239 212 878 585 780 542 1,701	799 507 630 2,234 212 879 584 775 539 1,696	+ 1 - 1 - 2 - 5 + 1 - 1 - 5 - 3 - 5
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,834	8,838	8,890	8,874	8,853	- 21
Construction†	1,567 370	1,617 379	1,653 387	1,681 397	1,701 404	1,755 402	1,736‡ 408	1,733‡ 408	1,735 408	+ 2
Total in production industries§	11,509	11,655	11,605	11,477	11,602	11,652	11,674	11,652	11,629	-23
Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,724 3,284 4,947	1,747 3,312 5,060	1,756 3,367 5,227	1,726 3,401 3,000 685	1,705 3,416 3,083 668	1,708 3,422 3,106 719	1,684 3,438 3,164 645	1,681 3,437 3,173 646	1,676 3,433 3,178 656	- 5 - 4 + 5 + 10
hotels, etc.)	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,684 527 808	1,701 519 752	1,671 518 755	1,669 518 754	1,671 518 755	+ 2 + 1
Total in civil employment	23,690 15,588 8,102	23,989 15,746 8,243	24,166 15,837 8,329	24,183 15,836 8,347	24,348 15,903 8,445	24,458 15,948 8,510	24,373‡ 15,901‡ 8,472	24,359‡ 15,886‡ 8,473	24,353 15,873 8,479	- 6 - 13 + 6
Wholly unemployed	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	405 305 100	317 240 77	358 270 88	343 259 84	326 243 83	- 17 - 16 - 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	423 407 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	2011.0
Total working population	24,498 16,301 8,197	24,714 16,389 8,325	24,980 16,540 8,440	25,071 16,592 8,479	25,176 16,615 8,561	25,199 16,596 8,603	25,155‡ 16,579‡ 8,576	25,126‡ 16,553‡ 8,573	25,103 16,524 8,578	- 23 - 29 + 5

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.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965 NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

TOMBERS EN	LOIL	UBS TO	(Mid-	month)			MINIS			3 394.30	(Thou	usands)
Industry	stad was	April 1964	a worke	Feb	oruary 196	5*	М	arch 1965	Taled 1	A	pril 1965*	arsas,
ne of the control of the cach, months	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	578 · 8	17.5	596.3	555.9	17.5	573 · 4	553·0 452·1	330 · 4	570·5 782·5	549 · 4	17·5 330·3	566·9 783·8
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	454·3 32·5 88·5 17·2 39·3 22·1 12·0 39·4 30·7 16·2 22·9 77·9 38·5 17·1	334·4 8·5 59·3 31·6 36·3 11·7 3·7 54·7 41·4 4·6 19·5 19·3 21·1 22·7	788·7 41·0 147·8 48·8 75·6 33·8 15·7 94·1 72·1 20·8 42·4 97·2 59·6 39·8	452·8 31·9 88·3 17·2 40·9 20·9 38·7 30·6 16·2 23·2 77·4 38·6 17·0	332·2 8·4 58·4 31·2 37·4 10·7 54·0 42·1 4·6 19·5 19·3 20·9 22·0	785·0 40·3 146·7 48·4 78·3 31·6 92·7 72·7 20·8 42·7 96·7 59·5 39·0	33.4 31.8 88.4 17.2 40.9 21.1 11.7 38.4 30.6 16.1 23.2 77.1 38.5 17.1	330.4 8.4 58.9 30.7 37.5 10.8 3.6 52.6 41.3 4.6 19.7 19.3 20.9 22.1	78.4 31.9 15.3 91.0 71.9 20.7 42.9 96.4 39.2	453·5 31·6 88·6 17·3 41·1 21·7 11·5 38·4 30·8 16·1 77·3 38·9 17·1	330·3 8·3 59·5 31·1 37·2 11·2 3·6 51·6 40·5 4·6 19·8 19·4 21·4 22·1	39.9 148.1 48.4 78.3 32.9 15.1 90.0 71.3 20.7 42.9 96.7 60.3 39.2
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	366·5 15·7 26·1 5·6 173·5 32·0 17·1 33·2 29·3 24·9 9·1	140·2 0·5 4·1 1·8 46·7 41·2 9·2 13·8 13·3 4·8 4·8	506·7 16·2 30·2 7·4 220·2 73·2 26·3 47·0 42·6 29·7 13·9	365.9 15.6 24.5 5.5 173.2 32.3 16.7 33.8 28.9 26.5 8.9	140·4 0·5 3·8 1·7 46·8 42·1 9·4 13·3 13·2 5·1 4·5	506·3 16·1 28·3 7·2 220·0 74·4 26·1 47·1 42·1 31·6 13·4	365·7 15·6 24·4 5·5 173·2 32·4 16·7 33·7 28·8 26·7 8·7	140·2 0·5 3·8 1·7 47·0 42·1 9·3 13·1 13·1 5·2 4·4	505.9 16.1 28.2 7.2 220.2 74.5 26.0 46.8 41.9 31.9 13.1	364·7 15·5 24·4 5·5 172·5 32·5 16·6 33·6 28·7 26·7 8·7	140·1 0·5 3·8 1·7 46·8 41·9 9·3 13·1 13·2 5·5 4·3	504·8 16·0 28·2 7·2 219·3 74·4 25·9 46·7 41·9 32·2 13·0
Metal manufacture. Iron and steel (general). Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals.	542·1 271·4 46·8 109·0 46·2 68·7	75·0 24·6 8·6 14·1 10·9 16·8	617·1 296·0 55·4 123·1 57·1 85·5	554·8 278·9 48·8 109·4 47·1 70·6	76·1 25·2 8·6 14·1 10·9 17·3	630 · 9 304 · 1 57 · 4 123 · 5 58 · 0 87 · 9	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 · 9 304 · 3 57 · 5 123 · 3 57 · 9 87 · 9	553·2 278·5 48·9 108·4 47·0 70·4	76·0 25·2 8·6 14·0 10·9 17·3	629 · 2 303 · 7 57 · 5 122 · 4 57 · 9 87 · 7
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Other electrical goods Other electrical goods	1,581·7 32·2 82·0 43·2 24·9 48·5 40·6 127·3 7·1 164·4 41·7 43·6 155·7 42·8 84·2	600·5 4·7 14·2 13·3 6·2 7·9 3·4 7·2 16·3 62·7 15·9 5·5 50·6 45·9 8·0 56·3 22·5 30·3 135·4 26·4 67·8	2,182·2 36·9 96·2 56·5 42·8 51·1 28·3 55·7 56·9 347·3 143·2 27·2 222·7 131·2 15·1 220·7 64·2 73·9 291·1 69·2 152·0	1,610 · 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	605.7 4.9 13.2 15.1 6.6 8.3 3.5 7.5 16.6 63.5 16.4 5.9 53.3 46.8 8.0 58.9 22.5 33.5 127.6 268.2	2,216·6 37·2 89·7 63·8 44·5 52·2 30·1 58·6 57·3 354·6 147·5 27·6 233·6 115·1 224·8 64·8 79·6 284·7 65·0 154·3	1,610·0 32·4 76·7 48·7 37·9 43·9 26·9 51·3 40·8 290·8 131·4 21·7 180·7 84·6 7·0 165·4 156·9 39·1 85·8	603·4 5·0 13·3 15·2 6·6 8·3 3·5 7·5 16·7 63·5 16·4 5·9 53·1 46·6 8·1 58·9 22·4 32·8 126·3 25·1 68·2	2.213·4 37·4 90·0 63·9 44·5 52·2 30·4 58·8 57·5 354·3 147·8 27·6 233·8 131·2 15·1 224·6 64·7 78·2 283·2 64·2 154·0	165·5 42·3 45·1 155·9 38·3	46·4 8·2 58·8 22·5 32·6 124·5 24·5	2,207·6 37·3 89·8 63·9 44·7 52·3 30·6 59·0 57·7 354·2 147·9 27·6 233·1 130·8 15·2 224·3 64·8 77·7 280·4 62·8 153·5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	193·8 141·1 52·7	11·4 7·9 3·5	205·2 149·0 56·2	198·4 146·4 52·0	11·3 7·9 3·4	209·7 154·3 55·4	199·5 147·8 51·7	11·2 7·8 3·4	210·7 155·6 55·1	148.5	7.8	211·1 156·3 54·8
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.	751·1 412·9 18·9 222·1 42·8 50·4 4·0	117·0 62·1 7·5 38·2 3·9 3·0 2·3	868·1 475·0 26·4 260·3 46·7 53·4 6·3	755.9 424.4 18.5 221.7 39.8 47.7 3.8	117.6 62.0 7.5 39.0 3.9 2.9 2.3	873·5 486·4 26·0 260·7 43·7 50·6 6·1	220·4 38·8	117·2 62·1 7·5 39·0 3·5 2·8 2·3	871·3 487·1 26·0 259·4 42·3 50·4 6·1	425·6 18·7 219·6 38·7 47·6	62·4 7·6 38·9 3·5 2·8	488·0 26·3 258·5 42·2 50·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	370·0 15·3 7·3 27·7 32·8 15·6 15·5 255·8	193·7 7·8 7·0 17·5 10·5 20·5 11·5	563·7 23·1 14·3 45·2 43·3 36·1 27·0 374·7	376·4 15·0 7·4 28·5 33·7 15·8 15·2 260·8	197·5 7·9 6·7 18·2 10·6 20·3 11·6 122·2	573·9 22·9 14·1 46·7 44·3 36·1 26·8 383·0	15·0 7·4 28·5 33·8 15·8 15·3	197·5 7·9 6·7 18·2 10·7 20·1 11·6 122·3	573·8 22·9 14·1 46·7 44·5 35·9 26·9 382·8	15·0 7·2 28·4 33·8 15·8 15·3	8·0 6·7 18·2 10·7 19·9 11·6	23·0 13·9 46·6 44·5 35·7 26·9 382·3
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	367·5 35·0 39·8 41·6 88·5 8·8 4·3 38·0 3·8 22·7 7·8 9·5 48·5 19·2	4·3 17·2 14·1 19·6	782 · 6 44 · 3 103 · 4 96 · 0 186 · 5 17 · 3 10 · 9 126 · 3 8 · 1 39 · 9 21 · 9 29 · 1 71 · 4 27 · 5	364·6 35·6 40·8 41·5 85·6 8·8 4·2 38·4 3·9 23·2 7·9 9·1 46·0 19·6		773·1 44·6 103·8 94·7 180·0 17·2 10·3 127·6 8·2 40·5 21·7 28·4 68·1 28·0	35.8 40.7 41.5 85.0 8.8 4.2 38.1 3.9 23.2 8.0 9.1 45.9	407·1 9·0 62·7 53·0 94·0 8·3 6·1 188·6 4·3 17·3 13·8 19·4 22·1 8·5	770 · 8 44 · 8 103 · 4 94 · 5 179 · 0 17 · 1 10 · 3 126 · 7 8 · 2 40 · 5 21 · 8 28 · 5 68 · 0 28 · 0	35.9 40.6 41.3 84.8 8.8 4.2 37.9 3.9 23.2 8.0 9.0 45.4	9·0 62·1 52·5 93·3 8·2 6·1 87·5 4·3 17·1 13·7 19·0 12·0 12·0 14·2 22·0	44-9 102-7 93-8 178-1 17-0 10-3 125-4 8-2 40-3 21-7 28-0 67-4 27-7
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	36·4 22·9 9·2 4·3	6·6 15·3	62·7 29·5 24·5 8·7	36·9 22·8 9·5 4·6	14.8	63·0 29·8 24·3 8·9	22.6	26·3 7·2 14·9 4·2	62·8 29·8 24·3 8·7	22.7	7.2	29.9
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	143.9 6.9 31.4 19.8 6.7 13.2 4.3 8.7 52.9	22·7 89·4 48·3 39·9 96·5 9·0 32·8	120·8 68·1 46·6 109·7 13·3 41·5 113·2		21·2 86·8 45·3 40·0 93·7 8·6 31·8 58·5	107·0 12·7 40·3 109·4	6.5 30.2 18.7 6.6 13.3 4.1 8.5 50.2	45·1 39·8 93·6 8·5 31·8 57·8	116·1 63·8 46·4 106·9 12·6 40·3 108·0	30.2 30.2 18.8 4.6 6.6 13.2 4.0 8.5 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	20.6 85.7 45.2 39.3 93.1 8.4 31.3 57.3	27·0 115·9 64·0 45·9 106·3 12·4 33·8 107·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	269·9 67·0 29·3 58·7 15·8 99·1	6·9 35·6 19·1 1·6	348·0 73·9 64·9 77·8 17·4 114·0	275·2 66·6 29·9 59·4 16·1 103·2	7·0 35·7 19·7 1·6	65 · 6 79 · 1 17 · 7	66 · 4 29 · 8 59 · 3 16 · 1	7·0 35·7 19·6 1·6	73 · 4 65 · 5 78 · 9 17 · 7	66.29.59.59.57 16.103.	2 7.0 7 35.6 2 19.7 1 1.6 3 15.8	73·2 65·3 7 78·9 17·7 119·1
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	27.5	13·1 20·8 8·0 4·5 5·3	32·0 23·4	9·1 26·5 17·9	13·6 20·5 8·0 4·5 5·1	97.7 100.2 17.1 31.0 23.0	83.7 79.4 1 8.9 26.4 17.8	13·7 20·5 8·0 4·5 5·2	97.4 99.5 16.5 30.5 23.6	4 83·· 9 79· 9 9· 9 26· 0 17·	0 13.6 0 20.4 0 8.6 3 4.5 8 5.	6 96.6 99.4 0 17.0 5 30.8 1 22.9

* 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.

E (92185)

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

		19500		n		as the t			1		(The	ousands)
Industry		April 196	4	Fe	bruary 19	65*	N	March 1965	5*	Lindonstr	April 1965	
	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.	409·6	214·2	623·8	411·7	214·5	626·2	410·9	213·8	624·7	409·7	213·0	622·7
	75·3	22·0	97·3	76·1	22·0	98·1	75·4	21·7	97·1	75·1	21·5	96·6
	33·5	33·8	67·3	33·7	33·0	66·7	33·6	32·7	66·3	33·5	32·7	66·2
	35·6	35·8	71·4	35·8	35·3	71·1	35·6	35·3	70·9	35·4	35·2	70·6
	107·4	30·4	137·8	107·7	31·1	138·8	108·2	31·2	139·4	107·9	31·2	139·1
	157·8	92·2	250·0	158·4	93·1	251·5	158·1	92·9	251·0	157·8	92·4	250·2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	194·8	124·4	319·2	200 · 6	128·2	328·8	201·1	128·0	329·1	199·2	127·7	326.9
	90·5	37·7	128·2	94 · 6	38·1	132·7	94·8	37·8	132·6	93·3	37·8	131.1
	10·9	3·3	14·2	10 · 1	3·2	13·3	10·0	3·2	13·2	9·9	3·1	13.0
	7·4	7·2	14·6	7 · 2	6·8	14·0	7·2	6·8	14·0	7·1	6·8	13.9
	12·4	20·5	32·9	12 · 5	22·9	35·4	12·8	23·3	36·1	12·9	23·3	36.2
	5·0	5·8	10·8	5 · 0	6·1	11·1	5·0	6·0	11·0	5·0	6·0	11.0
	48·5	35·5	84·0	51 · 1	36·8	87·9	51·3	36·7	88·0	51·1	36·7	87.8
	20·1	14·4	34·5	20 · 1	14·3	34·4	20·0	14·2	34·2	19·9	14·0	33.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,912.9	2,786 · 6	8,699 · 5	5,975 · 0	2,780.9	8,755 · 9	5,968 · 3	2,771 · 8	8,740 · 1	5,957 · 4	2,761 · 1	8,718
Construction†	1,480 · 4	80.0	1,560 · 4	1,514.3	80 · 8	1,595 · 1	1,511 · 3	80.8	1,592 · 1	1,513 · 3	80.8	1,594-1
Gas, electricity and water	353·8	50·1	403·9	356·6	51·5	408·1	356·4	51·6	408·0	356·5	51·8	408 :
	108·6	16·2	124·8	107·7	16·8	124·5	107·3	16·9	124·2	106·7	17·0	123 :
	205·0	30·7	235·7	209·1	31·3	240·4	209·5	31·3	240·8	210·2	31·3	241 :
	40·2	3·2	43·4	39·8	3·4	43·2	39·6	3·4	43·0	39·6	3·5	43 :
Transport and communication Road passenger transport	216·6	43·9	260·5	212·7	43·6	256·3	211·8	43·6	255·4	211·2	43·6	254·1
	187·9	15·9	203·8	190·6	15·6	206·2	190·9	15·7	206·6	189·1	15·7	204·1
Distributive trades	1,379 · 4	1,539 · 8	2 919 · 2	1,379 · 4	1,561·7	2,941·1	1,371 · 6	1,568·2	2,939·8	1,368·9	1,567·5	2,936 · 4
	354 · 2	199 · 7	553 · 9	353 · 0	199·0	552·0	351 · 0	199·0	550·0	350·8	201·0	551 · 5
	791 · 2	1,269 · 8	2,061 · 0	790 · 8	1,290·3	2,081·1	786 · 9	1,296·7	2,083·6	785·6	1,294·3	2,079 · 9
agricultural supplies	131·3	36·3	167·6	129·6	37·0	166·6	128·3	36·7	165·0	127·0	36·3	163·:
	102·7	34·0	136·7	106·0	35·4	141·4	105·4	35·8	141·2	105·5	35·9	141·
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	68·7 38·0 20·9 194·0 29·9 12·1 332·1 11·4	61·1 23·2 30·0 362·6 89·5 34·6 75·1 3·8	129·8 61·2 50·9 556·6 119·4 46·7 407·2 15·2	69·3 35·9 21·1 181·9 29·2 11·7 332·4 11·2	58·0 22·1 30·6 352·3 87·1 33·5 77·3 3·7	127·3 58·0 51·7 534·2 116·3 45·2 409·7 14·9	69·2 36·2 21·2 184·1 29·0 11·7 330·3 11·0	58·0 21·9 30·6 350·8 86·7 33·4 77·4 3·6	127·2 58·1 51·8 534·9 115·7 45·1 407·7 14·6	68·8 36·3 21·4 183·7 29·4 11·8 328·8 10·9	58·6 21·5 30·1 361·0 87·0 33·7 77·5 3·6	127 - 2 57 - 8 51 - 5 544 - 116 - 45 - 406 - 14 - 14 - 1

