# Ministry of Labour Gazette <br>  

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# Summary of the Monthly Statistics 

Full details on
pages

## Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-April was $24,353,000$. This was 6,000 less than in March. Employment rose in catering, hotels, etc., agriculture and financial, professional and scientific services, but fell in most other industries and services.

## Unemployment

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 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

There were 420,000 unfilled vacancies on 5th May, 12,000 more than on 7 th April.

## Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 10 th April the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was $2,128,000$ and the estimated number on short-time was 36,000 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st May (January 1965= 100 ) were, respectively, $145 \cdot 0$ and $155 \cdot 6$, compared with $144 \cdot 8$ and $155 \cdot 1$ (revised figure) at 30 th April.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 18 th May (January $1962=100$ ) was $112 \cdot 4$, compared with $112 \cdot 0$ at 13th April. The index for the food group was $111 \cdot 9$, compared with $111 \cdot 6$ the previous month.

## Stoppages of Work

About 126,400 workers were involved in May in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965
Table 2.-Summary of 1963-64 Changes by Age Group

## EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT MID-1964

Age Distributions: Married Women: Inter-Regional Migration
of O the basis of information obtained mainly from analyse





 betwen June 1963 and June 1904









 included in the estimates and for the purpose of industrial
classification are classified (except for ex-members of H.M.
Forces) to the industry Forces) to the industry in which they were employed previously.
Those civil servants and seamen who do not hold insurance Those civil servants and seamen who do not hold insurance
cards are included in the estimates. The mid-year estimates of cards are included in the estimates. The were -yeare estimates of ment at June nor registered as unemployed, such as students
who had worked during yacation and other occasional 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 ther causes.
The estimates of inter-regional migration of employees
between June 1963 and June 1964 relate only to these 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 movern 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 in Postal Services and Telecommunications (Minimum List Heading 707) and so the estimated totals for Order XIX and all industries and services, for ally years previous to 1964, have now been revised. Consequently many of the figures for male those years published in this GAZEETE (e.g., pages 236 to for 241
of the June 1964 issue) would require revision to a small of the June 1964 issue) would require revision to a small
extent to make them completely comparable with the 1964
figures. Some revised figures 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 article (e.g., in Tables 1 and 2), so that direct comparison can
be made between the 1963 and 1964 estimates. It is, however, be made between the 1963 and 1964 estimates. It is, however,
not practicable to revise all previously published estimates. 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 to sampling errors. For example, the astimated number of
males aged 54 is given as 301,000 , but the actual number

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

## Principal Changes 1963-64

The principal changes during the period June 1963 to June
1964 shown by these analyses are:(a) The are:a) The total number of employees (employed and unemployed
with insurance cards) increased by increases of 13,000 men and 131,000 women and a decreas of 1,000 girls under 18 . The increases in the previous 11
months were 41,000 men, 1,000 women, 28,000 boys and months wer
39,000 girls.
(b) Marriages of employees and the return of $m$ ried to employment accounted for an increase of 120,00 married women employees, compared with 30,000 in th previous 12 months. The $4,440,000$ married women 1964 represented $5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{per}$ cent. of all
compared with $52 \cdot 9$ per cent. in 1963 .
There was a net inflow of 592,000 young persons who wer
still under 18 at June 1964 including some still in full-time still under 18 at June 1964, including some still in full-tim
education, and there were net outflows of 190 education, and there were net outllows of $190,000 \mathrm{~m}$
aged 65 or over, of 102,000 women aged 60 or over and 157,000 employees in other groups, including the wit drawal of married women and other retirements. Tit umber of 15 -year-old employees was 114,000 lower
une 1964 than in June 1963 but the number under 21 till 38,000 higher than in 1963. The number of employ ver pensionable age was virtually unchanged. The mai increases were among those between 40 and pensionabl
age. At June 1964 about 50 per cent. of the males, 54 per cent. of all the females and 40 per cent. of the marrie women were under 40 years of age.
Among those who were employees both in June 1963 and
June 1964 there were 610,000 inter-regional movents une 1964 there were 610,000 inter-regional movements nflows into South East England and the Midlands Regio were smaller, the net outflow from Northern Region large
and the net outflow from North Western Region smalle

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 (
mentioned above for males) are given in brackets.

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


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.

|  |  |  |  | Junc 1963 | June 1964 | Change <br> $19663-1964$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

In 1964 there were 114,000 fewer 15 -year-old employees than in 1963 but 152,000 more in the 16-20 age group. Consethan in the previous 12 months ( 116,000 ). The main in 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
employees of a particular age and the 1963 estimate for the age one year lower is an estimate of the net change during the 12 months in the number of employees within the same birth group. For example, in 1963 there were 170,000 male employ and in 1964 only 87,000 employees aged 65 , so during the yea there was a reduction, mainly due to retirement, of 83,000 in this group. For many ages these net movements are smal and so are subject to relatively high margins of sampling ens ar
The movements during 1963-64 for broad age groups given in Table 3.

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


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 age, when the withdrawals increase. For femates, withdrawals excced entrants from about tha 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 Industrie

Table 13 on pages 254 to 256 gives analyses by age group of
the estimated numbers of employees at June 1964 in each 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 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 (92185)

## All

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

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

| Industry or service <br> (S.I.C. Order) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under }_{20} \end{aligned}$ | 20-39 | 40-64 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { cher }}}^{65 \text { and }}$ (ver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing <br> Food, drink and tobac <br> Chemicals and allied industries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Shipbuilding and marine engineering <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Textiles leather goods and fur <br> Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc <br> Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries <br> Construction Gas, electricity and water <br> Transport and communication <br> Distributive trades. <br> Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific serv <br> Professional and scient Miscllaneous services Public administration | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 19 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 17 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 15 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 <br> 35 <br> 35 <br> 43 <br> 43 <br> 43 <br> 34 <br> 32 <br> 41 <br> 36 <br> 32 <br> 33 <br> 33 <br> 41 <br> 40 <br> 42 <br> 44 <br> 46 <br> 36 <br> 40 <br> 38 <br> 42 <br> 42 <br> 39 <br> 33 |  | 5 <br> $\frac{2}{2}$ <br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 5 |
| industries and services .. | 10 | 40 | 47 | 3 |

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

5



The estimated numbers of employees in several industries
nd so in total for all industries at June 1964 given in Table 13 and so in total for all industries able with the corresponding estimates for earlier years, as a result of the revisions and re-
classifications mentioned in the February issue of this GAzETTE. classifications 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 similarly, the proportion between
again highest (46 per cent.) in the construction industry, relatively low ( 32 per cent.) in the leather industry group and
had fallen by about 2 per cent. in agriculture, forestry and had fallen by about 2 per cent. in agriculture, forestry and
fishing, compared with 1963. The proportion between 40 and fishing, compared with 1963. The proportion between 40 and per cent. in mining and quarrying and in public administration. The proportion of pensionable age was highest (6 6 per cent.) in the miscellaneous services group. The distribution between these age groups of the total in all ingustries 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
employes in an industry in 1964 who were under 20 years of employees in an industry in 1964 who were under 20 years services and 11 per cert. in public administration to 26 per services and in per cent. istributive trades and 30 per cent. in insurance,
banking and finance. The proportion between 20 and 40
years of age was relatively low ( 32 per cent.) in distributive years of age was relatively low ( 32 per cent.) in distributive
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 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 inance ( 23 per per cent.) and lowest in insurance, banking and financee ( 23 per
cent.). As for males, the proportion of pensionable age was cent.). As for males, the proportion of pensionable age was 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 employecs. Nearly 54 per cent. were total number of female
under 40 years of age.

## Married Women Employees

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. 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 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


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


[^0]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 employeessector, the largest number of married women employees-
355,000 -wa in the engineering and electrical goods indus-
tries. The age distribution and the percentage which tries. The age distribution and the eprecentage which married
women employees formed of the total employees in this industry showed little change of compared
with 1963 .

H

## Regional Analyses

Table 8 on the next page shows the numbers of male and female employecs, by ageg eroup, 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 rest years given in earlier annual articles in this series require slight
revisions, they are not quite comparable with the 164 . 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 per-
centage distribution of the regional total between these age centaupe distribution of the
Regional emplo Table 10 .
Regional employee activity rates for 1964 will be published
in a later article in this GAZETTE (c.f., the article on pales 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).

## Inter-Regional Migration of Employees

From the records of persons included in the sample, the
Region in which the insurance card was exchanged is know Region in which the insurance card was exchanged is known.
It it 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-region and the next. These provide rough estimates of inter-regional
migration of those employees who exchanged cards in both
years. years.
The est
They exc The estimates are, however, subject to important limitations.
They exclude novements during the period 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
 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 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 runs through built-up areas and particularly at the
boundary dividing the London and South Eastern Region from Eastern and Southern Region. For the parpose 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 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 June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE). Apart from the limitations nentioned above, the estimated gross movements during the 12 months are subject to sampling error. As the differenceces 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 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 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 sstimated 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 and the unadjusted sample data are obtained from different
ources and by different methods, there is possibly a measure of incompatibility in making these adjustments. Neverthe-
less, despite the ess, despite the large margins of error of both the unadjusted
and adjusted data, it was considered desirable to publish the 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 G 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 .

Between June 1963 and June 1964 the estimated total of smaller net inflows into South East England and into the Between June 963 and 6 , 6000 , i.e., 37,000 ( 32,000 males and Midlands Region, a larger net outflow from Northern Region gross movement
5,000 females. more than in the previous 12 months. Com- and a smaller net outflow from North Western Region, but for
ored with that period, the estimates indicate that there were other Regions little change in net migration.