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

The following table; shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries§ in the week ended 10th April 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about

and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to

AND THE SECOND STREET PARTY OF THE			ed number on ntenance w			1	Estimated nu	imber of	operatives or	short-tim	ne
5.425 E.S.F. 2.552 1.553 1.53	Esti- mated total	8:058	Per-		of overtime orked	Stood		Total	Total as per-	Hou	ırs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Brewing and malting	. 107	178·7 36·7 29·5	32·9 34·4 44·7	1,559 293 277	8·7 8·0 9·4	0.3	0·8 0·1 —	1·1 0·1	0·2 0·1	23 1	20·3 6·6
Chemicals and allied industries	100	74·9 32·5	26·0 25·8	754 373	10·1 11·5		= 3	ializazilai SE	precionario	bus atule, and tentonical	100[1000] 10.70[17]
Metal manufacture	. 228	146·9 41·0 41·6	31·0 18·0 42·7	1,395 422 388	9·5 10·3 9·3		1·7 1·1 0·5	1·8 1·1 0·5	0·4 0·5 0·5	13 9 4	7·5 8·0 8·0
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marin engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,476	676·8 486·4 190·5	45·9 53·5 33·7	5,601 4,117 1,484	8·3 8·5 7·8	0·1 =	0.9	$\frac{1 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 8}$	$\frac{0\cdot 1}{0\cdot 1}$	<u>10</u>	9·7 7·5
Vehicles	. 383	280·1 175·7 68·9	45·4 45·9 47·9	2,258 1,414 525	8·1 8·0 7·6	5·9 5·9	3·6 3·4 0·2	9·5 9·4 0·2	1·5 2·4 0·1	311 309 1	32·6 33·1 7·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	429	172 · 1	40.1	1,427	8.3	1 154	1.5	1.5	0.4	21	14.2
Textiles	174 149 105	122.5 19.2 41.6 11.3 20.1	19·4 11·0 27·9 10·8 37·3	971 141 365 63 162	7·9 7·3 8·8 5·6 8·1	1·1 	7·1 0·3 1·0 4·4 1·2	8·2 0·3 1·0 5·4 1·2	1·3 0·2 0·7 5·2 2·2	118 5 15 85 10	14·4 17·7 14·4 15·6 8·2
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	11.9	26.7	84	7.0	48	0.4	0.4	0.8	5	12.3
Clothing and footwear	00	42·8 9·2	10·3 10·2	216 42	5·0 4·6	0·2 0·1	8·4 6·9	8·6 7·0	2·1 7·8	71 55	8·3 7·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	268	90.0	33.5	860	9.6	+ + 1	0.6	0.6	0.2	5	8.6
Timber, furniture, etc	73	82·9 32·9 26·6	39·6 45·3 35·3	654 268 178	7·9 8·2 6·7	$\frac{0\cdot 1}{0\cdot 1}$	1.7	$\frac{1\cdot 8}{1\cdot 1}$	0·9 1·4	21 - 13	11·7 11·6
Paper, printing and publishing	74	170·1 38·7 67·9	40·8 52·0 42·2	1,435 342 531	8·4 8·8 7·8	0·1 	0.5	0.6	0·1 —	5	8.7
Other manufacturing industries	00	78·8 36·2	32·9 36·6	681 317	8·6 8·8		0·3 0·1	0·4 0·1	0·2 0·1	3 2	8·8 13·0
Total, all manufacturing industries§	6,054	2,128 · 4	35 · 2	17,894	8.4	8.0	27.5	35.5	0.6	609	17.1

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965 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 ship-building and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 ssue of this GAZETTE.

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by nultiplying 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, olidays 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

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

Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 100)neering, elec-trical goods, metal Food, drink, manu-factur-ing Vehicles tries 103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 6 98 · 6 102 · 8 98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.5 101.1 106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·2 119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·1 98·2 104 · 6 103 · 9 100 · 4 100 · 9 103 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 98 · 2 100 · 1 100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·0 98·3 96·8 104·3 104·2 104·4 99·7 85·2 105·3 105·2 105·2 102·9 102·7 103·2 99·0 83·9 104·0 104·3 103·5 102·2 102·0 102·3 96·8 84·0 102·8 102·8 102·4 96·1 97·5 97·6 98·4 89·5 99·2 99·1 97·9 101 · 2 101 · 0 101 · 1 100 · 1 September 19 October 17 65 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 100 · 2 100 · 4 99 · 8 · 100 · 5 99·2 100·0 97·5† 99·9

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

ing and season	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	103 · 7	103 · 7	104 · 1	104-3	102.8	103 · 8
1957	103 - 6	103 - 5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103 - 7
1958	102.5	102 · 4	103 - 2	103.0	102.5	102 - 5
1959	103 - 3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103 - 2
1960	102 - 4	101 - 7	101 - 7	104-8	101 - 7	102 - 5
1961	101.0	101 - 3	100.6	101-1	100 · 4	101 - 1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
1963	99.9	99.6	100 · 2	100.5	99.9	100 · 0
1964	100 - 7	100.6	100 · 7	101 · 4	99.9	101 - 1
Week ended:	101			100 0	00.0	101
1964 April 18	101 · 1	101 · 1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101 - 4
May 16	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100 - 6
June 20	100.9	101.2	101 - 4	101.9	99.7	101 - 2
July 18*	101 - 1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101 - 5
August 15	101.0	100 - 8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101 - 5
September 19	100.6	100·7 100·5	99.8	100.8	99.9	101 - 2
October 17	100.5	100.5	99.7	100.8	99.6	101.
November 14* December 12	100.3	99.5	98.9	101.1	99.7	101.0
December 12	100.1	33.3	90.9	101-1	23.1	101
1965 January 16	99.2	98.9	98.5	100.0	97.5	100 -
February 13	99.5	99.2	98-9	100 - 3	97.7	100 - 5
March 13	99.5	99.2	98.8	100 - 1	98.0	100 - 5
April 10	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	98.2	100 - 4

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ‡

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
nuary		6177	310000	1 22 1/2	101 - 2	98.5	100 - 7	100 · 2
bruary	104-2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101.2	100 - 4
arch	_	1500	072 E	P 200	102.3	98.0	101.5	99.8
pril	103 - 4	101 - 5	106.0	106.3	102.4	99.7	102.2	100.5
ay	103.0	102-4	105 - 3	105 - 1	102.7	100.0	102.0	200
ne	19.00	1000	SECTION SECTION	106-1	102.4	100.0	102-3	A. P. C.
ly	10.0	200 (8)	Ber Trans	93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8	No To
ugust	98.5	100 - 1	102 - 3	101.0	83.4	82.5	84.0	2000
ptember	A STATE OF S	1 ST. 1	6077056	105-4	102.3	101 · 3	102.8	LOTON.
ctober	100.9	105-2	107 - 1	104.8	101.9	101.9	102.8	100
ovember	101 - 6	106-1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0	102.8	100000
ecember	-	-	-	-	100 - 7	102.3	102.4	The state of

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ‡

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January		1987 <u>2</u> 11	250	600	99.4	98-4	100 - 2	99.2
February	102.7	101-4	103 - 6	100 - 4	100.2	98.4	100.5	99.5
March	2	100	1		100.2	98.6	101.0	99.5
April	102.6	103 - 1	102-1	101 - 5	100.4	99.4	101.1	99.6
May	102.0	103 - 1	102-1	100-6	100 - 2	99.8	100.3	
June	100-	1000		101 -4	100 - 2	100.0	100.9	GRUNDZEN)
July	64. TOTAL		1 (22)	101.6	100 - 3	100.5	101 - 1	2000
August	102 - 4	103 - 6	102.0	100.9	100.5	100 - 7	101.0	-
September	BACTURE !	67.373	THE RESERVE	100 - 8	99.8	100.5	100.6	
October	102 - 1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	100.5	_
November	102.4	103.8	101.8	100.5	99.3	100.6	100.5	September 1
December	-		-		99.4	100.8	100 - 1	-

^{*} Figures for dates after June 1964 are subject to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965. The figures from November 1964 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1965 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. Formation obtained from employers in April 1965 showed that, compared with October 1964, the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing fustries had fallen. The revised estimate of the total number of operatives in manufacturing industries is, in consequence, approximately 14,000 lower than it was the old basis. The index of total hours worked from November 1964 onwards has been revised to take account of this new information. oximately 14,000 lower than it was

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED)

Revised estimates (1963) for Postal Services and Telecommunications (MLH 707) and consequential revised estimates for Transport and Communication (Order XIX) and Grand Total

Amendment: The estimated numbers of employees (employed unemployed) revised estimates for 1963 for the North Midland and East and West Ridings Regions published in the February 1965

issue of this GAZETTE (page 64) should be amended to read as follows:-

orn to their festion employment. molosed and uniongloods.	Postal ser telecommu		Transport and	communication	Grand total		
percentage unemployed in the foreign Adjubit to a	Males	Total	Males	Total	Males	Total	
eschilipp "schoolsteams" Cherre salte "section Third of 12th sheel 1963		1963					
orth Midland	12,060	18,140	76,820	90,430	1,060,680	1,598,110	
			550 \$ 000 F	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1,251,350	1,918,420	

^{*} 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.

|| Information obtained from employers in April 1965 showed that, compared with October 1964, the proportion of operatives to total employees had fallen. The revised information has been used in this table and, in consequence, the number of operatives has been reduced by approximately 14,000. It is estimated that, if this revision had not been made, the percentage of operatives on overtime would have been 35·1 instead of 35·2.

Abnormal short-time working in motor vehicle industry. ‡ Figures for 1956 and 1957 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 10th May 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

par (c. v <u>. </u>	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	216,567 4,965	9,883 127	67,371 1,485	6,350 179	300,171 6,756
Total	221,532	10,010	68,856	6,529	306,927
Change since 12th April 1965	- 19,495	- 5,347	- 4,431	- 5,031	- 34,304

The rate of unemployment at 10th May was 1.3 per cent. and at the 12th April it was 1.5 per cent.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 10th May 1965 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in we	eks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2		26,817 15,332	3,003 1,734	8,513 5,690	1,661 1,056	39,994 23,812
Up to 2		42,149	4,737	14,203	2,717	63,806
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5		11,687 5,628 7,952	1,225 668 907	4,778 1,996 3,034	738 410 512	18,428 8,702 12,405
Over 2, up to 5		25,267	2,800	9,808	1,660	39,535
Over 5, up to 8		17,933	655	7,194	579	26,361
Over 8		131,218	1,691	36,166	1,394	170,469
Total		216,567	9,883	67,371	6,350	300,171

At 10th May 37,351 married women were registered as

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 10th May was 296,567, consisting of 224,139 males and 72,428 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1965

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

001 M 2391 M	Wh					
	unemp	Wholly unemployed*		prarily ped†	Total	United Kingdom total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1954	176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300 321,900 393,900 279,600	95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000 126,700 92,600	7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000 46,300 6,600	5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300 6,400 1,800	284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200 573,300 380,600	317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 499,900 612,300 413,400
11th Jan 8th Feb 8th Mar 12th Apr 10th May	278,948 269,857 258,836 243,435 226,450	88,118 88,228 84,142 82,565 73,721	6,863 6,418 24,497 12,949 5,092	2,449 3,386 4,614 2,282 1,664	376 378 367,889 372,089 341,231 306,927	409,104 401,994 405,706 373,948 341,571

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment; and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding "school-leavers", in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th May 1965.

		Who	lly unemplo	oyed*		and cold	Temp	porarily sto	pped†		Total unemployed		
18 yea and ov	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§	36,965 18,881	1,481	9,066 4,789	817 581	48,329 25,018	140 139	2	56 60	-6	198 206	38,588 19,788	9,939 5,436	48,527 25,224
South Western	13,685 18,753	408 869	3,650 5,806	367 577	18,110 26,005	144 1,457	1 22	31 510	104	176 2,093	14,238 21,101	4,048 6,997	18,286 28,098
West Midland	9,997 8,756	575 294	3,535 2,271	349 228	14,456	610 847	15 7	211 299	77 27	913	11,197	4,172 2,825	15,369 12,729
Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western	15,321 33,867	726 1,571	4,642 10,641	615 743	21,304 46,822	359 803	5 15	121 388	45	530 1,212	16,411 36,256	5,423 11,778	21,834 48,034
Northern	22,685 40,615 15,795	1,354 1,777 930	6,146 16,961 5,670	681 1,053 916	30,866 60,406 23,311	281 1,485 157	15 56 10	72 204 43	1 13 4	369 1,758 214	24,335 43,933 16,892	6,900 18,231 6,633	31,235 62,164 23,525
Great Britain	216,567	9,883	67,371	6,350	300,171	4,965	127	1,485	179	6,756	231,542	75,385	306,927
Northern Ireland	21,771	800	8,081	282	30,934	3,361	6	324	19	3,710	25,938	8,706	34,644
United Kingdom	238,338	10,683	75,452	6,632	331,105	8,326	133	1,809	198	10,466	257,480	84,091	341,571

The part of the warmen	Per	centage rat	e of	Don'i Sub-as Tau'one i	Dura	Wholly unemployed								
Region		employme		SHAP OUT	Ma	ales	i novingense gware best	d to todi	Fen	nales	nglas bag	excluding "school-leavers"		
Tables	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 12th April 1965	
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·1 1·6 0·9 0·7 1·1 1·2 1·9 2·8 3·2 2·5	0·5 0·6 0·9 0·5 0·6 0·8 1·0 1·6 2·3 2·2	0·8 0·9 1·4 0·8 0·7 0·9 1·1 1·6 2·4 2·8 2·4	11,026 4,645 2,699 4,653 2,892 1,761 3,643 7,407 3,564 6,333 2,916	5,612 2,503 1,538 2,470 1,379 1,091 2,204 4,513 2,637 4,533 2,057	3,741 1,501 1,046 1,487 773 714 1,322 3,067 1,805 3,293 1,326	18,067 10,999 8,810 11,012 5,528 5,484 8,878 20,451 16,033 28,233 10,426	3,859 1,454 983 1,890 1,217 673 1,258 2,734 1,232 2,486 1,024	1,895 952 608 1,121 755 366 1,071 1,770 1,050 2,131 870	1,146 566 424 741 494 247 615 1,161 657 1,851 612	2,983 2,398 2,002 2,631 1,418 1,213 2,313 5,719 3,888 11,546 4,080	47,913 24,760 17,981 25,609 14,174 11,435 20,891 46,338 30,279 59,945 22,851	- 1,487 - 1,686 - 1,834 - 279 - 152 - 127 - 844 - 1,473 - 2,516 - 4,783 - 1,208	
Great Britain	1.6	0.9	1.3	46,886	28,067	18,588	132,909	16,920	11,468	7,773	37,560	296,567	- 16,110	
Northern Ireland	8.3	4.7	7.0	3,006	5,3	328	14,237	1,116	2,0	26	5,221	gibizi 120	W bas to all bas	

*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote† on page 276.
†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 10th May 1965 were:—

3.0 3.0		Numbers			Percentage	S		elly unemployed g " school-leavers "
I d d S db	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	Change since 12th April 1965
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	38,283 19,823	9,898 5,346	48,181 25,169	1.1	0.5	0.8	47,576 24,699	-1,502 -1,674
Midlands Yorkshire and	19,892	6,595	26,487	0.8	0.5	0.7	24,075	- 146 - 974

Lincolnshire .. 17,890 5,956 23,846 1·2 0·8 1·1 22,823 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 Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 10th

The table includes estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964 which are used to calculate the percentage rate of unemployment. To permit their inclusion, for this month only, the numbers of temporarily stopped (which are included in the total