Table 8.-Estimated Numbers of Employees at June 1964: Analysis by Region and Age (Thousands)


| Region | 15-19 | 20-39 | 40-64 | 65 and over | Region | 15-19 | 20-39 | 40-64 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { cher }}}^{65 \text { and }}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { toal }}}_{\text {Regional }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |
| London and South Eastern Eastern West Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Northern. Scotland Wales |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24: 5 \\ 115: 9 \\ 15: 4 \\ 19: 8 \\ 16.9 \\ 9: 2 \\ 4: 8 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 27.6 <br> 13.2 <br> $18: 8$ <br> $18: 9$ <br> 11.9 <br> 4.9 <br> 9.1 <br> 9.6 <br> 3.4 | London and South Eastern Sastern and Souther Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Northern Wales | $\begin{array}{r} 8.4 \\ 10.1 \\ .9 .6 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.4 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.9 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 |
| Great Britain | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Great Britain | 9.7 | 40.2 | 47.2 | 3.0 | 100 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |
| London and South Eastern South Western Midlandsern Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Sothland Wales Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 23.0 \\ & 15 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 19.7 \\ & .3 .1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & \hline .3 .3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & (40-59) \\ & 26 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 21: } \\ & 11: 3 \\ & 15 \\ & 15: 3 \\ & 14: 4 \\ & 14: 6 \\ & 9: 2 \\ & 3: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} (60 \text { and } \\ \text { orer) } \\ 30.7 \\ 11.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 15.1 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.1 \\ 8.6 \\ 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | London and South Eastern <br> South Western <br> Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire <br> Northern <br> Wales |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.2 \\ & 36.0 \\ & 36.0 \\ & 35.2 \\ & 33.6 \\ & 33.3 \\ & 37.6 \\ & 37.8 \\ & 36.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 |
|  | 100 | 100 | - | 100 | Great Britain | 17.2 | 36.5 | 39.8 | $6 \cdot 5$ | ${ }^{100}$ |

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

|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | In | Out | Net gain (t) Ooss Ooss (4) (4) |  | Out <br> (6) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Neit } \\ \text { gain } \\ \text { ant } \\ \text { ors } \\ \text { ors } \\ (7) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | In <br> (8) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Out } \\ \text { (9) } \end{gathered}$ | Net gain (or ors ooss $(10)$ $(10)$ |
| South East England South Western Yorkshire and Lincoln North Western Northern Wales .. | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 39 \\ & 77 \\ & 74 \\ & 48 \\ & \hline 48 \\ & 58 \\ & 25 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 38 \\ & 71 \\ & 71 \\ & 36 \\ & \hline 64 \\ & \hline 64 \\ & 33 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +13 \\ & +\frac{1}{6} \\ & +6 \\ & \pm 6 \\ & \hline 6 \\ & -6 \\ & -10 \\ & -2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 16 \\ & 31 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 25 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 16 \\ & 31 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 27 \\ & 17 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +13 \\ & = \\ & =5 \\ & =\frac{2}{2} \\ & -4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 201 \\ 55 \\ 108 \\ 59 \\ 89 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 33 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & 54 \\ & \hline 17 \\ & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 96 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ |  |

$=2=2$
(9218)

NoTE--Separate figures are given in the following table for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classifcation (1958) and for reach
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



[^1]Myinstry of Labour Gazette June 1965
Table 13.-Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1964: Analysis Table 13.-Estimated by Industry and Age-continued

| Industry | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Under } \\ 18}}$ | ${ }_{19}^{18}$ and | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | ${ }_{\substack{65 \\ \text { over }}}^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }_{\text {agean }}^{\substack{\text { agoal } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

##   rimber, fururiture, etce... Iifnhiture and upholstery Fund

Furniture and andice
Shap and
Pener, printing and
fiting
publishin





All manuacturin
Constructiont

Gas
Hascricity
Water upply






Insurance, banking and finance
Professional and scientific
Accountand serices.
Edeanatiservil services.:





National government s s
Local overomment serv
Grand Totalł§..


Metal manulacture
Iron and steet (generai)


| forming |
| :---: |
| of aricles. |

Table 13.-Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1964: Analysis


INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT
Appeals against Training Levy Industrial training boards set up under the Industrial Iraining

 andone on whom an assessment for levy is made to appeat ocompecosition and powers of tribunals to hear appeals in
Endand and Wales are set outin the ninustrial Tribunals (Englan




 soilicted
seleter b
Labur to
will be in






 Each wil maintain.
open to inspection.
There is provision in the Redundancy Payments Bill for these
rribunals to exercise jurisdicition in disputes arising from the pro-
 ris his GAzertef for April 1965, page 100 ).

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




WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE







nomemaly mets under the chairman.
serreary 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 GAZETIE 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 shitt workers covered by the enquiry, by industry and by industry
goous for the United Kingdom. The etable on the following pages
(258-263) supplements this information by giving regional analysi (258-263) supplementats this information by yiving a regional analysis
of the number of workers on all returns received, the number of
work of the number of workers on all returrs received, the number of
workers on returns showing some shift workers and the number of
male and female workers on each of the shift warking systems in male and female workers on each of the shift working systers in
each industry group for Scotland Wales, Northern Ireland and each each industry group for Scotland, W
administrative Region of England.
On some of the returns received, the information given was on a
national basis and could not beallocated to revions. This informa-
tion has therefore not been con has therefore not been included; the number of shift workers
3.4 per was only 35,000 out of a total of $1,020,000$ or about 3.4 per cen

Do you want a really reliable and efficient overall service?

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Sketchley .o.

The Sketchley Overall Service represents the solution to problems of overall supply, maintenance and re-
placement. Sketchley provide overalls for men and placement. Sketchley provide overalls for men and
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Sketchley Overall Service representative lives a reliable service at management and wearers.

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Sketchley OVERALL SERVICE



Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1965 COVER WY THE RETURNS RECEIVED MHIFT-WORK SYSTEMS IN OCTOBER 1964


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


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

(92185)

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1 oss
Shift Working: Regional Analysis of Numbers of Manual Workers covered by the


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 statitistics which thict quarterry bulletin trovides on wage rates, earnings (incluadng salary earnings, hours of work, manpower,
prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Prepared by
the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government the Ministry of LLabour in collaboration with other Goverrment
Departments, the publication contains 68 tables and a number of charts in a comprehensive ponesentation especially s suitable for
reference by those engaged in negotiation or arbitration reference by those engaged in negotiation or arbitration.
In this issue the section on hours of work contains information including percentages employed and anroportions on the the various
systems, which was abtained in systems, which was obtained in October 1964 in conjunction with
the regular Ministry of Labour half-yearly enquiry into average earning and hours of manual workers. The previous enquiry ynto
shift working conducted by the Ministry was made in April 1954 shift working conducted by the Ministr
and a summary table compares results.
Included for the first time in the wages and salaries section is a
table examining the relationship between avera ge houry 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, distin-
guishing 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 geographical breakdown is applied to analyses, both occupational
and industrial, of registered wholly unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies, in the section dealing with mannower 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 arcounts, 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 parable figures for 1963, and those for non-quoted companies
compare $1961-63$. The main movements in production, employ
ment and incomes for the economy ment 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

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 The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contain
of The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contains
tables and appendices summarising the main provisions of collective
areements and statutory waze agreements and statutory wages regulation orders for the majority
of industries and services in the United Kingdom. In particular, of industries and services in the United Kingdom. In particilar,
the tables give details of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages
and normal weekly hours as at 1 st April 1965 or at later dates in and normal weekly hours as at 1 st April 1965 or at later dates in a number of cases in which it was possible to incorporate
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 GAZETE Office at any of the addresses shown on page 295 of this
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 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 rates of wages and hours of work which are published monthy in
the issus of this GAZETE. Amendments necessary in respect of
changes teported in May are given on pages 284 to 288 of this issue changes 1eported 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 follo see the note at the head of the table of principal changes on page
284 whilst the following table eives particulars of those changes

published in the May issue and not already incorporated in | publishe. |
| :--- |
| volume. |



Tistry of Labour Gazette June 1965


## Spidand Span

## OFFICES

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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 averae weekly expentiture of all households
co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey" some preliminary co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey" some presimininary
results for the year ended December 1964 are given below. The
average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the
1963 Survey and the three-year average of the average weekly expenditure of household which co-operated in the therage weekly expen-
are also given below for purposes of comparison.

EXPENDITURE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964 Notes:
(1) Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore (2) "Nil" expenditure and expenditure of less than 0.05 d. are both show as "


[^2]The average weekly expenditures are obtained from the expend ake account of the under-recording of expenditure andjusted drink, tobacco, meals out, chocoroliang of expenditure on alcoho
is a feature of and ice cream, Wheveys of this type A
A Report containing further results for 1964 will be publishee
towards the end of 1965 .