May 1965 and the per	centage r	ates of u	inemple	oyment			unemployed) have not bee	n separ	ately ide	entified.			INCHASE.
	Nu	imbers of sters at 10	persons	on	Esti- mated num-	Per- centage	guestion. Somitarly, the figures of the control of		mbers of j			Esti- mated num- bers of	Per- centage
(100 == 100)	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	bers of em- ployees mid- 1964 (000's)	rate of un- employ- ment*	al Consideration Called The Colors of Called The Colors of Called The Called	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	em- ployees mid- 1964 (000's)	rate of un- employ- ment*
Pri	incipal To	owns (by	Manager 1	n)			Development	Distric	ts (by Re	egion)—	-contin	ued	idasary
Brighton and Hove .	. 27,057 . 1,399 . 568	6,711 287 267	1,618 29 109	35,386 1,715 944	4,654·0 90·5 73·6	0·8 1·9 1·3	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston	331 13,679 75	453 4,006 54	3	818 18,779 132	32·7 630·4 6·8	2·5 3·0 1·9
Eastern and Southern Bedford	. 188	40 342 45	11 50 7	239 1,837 250	48·5 103·7 66·9	0·5 1·8 0·4	Widnes Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work-	324	251	28	603	23 · 1	2.6
Ipswich	. 399 . 210 . 1,165 . 246	170 43 201 62	41 28 55 29	610 281 1,421 337	63·6 82·1 91·0 96·8	1·0 0·3 1·6 0·3	ington Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and	499	353	56	908	28.7	3.2
Peterborough	. 262	123 479	16 122	401 2,403	51·9 145·3	0.8	Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	2,408	852	291	3,551	175 · 4	2.0
tSlough	328 349 1,973	113 48 278	26 19 98	467 416 2,349	77·7 102·0 144·4	0·6 0·4 1·6	Blyth Birtley	262	69	21	352	13.0	2.7
Southend-on-Sea	806	238 50	37 29	1,081 261	57·1 64·4	1.9	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett	980 309 437	198 61 105	97 36 32	1,275 406 574	37·4 18·9 51·1	3·4 2·1 1·1
	2,067	369 79	89	2,525 701	262·9 46·5	1.0	Durham Guisborough	516 25	35	37	588 33	27.6	2.1
Gloucester	. 287	98 504	29 77	1,903	57·3 94·2	0·7 2·0	Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus	982 270 56	295 137 15	78 73	1,355 480 71	37·4 18·2 4·0	3·6 2·6 1·8
Swindon	685	166	57	915	77.6	1.4	Prudhoe Saltburn	50 102	11 37	2	63 139	3.8	1.7
‡Derby	656	199 216	9 48	864 1,332	120·5 203·3	0.7	Seaton Delavel	259 93 421	150 168 46	14 16 25	423 277 492	16·4 3·1 14·1	2·6 8·8 3·5
Lincoln ; †Mansfield	478	149	28 53	655 636 325	52·3 60·0 66·6	1·3 1·1 0·5	Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester Sunderland, Pallion,	699	78	38	815	18.1	4.5
	2,696	51 502	16 83	3,281	242.4	1.4	Southwick and Washington	2,450	642	190	3,282	94·8 397·8	3.5
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	2,733	840 80	208	3,781 243	672.6	0.6	Whitby	7,283 165	1,707	649	9,639	4.9	4.3
Oldbury	989 29 108		121 3 21	1,583 47 147	194·0 27·3 42·5	0·8 0·2 0·3	Moor Wingate	686 201	204 25	46	936 226	24.4	3.8
‡Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	1,377	355 115	62 25 12	1,794 444	153.2	0.6	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	1,471	659	36	2,166	99.8	2.2
111 1 1	117 469 280	322	70	144 861 349	48·5 112·7 45·4	0·3 0·8 0·8	Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine	59	40	6	105	2.3	4.5
Yorkshire and Humberside ‡Barnsley	734	290	56	1,080	75.6	1.4	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and	972	698	78	1,748	34.0	5.1
Dewsbury	1,193 202 820	83	56 6 93	1,620 291 1,223	177·8 31·0 86·0	0.9	the Calders Cumnock	548 251	327 249	50 17	925 517	31·7 14·4	3.6
Grimsby Halifax	1,162	192 58	86 14	1,440	66·2 51·1	2.2	Dumbarton, Alexandria and Helensburgh Dundee and Broughty	575	349	80	1,004	24.4	4.1
‡Hull	327 2,562 1,778	517	14 205 80	501 3,284 2,146	97·4 163·0 278·6	2.0	Ferry	1,646	407	130	2,183	93.0	2.3
Rotherham Scunthorpe	484	93	80 108	657 821	57.2	1.1	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny-	891	747	115	1,753	46.9	3.7
Wakefield	1,422 201 596	87	60 10 59	1,784 298 813	270·1 49·2 65·9		bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow	827 126		64 17	2,050 175	59·5 3·6	
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	140	56	7 11	199 340		1.1	Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen)		3,328	721	18,711	594.0	3.1
D - 14	398 1,396 742	432	16 77 29	526 1,905 921	56·2 53·9 82·5	3.5	Greenock and Port Glas-	1,531	812	117	2,460	43.2	5.7
Burnley Bury	290	161	13 2	464 170	41.6	1.1	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes,	3,875 120		390	5,042	86.0	The second second second
4111	4,694 898	574	34 286 44	5,554 1,122	29.5	100000	Leven and Methil Lesmahagow	104	24	89	2,335	49.8	4.8
‡Oldham Preston	597	145	15 53	1,089	94.6	1.3	§Newton Stewart North Lanarkshire	2,504		10 149	168 4,945	3·4 157·1	
St. Helens	173 713 580	699	3 53 49	1,465 788		2.4	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh,	979		41	1,605	78.3	1
Warrington Wigan	282	257	21 23	560	62.3	0.9	Banff and Buckie Rothesay	993	12	98 3 13	1,477 125 219	25·3 2·7 2·1	4.6
Northern ‡Carlisle	512	232	26	770	42.8	1.8	Sanguhar	85	120	5 25	210 383	6.6	3.2
Scotland ‡Edinburgh Wales	2,802	631	224	B 353.1	A RELIEF	135.91	§Turriff Wales	83	33	3	119	2.3	
Cardiff	2,255	115	99	780	68.3	1.1	Ammanford and Garnant Anglesey	533		37 43	396 699		
‡Swansea	1,377	412	73	1,862	63.5	2.9	Pontlottyn, and Ystrad Mynach	525		61	933		3.5
Develo	pment Di	stricts (by Regi	ion)	1		Blaenau Ffestiniog Caernarvon, Bangor, Beth esda and Penygroes	128	7	30	786	A But to	
South Western		STATE !	P.S. S.	1 155-9	S 250	1	§Caerphilly and Seng- henvdd	294		67	425		- Certifica
Camborne and Redruth	177		14 21		8 2		Llanelly, Burry Port, Gor- seinon, Kidwelly, Pont-	The state of the s	369	53	1,239	41.5	3.0
Camelford Falmouth	439	23 55	16	98 510	1.9	5.1	ardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais and Treharris	3		70	867	24.9	3.5
Helston Ilfracombe	140) 41		195	4.3	4.5	Milford Haven Pembroke Dock	438	3 221 7 40	36 15	695	4.7	7 4.2
Liskeard and Looe Newquay and Perranno	168	3 46	5	219	5.0	4.4	Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Pwllheli and Portmadoc Rhondda	234	4 46	21 78	181 301 1,199	8.9	3.4
Penzance, St. Ives a St. Mary's §Wadebridge	nd 36:	108	15				Rhyl Ystalyfera and Pontardaw	364	1 57	18	439	14.0	3.1
Bridlington	299		3.53			4.160	Total, All Development		7 27,609	5 887	110.38	3 3,508	9 3.1
			Par de		1		Districts	70,88	27,009	3,007	110,30		

*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 GAZETTE.
§Designated as Development Districts as from 13th May 1965.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: 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 10th May 1965, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each within the Orders. Statistics for industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

					A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		Great Brita	nin	Print The	entralia de la constanta			
Industry				unem	nolly ployed ng casuals)		orarily oped	A LONG TO	Total	AUSTON DES	U	Inited King (all classe	
Sense Edition Pr. 1 1900 190				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing				8,586 6,496 1,862	1,415 1,379 13	1,542 111 1,431	114 112 1	10,128 6,607 3,293	1,529 1,491 14	11,657 8,098 3,307	13,357 9,631 3,470	1,627 1,587 16	14,984 11,218 3,486
Mining and quarrying		:	::	6,115 5,511	147 109	4 3	=	6,119 5,514	147 109	6,266 5,623	6,304 5,516	152 109	6,456 5,625
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco				6,284 1,323 3,310 1,275 376	4,274 524 3,003 639 108	24 24 —	80 1 78 1	6,308 1,323 3,334 1,275 376	4,354 525 3,081 640 108	10,662 1,848 6,415 1,915 484	6,845 1,423 3,682 1,339 401	5,064 573 3,436 659 396	11,909 1,996 7,118 1,998 797
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261- Chemicals and dyes	263)	::	::	4,681 1,132 1,965	1,130 50 289	3 2 —	1 	4,684 1,134 1,965	1,131 50 289	5,815 1,184 2,254	4,784 1,140 2,038	1,157 51 298	5,941 1,191 2,336
Metal manufacture	:: 95	::		4,349 3,651	560 365	835 830	46 45	5,184 4,481	606 410	5,790 4,891	5,273 4,560	611 411	5,884 4,971
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering* (331-352) Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical industries* (361-363,			::	11,289 7,665 1,134 525 1,965	4,368 1,699 986 346 1,337	178 67 1 2 108	96 11 2 8 75	11,467 7,732 1,135 527 2,073	4,464 1,710 988 354 1,412	15,931 9,442 2,123 881 3,485	12,097 8,001 1,395 546 2,155	4,846 1,813 1,140 391 1,502	16,943 9,814 2,535 937 3,657
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	:: 8	::	••	5,788 5,245	171 121	79 76	1	5,867 5,321	172 122	6,039 5,443	9,336 8,754	183 133	9,519 8,887
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, peda Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.*				4,286 1,771 200 989 1,278	628 335 46 195 27	194 148 — 46 —	7 7 — —	4,480 1,919 200 1,035 1,278	635 342 46 195 27	5,115 2,261 246 1,230 1,305	4,625 2,030 202 1,064 1,281	675 350 47 223 28	5,300 2,380 249 1,287 1,309
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	•	••		3,849	1,514	42	25	3,891	1,539	5,430	3,961	1,584	5,545
Textiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man- Weaving of cotton, linen and man-ma Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	de fibr	fibres es		3,919 666 379 863 359 294 489	3,259 459 412 808 109 480 256	937 6 7 11 2 446 458	564 7 15 32 5 363 79	4,856 672 386 874 361 740 947	3,823 466 427 840 114 843 335	8,679 1,138 813 1,714 475 1,583 1,282	5,735 1,036 595 899 362 814 1,060	5,228 907 730 884 115 994 417	10,963 1,943 1,325 1,783 477 1,808 1,477
Leather, leather goods and fur				464	231	9	1	473	232	705	489	255	744
Clothing and footwear	:: 1	::	::	1,425 395	2,735 320	263 139	331 196	1,688 534	3,066 516	4,754 1,050	1,769 540	4,050 549	5,819 1,089
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass			::	3,127 912 464 705	655 123 175 252	259 18 232 3	32 -30	3,386 930 696 708	687 123 205 252	4,073 1,053 901 960	3,577 1,022 704 714	718 126 224 257	4,295 1,148 928 971
Timber, furniture, etc	::	::	::	2,597 918 934	488 106 142	198 6 174	41 19 17	2,795 924 1,108	529 125 159	3,324 1,049 1,267	2,952 1,006 1,156	551 131 169	3,503 1,137 1,325
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)		::	::	2,227 1,048 1,179	1,430 760 670	14 6 8	18 2 16	2,241 1,054 1,187	1,448 762 686	3,689 1,816 1,873	2,302 1,074 1,228	1,538 815 723	3,840 1,889 1,951
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating		::	::	2,340 923 641	1,295 306 309	1 1	13 — 11	2,341 924 641	1,308 306 320	3,649 1,230 961	2,408 964 652	1,364 325 328	3,772 1,289 980
Total, all manufacturing industries				56,625	22,738	3,036	1,256	59,661	23,994	83,655	66,153	27,824	93,977
Construction		1-1	bon	41,522	463	78	3	41,600	466	42,066	49,513	529	50,042
Gas, electricity and water			de	2,381	161	10	1	2,391	162	2,553	2,574	175	2,749
D 9				21,007 5,404	1,687 206	174	9	21,181 5,411	1,696 206	22,877 5,617	23,561 5,746	1,784	25,345 5,957
Road passenger transport			::	1,822 2,538	547 85	5 18	_2	1,827 2,556	549 85	2,376 2,641	2,673 2,746	575 85	3,248 2,831
Sea transport	::	:: 1	::	5,154 1,798 2,819	85 28 473	56 78 3	$-\frac{1}{6}$	5,210 1,876 2,822	86 28 479	5,296 1,904 3,301	5,488 2,355 3,052	89 29 515	5,577 2,384 3,567
Postal services and telecommunication Distributive trades				22,332	12,466	65	90	22,397	12,556	34,953	24,209	14,054	38,263
Insurance, banking and finance				6,010	744	11	1	6,021	745	6,766	6,155	832	6,987
Professional and scientific services			100	4,324	4,657	7	21	4,331	4,678	9,009	4,519	5,264	9,783
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–88 Catering, hotels, etc		::		22,124 5,134 8,631 3,263	14,706 2,025 6,677 690	109 31 28 2	148 27 51	22,233 5,165 8,659 3,265	14,854 2,052 6,728 690	37,087 7,217 15,387 3,955	23,468 5,409 9,129 3,469	16,311 2,096 7,176 742	39,779 7,505 16,305 4,211
A STREET PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		::		14,847 6,142 8,705	2,117 1,171 946	56 9 47	21 5 16	14,903 6,151 8,752	2,138 1,176 962	17,041 7,327 9,714	15,698 6,513 9,185	2,426 1,380 1,046	18,124 7,893 10,231
Ex-service personnel not classified by indu			ilin.	1,087	108	- 1	-	1,087	108	1,195	1,152	113	1,265
Aged 18 and over		::		19,490 17,179 2,311	12,312 11,019 1,293	= =		19,490 17,179 2,311	12,312 11,019 1,293	31,802 28,198 3,604	20,817 18,371 2,446	13,000 11,671 1,329	33,817 30,042 3,775
GRAND TOTALY		nkt.		226,450	73,721	5,092	1,664	231,542	75,385	306,927	257,480	84,091	341,571

^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,657 males and 299 females in Great Britain and 4,148 males and 328 females in the United Kingdom).

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965 Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 7th April 1965 and 5th May 1965, the numbers of persons placed in employment the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining lled at the end of each period.

abordance of be	Five wee 7th A 19	April	Four wee 5th 1	May	Total number of placings 3rd Dec.
matons on Nation ustrial injury ben a National Integan principal groups	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1964 to 5th May 1965 (22 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Birls under 18	107,016 13,906 47,433 10,208	148,895 65,031 125,496 68,245	77,888 27,715 35,368 25,435	155,127 65,325 131,569 67,984	440,470 80,486 202,703 62,147
rotal	178,563	407,667	166,406	420,005	785,806

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 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. in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 5th May 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 5th May 1965. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

ne table. Injury benefit is pay the accidents and prescribed industry		Placings	during four d 5th May 1	weeks 965	SON AND AND	Nu	mbers of va at	cancies rema 5th May 196	ining unfille 5	d
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	908	838	795	101	2,642	1,841	2,353	645	467	5,306
Mining and quarrying	455 223	899 856	44 25	15	1,413 1,105	4,502 4,110	1,390 1,306	107 55	39 6	6,038 5,477
Food, drink and tobacco	2,734	1,018	2,478	1,107	7,337	2,975	1,244	3,994	2,094	10,307
	1,769	227	663	563	3,222	2,842	862	2,014	1,038	6,756
	2,986	674	276	217	4,153	5,216	1,879	839	622	8,556
Metal manufacture	7,817	3,171	3,069	1,642	15,699	25,286	7,680	9,490	4,300	46,756
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc. Electrical goods and machinery	5,622 2,195	2,365 806	1,498 1,571	753 889	10,238 5,461	18.173 7,113	5,836 1,844	4,114 5,376	2,283 2,017	30,406 16,350
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,276	292	59	41	2,668	2,711	456	100	65	3,332
TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SECOND SECON	2,553	597	524	173	3,847	9,565	1,988	1,619	639	13,811
Vehicles	2,773	1,464	1,276	592	6,105	5,632	4,102	3,793	2,795	16,322
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,716	731	1,184	1,809	5,440	2,413	1,880	6,022	4,898	15,213
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	338 395	156 148	315 265	344 316	1,153 1,124	706 514	503 498	1,822 1,443	1,129 1,292	4,160 3,747
Leather, leather goods and fur	200	176	125	138	639	289	392	639	683	2,003
	359	480	1,388	3,869	6,096	1,106	1,352	11,211	7,360	21,029
Clothing and footwear	1,776	492	348	183	2,799	2,663	1,165	1,300	823	5,951
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	A 14 7 7 7	1,504	301	220	3,609	2,646	2,089	903	823	6,461
Timber, furniture, etc	1,584	605	749	1,087	3,479	2,050	1,674	2,135	2,672	8,531
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,038 718 320	272 333	491 258	460 627	1,941 1,538	1,284 766	690 984	1,220 915	1,234 1,438	4,428 4,103
Other manufacturing industries	1,711	420	883	541	3,555	2,286	1,007	2,489	1,272	7,054
Total, all manufacturing industries	31,292	11,851	13,323	12,182	68,648	67,680	27,770	46,548	30,084	172,082
Construction	19,193	4,327	241	246	24,007	18,956	5,528	760	888	26,132
Gas, electricity and water	829	105	124	64	1,122	1,441	778	271	178	2,668
Transport and communication	3,978	589	681	351	5,599	16,988	1,932	2,284	943	22,147
Distributive trades	6,699	5,029	5,260	8,716	25,704	11,392	14,614	17,971	20,064	64,041
Insurance, banking and finance	294	96	481	522	1,393	1,710	1,268	1,422	2,229	6,629
Professional and scientific services	959	214	2,088	651	3,912	7,923	2,281	24,206	2,994	37,404
Miscellaneous services	8,483 636 5,162 369	3,360 139 417 368	10,753 399 7,497 700	2,367 108 465 487	24,963 1,282 13,541 1,924	13,395 663 5,000 502	6,098 333 1,060 472	33,324 1,316 18,069 2,283	9,085 277 1,662 1,339	61,902 2,589 25,791 4,596
Public administration	4,798 1,376 3,422	407 137 270	1,578 1,050 528	220 94 126	7,003 2,657 4,346	9,299 4,131 5,168	1,313 550 763	4,031 2,256 1,775	1,013 559 454	15,656 7,496 8,160
Grand total	77,888	27,715	35,368	25,435	166,406	155,127	65,325	131,569	67,984	420,005

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* Eastern and Southern* South Western Midlands* West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside* North Western Northern Scotland. Wales	21,120 9,532 4,376 9,006 5,692 3,314 5,625 11,389 5,021 7,858 3,961	5,566 3,469 1,308 5,067 3,067 2,000 3,322 3,820 1,856 1,990 1,317	10,971 3,768 2,090 3,705 2,476 1,229 2,395 4,927 1,823 4,160 1,529	4,230 3,257 1,370 5,094 2,973 2,121 3,173 3,274 2,326 1,380 1,331	41,887 20,026 9,144 22,872 14,208 8,664 14,515 23,410 11,026 15,388 8,138	42,875 27,409 8,797 29,829 19,730 10,099 11,372 15,793 5,699 7,149 6,204	16,897 7,946 4,230 15,863 11,962 3,901 7,455 6,082 2,232 2,983 1,637	44,315 18,324 8,015 18,394 11,507 6,887 10,664 16,245 4,538 7,634 3,440	17,445 7,965 4,261 14,858 10,092 4,766 6,667 7,827 2,926 4,269 1,766	121,532 61,644 25,303 78,944 53,291 25,653 36,158 45,947 15,395 22,035 13,047
Great Britain	77,888	27,715	35,368	25,435	166,406	155,127	65,325	131,569	67,984	420,005

^{*}See footnote § on page 274.

in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board		Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery		rease (+) of pared with		
- Trational Coal Boa	I d	books during 4 weeks ended 24th Apr. 1965		eks ended Mar. 1965		eks ended Apr. 1964
Northumberland and Durham Yorkshire North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western		93,500 105,900 37,200 82,800 34,400 70,100 4,900	11111111	1,000 600 300 500 500 700 100	HIIIII	6,600 5,100 1,800 3,800 3,300 6,100 200
England and Wales Scotland		428,800 50,100	=	3,700 300	=	26,900 3,200
Great Britain	1	478,900	_	4,000		30,100

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 2,700 persons were recruited to, and about 5,900 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,200, compared with a net decrease of 3,900 during the five weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

152h <u> 157h</u>		April 1965	March 1965	April 1964
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	pokusia	7.82	7.74	7.52
Involuntary		12.33	12-21	10.01
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	::	5·99 12·41	6·10 12·56	5·70 10·29

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 106.83 cwt. in April, compared with 109.19 cwt. in the previous month and 101.67 cwt. in April 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 35.38 cwt. in April; for March 1965 and April 1964 it was 36.85 cwt. and 34.01

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 17th May 1965.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	850	100	950
at end of period	1,391	186	1,577
Number of persons whose courses terminated	726	95	821
prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during period	144	17	161

Up to 17th May 1965 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 172,266, including 4,965 blind persons.

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

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th May 1965 and the corresponding figures for 20th April 1965 and 19th May 1964. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work.

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

100 M 1 100 M 10 M 20 M 100 M	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to										
Region		Sickness	Ind	ustrial inj	iury						
E BEREE	18th May 1965	20th Apr. 1965	19th May 1964	18th May 1965	20th Apr. 1965	19th May 1964					
London and S. Eastern: Greater London Council Area Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	120·9 42·8 45·7 36·5 54·4 84·2 59·1 89·6 166·8 78·0 121·9 74·5	106·6 40·8 42·1 33·6 50·5 78·2 54·4 84·9 154·1 75·6 122·2 69·5	74·1 65·4 42·6 31·2 48·7 74·9 52·0 79·1 147·3 65·3 115·4 65·2	4·9 2·1 2·4 1·8 2·7 5·3 5·9 10·9 9·5 9·7 10·5 9·9	3·5 1·6 1·8 1·3 2·2 4·6 5·3 9·5 7·9 8·3 10·1 9·1	2·8 3·0 2·0 1·4 2·0 4·4 5·3 9·4 8·0 7·7 8·7 8·1					
Total, Great Britain	974.3	912.5	861 · 2	75.6	65.4	62.8					

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th May 1965 represented 4.8 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 or the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st May 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‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	21,971 25,206 7,248 4,783 8,381 1,528 3,961 4,326	1,367 1,376 352 1,139 — 58 424 194	3,679 2,364 1,180 — — 34 41 106	27,017 28,946 8,780 5,922 8,381 1,620 4,426 4,626
Total	77,404	4,910	7,404	89,718

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.
† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
‡ Includes 4,940 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.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons imployment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 19th April 1965 was 658,925, impared with 655,878 at 20th April 1964.

n the following table the persons on the Register at 19th April 55 are classified according to the disablement which made them tible for registration at the time of their applications. These ablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons

have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment. Separate statistics for women who at some time had served in H.M. Forces, though their disablements were not caused by that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved are small. Figures relating to non ex-service men, women and young persons previously combined under one heading are now shown separately.

TEN OF AMERICANISAT	ETE TO	M	EN	This is a second	WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			THERE
	of Laboure ge or sal Alaska s	(excluding	ervice 1914–1918 oners)	ald eggli	Disabled		MUIDI Esta ence	18 To x		EV LEAT CO
Nature of disablement	1914–1918 War- disabled pensioners	Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others	Non ex-service	during service in H.M. Forces	Others	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism Diseases of digestive system Diseases of heart, etc. Diseases of the lungs Ear defects	6,649 434 644 1,850 1,989 1,297 2,640	9,756 4,943 7,703 5,356 9,675 4,867 5,769	7,158 7,200 6,971 17,917 16,364 2,009 8,957	21,239 10,372 8,481 25,268 29,882 13,648 23,967	30 109 33 69 80 40 24	3,630 5,288 1,380 6,778 4,410 7,629 6,499	130 25 16 177 187 299 323	73 28 19 124 131 326 185	48,665 28,399 25,247 57,539 62,718 30,115 48,364	7·4 4·3 3·8 8·7 9·5 4·6 7·3
Eye defects Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk Injuries and diseases of lower limb Injuries and diseases of upper limb Injuries and diseases of spine. Nervous and mental disorders Tuberculosis Other diseases and disabilities	6,422 9,950 10,230 345 2,379 1,078 955	5,777 16,614 10,372 5,454 8,777 8,625 3,965	5,296 11,923 9,529 13,004 12,331 8,110 6,722	8,347 36,059 21,562 19,216 33,234 14,043 11,713	26 112 52 93 139 146 65	1,139 11,339 6,174 5,721 15,564 6,033 5,530	22 409 266 167 885 48 215	15 368 222 162 725 43 166	27,044 86,774 58,407 44,162 74,034 38,126 29,331	4·1 13·2 8·9 6·7 11·2 5·8 4·5
Total	46,862	107,653	133,491	277,031	1,018	87,114	3,169	2,587	658,925	100.0

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were imployed at 10th May 1965 was 46,522, of whom 40,425 were les and 6,097 were females. An analysis of these figures is given

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary aployment during the four weeks ended 5th May 1965 was 6,505, cluding 5,339 men, 932 women and 234 young persons. In didtion, 92 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered

(0.3) pa 2 ne-2 ne-2 ne-2 non ner e na	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	34,644	5,352	39,996
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,781	745	6,526
Total	40,425	6,097	46,522

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

1964 (Food Tiles 7 7 8 7 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	Mur.	April 1965	May 1965
Places under the Factories Act		53	56 49
Mines and quarries†	111	15	9
Railway service		5	6

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for May 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.

THE REPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO						
Textile and connected processes						
Clay, pottery, cement, etc						
Metal extraction, refining and conv	ersion				100000	1000
Metal casting	(Instant				100.3	
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion a	nd forgin	g				
Miscellaneous metal processes			k			
Shipbuilding and repairing	Limon					1
Constructional engineering, boiler	making				Beelm	Bill.
Locomotive and railway equipment	t			5	103.9	
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	LE TABLE					
Other machine and metal manufac	ture and	repair			1000	
Electrical engineering						
woodworking processes	SI PAGE	1:01	1:020		bereits	93·
Miscellaneous chemical manufactu	re, paint,	oil rei	ining,	soap	1000	
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel			1.00		100.0	
Wearing apparel	10.000	***	1.03g		10000	805
Paper and printing	1 100			2	100.0	
Milling					1000	
1000	Charles !			B	10.45	4 20
Drink					DIE STO	Sage
Electricity generation			1.		100.00	
Rubber	to the		1000.00	23	entale	Do.
Other factory processes						
						A POST

orks and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT

Mines and quarries†				Railway service	1 111
Coal mines:				Brakesmen and goods guar	
Underground			44	Engine drivers and motorm	en
Surface			2	Firemen	
Other stratified mines		1300	_	Labourers	
Miscellaneous mines	ALC:	dicial c	1	Mechanics	
The state of the s	12,32	1 192	2	Passenger guards	4
Quarries	in he	the year	-	Permanent-way men	816
TOTAL, MINES AND Q	UARR	IES	49	Porters	des
Seamen			1 18	Shunters	
Trading vessels			4	Other grades	
Fishing vessels	00.1	1	5	Contractors' servants	
TOTAL, SEAMEN	6.0	LIE	9	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	3

Industrial Diseases

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

Lead poisoning Anthrax Epitheliomatous ulcerati Chrome ulceration TOTAL, CASES	on	4 14 9 28	Nil						
ind Statistics show a first second of the se	# **	District of the control of the contr	* CHWS	では、 は と は は は は で の と の と の と の と の と の と の と の と の と の					

*These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 274 to 276. † For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 24th April 1965 and the 5 weeks ended 29th May 1965.

1963 Average = 100

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,573,100 in February, compared with 3,540,700 in the previous month and 3,426,100 in February 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in April is estimated at 12,690, compared with 12,111 in March and 19,829 in April 1964.

BELGIUM

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of March was 57,390, compared with 62,085 a month previously and 52,035 at the end of

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 20th March was 6,521,000, compared with 6,460,000 (revised figure) at 20th February and 6,286,000 (revised figure) at 21st March 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 20th March are estimated at 387,000 or 5.6 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 397,000 (revised figure) or 5.8 per cent. at 20th February and 456,000 or 6.8 per cent. at 21st March 1964.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of February the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 29,900 or 3.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 31,200 or 3.9 per cent. at the end of January. The comparable figure at the end of February 1964 was 5.9 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 141,820, of whom 32,414 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 152,996 and 33,309 at the beginning of the previous month and 114,312 and 26,470 at the beginning of May 1964.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of March was 191,000, compared with 279,419 at the end of the previous month and 212,436 at the end of March 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 9,978, 11,817 and 14,752.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st May was 48,152, compared with 55,114 at 15th April and 48,675 at 23rd May 1964.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of April was 30,895; this figure included 2,973 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of March the respective figures were 37,608 and 3,797 and at the end of April 1964 they were 25,758 and 2,571.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in October as 130·3 (1953–54=100), compared with 130·1 in the previous month and 120·0 in October 1963. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 9,615 in December, compared with 11,042 in November and 15,185 in December 1963.

SWEDEN

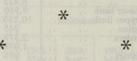
Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of February the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 27,452 (revised figure), compared with 33,051 (revised figure) in January and 27,605 in February 1964. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for February numbered 24,058 (revised figure) or 1.5 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month and 1.6 per cent. in February 1964.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March who were wholly unemployed was 264 or 0·1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 667 or 0·3 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 242 or 0·1 per 1,000 at the end of March 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 58,756,000 in March, compared with 58,396,000 (revised figure) in February and 56,783,000 (revised figure) in March 1964. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in March was 13,077,000, compared with 13,009,000 (revised figure) in February and 12,543,000 (revised figure) in March 1964. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 3,740,000 or 5·1 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,218,000 or 5.7 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,293,000 or 5.9 per cent. at the middle of March 1964.



Retail Prices Overseas

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

Index base 100*	Month for which index figure	Items covered†	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with		
Year	given	re provision ships regist	a some a some pi, toy	Month	Year before	
1953	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	122·91 123·5	+0·11 Nil	+5·30 +5·5	
1962	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	110·2 110·8	$^{+0\cdot 3}_{+0\cdot 3}$	+2·7 +3·2	
1962	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	107·8 107·3	+0·3 +0·4	+2·7 +2·3	
1961	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	123·5 123·3	+0·1 Nil	+6·4 +7·1	
1959–60	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	117 117	+2 +2	+6 +3	
1959	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	120·8 122	+0·3 Nil	+5.8	
1948–49	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	127·2 130·9	+2·1 +4·1	+3·7 +4·7	
1949	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	186 221	+1 +1	+7 +11	
1939	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	210·8 221·9	+0·1 +0·3	+5·2 +1·7	
1949	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	137·3 133·3	+0·1 +0·2	+2·7 +2·0	
1952	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	112·3 106·35	$-0.2 \\ -0.64$	+0.8	
1960	Jan. 1965	{All items Food	131·1 136·8	+2·6 +5·1	+8.9	
1955*	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	1,304 1,222	+3‡ -11‡	+54 +62	
1962	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	106·0 105·8	+0.2	+1.8	
1958	Dec. 1964	{All items Food	111·5 114·6	+0·3 +1·1	+4·4 +10·2	
1957–59	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	108·9 106·6	Nil Nil	+1.3	
1962	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	108·8 105·8	+0.1	+3.7	
	base 100* Year 1953 1962 1962 1961 1959–60 1959 1948–49 1949 1939 1949 1952 1960 1955* 1962 1958	base 100* Year for which index figure given 1953 Mar. 1965 1962 Mar. 1965 1962 Apr. 1965 1961 Feb. 1965 1959 Feb. 1965 1959 Feb. 1965 1948-49 Mar. 1965 1949 Mar. 1965 1949 Mar. 1965 1949 Mar. 1965 1952 Feb. 1965 1960 Jan. 1965 1955* Mar. 1965 1962 Mar. 1965 1958 Dec. 1964 1957-59 Feb. 1965	base 100* index figure given	Dase 100* Items Index figure	Index base 100* for which index figure given Items Index figure given Items Index figure given Items Index figure Month before	

^{*} Except New Zealand (1,000).

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965

Great Britain

Industry group

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the ndex has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the arnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken ach month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in nanufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity nd water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given a 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

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 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.