RE FOR THE THREE YEAR PERIOD 19621964

## OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES，JANUARY 1965

\begin{abstract}
This article summarises the results of the enquiry held in January
1965 into the earnings and hours of a dultt 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 whirich appeared in the thet saruaryy held in in June of thet，
GAZETTE．This enquiry is one of a series of twice－yearly enquiris GAZETTE．This enquiry is one of a series of twice－yearly enquiries
instituted by the Ministry of Labur， Act 1947 in January 1963．Other indudtries the statatistics of Tre Trade
ering，shipbuilding，chemical manufacture and iron and steel ering，shipuilding，chesical manufacture and iron and steel
manuafacture，and the results of the January 1965 enquiry in these
industries appeared in the May 1965 isury industries appeared in the May 1965 issua of this GAzERTE．

## 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 persons in the construction industries（Minimum List Heading 500
of the Standard Industrial Classification）in Grat Britain．A
distinction istinction was made between those engaged in constructiona
engineering and other employers in the construction industries 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 these engad specialist types of employers，such acs those engaced in oppen．Cast toal
mining and scaffolding contractors，were excluded from the enquiry Enquiry forms were sent to all known firms with 100 or mure mployees，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 men covered by returns tabulated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constructional engineering：Firms with 100 or more |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| employees | 36 | 9，457 |
| Firms with $25-99$ employees Firms with 24 or less employees | 17 | 719 51 |
| Construction（other than constructional engineering）： |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| employees | 1，068 | 290， |
| Firms with 25 －99 employees | 1，164 |  |
| Firms with 24 or less employees | 1，499 | 14，114 |

The results of the enquiry，after adjustment for sampling fractions
（one in two for firms emploving $25-99$ and one in ten for firms employing 24 or less），cover about 11,000 adult male manual workers
in the contsuctional engineering industry，and about 520,000 in the
other construction other construction industries who were at work during the whole or
part of the pay－week which included 27th January 1965 ．The enquiry did nat，however，cover all adult male manual workers in
these industries，e．g．，watchmen，cleaners，storekeepers，

## Conduct of the enquiry

The information collected differed in some respects from that
collected from other industries in the series．Employers were asked collected from other industries in the series．Employers were asked
to supply infornation 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 subsitute an ordinary character were substituted．
The occupations in respect of which information was sought are
given in Table 3．Building trade craftsmen other than electricians and heating and ventiliating engecineartsmen ctrather than electricians
together．Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men who together．Building and civili engineering＂．＂plussmen weratere＂menouped who
receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work or for carrying out specialised tasks fare adverse condititions of work or for
ers．In the case of the constructiongished from labour－ ers．In the case of the constructional engineering industry
information was collected separately for timeworkers and＂other
than timeworkers＂ information was
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 tork number of overtime included in
hours actually worked）for which payment was made hours actually worked）for which payment was made e th hall－ratet for
inclement weather，etc．；the total amount of＂make－up＂paid under a＂guaranteed weekly minimum＂＂rule；the total earanings including
any guarantee＂make－up＂；and the amount of overtime premium any guarantee＂＂make－up＂；and the amount of overtime premium
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
which became apparent during the pilot enquiry the enquiry form
enquiry were regarded as tentative．However the January that enquiry were regarded as tentative．However，the January 1965
enquiry broadly confirms the pattern shown in the pilot enquiry and enquiry broady confirms the pattern shown in the pilot enquiry and
altioung dificultes in completing the returns were not entirely
elithe results can be regarded as reliable．
The format of the tables in this article dif
in the rermat 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 GAZETIE．The number of workers in each category is now
shown in each table．The form of Table 1 otherwise remains Britain as a whole with occupations grouped according to sh
The he regional analysis of construction（other than construction or groups of occupations for which information was collecter
instead kind relating to the opccupations．（Detailed regional tates of thiry in June 1964 will be found
Table B． 13 ． Table B．13 of＂＂Statistics on Inccomes，Prices，Employment an
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 o
firm analyse Errors in processing the June 1964 information resulted in the
publication of incorrect figures of average hours available and aver
 original articie pay which appeared in the January 1995 issues in the the
GAzETTE should therefore be disregarded．Corrected figures
 and Production＂，No．13，June 1965 ．
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 envie Changes in average earnings between the two enquiries．The value
of this comparison is limited by the fact that each enquiry relates specified pay－week in the month concerned，and the enquiries are
not based on thated speciiced pay－week in the month concerned，and the enquiries ared
not based on matched samples．In addition，the effect of the limited
number of hours of daylight durind ithing 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 Another indication of the seasonal fluctuation in this industryy sisthat
athhough there has been an increase in the number of returs
received suitable for tabulation，there has been a decrease in although there has been an increase in the number of returns
received suitable for tabulation，there has been a decrease in the
numbers employed． numbers employed．
The following table
The following table gives the changes in earnings for the categories
shown in the part of Table 1 relating to all construction industries shown in the part of Table 1 relating to all construction industries
covered，where details of the numbers covered in each category are
given． covered
given．

|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ 1964}}^{\substack{\text { den }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1965}$ | ${ }^{\text {Absolute }}$ chane |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| verage weekly earnings includ－ ing overtime premium： |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{354}^{\text {s．}}$ di0 | ＋${ }^{\text {s．}}$ di | ＋ $1 \cdot 18$ |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{376}$ | ${ }_{3}^{376} 10$ | $\pm$ | ＋0．2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 307 \\ 399 \end{array} 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | ＝ |  |
| verage hourly earnings exclud－ ing overtime premium： |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled and qualified workers mates and handymen Lobry drivers．．．．．． All workers covered | 82：8 | 88：5 | ＋${ }^{\text {d }}$ ． 7 | ＋ 6.9 |
|  | \％78.1 <br> 71.0 <br> 18 | 833 8 |  |  |
|  | 72.0 78.3 | ¢75：3 |  |  |

Dage ring the period under review there were increases in standard wage rates of the order of d．t．to 3d．an hour for skilled and qual qualifed
men and of 1d．to 2d．an hour for other workers．These increases men and of 1 d ．to 2 d．an hour for other workers．These increases
affected all
ventilating and construction certain buildustris workeovered eccept heating and affected all the construction industries covered except heating and
ventilating and certan building workers in national government
service．Average weekly earnings including service．Average weekly earnings including overtime premium
reflected the fall in hours worked mentioned below and while reflected the fall in hours worked mentioned below and while
increasing slightly for some categories，fell slightly for others．How－ ever，average hourly earnings excluding，overtime preminers．How．
all categories fron all categories ranging in absolute amounts from 3．3d．to $5 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~d}$ ．，and
the percentage increases varied from $4 \cdot 4$ to $6 \cdot 9$ ．
The normal working week of about two－thirds of the workers in
the construction industries was redt the construction industries was reduced during the period under
review．The normal hours of the majority of these workers wer review．The normal hours of the majority of these workers were
reduced from 42 to 41 hours，but for workers in the electrical con－ tracting industry they were reduced from 42 to 40 ，evithout los loss of
pay．The average hours actually worked by the workers included in pay．The average hours actually worked by the workers included in
the enquiry fell from $49 \cdot 0$ to $46 \cdot 5$ hours，the decreases varying from the enquiry fell lrom $49 \cdot 0$ to $46 \cdot 5$ hours，the decreases varying
$2 \cdot 1$ hours for skilled workers to $3 \cdot 1$ 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 given in the initial article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE，
Those relating specifically to the construction industries enquiry Those relating specifically to the construction industries enquiry
were given in the article in the January 1965 issue of this GAzETE．

TABLE 1．－GREAT BRITAIN－SUMMARY BY SKILL

Classes of workers

$\qquad$ all Construction Industries Covered

 labourers
Lory drivers
（i）Constructional engineering
Oulififed workers


（ii）Construction（other than constructional ensineering）



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

| Building trades craftsmen <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians＇mates $\because \quad \because \quad$ ． Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s mates Heating and venil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Building laboure |  |  |  | TERN $46 \cdot 8$ 47.8 53.8 50.4 53.8 50.8 $56: 8$ 50.3 | $\begin{gathered} 4: 4 \\ 7.3 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 9.78 \\ 5.8 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\bar{Z}$ <br> $\bar{\square}$ <br> 0.1 <br> $=$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0= \\ & \overline{=} \\ & =1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern and Southern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> 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． |  |  |  | $45 \cdot 5$ 45.4 49.1 43.2 4.2 47.6 an 50.6 | 3.1 5.6 5.6 2.8 $\frac{7}{7} .5$ 3.5 5.7 | $\bar{Z}$ <br> $\overline{\text { a }}$ <br> 0．4 <br> $=$ | 0  <br>   <br>   <br>   <br> 1  <br> 0 1 <br> 0 1 |  | 84.1 90.5 985 85 71.5 81.5 81.2 72.6 74.9 |
| South Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen <br> Electricians＇mates <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s mates＊ <br> Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men <br> Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers | $\begin{aligned} & 17,952 \\ & 1,737 \\ & \hline, 567 \\ & .294 \\ & \hline, 099 \\ & \hline, 7,759 \\ & 1,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 27 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | च $\overline{-}$ $\frac{0.1}{=}$ | 三 <br> 三 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | 85.4 93.0 83 83 73.9 83.3 72.9 77.3 | 83.7 80.7 80.4 70.7 70.7 79.4 70.9 73.8 |
| Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Electricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians＇mates Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen＇s mates Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building and civil engineering plus－rgineering operatives Building labourers and general civil engine．．．．．．． Lorry drivers ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 3.6 5.8 10.8 10.7 10.7 8.5 4.5 7.7 | 0．1 <br> $=$ <br> $=$ <br> 0.1 |  | 92.5 98.7 93.6 82.6 76.3 90.9 77.9 80.4 | 89.7 <br> 935 <br> 85.4 <br> 75 <br> 65 <br> 83 <br> 85 <br> 75 <br> 75.0 <br> 5 |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Hectricians 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 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}336 & 6 \\ 36 & 4 \\ 340 & 0 \\ 34 & 0 \\ 33 & 3 \\ 35 & 2 \\ 28 & 7 \\ 339 & 7 \\ 3 & 7\end{array}$ | 325 8 <br> 345 3 <br> 36 3 <br> 30 7 <br> 30 2 <br> 32 4 <br> 327 10 <br> 317 0 | $45 \cdot 7$ 45.9 45 50.2 51.6 49.2 45.1 $51 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.7 \\ 5.7 \\ 8.8 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.7 \\ 8.6 \\ 4.8 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 区 |  | 88.3 96.0 97.2 87.5 78.4 86.5 76.0 79.7 |  |
| North Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Hectricians Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians＇mates. Building and civil engineering＂plus－rated＂men Building labourers and general civil engineering operative Lorry drivers Lorry drivers． |  |  |  | $45 \cdot 7$ 46.3 50.5 49.2 52.0 49.9 46.0 50.7 | 4.1 <br> 6.2 <br> 8.1 <br> 9.2 <br> 9.2 <br> 8.1 <br> 5.4 <br> 6.8 | $\frac{\bar{\square}}{\overline{0.1}}$ | 三 | 88.8 <br> 98.5 <br> 96.5 <br> 81.7 <br> 78.4 <br> 87.0 <br> 76.5 <br> 79.5 | 86．0 <br> 92.9 <br> 88.7 <br> 76.4 <br> 71.4 <br> 79.8 <br> 72.8 <br> 74.8 |