Industry group	1963	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1905	1903	1903	1903
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries All manufacturing industries	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·1 95·3 95·4	102.5 104.4 108.4 106.3 108.4 110.6 109.5 106.5 103.8 102.7 105.1 104.3 103.8 102.6 105.8 103.5	102·7 105·7 109·4 108·7 109·6 109·6 107·9 106·0 102·8 107·5 107·5 106·0 106·2	106·0 111·0 109·0 107·7 110·4 109·6 107·1 105·8 103·3 103·2 105·9 108·4 107·3 106·0	107·3 112·1 110·7 109·8 115·2 117·1 110·6 111·2 108·9 105·3 109·0 111·2 109·5 109·5	108 · 2 111 · 7 110 · 7 109 · 6 115 · 1 112 · 6 109 · 9 116 · 3 111 · 8 105 · 7 111 · 7 110 · 7 111 · 3 108 · 6 106 · 6 110 · 3	105·9 107·4 110·0 106·9 113·7 110·0 109·0 109·0 100·0 109·0 107·6 109·7 109·2 106·6 105·8 108·0	104·7 109·7 110·9 108·2 117·1 109·6 110·2 106·8 101·6 107·9 110·7 111·7 106·9 108·8 109·2	105·5 111·8 111·4 110·4 117·1 115·1 110·8 111·8 109·0 102·8 108·9 113·1 112·4 108·2 109·1	108·1 115·2 112·5 111·4 117·7 114·2 111·7 114·6 110·0 103·4 114·0 105·1 111·1 110·3	110·4 109·0 108·2 106·1 112·4 108·8 107·1 105·8 97·5 102·1 104·5 105·8 105·7 104·5 106·0	108·3 112·0 113·8 112·5 118·2 1123·5 118·2 112·7 110·4 101·9 111·5 111·6 110·4 111·5 111·6 110·4	107·7 111·3 114·5 113·0 112·4 119·8 112·9 114·3 111·1 103·5 110·4 112·5 115·7 111·1 112·4	116·9 112·8 115·8 114·3 126·7 120·2 115·5 115·1 112·2 103·1 112·7 113·3 114·9 111·8 114·0 111·8	110·7 114·6 115·7 111·6 122·4 116·3 111·5 113·1 108·9 103·4 112·1 113·9 110·7 109·1 113·6
Other industries and services Agriculture	94·7 95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9 95·4	99·2 102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2 102·6	101·9 102·4 105·7 104·7 106·4 106·0	106·1 103·4 103·8 106·1 106·9 109·4	107·2 102·5 107·7 107·3 109·2 110·3	107·4 101·7 107·8 109·5 109·8 109·2	111 · 9 104 · 9 106 · 4 108 · 0 109 · 2 105 · 8	111·2 104·5 108·0 108·1 110·0 106·5	105·0 106·5 108·2 108·6 109·6 107·2	101·4 107·2 107·9 108·4 110·3 108·5	101·9 108·4 93·8 105·5 108·5 104·9	105·1 107·5 105·5 109·2 111·8 108·2	104·3 108·0 109·9 109·9 113·6 109·5	107·2† 107·7 111·8 111·9 115·5 109·1	111·0‡ 109·2 107·3 110·1 115·7 110·2
All industries and services covered	95·1	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	111.6
Colden Gall Internal	142 40	TO TEL	Iquipalia	Emp	oloyees	paid i	month	ly*				N. CEL	MARCH TO		
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9	109·7 102·4 104·0 105·2 107·7 101·6 104·1 105·2 110·2 110·2 105·1 101·8 103·8 103·8 109·3	102·2 100·3 102·3 105·1 104·8 101·9 103·3 110·5 98·1 199·0 105·6 103·7 99·3 103·2	100·2 100·5 102·3 105·3 105·3 103·7 104·3 101·0 102·1 112·9 97·5 100·5 100·5 100·5	107·6 102·0 104·4 105·9 109·1 117·1 104·6 103·0 104·4 112·6 98·5 107·7 103·3 104·0 102·5	102.9 100.8 103.6 104.0 103.2 102.1 104.9 108.3 110.7 104.0 102.8 103.3	102·4 100·4 101·1 102·7 103·7 101·6 103·6 102·8 100·4 106·0 97·3 101·9 103·3 101·9 101·8 103·3	101·9 100·0 106·3 102·5 103·5 100·1 103·8 100·3 107·5 97·5 104·1 106·9 101·2 101·2 101·2	103·0 100·3 102·6 104·6 103·8 100·1 104·8 102·4 110·1 100·4 103·4 105·3 102·8 102·8	103·1 101·6 104·8 104·6 104·9 101·0 107·4 104·0 101·7 119·7 101·0 103·6 105·2 106·5 104·6	123·5 110·7 111·0 113·7 128·6 122·3 115·6 113·9 112·9 146·3 106·9 111·1 114·7 113·1 112·1 117·4	107·5 109·7 104·2 107·9 106·6 101·1 105·7 102·3 108·1 109·8 103·9 100·6 114·8 108·3 109·3	104·8 126·6 107·7 107·5 107·9 100·3 106·9 106·3 108·2 105·5 108·7 104·9 103·1 104·1	114-8 109-8 115-5 110-5 110-6 102-8 108-1 109-2 109-8 118-5 104-4 110-2	107·3 108·6 107·7 107·3 101·6 107·6 105·6 108·4 106·5 102·2 102·1 109·7 104·6 101·5
All manufacturing industries	98.3	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	106.9
Other industries and services Agriculture	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	102·2 103·6 102·5 103·6 103·3	102·1 102·1 104·3 105·2 103·1	101·9 105·9 104·6 105·5 98·7	102·4 106·1 104·5 107·9 99·9	102·5 105·0 104·5 106·6 97·3	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2	104·1 104·3 103·7 109·8 96·0	105·9 104·4 104·1 110·1 98·9	105·4 126·2 105·0 115·7 110·3	105·8 104·7 107·0 112·2 96·1	107·4 105·8 107·9 113·4 95·6	105·7 113·2 108·1 114·9 106·0	108·8 107·6 107·8 113·7 104·7
All industries and services covered	97.9	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	107.2
Assessment of Agreette	SET SET	S COLUMN	The street	36	All e	mploy	ees¶	SUPPLE	Sales in	AMERICAN PROPERTY.	1 Service			TENGENCE .	MAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·7 96·7 96·7 95·9 95·1 96·8 95·7 92·8 96·0 95·8	103 · 8 103 · 7 107 · 8 106 · 0 108 · 3 109 · 7 105 · 8 104 · 1 103 · 4 105 · 1 104 · 0 103 · 8 102 · 7 105 · 2 104 · 8	102·6 103·8 108·0 109·2 109·2 109·8 109·0 107·0 105·6 106·2 106·4 107·2 103·8 104·9 105·5	104·9 107·3 108·1 107·3 110·1 109·0 106·8 105·1 103·3 104·1 105·3 106·9 107·2 107·4 106·2 105·7	107 · 4 108 · 5 109 · 8 109 · 1 114 · 8 117 · 1 110 · 0 110 · 1 108 · 4 106 · 0 108 · 2 110 · 6 109 · 1 110 · 3 107 · 1 108 · 1	107·3 107·8 109·7 108·6 114·4 111·7 109·4 115·2 110·9 105·8 110·6 109·5 111·2 107·8 106·0 108·8	105·3 104·9 108·7 106·1 113·1 109·2 108·4 109·6 106·1 101·4 106·8 108·5 105·8 105·8 105·8 107·5	104·2 106·3 110·2 107·1 116·3 108·7 108·2 109·2 106·0 102·1 107·1 109·8 111·2 106·1 107·7	105·0 107·8 110·2 109·3 116·3 113·7 110·2 110·6 108·3 103·5 108·2 111·4 111·4 107·7 108·6 107·8	107 · 2 110 · 4 111 · 4 110 · 1 116 · 9 113 · 0 111 · 3 113 · 1 109 · 0 108 · 0 108 · 0 111 · 2 113 · 1 105 · 4 110 · 3 109 · 1	112 · 6 109 · 5 108 · 6 107 · 4 113 · 1 109 · 7 108 · 0 106 · 4 100 · 6 102 · 6 105 · 4 106 · 8 106 · 9 105 · 6 107 · 9	107 · 9 111 · 1 112 · 4 111 · 4 122 · 3 116 · 1 111 · 7 111 · 9 110 · 2 102 · 6 109 · 0 109 · 9 112 · 1 110 · 0 110 · 5 110 · 9	106·9 116·7 113·5 111·7 121·3 117·5 112·0 113·1 110·8 103·6 110·3 111·6 111·4 110·6	116·2 111·6 115·7 113·4 125·6 118·1 114·5 114·5 114·2 112·0 104·6 113·0 112·0 114·3 112·0 113·1 111·3	109·8 112·3 114·6 110·6 121·3 114·5 110·8 111·9 108·9 103·6 111·2 107·9 109·9 108·9 109·9 111·9 108·9
All manufacturing industries Other industries and services	95.8	105 · 8	106.7	100.6	AS YORK	88.8%	PD: 800	TENER S		1000	Q1- 30%	A8238F 138	7	PLEASE.	
Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Miscellaneous services	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8 95·6	99·2 102·9 98·8 95·8 105·0 102·5	101·9 102·4 105·2 104·6 106·3 105·3	106·1 103·3 103·9 105·6 106·7 107·5	107·2 102·5 107·5 106·5 109·1 108·4	107·4 101·7 107·4 108·1 109·6 107·1	111·9 104·8 105·9 106·9 109·0 104·5	111·2 104·5 107·4 106·7 110·0 104·5	105·0 106·3 107·7 107·2 109·6 105·2	101·4 107·1 107·5 107·1 110·3 106·8	101·9 108·2 96·6 105·3 109·0 105·7	105·1 107·4 105·0 108·6 111·6 105·9	104·3 108·0 109·1 109·3 113·3 106·9	107·21 107·6 111·5 110·8 115·2 108·4	109·2 106·9 109·4 115·2 109·0
All industries and services covered	95.5	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	110.7
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	80.1		The Real Property lies					maid and	a wools a	alate to t	he last n	av-week i	in the me	onth.	

Employees paid each week*

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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

Date	All indu	istries and	services	Manufacturing industries only				
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates		
1965 Apr.	144.8	93.4	155 · 1	141.8	93.3	151.9		
1965 May	145.0	93.2	155.6	141.9	93.2	152.3		

Note.—The April figures have been revised to include changes having retro-spective effect.

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

2011 1 0 - 901 1 10 1011	2-011	BOR I L FEE !	T-607 T-8-80	E 8-80E 1-80E	101 0 101 2 101 0 10	T I BOLDS II	2-20	Simbling L	120 3 193 Shell
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All worker
1956 1957 1958 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962 1963 1964	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·7	104 · 2 109 · 7 114 · 0 117 · 0 120 · 8 125 · 3 130 · 3 135 · 7 142 · 6	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·5	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·5	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1962 1963	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·1
1964 April May June July August September October November December	138 · 6 139 · 1 139 · 8 140 · 3 140 · 5 140 · 7 140 · 8 141 · 3 142 · 0	140 · 8 141 · 4 142 · 8 143 · 4 143 · 9 144 · 5 144 · 6 145 · 1 145 · 4	146·0 146·4 147·7 148·3 148·7 149·1 149·2 149·5 149·8	139·3 139·8 140·6 141·1 141·4 141·7 141·8 142·2 142·9	1964 April May June July August September October November December	136·3 137·0 137·2 137·6 137·7 137·7 137·9 138·0 138·6	139·6 140·1 141·1 142·0 142·2 142·3 142·5 143·0 143·4	143·7 144·1 144·9 145·5 145·6 145·8 145·9 146·2	137·2 137·8 138·2 138·7 138·8 138·9 139·1 139·2 139·8
1965 January February	142.9 143.1 143.5 143.9 144.1	146·2 146·3 146·6 147·2 147·4	151·2 151·3 151·8 152·3 152·6	143·8 144·0 144·4 144·8 145·0	1965 January February	139 · 8 139 · 8 140 · 1 140 · 5 140 · 7	144·4 144·5 145·0 145·8 145·9	148 · 0 148 · 1 148 · 4 149 · 2 149 · 4	140·9 141·0 141·3 141·8 141·9

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1963 1964	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
1964 April May	143 143 143 143 143 144 144 144 144	137 137 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	142 143 144 145 146 146 146 146 147	135 141 141 142 142 142 142 142 142 142	135 135 135 136 136 136 136 136 137	133 133 133 134 134 135 135 136 136	133 133 133 136 136 136 136 136 136	143 143 146 146 146 146 146 146 146	147 147 148 148 148 148 148 148 148
1965 January February March April May	151 151 151 152 152	142 142 142 142 142	148 148 148 149 149	142 142 142 142 143	138 138 138 138 138	136 136 138 138 138	138 138 138 138 138	146 146 147 151	148 148 151 155 155

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
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1963 1964	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 April May	143 143 143 143 143 143 145 145 145	142 143 144 144 144 144 144 144	138 143 143 144 144 144 144 144 144	144 144 144 144 144 144 144 146	137 137 137 146 146 146 147 147	142 142 143 143 143 143 143 144 147	140 141 144 144 146 148 148 148	147 147 147 147 147 150 150 152 152	143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144
1965 January February March April May	146 146 146 147 147	148 148 148 148 149	145 145 145 146 146	146 146 148 148 148	148 154 154 154 154	147 148 149 149 150	148 148 148 148 148	152 152 152 152 155 155	144 144 144 144 145

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

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

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

V.—Manufacturing Industries only IV .- All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
Monthly averages {	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 1956 99·9 99·9 1957 99·7 99·6 99·8 99·9 1957 99·6 99·5 99·8 99·6 1959 97·9 98·3 98·1 98·0 1960 95·8 95·9 95·9 1961 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 95·0 1963	1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8		
April April June June July August September October November December	94·8 94·6 94·6 94·5 94·5 94·5 94·3	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8	94·7 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·5 94·5 94·3	94·8 94·7 94·7 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·4 93·9	May	95·0 95·0 95·0 94·9 94·9 94·8 93·8	94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·5 93·9	94·7 94·7 94·7 94·7 94·7 94·7 94·6 93·8	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8
5 January	93·7 93·7 93·5 93·3 93·2	94·3 94·3 93·9 93·6 93·4	93·8 93·8 93·4 93·1 92·9	93.9 93.9 93.6 93.4 93.2	1965 January February	93·7 93·7 93·6 93·4 93·3	93.6 93.6 93.5 93.2 93.0	93.6 93.6 93.6 93.2 93.1	93·7 93·7 93·6 93·3 93·2

ndex of hourly rates of wages

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

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

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

Hourly Rates of Wages

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
956 957 958 959 960 Monthly 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	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 156·0	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·5	
May June July August September October November December	146·2	148·4	154·1	146·9	
	147·0	149·0	154·7	147·6	
	147·8	150·5	156·2	148·5	
	148·3	151·1	156·8	149·1	
	148·5	151·8	157·2	149·4	
	148·9	152·3	157·8	149·8	
	149·0	152·5	157·9	149·9	
	149·8	153·1	158·6	150·7	
	151·4	154·0	159·6	152·1	
1965 January	152·5	155·1	161·2	153·2	
	152·8	155·2	161·3	153·4	
	153·4	156·1	162·5	154·2	

Service of the Particular States	an attended from	Approximation of the second		
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
19567	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1050	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960 Monthly	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961 averages	129.6	130-6	135.7	130 - 1
1962	133 - 8	136.0	141 - 1	134.6
1963	137.7	141.0	145.6	138-6
1964	144-4	149 · 1	152.9	145.7
1964 April	143-4	147.5	151.7	144-5
May	144-1	148.0	152-1	145.2
June	144.4	149 · 1	153.0	145.7
July	144.9	150 - 1	153.6	146.2
August	145.0	150.4	153.8	146.4
September	145.1	150.5	153.9	146.5
October	145.3	150.7	154 · 1	146.7
November	145.5	151.3	154.6	147.0
December	147.8	152.7	156.3	149.0
1965 January	149.2	154.2	158 - 1	150.4
February	149.3	154.3	158 - 1	150.5
March	149.6	155.0	158.6	150.9
April	150.4	156.5	160.0	151.9
May	150.8	156.9	160.4	152.3

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

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

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to than the nearest whole number.

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous eries (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 eaded "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for annary 1960.

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

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to 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 per 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.

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in May

Following the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference between the two sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry, agreement was reached on 28th May for increases of 15s. a week for drivers and conductors and 13s. 6d. for semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance workers from 10th May and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 with effect from April 1966.

Domestic and ancillary grades in the Health Services received increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. a week for women with effect from 7th June. The increases were agreed on 7th May and are additional to those notified under the terms of the three-year agreement made in November 1963. As the result of an Order made under the Wages Councils Act, workers engaged in road haulage contracting received an increase of 6 per cent. in minimum remuneration with effect from 9th June. Other industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include the retail furnishing and allied trades (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, effective from 14th June), the retail bread and flour confectionery trade in England and Wales (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 from 21st June), paper box making (increases of 9s. 72d. a week for men and 7s. 0d. for women from 4th June), hollow-ware (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 without loss of pay and an increase of approximately 1d. an hour for men from 24th May, with a further reduction in hours from 41 to 40 without loss of pay from 16th August) and jute preparing, spinning and weaving (increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women together with a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours, effective from 4th June).

An increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Post Office engineering workers was agreed on 27th May, with retrospective effect from 1st January 1965. At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group on 12th May agreement was reached for increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 6s. a week for women from 31st May and for a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 from 6th September.

Other industries and services in which changes have been agreed include water supply (increase of 2d. an hour from 3rd October), the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales (increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men and 8s. a week for women from 24th May and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40, effective from 3rd January 1966), soap, candle and edible fat manufacture (increases of 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week for men and 6s. or 6s. 6d. a week for women, according to classification of employer, with effect from 17th May), wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales (increase of 3d. an hour from 21st June and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40, effective from 3rd January 1966), salt glazed ware (increase of 31d. an hour from 26th June and a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours from 2nd October) and the prison services (increase of 6 per cent. backdated to 1st January 1964).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, furniture and allied trades, carpet manufacture, national newspapers and wire and wire rope manufacture.

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 1st January 1964 to 3rd January 1966, and it is estimated that their implementation will add £700,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 1,600,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 1,000,000 workers by an average of 13 hours. (Increases for approximately 580,000 workers amounting to £300,000 and hours reductions for 200,000 workers are already included in the table in the adjoining

Changes coming into operation during May

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting company-owned omnibus undertakings, food manufacture, the wholesale grocery and provision trade, soap, candle and edible fat manufacture and hollow-ware manufacture. Normal weekly hours of work in the retail food trades have been reduced by two hours. Other industries affected by reduction in normal weekly hours included heavy chemical manufacture, drug and fine chemical manufacture, iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap, the corn trade, brewing in Scotland, the retail bread and flour confectionery trade

in Scotland, needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture and cinematograph film production.

The introduction of a single national minimum rate for all skilled workers in sawmilling in England and Wales resulted in increases of ld., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d. an hour, according to district.

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, basket making, needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture and cinematograph film production.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during May show that 740,000 workers received increases of £300,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 400,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours. Of the total increase of £300,000, about £175,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £105,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £15,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January-May

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.

		ull-time y rates ages	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	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DE TO DESIGN	£	de . (col/161)	KB(121)	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	485,000	260,700	20 5 - 18	100	
Mining and quarrying	9,500	2,700	16 D - 950	100-	
Food, drink and tobacco	236,000	97,900	201,500	248,900	
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	43,000	17,300	167,500	313,000	
	163,000	32,200	-	-	
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	1,166,000	340,500	36,000	71,700	
The state of the s	65,000	10 700			
Vahialas	116,500	18,700		1000	
Metal goods not elsewhere	110,500	99,400			
specified	90,500	33,300	92 000	92 500	
Textiles	244,000	90,400	83,000 248,500	83,500	
Leather, leather goods and fur	24,500	7,600	24,500	160,900	
Clothing and footwear	208,500	63,700	208,500	24,500	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	200,500	05,700	200,500	232,500	
etc	136,000	70,000	12,000	12,000	
Timber, furniture, etc	176,500	41,300	62,500	65,900	
Paper, printing and publishing	367,000	164,600	02,500	05,500	
Other manufacturing industries	26,500	11,700	2,500	4,200	
Construction	1,145,000	195,300	288,500	323,300	
Gas, electricity and water	163,000	86,800	200,000	525,500	
Transport and communication	574,500	510,700	86,500	332,600	
Distributive trades	64,000	30,400	747,500	1,434,000	
Public administration and	2 19	C 000	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	HINDRE	
professional services	37,500	20,200	313,000	626,700	
Miscellaneous services	515,000	168,600	9,500	9,300	
Total	6,056,500	2,364,000	2,491,500	3,943,000	
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,	

Included in the above table are about 730,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1964 about 5,280,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,950,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages and approximately 465,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 440,000 hours in their normal

weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

The qualifying period for the one week's service holiday in the soap, candle and edible fat manufacturing industry will be reduced to five years from 1966. Service holidays in the baking trade in Northern Ireland have been extended to give three extra days after ten years' service and six extra days after 25 years. The Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry has agreed to increase holidays by one day this year. Holidays in the woollen and worsted trades in the West of England are to be increased by one day, to be taken between 1st October and 31st December.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MAY

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1965," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	24 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 0.05406d. an hour (1s. 7.8632d. to 1s. 8.4038d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.2703d. (9.9316d. to 10.2019d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore mining	Cumberland (13)	24 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 4d. a shift (11s. 6d. to 11s 10d. for "continuous workers" and 13s. 10d. to 14s. 2d. for workers who normally work 5 shifts a week) for workers 18 and over, and by 2d. (6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	2 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 7.41d. to 11s. 8.35d.) for men, by 0.7d. (8s. 8.56d. to 8s. 9.26d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 9.7d. to 5s. 10.17d.) for boys under 18.

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

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

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

	Changes	in Rates	of Wages Coming into	Operation during	May—continued
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	essinow to postell	Particulars of change
Corn trade	Great Britain (15)	3 May	Male workers in receipt of job rates and all shift workers	and 45s. respectively	6d., 15s. and 30s. a week increased to 12s. 6d., 25s. Shift working allowances increased from 6s. to 12s. and from 10s. to 20s. for three-shift workers*.
Baking	Northern Ireland (22) (261)	11 May	All workers except transport workers	to 7s. 6d. for womet bakers, learners and in normal weekly he general day workers 6 a.m. and finish bef payments, journeym and confectionery nother workers 224s doughmakers, oven labourers and packe	ds. 6d. to 14s. 5d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. a 21 and over, and of varying amounts for apprentice other young workers, in conjunction with a reduction urs*. Rates after change include: men 21 and over; whose normal working days commence at or after ore 9 p.m. (8.30 p.m. in Belfast), inclusive of additional in bakers 249s. 6d. a week, doughmakers, ovensmen inters 262s., bakehouse labourers and packers 228s., such as workers—journeymen bakers 280s. 5d in a confectionery mixers 295s., bakehous 25s. 5d., other workers 251s. 8d. Female workers 167s., other workers 148s.†
	to all banks as a bit of the control	11 May	Transport workers	occupation, for men boys under 21, in co introduction of three after change: driver overall length in exc in excess of 30 feet at than those already sy week, 2 tons and un under 16 rising to 2	nimum time rates of 8s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for lorry njunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*; new classes of drivers. General minimum time rates s—vehicles (other than articulated vehicles) with an ass of 25 feet, articulated vehicles with an overall length divehicles drawing trailers 247s. a week, vehicles (other tecified) with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons 237s. a der 228s. 6d., helpers 227s. 6d., lorry boys 81s. 6d. at 10s. 6d. at 21 and over, carters and loaders at quays, harness cleaners, van washers and greasers 21 and
Bacon curing	Northern Ireland (24)	First pay week com- mencing on or after 17 May	All workers	workers, with proporates after change, i	12s. 3d. to 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to grade, for adult ritionate increases for younger workers. Adult male nclude:—journeymen 268s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week, chargehands 241s. 6d., grade II 227s. 6d., grade III 217s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Food manufacture	Great Britain (26)	31 May	All workers	and of proportional after change: male	eek for men 21 and over, of 6s. for women 18 and over, amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates workers, London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) re 203s., female workers, London 148s., elsewhere 146s.‡
Brewing	Scotland and one brewery in New- castle-on-Tyne (31)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 1 May	All workers	workers 18 and over, amounts for younge weekly hours*; shift classifications of dri male maltmen 250s. 235s. at 18 and over under 20); transpon 5 tons 251s. 8d., over 10 tons and up to an	week for adult male maltmen, of 11s. for male brewery of 8s. 10d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional r workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal allowance increased by 2d. an hour (7d. to 9d.). New vers introduced. Minimum rates after change: adult a week, male brewery workers 98s. 4d. at 15 rising to (after 6 months' probation only for late entrants 18 and t workers—drivers of vehicles up to and including 5 tons and up to and including 10 tons 258s. 4d., over diculuding 15 tons 271s. 8d. and over 15 tons 278s.4d., ale workers in bottling stores 93s. 4d. at 15 rising to ver.
Coke manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	2 May	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	for shift-rated worker hourly-rated worker men's work, by 0.7d (1s. 1.07d, to 1s. 1 employed on youths	increased by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 7.41d. to 11s. 8.35d. rs) or by 0.11d. an hour (1s. 5.43d. to 1s. 5.54d. for s) for men and for women and youths employed on. a shift (8s. 8.56d. to 8s. 9.26d.) or by 0.09d. an hour 16d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women work, and by 0.47d. a shift (5s. 9.7d. to 5s. 10.17d.) r (8.71d. to 8.77d.) for boys and for girls doing boys'
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 May	Workers other than mainten- ance workers employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the chemi- cal manufacturing side of the plastics industry	hours*, as follows: 15 miles of Charing and boys 2s. 5d. or 2 21 and over— on wo 4s. 2d., on men's w	tes fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly—men 21 and over—day labourers London (within Cross) 5s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, other districts 5s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. youths s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. at 15 rising to 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. or 4s. 11\frac{3}{2}d. at 20; women men's work, day workers 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., on two-shift systems ork, first month 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., thereafter 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., girls on 2s. at 15 rising to 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. or 3s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. at 20.\frac{9}{1}
	the separation and estate of	First full pay week on or after 31 May	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	amounts for apprent	rates of 3\{\}d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional ices in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly r change for craftsmen: London (within 15 miles of \{\}d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 6d.\{\}
	workers of \$4.42s. unger fengele en to: tworks outer en to: tworks ou	First full pay week on or after 31 May	Building trade craftsmen	amounts for apprent hours*. Rates afte	rates of 3\{\frac{1}{4}}\)d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional ices in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly change for craftsmen: London (within 15 miles of \{\frac{1}{4}\)d., elsewhere 6s. 6d.\(\frac{9}{1}\)
Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture	Great Britain and Belfast (41)	3 May	All workers	amounts for female	workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates adult male general labourers, grade 1 mills 219s. a
Soap, candle and edible fat manufacture	Great Britain (42)	Pay day in week com- mencing 17 May	All workers	for men 21 and over portional amounts male workers 216s.	7s. 6d. a week, according to classification of employer, of 6s. 6d. or 6s. for women 20 and over, and of profor younger workers. Minimum rates after change: a week (class A employers) or 196s. 6d. (class B) at 21 rkers 152s. 6d. (A) or 142s. (B) at 20 and over.
Pig iron manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (44)	2 May	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	for shift-rated worker hourly-rated worker men's work, by 0.7c (1s. 1.07d. to 1s. 1.1 on youths' work, a	increased by 0.94d, a shift (11s, 7.41d, to 11s, 8.35d, ers) or by 0.11d, an hour (1s, 5.43d, to 1s, 5.54d, for s) for men and for women and youths employed on a shift (8s, 8.56d, to 8s, 9.26d,) or by 0.09d, an hour 5d,) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed by 0.47d, a shift (5s, 9.7d, to 5s, 10.17d,) or by d, to 8.77d,) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.**		Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	for men and for we (8s. 7.663d. to 8s.	increased by 2·343d. a shift (11s. 6·237d. to 11s. 8·58d.) omen and youths employed on men's work, by 1·757d. 9·42d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 'work, and by 1·171d. (5s. 9·089d. to 5s. 10·26d.) for oing boys' work.
	West of Scotland†† (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living paymen calculated to the near	t increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7d. to 11s. 8d. rest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.

^{*} See also under " Changes in Hours of Work".

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of this GAZETTE.

‡ It has also been agreed that from 6th September 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 41 to 40.

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

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

These increases do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land* (45)	2 May	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d, a shift (11s. 7.41d, to 11s. 8.35d, for shift-rated workers) or by 0.11d, an hour (1s. 5.43d, to 1s. 5.54d, for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.7d, a shift (8s. 8.56d, to 8s. 9.26d.) or by 0.09d, an hour (1s. 1.07d, to 1s. 1.16d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d, a shift (5s. 9.7d, to 5s. 10.17d.) or by 0.06d, an hour (8.71d, to 8.77d.) for those under 18.
	policitude de personal de la companya de la company	2 May	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·11d. an hour (1s. 5·43d. to 1s. 5·54d.) for craftsmen, by 0·09d. (1s. 1·07d. to 1s. 1·16d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·06d. (8·71d. to 8·77d.) for apprentices under 18.
	The second secon	2 May	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·11d. an hour (1s. 5·43d. to 1s. 5·54d.) for craftsmen, by 0·09d. (1s. 1·07d. to 1s. 1·16d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·06d. (8·71d. to 8·77d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Charles Carles	2 May	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·11d. an hour (1s. 5·43d. to 1s. 5·54d.) for men 21 and over, by 0·09d. (1s. 1·07d. to 1s. 1·16d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·06d. (8·71d. to 8·77d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.‡ (45)	30 May	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 4.69d. a shift (11s. 8.58d. to 12s. 1.27d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 3.52d. (8s. 9.44d. to 9s. 0.96d). for workers 18 and under 21, and by 2.35d. (5s. 10.29d. to 6s. 0.64d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow§ (45)	3 May	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 7.41d. to 11s. 8.35d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 8.56d. to 8s. 9.26d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 9.7d. to 5s. 10.17d.) for those under 18.
1.5601 articular 1.565 approximate 1.565 approximate 1.565 approximate 1.565 approximate 1.5601 appro	West of Scotland (45)	Pay period beginning 3 May	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (12s. 4.4d. to 12s. 5.8d.) or by 0.17d. an hour (1s. 6.43d. to 1s. 6.6d. for six-shift workers) for men by 1.05d. a shift (9s. 3.3d. to 9s. 4.35d.) or by 0.136d. an hour (1s. 1.82d. to 1s. 1.95d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (6s. 2.2d. to 6s. 2.9d.) or by 0.0845d. an hour (9.21d. to 9.3d.) for boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 7.41d. to 11s. 8.35d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 8.56d. to 8s. 9.26d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 9.7d. to 5s. 10.17d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	2 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (11s. 0.82d. to 11s. 1.98d.) for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 4.508d. to 7s. 5.281d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 5.25d. to 5s. 5.83d.) for boys.
Shuttle manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 May	Journeymen	Increase† in minimum day work rate of 3d. an hour; pieceworkers' "further" percentage addition increased by 3 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 7s. 4d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s. 6d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 37 per cent., plus 112 per cent.)
Ophthalmic optical industry	Great Britain (53)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 May	All workers	Increases ranging from 10s. to 11s. 6d. for adult male workers, 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include:—operatives on mass production, stock and stores assistants and packers—male workers 77s. a week at 16 rising to 187s. at 21, female workers 74s. to 136s. 3d.; operatives on prescription work—male workers 78s. at 16 rising to 161s. at 20, female workers 76s. to 131s.
Hollow-ware manufacture	Great Britain (71) (259)	24 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 2½d. a hour for men and women other than learners, of 1d. to 2½d. according to age, for male learners, and 1½d. to 2½d. for female learners, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours¶. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers, annealers or sealers 4s. 8½d. an hour, other men, except learners 4s. 6½d., male learners 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 9d. at 20; women, other than learners 3s. 5½d., female learners 1s. 9½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners—men 4s. 8¾d. an hour, women 3s. 6¾d.**††
Needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture	Great Britain (70)	31 May	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (3s. 4d. a week) for men 21 and over, of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (1s. 8d.) for younger male workers, of \(\frac{2}{3}d. \) (2s. 2\(\frac{2}{3}d. \)) for women 18 and over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)) for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male timeworkers 21 and overskilled 227s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 208s. 4d., unskilled 195s. 8d., female timeworkers 18 and over 150s. 5\(\frac{2}{3}d. \); pieceworkers—male 249s. 8d., female 162s. 10\(\frac{2}{3}d. \)
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	First full pay week in May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Grade 2 and supergrade districts now incorporated with grade 1 districts, plus a general increase of 1d. an hour, resulting in increases of 2d., 1½d. and 1d. an hour, respectively. Rate after change for qualified male machinists and sawyers—6s. 5½d. an hour.;
Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in May	All workers	Increases in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. an hour (2s. 7\d/d. to 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours.\(\Psi\)
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (143)	following 31 May	Day workers	Increases in national minimum day work rate of 7d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Rates after change for journeymen: London 6s. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 9d.§§
Marie Cost sei	D Shile but share and a		Pieceworkers	Piecework plusage increased by 14 per cent. (176 to 190 per cent.). ¶§§
Wood box, packing case and vooden container manufacture	Scotland (137)	1 May	All workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of varying amounts for apprentices and female dilutees. Rates after change include: journeymen 6s. 2d. an hour, male dilutees 5s. 10d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 6s. during third 3 months and 6s. 2d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over, woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 3s. 6½d. during first 3 months rising to 4s. 2½d. during third 3 months and 4s. 6d. thereafter, boxmaking section 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 10½d. and 4s. 4½d.
Basket making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in May	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3 per cent. (50 to 53 per cent.).
Organ building	United Kingdom (164)		Journeymen and apprentices	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for other grades, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours¶; further increase† of 1d. an hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for other grades. Minimum rates after change for journeymen. London, Liverpool and Manchester 7s. 0½d. an hour, other districts 6s. 11½d.

* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
§ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

| Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.
| See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
**These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 291 of this GAZETTE.
†† It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 1\sunset d. an hour for adult male workers and of 1d. an hour for females, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40, from 16th August 1965.
‡‡ It has also been agreed that from the first full pay week in January 1966 there will be a further increase of 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour.

§§ These rates are to remain in operation until April 1966.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Road passenger transport (company-owned undertakings)	Great Britain (191)	10 May	Operating and maintenance staff	Increases of 15s. a week for drivers and conductors, and 13s. 6d. for semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance workers in garages and running sheds. Basic rates after change: drivers—group I undertakings commencing rate 242s. 3d. a week, maximum rate (after 12 months) 246s. 3d., group II 240s. 3d., 244s. 3d., conductors group I 234s. 9d., 238s. 9d., II 232s. 9d., 236s. 9d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds (on day work)—grade 1 workers 233s., 2, 227s. 6d., 3 and cleaners 222s. 6d.*
Road haulage	Northern Ireland (196) (261)	11 May	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for drivers and for assistants 18 and over in areas A and B and of 11s. for drivers, amounts ranging from 10s. to 11s. for assistants in area C, and of proportional amounts for assistants under 18. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—of vehicles with carrying capacity of 8 tons and over, area A 224s. a week, area B 222s. 6d., area C 218s. 6d.; 2 tons and under 8 tons 216s. 6d., 215s., 211s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 208s. 6d., 207s., 204s.; under 1 ton 201s., 199s. 6d., 196s. 6d.; assistants—on vehicles with carrying capacity of 2 tons and over, area A 87s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 207s. 6d. at 21 and over, area B 85s. 6d. to 206s., area C 85s. 6d. to 202s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 87s. 6d. to 199s. 6d., 85s. 6d. to 198s., 85s. 6d. to 195s.; under 1 ton 87s. 6d. to 192s., 85s. 6d. to 190s. 6d., 85s. 6d. to 187s. 6d.†
Post Office	United Kingdom (200)	1 Jan. 1964‡	Postmen, and postmen higher grade	Increases of 13s. 6d. for postmen and 15s. 6d. for postmen higher grade on the maximum of the national scale, and the shortening of the postmen s scale with the maximum payment being made at 23 years (previously 25). Maximum national rates after change: postmen 264s. a week, postmen higher grade 302s. 6d.
	padilibration (padin	1 Jan. 1965‡	Postmen, and postmen higher grade	Increases of 11s. for postmen and 12s. 6d. for postmen higher grade on the maximum of the national scale. Maximum national rates after change: postmen 275s. a week, postmen higher grade 315s.§
Wholesale grocery and provision trade	England and Wales (202)	Pay day in week com- mencing 24 May	All workers (other than van salesmen and clerical)	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 8s. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 and over include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 237s. a week, women 172s. 6d., elsewhere 226s. 169s. 6d.; drivers of motor vehicles (men)—London, from 239s. for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 251s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere 228s. to 237s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons.
General waste materials reclamation	Northern Ireland (261)	18 May	Male workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, conse quent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, ¶ as follows: male worker 2s. 1½d. an hour (85s. a week) at under 16 rising to 4s. 11½d. an hour (198s. 4d a week) at 21 and over; piecework basis time rate 5s. 0½d. an hour.†
Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	Great Britain (226)	31 May	All workers	Increases in minimum hourly wage rates, consequent on a reduction of norma weekly hours. Minimum hourly rates after change for men 21 and over London Metropolitan Police district 5s. 2d., other areas 5s. 0½d.; burner-cutters 5s. 5d., 5s. 3½d., lorry drivers 5s. 6¾d., 5s. 5½d.
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First full pay week following 29 Apr.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £25 16s. 1d. a week increased** by 3s. a week (46s. to 49s.) for those 18 and over, and by 2s. (30s. 8d. to 32s. 8d.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £25 16s. 1d., cost-of-living bonus increased** by 3s (21s. to 24s.).
	his, fresh, dried	First full pay week following 27 May	do.	Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £25 16s. 1d. a week increased** by 6s. a week (49s. to 55s.) for those 18 and over, and by 4s. (32s. 8d. to 36s. 8d.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £25 16s. 1d., cost-of-living bonus increased** by 6s (24s. to 30s.).
	de ettink 2.04 ol	First pay day in May	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers†† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	
Prison services	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Prison officers	Increase of approximately 6 per cent.
	(246)	1964‡‡ 1 Jan. 1965	Prison officers	Increase in scales of pay (undifferentiated) of 3½ per cent.§§ Minimum rate (undifferentiated) after change, quoting in brackets maximum rates when appropriate; men engineers, class II 416s. a week (442s. 6d. after 3 years class I 455s. 6d. (498s. after 4 years); foremen of works 577s., senior foreme or works 603s., clerk officer grades (Scotland only)—clerk officers 295 (375s. after 8 years), principal clerk officers 375s. (483s. after 10 years), chic clerk officers 26s.; men and women—night patrol 267s. (308s. after 6 years) temporary officers 286s. (322s. 6d. after 5 years); officers (including auxiliar officers) during training and probation 270s. 6d. thereafter 295s. (375s. after a further 8 years); principal officers (including Borstal matrons) 416 (483s. after 5 years); chief officers, class II 563s., class I 618s.
Local government service	England and Wales (254-255)	12 Apr.	County council roadmen	Increase of 7s. a week for men with appropriate percentage increases for your labourers and apprentices. Basic A1 minimum rates after change: Londo area 238s. 7d. a week, Zone A 223s. 7d., Zone B 220s. 7d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MAY

Corn trade	Great Britain (15)	3 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.¶¶
	and and Alberton Brown	3 May	Transport workers	Normal weekly hour educed from 42 to 40.¶¶
Baking	Northern Ireland	11 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.***
	(22) (261)	11 May	Transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.***

*It has also been agreed that from April 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40.

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workers employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority or to certain other specified groups of workers.

‡ These increases were authorised in April 1965 with retrospective effect to the dates shown.