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

| Classes of workers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nombers } \\ & \text { ofvers } \\ & \text { ofver } \\ & \text { surver } \end{aligned}$ | Average weeklyearnings |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { acours } \\ & \text { anturkery } \\ & \text { incluting } \\ & \text { overtime } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { overtion } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hours } \\ \text { available } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{\text { Average hourly } \\ \text { earnings }}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { includidg } \\ & \text { preverim } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { excluding } \\ \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { oprerime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Northern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Hectricians and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building labourers and general civil enginee" me Lorry drivers. | $\begin{aligned} & 13,0,63 \\ & 1,242 \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \\ & 3,31 \\ & 3,27 \\ & 8,282 \\ & 8,750 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 8 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 <br> $=$ <br> 0.2 <br> 0.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & 1.3 \\ & \frac{=}{\square} \\ & \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Electricians $\because \ddot{ }$ Electricians' mates <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers .. .. .. .. .. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 320 & 3 & 3 \\ 332 & 11 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 287 & 3 \\ 277 & 10 \\ 383 & 10 \\ 277 & 1 \\ 293 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $44: 4$ $44: 2$ $46: 4$ $49: 2$ 58.4 50.1 $45: 0$ $49: 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 97.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | O.1 $\bar{\square}$ $\overline{0.1}$ -1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0^{2}{ }^{2} \\ & \vdots \\ & \mathbf{O}_{2}^{2} \\ & 0-3 \end{aligned}$ | 90.5 95.5 $86: 1$ 79.3 87.7 76.8 76.8 |  |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates* Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Lorry drivers. |  |  |  | $44 \cdot 2$ 46.0 46.0 45.2 49.2 49.6 45.6 52.2 | 3.8 <br> S.6 <br> 3:5 <br> 7.1 <br> 8.9 <br> $8: 9$ <br> 8.9 | Z Х Z | Z \# \# |  |  |
| Multi-Regional Firms $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates* Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men Lorry drivers .. . |  |  |  |  | 9.8 <br> 10.2 <br> 8.8 <br> 6.8 <br> 10.7 <br> 19.7 <br> 13.8 | $\overline{\text { Z }}$ $\bar{\square}$ $\overline{0.1}$ |  |  | $100 \cdot 2$ 1002 $90 \cdot 9$ 76.9 76.6 90.4 78.2 $80 \cdot 3$ |

* No fligres are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis
$\dagger$ Multireegional 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- <br> Qualified workers <br> Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers drivers | $\begin{aligned} & 4,333 \\ & \hline, 957 \\ & 557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & 469 \\ & 488 \\ & \hline 88 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 420 \\ 386 \\ 388 \\ 258 \end{array} \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.7 .7 \\ & 51.4 \\ & 46.3 \end{aligned}$ | $10 \cdot 8$ 11.4 6.7 | $\stackrel{0.3}{0.1}$ | s. d. | $112 \cdot 9$ $102: 3$ $72: 6$ - | 101.0 90.0 66.9 |
| Other than timeworkers - $\ddagger$ Qualifed workers Helpers, mates and handymen Lorry driversi |  | [588 $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 488 \\ 388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 504 <br> 404 <br> 343 | $\begin{aligned} & 51.4 \\ & \text { s4:0 } \\ & 51.6 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}12.7 \\ 11.3 \\ 11.1\end{gathered}$ | Z | ${ }^{0}{ }^{0} 2$ | $130 \cdot 5$ <br> 110.7 <br> 96.5 | 117.7 1000 89.0 |
| (b) Construction (other than constructional engineering) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building trades craftsmen <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen Electricians' mates <br> Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates Building labourers and general "plus-rated "' men Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives Lorry drivers.. |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{0.1}{ \pm}$ | 三 | 90.5 98.3 92.8 82.5 75.5 72.3 78.1 80.5 | $87 \cdot 3$ 92.5 88.5 75.5 69.6 84.5 74.5 75.5 75 |

[^3]TABLE 4.-GREAT BRITAIN-OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF FIRM-CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING)

| Classes of workers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { of ener } \\ & \text { butred } \\ & \text { sururey } \end{aligned}$ | Average weeklycarnings |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { avouiabs } \\ \text { aviable } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Avereate } \\ \text { per week } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourlycarnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | including premium | excluding premium |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { including } \\ \text { porerime } \\ \text { premium } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |

## Eectricians Heating and ventilating engineering crafismen <br>  <br> 

|  |  | s. d. 306 8 |  |  |  | s. d. | 83.4 | 82.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 312 3 350 305 |  | 44.9 44.6 47.7 | ci.c.1.5 <br> 3.0 <br> .0 | Z | = | 83.4. <br> 84.2 <br> 86.8 | 82.0 <br> 88.9 <br> 84.8 |
|  | ${ }_{382}^{282} 7$ | ${ }^{271} 1$ | ${ }_{50}^{44 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.5}$ |  | - | ${ }_{71.7}^{76.7}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {4,570 }}$ | 300 <br> 304 <br> 3 | 3225 | ${ }_{48.9}$ | 6.1 |  | = | 84.6 | 99.1 |
| 30,30 | 266 <br> 300 <br> 8 | 261 293 29 1 | 44.0 $47: 0$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{-}$ | 01 | 72:6 | 71.1 74.8 |






| Biiling trades craftsmen |
| :--- |
| Hecricicians |




REPORT OF THE NATIONAL
DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR

## 1964

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the
Minister of Labour their " Eighteenth Annual Report together with The National Dock Labour Board have recenty presented to the
Minister of Labour their ". Eightenth Annual Report together with
Staiement of Accounts at 2nd January 1965". Copies of the Report Statement of Accounts at 2nd January 1965". Copies of the Report
may be obtained from the National Dock Labour Board, $22-26$ Albert Embankment, London S.E.1., price 3s. 6d. (including
pita $\stackrel{\text { postage). }}{\text { Some of the main items of the Report are summarised below. }}$
Local boards
The number of local boards to which the National Board made
appointments remained at 24 .
The scheme
In October 1964 a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord
Devlin was appointed by the Minister of Labour to inquire into Devlin was appointed by the Minister of Labour to inquire into
and report on: (1) the causes and circumstances of a dispute and report on: (1) the causes and circumstances of a dispute
between the two sides of the National Joint Council for the Port
. Transport Industry; (2) decasualisation; and (3) causes of dissen-
sion in the industry and other matters affecting efficiency of sion in
working.
The dispute arose from disagreement as to the amount of a wage
increase to be granted to registered dock workers. It was con-
increase to be granted to registered dock workers. It was con-
sidered first by the Committee as a matter of urgency, and their
seport was published on 18 th November (see page 504 of the
Reser
Recemer December issue of this GAZETTE). At the end of the year the
Committee were proceeding with their inquiry under paragraphs Committee were proceeding with their inquiry under paragraphs
(2) and (3) of their terms of reference.
Labour force
The employment level recorded in the first six months followed
the pattern of the same period in the previous year There was the pattern of the same period in the previous year. There was
then a steady improvement and requirements during the fourth then a steady improvement and requirements during the fourth
quarter were the tighest since the first auarter of 1961 .The
sanctioned strenth of the main and probationary registers at the sanctioned strength of the main and probationary registers at the
end of 1964 was 65,869 , compared with 65,327 at the end of 1963 , end 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
63,41 a year earlier 63,481 a year earlier.
Although the total
Although the total of 130,637 man/days lost as a direct result of apputes was higher than in 1963 it was substantially below the
average annual loss experienced since the inception of the scheme. Earnings, hours, etc.
Under an Agreement effective from 27th July 1964 the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry introduced arrange-
ments for the reduction of the wort in on a five-day reekk basis. Under the same Agreement further
appropriate adjustments were appropriate adjustments were made. Although the minimum
weekly wages of men on time rates were wages wage increased by time r. rates were not affected, their daily
on a half-daily basis to $\mathrm{f1} 117 \mathrm{~s}$. 10d. ang the minimum daily wage on a half-daily basis to $£ 117 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d .; and the minimum guarantee
to pieceworkers and the wages of permanent men were similarly
adiusted adjusted. Attendance money was arso adjusted from 8s. a turn
for an eleven-turn week to 9 s a a turn for a ten-turn week.
(92185)

The recommendations contained in the first Report of the Com-
mittee under the chairmanshin of Lord Devlin were accepted by The recommendations contained in the first Report of the Com-
the National the chairmanship of Lord Devin were eccepted by
touncil and, accordingly, under an Agreement ehe National Joint Council and, accordingly, under an Agreement
effective from 30 Nth November, the daily wages of men on time
rates were further increased by 3 s . 10d. ; the minimum guarantee to rates were further increased by 3s. 10 d.; the minimum guarantee to
pieceworkers and the wages of permanent men were similarly
adjusted and existing gross piecework rates were increased by pieceworkers and the wages of permanenten were increased by
adjusted and existing gross piecwork rates
5 per cent. Travel time allowances for daily and period transfers 5 per cent. Travel time allowances for daily and period transfers
were increased to 5 s. 9 d . an hour. The rates of guaranteed weekly
payments were also increased.
The average weekly gross earnings of daily workers increased
from $£ 11 \mathrm{Is}$. 4 d . in 1963 to $£ 19$ 1s. 5 d., and figures collected for from $£ 11 \mathrm{~s}$. d . in $196 \mathrm{to} \pm 19$. 5 . 5 ., and figures collected for
the first 26 weeks of
workers under cont year 196465 in respect of weekly workers under continuous contract showed average gross earnings
of $£ 22$, compared with $£ 2019$. 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.
The Government delegates were Mr. D. C. Barnes, C.B., Deeputy
Secretary, and Mr. C. F. Heron O.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The Employers' delegate was Sir George Pollock, O.C.,
Director Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and the Workers' Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The Delegates were accompanied a number of advisers.
Observers from Barbados, British Guiana and Mauritius also
The agenda of the Conference consisted of the following items: I. Report of the Director General.
II. Financial and budgetary question
III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions
IV. The employment of young persons in underground work in
IV. The employment or young persons in all kinds (second discussion).
V. The employment of women with family responsibilities
VI. Agrarian reform, with particular reference to employment
and social aspects (general discussion).
and social aspects (general discussion).
VII. The role of co-operatives in the economic and social devel-
In addition, the Conference discussed a special report of the Director General on the applicitaion ofs the Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa adopted by
the Conference it its 48 th Session.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT


Employment in Great Britain in April

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all dates after June 1964 are pro-
visional and subject to revision in the light of visional 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 eatimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain,
or rexister themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3)
he numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers inc 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 temporaccount as well as employees. They also include persons tempor-
arily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on a
full units.

ThMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which
comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at midcomparable figures are availabe, the numbers employed at mid
April 1964 and February March and Apri 1965. The fides
relate to all employeares except those registered as wholly relate to all employees except those registered as wholly nuens
ployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers', pay--rolls and persons temporatily laid ofr buth still
pon to work on account of
sickness. sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their
own account and are thus different in scope from those given in own account and are thus difiterent 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 in the numbers of employers and persons working on their ow
account cannot be made. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the tot numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middl
of each year which have been computed on the basis of the cout of each year which have been computed on the basis of the count
of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coa
mining mining, construction, gas and electricitity, sue has altero been mad
of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of the monthl returns rendered by employers under the Statisti
of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-ro (including those temporarily laid off of and thombers obsent trom pay-roll
owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of th period, the two sets of. figures are summarised separately for eac industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for com
puting the change in employment during the period. Industri puting the change in employment during the period. Industris
and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or a
only partially covered)) and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or a
only partially covered) or for which figures are not available
the same form as those shown, are omitted from the tabile.
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: APRIL 1965

| Industry or Service | $\underset{\substack{\text { End.JJune } \\ 1960}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {End.June }}^{\substack{\text { 1961 }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid.June } \\ 1962}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid.June } \\ 1963}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid-Apr. }}^{\substack{\text { d } \\ \text { d }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Mid.June }}$ 1964 | Mid. Feb.* |  | Mid.Abr.* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arriculure and fishing Mining and quarriing. | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{20}$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | ${ }_{663}^{855}$ | ${ }_{657}^{879}$ | ${ }_{640}^{824}$ | ${ }_{638}^{829}$ | ${ }_{634}^{836}$ | $\pm$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Memicals and allied industries Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods Textiles lothing and footwear Other manufactures |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}820 \\ 513 \\ 5.151 \\ 2.151 \\ 8127 \\ 5757 \\ 585 \\ 563 \\ 1,649 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 804 <br> 509 <br> 5.208 <br> 2.206 <br> 806 <br> 575 <br> 759 <br> 563 <br> 1,684 | 817 508 5.208 2.204 8047 577 786 5.56 1,684 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline=\frac{1}{5} \\ & \hline \ldots \\ & \pm \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,811 | 8,928 | ,852 | 8,715 | 8,834 | 8,838 | 8,890 | 8,874 | 8,853 | -21 |
| Constructiont Gas, electricity and water | ${ }^{1,567}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,617 }}^{179}$ | ${ }_{\text {1, } 1,653}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,681 }}^{197}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,701 }}^{404}$ | ${ }^{1,7755}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,7365}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,733 \pm \\ 408}}^{11,52}$ | +1,735 |  |
| Total in production industries8 | 11,509 | 11,655 | 1,60 | 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, hotels, etc.) National government service $\dagger$ Local government service $\dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7,24 \\ & , 3,284 \\ & 4,947 \\ & 4,952 \\ & 7441 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 3,312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 756 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,756 \\ & 3,367 \\ & 5,227 \\ & 5,220 \\ & \hline 772 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,708 \\ & 3.422 \\ & 3.106 \\ & \hline 1,19 \\ & 1,701 \\ & \hline, 519 \\ & 752 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,684 \\ 3.438 \\ 3.1645 \\ 6451 \\ 1,571 \\ \hline \\ \hline 158 \\ 755} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,676 \\ & 3,478 \\ & 3,178 \\ & 656 \\ & 1,571 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 158 \\ & 755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =5 \\ & \hline{ }^{5} \\ & +10 \\ & +10 \\ & +\cdots \\ & +\cdots \end{aligned}$ |
| Total in civil employment Males.. | $\begin{aligned} & 23,608 \\ & 1 \begin{array}{l} 15,588 \\ 8,102 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,3,96 \\ 1,926 \\ 8,246 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,166 \\ 11,8,37 \\ 8,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,183 \\ 115,836 \\ 8,347 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,38 \\ & 1,98 \\ & 8,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,488 \\ & 1,5,58 \\ & 8,518 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{24,3595 \\ \text { is,885\% } \\ 8,473}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4,53 \\ & 1,8,59 \\ & 8,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -16 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholly unemployed Females | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 210 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ 184 \\ 187 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 94 \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 461 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 364 \\ 115 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 405 \\ 105 \end{array} \\ & \hline 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 240 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 358 \\ 270 \\ 278 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}326 \\ 243 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 17 \\ \hline \\ \hline 16 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Memales | $\begin{aligned} & 518 \\ & 503 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & \substack{459 \\ 15} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & 425 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 410 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 423 \\ 407 \\ 107 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 408 \\ & \hline 08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 408 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 408 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 424 408 16 |  |
| Total working population Males.. | $\begin{aligned} & 24,488 \\ & 1,4,301 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7,74 \\ & 1,739 \\ & 8,325 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,90,50 \\ 1,5,40 \\ 8,440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,0,51 \\ 1,5,51 \\ 8,479 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25,176 } \\ & 1,6,16 \\ & 8,561 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,199 \\ & 1,596 \\ & 8,5063 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,1559 \\ \text { ch, } 15,579 \\ 8,576 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 23 \\ \hline \\ + \end{array} 929 \end{aligned}$ |
| Note.-Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. <br> * 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. <br> + Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier months are not strictly comparable. $\ddagger$ Amended figure. <br> Industries included in the Index of Production, i.e., Order II (Mining and quarrying)-Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industria ification (1958) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry | April 1964 |  |  | February 1965* |  |  | March 1965* |  |  | April 1965* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |  |

## Mining, ete. ting

Coal miming ...
Food, dink and tobac
Grain milining






Chenicals and allied industries
Coke ovens and mand
manfactured fuel




Metal manufacture
Iron and steel (
(eneral)
Iron and steel (geneen
Sten
Iron cuastings, ect."