§ It has also been agreed that there will be increases on the maximum rate of 10s. a week for postmen and 11s. 6d. for postmen higher grade from 1st January 1966 and a reduction in the working week of 1 hour for postmen higher grade and 2 hours for postmen from 1st October 1965.

| It has also been agreed that from 3rd January 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 41 to 40.

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

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

†† Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters, mates, carpenters, carpenters mates and general labourers.

‡‡ This increase was authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§§ Under the terms of the Civil Service pay agreement of 1964.

| It has also been agreed that from 3rd January 1966 formal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40.

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

*** This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Brewing	Scotland and one brewery in New- castle-on-Tyne (31)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 1 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.*
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 May	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the chemi- cal manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*†
	C to bir avolt or general Line been med i Look in to 1976; ender I the	First full pay week on or after 31 May	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.*†
	24. Or 100 resident of fill the state of fill th	First full pay week on or after 31 May	Building trade craftsmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.*†
Drug and fine chemical manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week on or after 31 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Hollow-ware manufacture	Great Britain	24 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*‡
Needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture	Great Britain (70)	31 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 40.*
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (143)	First full pay week following 24 May	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.*
Organ building	United Kingdom (164)	1 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*
Retail food trades	England and Wales (208) (260)	17 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (46 to 44 or 45 to 43 for certain workers).§
Retail food trade	Scotland (209) (260)	10 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade	Scotland (214) (259)	24 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44 for van salesmen, and from 44 to 42 for other workers.§
General waste materials reclamation	Northern Ireland (261)	18 May	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.¶
Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	Great Britain (226)	31 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.*

† These change do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
‡ It has also been agreed that weekly hours will be further reduced to 40 from 16th August 1965.

\$ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 247 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

| This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

| This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 18th MAY 1965

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 112.4

At 18th May the official retail prices index was 112.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 112.0 at 13th April and 107.0 at 12th May 1964. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of a number of items, including potatoes, partly offset by a reduction in the average

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 kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and 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 18th MAY 1965 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,

indices at 18th May 1965 on the base 16	6th January 1962 =
GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th May 1965 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake	s 113
Meat and bacon	115
Fish	110
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fa	it 114
Milk, cheese and eggs	101
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery	120
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	126
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	96
Other food	110
Total—Food	111.9
I. Alcoholic drink	119.0
I. Tobacco	120.8
	121.0
/. Housing	121-0
V. Fuel and light:	104
Coal and coke	116
MI CONTRACTOR	111.2
Total—Fuel and light	111-2
I. Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and soft furn Radio, television and other hou	ishings 111 usehold 98
appliances	105
Total—Durable household goods	104.7
	estranear a characteristic and a second
I. Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing	110
Men's underclothing	100
Women's outer clothing	107
Women's underclothing	107
Children's clothing	105
Other clothing, including hose, haberd	ashery,
hats and materials	
Footwear	108
Total—Clothing and footwear	106.8
II. Transport and vehicles:	\$650 ann 14 \$605
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	117
Total—Transport and vehicles	107.4
X. Miscellaneous goods:	W. C. W. C.
Books, newspapers and periodicals	126
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, o	eleaning
materials, matches, etc.	102
Stationery, travel and sports good	s, toys, c 106
photographic and optical goods, et	The State of Language Con-
Total—Miscellaneous goods .	109.0
X. Services:	throp to Josepholdine 16
Postage and telephones	114
Entertainment	107
Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe re	nairing
laundering and dry cleaning	paning, 115

laundering and dry cleaning ...

ALL ITEMS

Following are the indices for 18th May on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in 116.3 (3) Other items

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of potatoes, mutton and lamb and apples were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of eggs, tomatoes, butter and sugar. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. to 109·9, compared with 108·1 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 111·9, compared with 111·6 in April.

Mainly as a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 111.2, compared with 110.5

Transport and vehicles

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 107.4, compared with 106.8 in April.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of higher prices for soap and other detergents, the index for the miscellaneous goods group rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 109·0, compared with 108·6 in April.

Services

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of postal charges. As a result of this and some other smaller increases, the index for the services group as a whole rose by about 1½ per cent. to 111.9, compared with 110.1 in April.

115

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO MAY 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.

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

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965	
January	100.0	102.7	104.7	109.5	
February	100 · 1	103-6	104.8	109.5	
March	100.5	103.7	105-2	109.9	
April	101-9	104.0	106.1	112-0	
Man	102.2	103.9	107.0	112.4	
Tune	102.9	103.9	107.4	E SHOUTH NE	
the same of the state of the same	102.5	103.3	107.4	DESCRIPTION OF	
Amount	101.6	103.0	107.8		
Cantambas	101.5	103.3	107.8		
A TOTAL SECTION WHEN A RESIDENCE	101.4	103.7	107.9	The state of the state of	
	101 -8	104-0	108.8	Settle Stall Time	
November					
December	102.3	104.2	109 · 2	STATE STATE OF	

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 222. In addition, 33 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May at the establishments where these 255 stoppages occurred is estimated at 126,400. This total includes 8,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 117,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 53,200 were directly involved and 64,500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 459,000 working days lost during May includes 58,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month		
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining Engineering Shipbuilding and	2 8	79 28	81 36	50,100 11,000	213,000 49,000
marine engineering Motor vehicles	3 1	16 22	19 23	4,500 25,800	15,000 73,000
Transport and com- munication	1	13	14	14,900	44,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	18	64	82	20,000	65,000
Total, May 1965	33	222	255	126,400	459,000
Total, April 1965	49	206	255	66,500	263,000
Total, May 1964	43	219	262	83,600	204,000

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause		ors and policies	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work Employment of particular class Other working arrangements	ses or pe		69 53 2 32	19,000 13,300 1,600 4,300
discipline Trade union status			59	12,100 3,000

Duration of stoppages

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

was 112.4 (prices	Number of Valva diality					
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved 13,000 12,000 17,000 61,000 255,000			
Not more than 1 day 2 days	76 41 33 32 35	12,100 4,400 4,700 9,000 52,800				
Total	217	83,100	358,000			

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

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

	Janu	ary to Ma	y 1965	January to May 1964			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		pages in gress	No. of stop- pages begin- ning in period	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for- estry, fishing Coal mining	3 381	300 89,600	2,000 298,000	487	600	1,000 184,000	
All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and	1	400	1,000	in annin	400	4,000	
tobacco	16	2,600 2,600	10,000 7,000	8 6	2,300 500	5,000 1,000	
Metal mfre Engineering	161	16,300 67,100	63,000 201,000	37 122	18,200 53,200	287,000 157,000	
Shipbuilding and marine eng	66	16,500	85,000	40	12,800	95,000	
cycles	84 13	128,900 10,500	525,000 14,000	81 16	71,000 3,600	258,000 9,000	
Other vehicles Other metal goods Textiles	10 38 11	600 10,100 3,500	3,000 18,000 32,000	7 25 15	2,700 5,800 2,300	7,000 14,000 6,000	
Clothing and foot- wear	4	400	2,000	7	2,500	4,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	22	3,500	42,000	10	1,800	5,000	
etc Paper and printing	12 6	1,200 1,600	2,000 5,000	6 7	700 2,600	3,000 4,000	
Remaining manufacturing inds	20 101	10,600 10,300	25,000 63,000	18 99	4,600 11,100	11,000 45,000	
Gas, electricity and water Port and inland	8	1,300	2,000	9	2,000	10,000	
water transport	23 55	31,200 53,800	52,000 155,000	46 28	35,500 18,800	46,000 44,000	
Distributive trades Administrative,	16	2,800	10,000	14	2,800	10,000	
professional, etc. services Misc. services	14 9	2,200 700	6,000 4,000	7 4	800 200	4,000	
Total	1,135‡	468,500	1,627,000	1,098‡	371,800	1,211,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Appro- numb workers	per of	Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
my 1962 as 100, 100 beury	Directly	Directly Indirectly		Ended	said hardware and he had been too he		
COAL MINING:— Under-officials and other colliery workers—various collieries in South Wales	3,000	40,000	19 May	2 June	Protest against the transfer of an under-official following an altercation with a miner	promise by the Minister of Labour to institute ar	
Engineering:—	lay June	aga -z	Feb. Mi	ear lad.	(201 108 m	inquiry.	
Fitters, turners, millers, drillers and other shop-floor workers engaged in the manufacture	570	560¶	30 Apr.¶	100	Disagreement over the transfer of a job from members of one union to members of another	No settlement reported.	
of industrial engines—Erith (one firm)	011 (0 501 20	011	of 801	801 825 911 825	luding hose, haberdashery,	Other clothing, in hats and mater	
Motor Vehicles:— Press-shop workers and other production workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Halewood (one firm)	840	4,145	3 May	7 May	Claim that paid meal breaks be included in reduced double day shifts of eight hours' duration	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Docks:—	orel did	883	SAT .		ling 102	Motoring and cyc	
Dock workers—Liverpool and Birkenhead	9,235	m (BPA)	17 May**	25 May	Disagreement over the additional payment for loading china clay	Work resumed.	
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Drivers, conductors and other workers employed in company- owned provincial omnibus undertakings—various areas in Great Britain	36,200††	100.5 100.5 102.2 102.2 102.4 102.5 102.5	16 Jan.††	15 May	In support of a national claim for a substantial improvement in rates of pay and conditions of service	Work resumed. A Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour issued a report on 19th May recommending increases in rates of pay and improvements in working conditions.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving few than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month unreview are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figure 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 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. § The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not them s parties to the disputes.

Commencing at the colliery at which the original altercation took place, the stoppage spread rapidly to many pits in South Wales.

The workers indirectly involved did not become affected until 5th May.

** Commencing at Liverpool on 17th May, where some 8,450 men were involved, the stoppage spread to Birkenhead on 20th May. †† One-day stoppages of work took place each Saturday from 16th January to 15th May. In addition there were a small number of stoppages on other ciginating in the Midlands, the stoppages spread to many areas in England, Wales and Scotland. After the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry in March the nur workers involved each Saturday declined considerably.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos.3067 3070.* Awards Nos. 3067, 3068 and 3070 are summarised low. Award No. 3069 was in respect of a request to the Court an interpretation of Award No. 3026 dated 29th July 1964.

Award No. 3067 (4th May).—Parties: Union of Shop, Distribu-ve and Allied Workers and Shell Company of the United Kingdom imited. Claim: That the shift allowances paid to the Union's tembers employed as laboratory assistants in the Company's boratories at Ardrossan, Shell Haven and Stanlow refineries be ased as follows: (a) for an employee working on a two-shift ree-shift cycle which includes a night shift—from £175 to £250 r annum, and (b) for an employee working on a two-shift cycle nich does not include a night shift—from £110 to £160 per annum. The Court awarded that with effect from 1st January 1965 shift allowances to be paid to laboratory assistants employed the above-mentioned laboratories shall be as follows: (a) for an ployee working on a two-shift or three-shift cycle which includes ight shift £215 per annum, and (b) for an employee working on shift cycle which does not include a night shift £135 per

Award No. 3068 (4th May) .- Parties: Union of Shop, Distri-Notified and Allied Workers and Shell Company of the United Kingdom Limited. Claim: That the Academic Qualification Allowances paid to the Union's members employed as laboratory flowards in the Company's laboratories at Ardrossan, Shell Haven and Stanlow refineries be increased as follows: (a) for an employee Iding the Ordinary National Certificate in Chemistry or equiv-ent thereto—from £50 to £80 per annum, and (b) for an employee ng the Higher National Certificate in Chemistry or Chemical eering or equivalent thereto—from £100 to £160 per annum rd: The Court found that the claim had not been established

Award No. 3070 (17th May).—Parties: Operatives' Side and apployers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Exhibition ustry. Claim: To consider the dispute between the National sociation of Exhibition Contractors and the Operatives Trades nions signatory to the Working Rule Agreement for the Exhibition dustry as to whether the amendment to Rule 5, which now inprates within it reference to the Contracts of Employment Act 1963 should operate from 6th July 1964, the date of operation of the Act, or from 5th April 1964, the first day of the first week after the meeting between the parties held on 31st March 1964. Award: The Court awarded that on the true construction of the agreement amending Rule 5 of the Working Rule Agreement the intention of the Parties must be taken to have been that in the case of an emee who had been continuously employed by an employer for weeks or more the periods of notice of termination of employent set out in section 1 of the Contracts of Employment Act 1963 should apply with effect from 5th April 1964 notwithstanding that to the knowledge of the Parties the provisions of that Act would not have statutory force until 6th July 1964.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During May six awards were issued by single arbitrators apointed under section 2(2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 457*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 457 (10th May).—Parties: Inland Revenue Staff Federation and Board of Inland Revenue. Claim: That, with effect from 1st January 1964, the national scale of pay of Tax Officers shall be as follows: age 16 £328, age 17 £370, age 18 £430, age 19 £490, age 20 £550, age 21 £610, age 22 £655, age 23 £700, age 24 £740, age 25 £780 and then £810 by £30 (4) to £930 by £25 (5) to £1055. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, with effect from 1st January 1964, the national salary scale of Tax Officers shall be (3) to £1055. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, with effect from 1st January 1964, the national salary scale of Tax Officers shall be as follows: age 16 £328, age 17 £370, age 18 £430, age 19 £480, age 20 £530, age 21 £580, age 22 £625, age 23 £660, age 24 £695, age 25 £730 and then £765 by £25 (3) to £840 by £30 to £870 by £25 (2) to £920 by £20 (2) to £960 by £15 to £975.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

During May notices of intention to submit wages regulation roposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain). Proposal I. (72), dated 4th May, for fixing revised statutory inimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D. (76), dated 4th May, for fixing general

*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any the addresses shown on page 295 or through any bookseller.

minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and for reducing from 42 to 41, as soon as possible, and to 40, twelve months later, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D. (77), dated 4th May, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.C.M. (5), dated 7th May, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, for reducing from 42 to 41, as soon as possible, and to 40, twelve months later, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and for increasing the number of days customary holidays to be allowed to workers from six to seven per annum.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).—
Proposal Q. (97), dated 14th May, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, for further revision of those rates in seven stages over the period 3rd January 1966 to 1st January 1968 and for increasing from six to eight the number of days customary holidays to be allowed to workers during 1966 and in subsequent years.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W. (97), dated 14th May, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council.—Proposal L.R. (35), dated 14th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and for reducing from 48 to 46 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.-Proposal R.P.G. (16), dated 18th May, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal H.U. (33), dated 21st May, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable and for revising the provisions relating to apprentices.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal R.B. (61), dated 25th May, for revising the general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable and for increasing the number of days customary holidays allowed to workers from six to seven days per annum.

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 May the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:-

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1069, dated 3rd May and operative from 14th June. This Order reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1073, dated 4th May and operative from 9th June. This Order increases the statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on Road Haulage in connection with A or B licensed vehicles.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1082, dated 5th May and operative from 21st June. This Order reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1077, dated 6th May and operative from 21st This Order reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1076, dated 6th May and operative from 24th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates and reduces from 42 to 40, in two stages, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 286 and 288.

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1091, dated 10th May and operative from 28th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised piecework basis time rates for female workers and reduces as from 5th July, from 42 to 40, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1102, dated 11th May and operative from 31st May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, fixes rates for night workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order 1965; S.I. 1965 No. 1119, dated 13th May and operative from 20th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No 1147, dated 17th May and operative from 4th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1156, dated 18th May and operative from 7th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1155, dated 18th May and operative from 4th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1175, dated 24th May and operative from 21st June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I.
1965 No. 1176, dated 24th May and operative from 21st June. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1185, dated 26th May and operative from 25th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised piecework basis time rates for female workers and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1186, dated 26th May and operative from 25th June. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1190, dated 27th May and operative from 5th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1188, dated 27th May and operative from 21st June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Corset) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1189, dated 27th May and operative from 21st June. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.W.D. (N.106), (N.107) and (N.108), dated 7th May, 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.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.H.M. (N.59) and (N.60), dated 14th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration 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 May the Ministry of Health and Social Services made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 88, dated 3rd May and operative from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers employed in the production branch of the trade.—See pages 285 and 287.

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 89, dated 3rd May and operative from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male workers employed in the transport branch of the trade.—See pages 285 and 287

The Baking Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 90, dated 3rd May and operative from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 91, dated 3rd May and operative from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 287

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 96, dated 7th May and operative from 18th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 295 or through any bookseller.

in working hours for male and female workers in the trade,—See pages 287 and 288.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 98, dated 13th May and operative from 27th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the trade.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 99, dated 13th May and operative from 27th May. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965. S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 108, dated 26th May and operative from 3rd June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the trade.

The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 109, dated 26th May and operative from 3rd June. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1946 and section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant of the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below

Decision No. R(U) 2/65 (15th December 1964)

Modification of National Insurance Act 1957 section 6(4)(ii) (requirement to contribute towards cost of providing for child not living with claimant the amount of the dependency increase payable in respect of that child) by regulation 5 C (1)(a) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations (The "Split Family"

Provision)

The claimant's four elder issue children lived with his former wife and were included in her family for the purposes of the Family Allowances Act 1945, while the claimant's youngest issue child lived with him and his second wife and was included in his family for the purposes of the 1945 Act. At the material time the increase of benefit payable for an only, elder or eldest child was 20s. per week and for younger children 12s. per week. The claimant's contribution towards the cost of providing for the four children not living with him was sufficient to satisfy the requirement in section 6(3) of the National Insurance Act 1957 that they could have been treated as included in his family under the 1945 Act and the substantial question in issue was whether the claimant was entitled to an increase of benefit of 56s. per week for the four elder children not living with him (20s. for the eldest child and 12s. each for the three younger children) provided he contributed not less than 48s. per week (12s. for each child including the eldest) towards the cost of providing for them. Held: (1) that in a "split family" case such as this the effect of regulation 5 C (1)(a) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations was to modify the requirement in section 6(4)(ii) of the 1957 Act so as to entitle the claimant to 56s. per week for the four elder children although he only contributed 48s. per week towards the cost of providing for them: the Commissioner considers and explains the relevant provisions in the light of the position as it existed before they came into operation. (2) that the fact that the claimant was part owner with his former wife of the house in which she and the four elder children were residing fell to be taken into account in calculating the amount of the claimant's contribution towards the cost of providing for those children.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that an increase of unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant in respect of his four sons, Errol, Woodrow, Michael and Grantley, for the period 22nd September 1963 to 2nd October 1963, both dates included.

2. On my direction an oral hearing of this appeal by the claimant took place on 24th November 1964 when the claimant appeared in person and the insurance officer was legally represented. I directed an oral hearing partly because the claimant was raising an issue as to the amount of his contribution to the maintenance of the abovenamed children, but more particularly because the relevant provisions in the Acts and regulations are extremely obscure, and I was not altogether satisfied that the submission of the insurance officer was correct. In response to my direction the insurance officer submitted a second submission, and at the oral hearing his representative construed the relevant Acts and regulations, and explained the underlying reasons therefor in a manner which I found most admirable and extremely helpful. He explained that this type of

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the series numbered: "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. They are obtainable separately, or collectively in an Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions (see page 105 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE), or through any bookseller. These and other numbered decisions are also available for inspection at offices of the Commissioner in London, Edinburgh and Cardif (see page 250 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

case is little understood but is more common than one might suppose, and asked that I should in my decision explain the points which and their solution.

3. The necessary facts to understand this issue are as follows, and hey are not in dispute. The claimant at the relevant time was provided from his former wife, he had married again and he has one involved from his former wife, he had married again and he has one hild of the second marriage who lives with him. His former wife as charge of four children of that marriage who live with her. The laimant became unemployed and from 22nd March 1963 to 21st eptember 1963 he was awarded an increase of unemployment beneat for the five children, that is to say, 20s. for the eldest and 12s. for each of the other children. It was then thought that the claimant ad not contributed the full amount of the increase towards the upport of the children living with his ex-wife: the full amount here referred to being 20s. for the first or eldest child, and 12s. each respect of the other three children, a total of 56s. In parenthesis the say here I am not discussing the question whether the claimant ontributed in kind, I am only dealing with this case for the moment in the basis of cash. The result was that the insurance officer displayed the claim for the period named in paragraph 1 hereof on refolem I am dealing with arises only where there is what the insurance officer's representative called a "split family", and the uestion in issue is as to how much of his increase of unemployment enefit the claimant is obliged to contribute to the four children who re living with his former wife. The answer to the problem is put so ell by the insurance officer in the submission to which I have ferred that I feel I cannot do better than to adopt, with perhaps ome slight modification, the submission which he made and which is as follows.

4. Prior to the coming into operation of section 6 of the National Insurance Act 1957, a beneficiary under the National Insurance Acts was not entitled to an increase of National Insurance benefit under section 23 of the National Insurance Act 1946 in respect of any child who was not included in his family for the purposes of the Family Allowances Act 1945 or who did not fall to be treated as included in his family under section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act 1946. Thus, whereas in the present case the four children of the beneficiary's first marriage were, under paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Family Allowances Act 1945, included in the family of the beneficiary's former wife, the beneficiary when unemployed, although he could obtain an increase of unemployment benefit for the child of his second marriage at the rate appropriate to an only, elder or eldest child, could not obtain an increase of that benefit for the four children of his first marriage even though he was contributing 8s. a week or more towards the cost of providing for them.

5. Section 6(3) of the Act of 1957 enabled a child who was not included in a beneficiary's family to be treated as so included if the child could have been treated as included in his family under paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Family Allowances Act 1945, or could have been so treated but for the fact that the beneficiary was not contributing 8s, per week or more towards the cost of providing for the child in question, providing he was contributing at a rate not less than a prescribed rate. The prescribed rate was initially 3s. 6d. (the amount of an increase of National Insurance benefit for a second or subsequent child up to and including 5th February 1958) and subsequently 7s. (the amount of such increase from 6th February 1958 to 5th April 1961). When, as from 6th April 1961, the amount of an increase of National Insurance benefit payable for a second or subsequent child was increased so that it exceeded 8s. per week, the relevant regulations were amended so that the relevant rate for section 6(3) purposes became 8s. per week (see regulation 25 of the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1960) [S.I. 1960 No. 2422].

6. Section 6(4) of the Act of 1957 further provided, in relation to an increase of benefit for a child, that such increase should not be payable unless either the child in question was living with the beneficiary or the beneficiary was contributing (additionally to 8s. per week where the beneficiary was in receipt of a family allowance for the child in question) the amount of the child increase to the cost of providing for the child.

7. Section 6(6) of the said Act of 1957 extended the scope of the regulation making power in section 34 of the National Insurance Act 1946 so as to enable regulations to be made for determining the circumstances in which a person is or is not to be deemed to be or have been contributing at any weekly rate to the cost of providing for a child.

8. The predominant purpose of increases of benefit for dependants is to enable a beneficiary who has been supporting dependants either by providing a home for them or otherwise to continue to do so during a misfortune such as unemployment. Section 6(3) of the Act of 1957 satisfactorily forwarded this object in the case of a beneficiary who had no children in his family other than a child or children treated as included in his family under the said section 6(3). But where, as in this case, in addition to section 6(3) children the beneficiary had a younger child included in his family otherwise than under the said section 6(3), then section 6(3) and section 6(4) would in conjunction, and if the said section 6(4) had not been modified by regulations, have constituted a disincentive to the beneficiary continuing to contribute towards the cost of providing for the section 6(3) children. This is because the increase of benefit appropriate to an only, elder or eldest child would have had to be contributed to the cost of providing for the eldest section 6(3) child and would not have benefited the child included in the claimant's family otherwise than under section 6(3), with the result that in this respect the beneficiary would have been worse off then than was the case before the passing of the Act of 1957.

9. The situation which arises in the present case is the subject of regulation 5C(1)(a) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278 as amended]. The effect of that regulation is that a person shall be deemed to be contributing

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towards the cost of providing for a child at a weekly rate not less than that required by section 6(4) of the Act of 1957—

In the case of a child who is included in that person's family by virtue of section 6(3) of the Act of 1957 (in this case each of the four section 6(3) children living with the beneficiary's wife including the eldest of those children) if he is contributing towards the cost of providing for the child at a weekly rate not less than that specified in column 4 of Schedule 2 to the National Insurance Act 1946 (i.e., is contributing towards the cost of providing for each of the section 6(3) children including the eldest of those children at the rate appropriate to a second or subsequent child) and is apart from section 6(4) entitled to receive payment and is, apart from section 6(4), entitled to receive payment-

(i) in respect of a child of an increase at the rate appropriate to ne elder or eldest child of a family (in this case in respect of the eldest of the four section 6(3) children) and

(ii) in respect of some other child (i.e., a child other than a section 6(3) child) of such an amount at the rate appropriate to a child other than the elder or eldest (in this case in respect of the child of the beneficiary's second marriage who was included in his family otherwise than under section 6(3)).

10. The effect of the last mentioned regulation in simple language is that in a case like the present the claimant satisfied the requirements of section 6(4) of the 1957 Act in respect of the eldest of the children living with his former wife if he is contributing at the rate appropriate to a second or subsequent child, and the effect as far as the claimant is concerned is that he therefore remains in possession of the 20s. in respect of the child living with him notwithstanding that the is not the claim to the child living with him notwithstanding that that is not the eldest child

11. In the present case therefore the claimant was required to pay to his former wife not 56s, but only 48s, and the question whether he was contributing at that rate at the relevant time was the subject of arguments and evidence before the tribunal below and before me. I can deal with the matter quite shortly, because after hearing the claimant and seeing certain evidence which was not before the local tribunal the insurance officer's representative was prepared to accept tribunal the insurance officer's representative was prepared to accept that the claimant, in addition to the 35s. per week which it has all along been agreed that he was paying to his former wife, we continue the first paying to his former wife, we continue the first paying to his former wife, we continue the first paying the paying the first p tributing an amount not less than 13s. per week in the form of the house, or rather his interest in the house, in which his former wife and the four children were living. The insurance officer's representative accepted, and I agree that what apparently in the divorce sentative accepted, and I agree that what apparently in the divorce court is referred to as a roof element is a factor which may be taken into account in assessing the claimant's contribution to the maintenance of his children; and on the figures which the claimant gave as to the purchase price, the value and the rates payable upon the house concerned, of which he and his former wife not only were but apparently still are joint tenants, that the value of the claimant's contribution must be certainly not less than the 13s per week which is the amount required to bring his contribution up to 48s. per week, and which is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Acts and regulations and enable him to draw an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of those four children. The local tribunal came to the conclusion, and it would seem probable on the evidence before them that they were right, that the house belonged to the claimant's ex-wife and that therefore he could not claim any roof element as a contribution. Subsequent to the hearing by the local tribunal the contribution. Subsequent to the hearing by the local tribunal the claimant has put in an order on a Summons in the High Court dated 15th May 1964 from which it seems clear, as the claimant alleges, that the ownership of this house has by no means yet been settled and no conveyance of his interest to his former wife has yet taken and no conveyance of his interest to his former wife has yet taken place. In these circumstances I think I am entitled to find that the claimant has satisfied the requirements for receipt of increase of unemployment benefit during the relevant period. It is of course understood that this decision applies only to that period, because I do not know what subsequent developments may take place with regard to this house or what other difficulties might arise in the future.

12. The appeal of the claimant is allowed.

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 Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1069; 1s. 9d. (2s.)), made on 3rd May; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1073; 1s. 9d. (2s.)), made on 4th May; The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1076; 9d. (1s.)), made on 6th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1077; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.); Correction slip Gratis). made on 6th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1082; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 7th May; The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1091; 9d. (1s.)), made on 10th May; The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1102; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 11th May; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1119; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 13th May; The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1147; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 17th May; The The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order

Wages Regulation (Jute) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1155; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)) made on 18th May; The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1156; 9d. (1s.)), made on 18th May; The Wages Regulation (Shirtnaking) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1175; 9d. (1s.)) made on 24th May; The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) (Holiday Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1176; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 24th Ma The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke To ing) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1185; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 26th Ma The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailo The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1186; 9d. (1s.)), made on 26th May; The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1188; 9d. (1s.)), made on 27th May; The Wages Regulation (Corset) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1189; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 27th May; The Wages Regulation (Corset) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1189; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 27th May; The Wages Regulation (Corset) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1189; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)). May; The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1190; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 27th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 291.

The Industrial Tribunals (England and Wales) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1101; 9d. (1s.)), made on 11th May; The Industrial Tribunals (Scotland) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1157; 9d. (1s.)), made on 18th May. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1964.—See page 257.

The Industrial Training Levy (Wool) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1158; 6d. (9d.)), made on 18th May by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1964. This Order, operative from 1st June, gives effect to the Wool Industry Training Board's levy proposals submitted to the Minister under section 7 of the Act: the levy will be assessed by the Board and there will be a right of appeal be assessed by the Board and there will be a right of appeal against an assessment to an industrial tribunal.—See page 257.

an assessed by the Board and there will be a right of appeal against an assessment to an industrial tribunal.—See page 257.

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/88; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 3rd May; The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/89; 9d. (1s.)), made on 3rd May; The Baking Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/90; 9d. (1s.)), made on 3rd May; The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/91; 6d. (9d.)), made on 3rd May; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/96; 6d. (9d.)), made on 7th May; The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/98; 9d. (1s.)), made on 13th May; The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/99; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 13th May; The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/108; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 26th May; The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/108; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 26th May; The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/108; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 26th May; These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 292.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulation (Northern Ireland) 1065 (S.R. & O. 1065/94)

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Paym Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/78; 3d. (6d.)), made on 15th April by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. These Regulations, operative from 19th April, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations for Great Britain.—See page 248 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents at factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction. How they are caused and how to prevent them. No. 63. April 1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 6d.).

Agriculture.—Report on Safety, Health, Welfare and Wages in Agriculture, 1st October 1963 to 30th September 1964. (Including the Reports of Proceedings required by section 13 of the Agricultural Wages Act 1948 and section 21 of the Agricultural (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act 1956). Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 9. Dressmaking, Embroidery and Millinery. 3rd Edition, 1965. Price 2s. (2s. 5d.): No. 74. Ophthalmic Optician and Dispensing Optician. 3rd Edition, 1965. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.); No. 81. Forestry. 3rd Edition, 1965. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 8d.). Ministry of Labour.

Economic Situation.—Public Income and Expenditure. An Account of the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom in the Year ended 31st March 1965; together with the Balances in the Exchequer on 1st April 1964; the Receipts and Payments (not being Income and Expenditure) in the Year ended 31st March 1965; and the Balances in the Exchequer on that day. H.C. 195. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production. No. 13. June 1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 15s. (15s. 10d.).—See page 262.

Industrial Disputes,—Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Causes and Circumstances of the Difference Existing between the Two Sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

National Insurance.—Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 26. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 2s. 9d. (3s. 2d.).

Wages and Hours of Work.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 25s. net (postage extra).—See page 262.

FACTORY FORMS, ETC.

Since the list published in the November 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 490) was prepared, the undermentioned Forms* have been issued or reprinted with material amendments and/or new prices. Forms prefixed by "F." are issued under the Factories Act 1961, those by "OSR." under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and those by "SHW." under either or both of hese Acts. The prices in brackets include postage. Where appliable purchase tax is chargeable at 20 per cent. of the net price (i.e., excluding postage).

New forms

F.32

Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. Certificate of Exemption No. 7 (General). F.2159 3d. (6d.).

Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. Certificate of Exemption No. 9 (General). 3d. (6d.). F.2165

Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. Certificate of Exemption No. 10 (General). F 2166 3d. (6d.).

(Poster). Abstract of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, and of Regulations thereunder prescribed by the Minister of Labour under section 50 of that Act for all premises to which the Act applies other than premises in covered market OSR. 9 places. 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Explanatory Book for Employees. 9d. (1s.); 25 for 12s. 6d. (13s. 6d.). OSR. 9A

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.
Abstract of the Act and of Regulations prescribed by the Minister of Labour for the information of employees covered by the Act working in these premises. Each 9d. (1s.); 25, 12s. 6d. (14s.).

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises. First Aid Order 1964. Training Organisations. Certificate of Approval No. 1. 22nd October 1964. Coming into operation 1st September 1965. 3d. (6d.).

Reprinted with amendments (new price where indicated) Form prescribed by the Minister of Labour. Over-time Register and Report Forms (Women and Young Persons over 16). New price 2s. (2s. 4d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).

Form prescribed by the Minister of Labour. General F.31 Register for Factories. New price 3s. (3s. 7d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).

Form prescribed by the Minister of Labour. Part 2 of the General Register for Factories. Register of Young Persons under 18 years of age, and Certificates of Fitness for Employment. 2s. (2s. 5d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).

Form prescribed by the Minister of Labour. Part 3 of the General Register for Factories. Register of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences. 1s. 9d. (2s. 2d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.33

Form prescribed by the Minister of Labour. Part 5 of the General Register for Factories. Register of Washing, Painting, Whitewashing, etc. New price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.34

Factories Act 1961, sections 80 and 81 and the Dangerous Occurrences (Notification) Regulations 1947. Prescribed Form of Written Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. (2s. 5d.); 100, 6s. (6s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase F 43

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Regulations 1960, regulation 68. Form containing prescribed particulars for Report of Examination of Air Receiver. 2d. (5d.). New price for bulk purchases 25, 3s. (3s. 7d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.59

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Regulations 1960 Form containing prescribed particulars for supple F.60 mentary Report of Examinations under Normal Pressure of: Steam Receiver (Factories Act 1961, section 35); Air Receiver (Factories Act 1961, section 36 and the Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Regulations 1960, regulation 68). Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).

H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory. Lists of Divisions and Districts with their Boundaries. *New price* 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

Health Register for use in pursuance of the Chromium Plating Regulations 1931 (S.R. & O. 1931 No. 455). 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.617

(Booklet). Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations 1950. Part 1. Register of Examina-tions and Tests of Ventilating Plant and Dust Col-lecting apparatus; Part 2. Register of Dates and F.658

Printed separately for the first time.

Particulars of Cleaning. New price 2s. (2s. 4d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).

Part 1. (Sheet only)†. Pottery (Health and Welfare)
Special Regulations 1950. Part 1. Form of Register of Examinations and Tests of Ventilating Plant and Dust Collecting Apparatus. 6d. (9d.) (exclusive F.658 of purchase tax).

Testing or Examination of Fire Warning Systems.

Part 6 of the General Register for Factories (to be kept attached to the General Register). Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase F.2037 tax).

SHW. 264 Factories Act 1961. Precautions in the Installation and Working of Abrasive Wheels. New price each 6d. (9d.); 25, 8s. 6d. (8s. 11d.).

Tyres and Wheels—Removal, Assembly. Inflation. Warning Poster. 1s. (1s. 3d.). SHW. 428

Nitrate Salt Baths. Cautionary Notice. 1s. 6d. SHW 849

Memorandum on Safety Measures required in the use of Acetylene Gas and in Oxy-Acetylene Processes in Factories. 1s. (1s. 3d.). SHW. 1704

SHW. 2031 Means of Escape in Case of Fire. Memorandum for the Guidance of Fire Authorities in the granting of certificates under sections 40 to 45 of the Factories Act 1961. New price 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Reprinted with new price

Notice to H.M. Inspector of Factories adopting alternative hours in the case of all young persons employed in employments to which section 116 of the Factories Act 1961 applies. 3d. (6d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).

Notice Specifying the Number of Persons who may be employed in the Workroom. Each 3d. (6d.); 25, 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.). F.46

Notice of Instructions in pursuance of the Cotton Weaving Agreement 1929 as to fencing of machinery, etc. 6d. (9d.).

The Iron and Steel Foundries Regulations 1953 (S.I. F 953 1953 No. 1964). 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Hides and Skins Regulations 1921 (S.R. & O. 1921 F.982 No. 2076). 1s. (1s. 3d.).

NOTICE

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

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

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