Oftre machinery
Otrer mab
Industrial piant and






Vehidess
Motor renicle mänuraciuring
Motor cylle pedal


Perambulators, hand-trucks, ecc.
Metal goods not ilemhere spe
Tools and implements. ..
Culley


Jevelerery, platiand and precious meitals refining
Other metal industrics

Weaving of cotton, m
Wuoten
Jund







Dresses, iningeries, infants
Hats,
Ohtser dress
indidustrices
Bricks, poterery, llass, ements, otct.
Bricks,
frecliy and reffactory goods :

| Potery |
| :--- |
| Colas |
| Coment |
| Abrasives |

Timber, furniture, etc.
Timber, furniture, etc.
Tumbriture and upholst


E(92185)

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operativ
and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing
industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been indasyies for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding ship-
comiled fill and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups
buiding building ann ship repairing, and also for broad industrial groups
within manuracturn industres, but the figures for these groups
wit ikely to be less reliable. A full account of the method ard likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of
calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issul of this GAZETTB.
The inddx of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
multilyping an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a
specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of muluiply
specific week each month by an estimate for the the same werk in of
ser. sperage numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation
account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness,
holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures estimate
Table II.
From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one
week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled week in each month, but raior to that date deene calculated for one
only for one week in February, April, May, August, Octoberiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and
November. TTe reference base used in the tables pubbished in this
GAZETE November. The reference base used in te tables published in this
GAzETRE, up tha nd including September 193, was the averae of
these six months in inc8 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all these six months in 1958 taken equal to 1000 . As estimates for all
months of the year are now available, the indices have been recalculated on a neww reference base:- 12 monthly average for
$1962=100$. A complete series of both indices to date on the new $1962=100$. 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 1.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked ed
$62=100)$

Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
Table 1.- $2=100$


OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN APRIL 1965 The following tablet shows the estimated amount of overtime and and excluces time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism.
short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in
Operatives who were stod off by the employer for the whole week all manufacturing in industrisess in the week ended 10th April are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours
1965. All
 nical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about
short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

|  |  |  |  | , |  |  | stimated |  | atives on | short-time |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours } \\ \text { we } \end{gathered}$ | ertime |  |  |  |  |  | rs 1 |
| Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { numper } \\ \text { of oper } \\ \text { atives }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ <br> (000's) | Number (000's) | cennageonfoperoper- <br> atives <br> (per cent.) | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { operative } \\ \text { overtive } \end{gathered}$ | Stood off for $\underset{\substack{\text { whore } \\ \text { week }}}{ }$ <br> (000's) | Working part of week (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { sorr- } \\ \text { shor- } \\ \text { timo } \\ (000 \text { 's) } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { as per- } \\ \text { centage } \\ \text { of arl } \\ \text { oper- } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent.) }}$ | Number $\left(000{ }^{\text {s }}\right.$ ) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Average } \\ \text { operat } \\ \text { operaty } \\ \text { short. } \\ \text { time } \end{array}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectioner Brewing and malting | $\begin{gathered} 543 \\ 107 \\ \hline 66 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 178 \cdot 7 \\ \text { and } \\ 29.7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline \begin{array}{l} 34.4 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,599 \\ & \hline, 595 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 | ¢0.8 | ${ }_{\substack{1.1 \\ 0.1}}$ | 0.12 | $\stackrel{23}{1}$ | ${ }_{6}^{20.6}$ |
| Chemicals and allied indostries | 288 126 | ${ }_{32}^{74 \cdot 9}$ | ${ }_{25}^{26: 8}$ | 774 373 | 10.1 <br> 11.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc. . . | $\begin{gathered} 474 \\ 228 \\ 228 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146: 0 \\ & \text { 41:0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3100 \\ & 420 \\ & 42.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,395 \\ \hline 482 \\ 388 \end{gathered}$ | 9.5 90. 9.3 9.3 | = | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & \text { a } \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & \text { 1.1 } \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{9}^{13}$ | 7.5 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,476 \\ \hline 966 \\ 566 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{4,601 \\ \hline 1,474} \\ 1,44 \end{gathered}$ | ¢.8.5 <br> 7.8 <br> 7.8 | $\stackrel{0.1}{-}$ | $\frac{0.9}{0.8}$ | $\frac{1.0}{0.8}$ | $\frac{0.1}{0.1}$ | 10 | $\frac{9.7}{7.5}$ |
| Vehicles. <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{aligned} & 617 \\ & 383 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 4 \\ & 45 \\ & 479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,258 \\ & 1,425 \\ & \\ & 525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8: 6 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 31 309 1 | -2.6. |
| Metal goods note elsewhere specified | 429 | $172 \cdot 1$ | 40.1 | 1,427 | 8.3 |  | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 21 | 14.2 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing | $\begin{aligned} & 632 \\ & 117 \\ & 1145 \\ & 105 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 129 \\ 19.6 \\ 11:-6 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 10.8 \\ & 37.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & \text { on } \\ & 5: 4 \\ & 1: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 5: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 118 15 15 10 10 | \% $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 8: 6 \\ & 8.2\end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods an | 44 | 11.9 | 26.7 | 84 | 7.0 |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 5 | $12 \cdot 3$ |
| Clothing and footwear Footwear | ${ }_{90}^{417}$ | ${ }^{42} 9.8$ | 10.3 10.2 | ${ }_{42}^{216}$ | ¢ 4.6 | 0.2 0.1 | 8.4 6.9 | 7:6 | ${ }_{7}^{2} 18$ | ${ }_{51}^{71}$ | 8,3 7.8 |
| Bricks, potery, glass, cement, etc. | 268 | 90.0 | 33.5 | 860 | 9.6 |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5 |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \\ & 73 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline \text { H: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 658 \\ & 178 \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8 \cdot 9 \\ & 6 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.1}{0.1}$ | $\frac{1.7}{1.0}$ | 1.8 | $0.9$ | $-\frac{21}{13}$ | 1.6 |
| Paper, printing and publishing . Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. ublishing, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 4717 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170.1 \\ 68: 7 \\ 67 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.8 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,435 \\ & 535 \\ & 531 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 7: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\underline{0.1}$ | $0.5$ | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 5 | 7 |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber | ${ }_{99}^{240}$ | 78.8 $36 \cdot 2$ | $32 \cdot 9$ $36 \cdot 6$ | ${ }_{317}^{681}$ | 8.8.8 | = | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 0.1 | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | (8.8 <br> 13.0 |
| Total, all manulacturing industriess | ,054\| | 2, | 35.21 | 17,894 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 27.5 | $35 \cdot 5$ | 0.6 | 609 | $17 \cdot 1$ |





Index for All Manufacturing Industries from $1957 \ddagger$

| Month | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




$\dagger$ Abnormal shorr-time working in motor vehicle industry.
$\ddagger$ Figures for 1956 and 1957 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAzETTE.

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
Amendment: The estimated numbers of employees (employed
nd unemployed) revised estimates for 1963 for the North Midland
nis of this GAzETTE (page 64) should be amended to read as
nollows:and East and West Ridings Regions published in the February 196 Postal services and
telecommunications

| Transport | unication | Grand total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | Total | Males | Total |


| North Midland | 12,060 | 18,140 | 76,820 | 90,430 | 1,060,880 | 1,598,110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| t and West Ridings | 17,280 | 24,250 | 107,610 | 125,310 | 1,251,350 | 1,918,420 |

Unemployment at 10th May 1965

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers reg
10th May 1965 were

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { anaras } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bnerer } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } 18 \\ \text { Wenars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployed* <br> Temporarily stopped $\dagger$ | $\begin{gathered} 216,567 \\ \hline, 9650 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{9} 9.883$ | ${ }_{\substack{67,371 \\ 1,485}}$ | ${ }^{6,350}$ | $\underbrace{36,27}_{\substack{300,171 \\ 6,756}}$ |
| Total | 221,532 | 10,010 | 68,856 | 6,529 | 306,927 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Change } \\ \text { April } \\ \text { since } \\ 1965}}{12 \text { th h }}$ | - 19,495 | - 5,347 | - 4,431 | - 5,031 | -34,304 | The rate of unemployment at 10th

at the 12th April it was $1 \cdot 5$ per cent.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great

Britain at 10 th May 1965 according to duration of unemployment | Duration in weeks | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Men 18 } \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and over }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Boys } \\ \text { under 18 } \\ \text { years }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Women 18 } \\ \text { yedars } \\ \text { and over }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Girls } \\ \text { under 18 } \\ \text { years }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  |  |  |  |



At 10th May 37,351 married women were registered
unemployed.
Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been
insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers " as defined for
 persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th number

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

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

| Region | Wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stopped $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  | Total unemploged |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men years } \\ & \text { and yover } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { 10 jer } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Total $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { Men years } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { 18 年 year } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { women } \\ \text { and years } \\ \text { and over } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { undears } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Males | Females | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 25 \\ 15 \\ \hline 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -6 \\ \hline 104 \\ 104 \\ 27 \\ 46 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Brita | 21,567 | 9,883 | 67,371 | 6,3 |  | 300,171 | 4,965 | 127 | 1,485 | 179 | 6,756 | 231,542 | 75,385 | 306,927 |
| Northern | 21,771 | 800 | 8,081 |  | 82 | 30,934 | 3,361 | 6 | 324 | 19 | 3,71 | 25,938 | 8,706 | 34,64 |
| United Kingdom | 238,338 | 10,683 | 75,452 | 6,632 |  | 331,105 | 8,326 | ${ }^{33}$ | 1,809 | 198 | 10,4 | 257,480 | 84,09 | 341,571 |
| Region | (ercentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemploymentf }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | excluding " "schooll-leavers ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | ${ }_{\text {Up to }}^{\text {weeks }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ |  | ks  <br> 8 $\begin{array}{l}\text { Over } \\ \text { weeks }\end{array}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { U }}}_{\text {Wweeks }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { upp to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ | Over 8 <br> weeks | Total | ${ }_{\text {chan }}^{\text {Chan }}$ | exince |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.9 \\ & \hline .8 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & .0 .6 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2: .6 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 46,886 | 28,067 | 18,588 | $8 \longdiv { 1 3 2 , 9 0 9 }$ | 16,920 | ${ }^{11,468}$ | 7,773 | 37,560 | 296,567 |  | 6,110 |
| Northern Ireland | 8.3 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 3,006 |  | 5,328 | 14,2 | 1,116 |  |  | 5,221 | - |  |  |




Further statistiss relating to numbers unemplo
of Labour, Orphanage Road, Wattord, Herts.

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas
designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment
Act 1960, the numbers of persons revistered as unemployed at Ad loyment Exchanges and Youth Employment Off
Emply 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

The table includes estimated numbers of employees (employed a unemployed) at mid-1966 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
unemployed) have not been separately identified.

##  <br> Principal Towns (by Region)



1,618
19
109

ions of the Ministry of Labour at

| Development Districts (by Region)-continued |
| :--- |
| North Western |
| (18064) |





$\underset{\substack{\text { Reading } \\ \text { S. } \\ \text { South } \\ \text { Soumpitions. } \\ \text { Sithend.on-Sea }}}{\vdots}$


$=$
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 Development Districts (by Region)









NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: MAY 1965
 Kingdom at 10th May 1965, according to the industry in which
they weere last emparayele. The identified are analysis available on application to Statistit
Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown Standard
Department, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Roadd,
Watford, Herts.


Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 7 th April 1965
Thth May 1965 , the numbers of persons placed in employm by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Emmpedoyment offices in Gryet Britain, together with the
Grifled at the end of each period.
und

|  | Five weeks ended 7th April <br> 7 th Aprril 1965 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four weeks ended } \\ \text { 5th May } \\ 1965 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | Unfilled vacancies | Placings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unifiled } \\ & \text { vacancies } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 . 18 and ove Girls under 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 178,563 | 407,667 | 166,406 | 420,005 | 785,806 |


*Se footnote § on page 274.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April
The statistiscs given below in respect of employment etc. in the
coal mining ind istry in in $A$ prit have been compiem by the Ministry Coal mining industry in April have been compiled by the Ministry
of Power from informatio provided by the National Coal Board.
The fallonill The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines


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

| Division of theNational Coal Board |  | Increase ( $(+$ ) or decrease $(-)$ ( - )compared with the average for |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5 weeks ended 27 th Mar. 1965 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ weeks ended |
| Northumberland |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire.. North Western |  |  |  |
|  | cisizision | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { 500 } \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 二$3,8.8$ <br>  <br> 3,3 |
| South Western | 7,100 7 4,900 |  | $\text { Z }{ }_{\substack{3,10,10 \\ 6,10}}$ |
| Sncland and Wales | 428,800 <br> 50,100 | 二 $\begin{array}{r}3,700 \\ \hline 300\end{array}$ | $\pm{ }^{26}$ |
| Great Britain | 478,900 | - 4,000 | 30,10 |

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 aboun 5,900 persons left,
National Coal Board mines : the numbers on the colliery books thus National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus
showed a net decrease of 3,200 , compared with a net decrease of showed a net decrease of 3,200 , compared with a
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 invol absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary
absence due mainly to sickness. The figures in the table below
represent the number represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages
of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

| - | April 1965 | March 1965 | April 1964 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers: Voluntary. | (12.82 | 7.74 12.21 | 7. 52 10.01 |
| All workers: . . Voluntary Involuntary | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ 12.991\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{12}$ 6. 10 | 5.70 10.29 |

The output per man--hhift of face-workers at National Coal Board
mines was $106 \cdot 83$ cwt. in April, compared with $109 \cdot 19$ cwt. in the mines was 10.83 cwt. in April, compared with $109 \cdot 19$ cwt. in the
previous montt and 101.67 cwt. in April 1964. The output per
man-shift calculatated on the basis of all workers 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 Apri,; for March

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation
Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres 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 cours |  |  |  |
| Numbers of priorsons in attendance at cours | 850 | 100 |  |
| ene of perirod üs who completed course | 1,391 | 186 | 1,577 |
| Number of persons whosese courses terminatee | 726 | 95 | 821 |
| prematurely (for medical or | 144 | 17 | 161 |

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury


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 hasence coussed
by sickness and about 87 per cent. for injury.
The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent
owing to sickness on 18th May 1965 represented $4 \cdot 8$ 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 emactories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on
age inployment of women and young persons (under 18 years of
of the fories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 age in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117
of the Factories Act 1961 e enables the Minister, subject to certain
conditions, conditions, to grant exemptions ffom these restrictionsisi to to cerraseof
women and young persons aged 16 or over by making speial 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 exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories
The following table shows the numbers of women and young
persons, as specife in the occupiers applications, covered by by
Special Exemption Orders curcent on 31st May 1965 , according persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by
Special Exemption Orders current on 31 st May 1965, according
to the type of employment permitte.*

| Type of employment permitted by the Orders | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and oers } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { ovorss } \\ \text { oviter } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ |  | tal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extended hours $\dagger$ Double day shifts $\ddagger$ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous |  | 1,367 <br> 1,376 <br> 1,352 <br> 1,139 <br> 58 <br> 424 <br> 194 <br> 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,679 \\ & \hline, 2,364 \\ & 1,180 \\ & - \\ & \hline \begin{array}{l} 34 \\ 141 \\ 106 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 77,404 | 4,910 | 7,404 | 89,718 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 \& 1958
The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to
(Employment Acts, 1944 and 1958 , at 19 th A April 1965 was 658,925 ,
employment The nument Acts, 1944 and 1958 , at 19 th April 1965 was 658,925 , employment. SSparate statistics for women who at some time had
(Employmed with
compared with 655,888 at 2 th A Arpil 11644 .



| Nature of disablement | MEN |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  | Total | Percentag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 19141918 \\ \text { disarbed } \\ \text { pensioners } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex-service } \\ & \text { (excluding 1914-1918 } \\ & \text { pensioners) } \end{aligned}$ |  | ex-service |  | Others | Boys | Girls |  |  |
|  |  |  | Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 109 \\ 33 \\ 60 \\ 80 \\ 44 \\ 24 \\ 26 \\ 112 \\ 152 \\ 93 \\ 1196 \\ 146 \\ 65 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .. .. | 46,862 | 107,653 | 133,491 | 277,031 | 1,018 | 87,114 | 3,169 | 2,587 | 658,925 | 100.0 |


Fatal Industrial Accidents
The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents
reported in May 1965 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate
to thes to those employed in ships registered
other figures relate to Great Britain.


Detailed figures for process groups are given below for May
1965. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" "are based
 Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate ", published by
Her Majesty's tationery Office, price 4s. ( 4 s . 5 d . including postage).
The figures are provisional.
The figures are provisional.

## Factories Act Textile and




Constructiongal and nerinieerinnge, boier making




| Miper and printing |
| :---: |
| Foring |
| Soink |
| rink |
| . |


| Electricity generation |
| :--- |
| Outber |
| Other factory processes |


total, factories Act


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




[^4]Employment Overseas
AUSTRALIA
The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employmenta as wage and salary

 The number of persons receiving unemployment benceft in Aprii
is estimiter at
in April 1964 . 2,600 , compared
belgium
The total number of persons registered for employment at
Employment Exchanges at the end of March was 57300 conEmployment Exhanges at the end of March was 57,390 eom-
parter mith 62,085 a month proviously and 52,035 at the end of
March 1964.

CANADA
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics sestimate that the total number

 compared with 397,000 (revised fisgure) or $5: 8$ per cent. at 201
February and 45,000 or $6 \cdot 8$ per cent. at 21 st March 1964 .

DENMARK
Provisional finues from the Employment Exchanges show that



FRANCE
Provisonal fipures show that hhe number of persons registerad




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

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Employment Exchanges at 21 Ist May was 48 , 152 , compared with Employment Exchanges at 21 st May was 48,152, ,
55,114 at 15 th April and 48,675 at 23 rd 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 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 compared of employment in October as $130 \cdot 1$ in the previous month and 120.0 in Octobe
1963.
963. ment Exchanges as unerployed 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
hat at the middle of February the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 27,452 (revised figure), compared
with 33,51 (revised figure) in January and 27,605 in February 1964. Members of apperoved inuary ance soce 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

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end
of March who were wholly unemployed was 264 or 0.1 per
of the emploved of March who were whoily 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 civilian in
employment as wage or salary earners in the United States employment as wage or salary earners in the United States in
America (including Alaska and Hawii) in industries other than
arriculture and domestic service was approximately 58.756 . agriculture and domestic service was anpproximatelty $58,756,0$ than
March 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 maneufacturing inductries in Marber of
$13,077,000$, compared with $13,009,000$ (revised figure) in Feb was $13,077,000$, compared with 13,,009,000 (revised firs in ine) in Froh was
and $12,543,000$ (revised figure) in March 1964. They also estiany
and and $12,543,000$ (revised figure) in March 1964. They also estimary
that the total number of unemployed persons at the midde 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 .
In the table below a summary is given of the latest information official publications received since last month's issue of this
GAZT
$\qquad$

| Country | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Lase } \\ \text { baso* } \\ \hline \text { Year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hontht } \\ & \text { forndich } \\ & \text { ingure } \\ & \text { fove } \\ & \text { given } \end{aligned}$ | Items covered $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Index } \\ \text { figure } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Month | ${ }_{\text {Y }}^{\text {Year }}$ before |
| European countries Belgium | 1953 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{123}^{12 \cdot 51}$ | $\stackrel{+0.11}{\text { Nil }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.30} 5$ |
| France | 1962 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 110.2 110.8 | ${ }_{+0.3}^{+0.3}$ | $+2 \cdot 2$ |
| $\underset{\text { Germany }}{\text { eral Republic) }}$ | 1962 | Apr. 1965 | \{新 items | 107.8 | +0.3 | +2.7 |
| Italy (large towns) | 1961 | Feb. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 123:5 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nil } \\ & \text { Nil }\end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{+6.4}{+7 \cdot 1}$ |
| Netherlands | 1959-60 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 117 | $\stackrel{+}{+2}$ | $+6$ |
| Norway | 1959 | Feb. 1965 | \{ All items | ${ }_{122}^{120.8}$ | +0.3 | ${ }_{+5}^{+5.8}$ |
| Portugal(Lisbon) | 1948-49 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 127.2 | +2.1 +4.1 | +3.7 |
| Sweden | 1949 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{21}^{186}$ | $\stackrel{+1}{+1}$ | ${ }_{+11}^{+7}$ |
| Switzerland | 1939 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{_{\text {All items }}^{\text {Alood }}\right.$ | 210.8 221.9 | $\stackrel{+}{+0.1}$ | + $+\begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & +1.7\end{aligned}$ |
| Other countries | 1949 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 137.3 133 12 | ${ }_{+}^{+}$ | +2.7 +2.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Ceylon } \\ \text { (Colombo) } \end{gathered}$ | 1952 | Feb. 1965 | \{刮 items | 112.3 | -0.24 | +0.81 |
| Japan | 1960 | Jan. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{+5.1}^{+2.6}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & +12 \cdot 8\end{aligned}$ |
| New Zealand | 1955* | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,1,204 <br> 1,22 | ${ }_{-11}^{+3 \ddagger}$ | + + + +6 |
| Rhodesia | 1962 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 106:0 | +0.2 | +1 |
| South Africa <br> ( 9 urban areas) | 1958 | Dec. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 111.5 | ${ }_{+1}^{+0.3}$ | +4.4. |
| United States .. | 1957-59 | Feb. 1965 | $\left\lvert\,\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left\{_{\text {All items }}^{\text {Food }}\right. \end{array}\right.\right.$ | 11089 106.9 | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}^{\text {Nil }}$ | +1.3 |
| Zambia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1962 | Mar. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 108:8 | +0.1 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { +3.7 } \\ +4.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

${ }^{+}$The items of expendit $(, 000)$


Inddx numbers showing the changes in earnings between January had been published and an explanation for this
1117 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.
103 and April 1965 are given in the following table. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtainhed from an enquiry into the earaningonth by the Mininstry of Labour. The enquiry covers abou
each month
enco firms employing approximately seven million persons in 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in
manufucturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellineous services and some branches
of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given and we transport ind istry. A full account of the enquiry was given
of the indices
on page 142 of the Aprii 1963 issue of this GAzETIT. Great Britain Industry group




tatitgeods not elséwhere spec
thater, leather goods and for


orher indurstries and services
triculure




The figures for agriculture included in the table have been
compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and 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 Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including those
for indiviual industry groups, may be due to the payment of large
annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours
worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer period, is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.


##  , tel manurafature ecitical goods:     <br> All manufacturing industries. <br> Other industries and ririenturn linin and quarrying <br>  <br> 

Food, Manfacaturing industries
Chemicalis and tobacco

-The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to to
$\dagger$ Revised since
\& 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 shoos.
TEarnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:-monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52 .

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st MAY 1965


Index of weekly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of
ment from month to math ment from month to month in wages measures the average move.
of wages in the thel of full-time weekly Kinages in the pro month in the level of full-time weekly rates
Kingdom, compared witith and services in the United
The 100 . The represententive ind ind levtriel at and sist Janues for which taken as in. The representative industries and services for which changes
in reas of wages are taken into account and the method of calcus.
tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this $G$. in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of cananges
tion were described on pages 5 and 5 of the issue of this $G$ Garflat
for Ferruary 1957. The index is based on the recoognised rates for February 1957 . The index is based on the recognised rates of
wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisa-
tions of employers and workpeople arbitration tions of employers and workpeople, arbementration between organisa or anges
regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various induss
tries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various indess
tries are combined in accordance with the relative importancor of
the industries, as maasured by the total wages bills in 1955, details
of the weights for the industry groups being given on page of the weights for the industry groups being given on page 5 of of
the issue of this GAzzTz for February 1999. The index doos not
reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alteratio reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations io
working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other 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.


Index of normal weekly hours
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same
reperestatative industries and services, the average movement from reppent to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
monthed with the level at 31 st January 1956 taken as 100 . The
compared

weld heir relative importance, as measured by the numbers
with hermal Weekly

der hourly rates of wages
The index of weekkly rates of mages does not show any movement
when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any when norman weekne in weerly $l$ rates of wageses The serries given
corresponding change
at the base date. The method of calculation was described in at the base date.
more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZFrre for
September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry roups September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups
were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAzET1E for February were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAzertil for Fobruary
1999. The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked,
which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, shorttime and absences for other reasons.
for the inder of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures or the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index o
hourly rates of wages see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for hourly rates of
April 1958).
VI.-All Industries and Services

| Date | Men | Women | Joveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 154.1 154.7 156.7 15.8 157.2 157.8 157.9 158.6 159.6 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 155: 1 \\ & 155:{ }^{155} \\ & 157 \\ & 157 \\ & 157: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $161: 2$ $161: 3$ $165: 7$ $165:-7$ $164: 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153.2 \\ & 1535 \\ & 155: 2 \\ & 1555: \\ & 155: 6 \end{aligned}$ |

General
The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31 st

for months prio
this GAZETIE.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAZETE have been revised to include changes arranged with
retrospective effect or reporoted too late for inclusion in the curren
rese
figures. Revised figures are given in italics.
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must
not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to
not be taken to mean that the figures a.
more than the nearest whole number.
The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous
series (30th June $194=100$ ) to give a measure on a broad basis
of the
of he movement since June 1944 . The ampropriate figure should be
multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the
multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph
heade "General " on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for
January 1960
If compar
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular

Hourly Rates of Wages

| Dato | mem | Women | Jumate | An moter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $1965 \text { January } \begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \\ & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st
anuary 1956 ) and that having regard to considerable variation in January 1956 ) and that having regard to considerable variation in
the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-
tion orderst there is no common pattern for the calculations of the
indices ndices for individual industries.
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 Otctorer each year. Figures of welatinges) are collected in Apch earnings from April
1956 to October 1964 were given in an 1956 to October 1964 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the
February iss Fearruary issue of this GAZETre. The average increase in actual weekly
earnings
industries and wers) betwen April 1956 and October 1964 in the
 per cent. as compared with an average increase of of 33.9 per cent.
during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the
same industries, whilst the average increas in same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hoorty earnings
was $56 \cdot 8$ per cent as compared with an average increase of 41.5
per cent in in heurly a wer cent. in hourly rates of waged. $\begin{aligned} & \text { For manage macturing industries } \\ & \text { only the corresponding increases were } 51.7 \text { per cent. for weekly }\end{aligned}$
ond 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 hourry ates of wages. earnings, 32.4 per cent. for weekly rates of wages. 56.8 per c
hourly earnings and 39.6 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

## OW AVAILABLE

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

15s. (By post 15s. 10d.)
Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Majar settlements in May
Following the Following the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry
appointed by he Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and
circumstances of the difference betwe the apircimted by the Minister of cabour to inquire into the causes and
circumstance of the difterence between the two sides of the National
Council or the Omnibus Industr, arrement was reached on 28 th
May for May for increases of 15s. a week for drivers and conductors and 135. Gd. 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 ancilary grades in the Health Services received
increases of 7 . increases of 7 s. a week for men and 5 s. 10d. a week for women with
effect from 7 th June. The increases were agreed on 7 th May and efrect adritionan to those notified under were the etereed on of the May and
agreement made in November 1963 . Atear agreement made in November 1963. A A the eresust of an Order made
under the Wages Councils Act, workers engaged in road haulage contracting received an increase of 6 per cernt. in min minumu
remuneration with effect from 9th June. Other industries affected remuneration with effect from 9th June. Other industries affected
by wages regulation orders made during the month include the retaii fugrishing and arlitied maded during the month include the
from 44 to 42 , effective from 14th June), the retali 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 21 st June), paper box making (increases
of 9. 7 Id. a week for men and 7 . O . for women from the
hollow-ware (normal weekly loss of paye and an an increase of approximately 1d. an hour for men from 24 th May, with a further reduction in hours from 41 to 40
without loss of pay from 16 th August) and jute preparing, spinning without toss of pay from 16th Ausust) and jute preparing, spinning
and weaving (increases of 10 s. 6 .d. a week for men and 7 s. 6 d. 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 27 th May, with retrospective effect from was agreed on 27 th May, with retrospective effect from 1st January
11965. At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the
Food Manufacturers Food Manuafacturerss Industrial Group on 12th May Magreement was
reached for increases of 7 s . . d. a week for men and 6s. a week for reached for increases of 7 s .6 d . a week for men and 6 s a a week for
women from 3 st May
from 41 to 40 from 6 ath from 41 to 40 from 6 th September.
Other industries and services in which changes have been agreed
include water supply (increase of 2 d. an hour from 3rd October) the 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 provis. trade in England and Wales
(increases of 10 . (increases of 10 s. 6 d. a week for men and 8 s . a week for women from
24 th May and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 , effective from 3rd January 1966, soap, candle and edible fat mann--
facture (increases of 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6 d . a week for men and 6 s . or 6 s .6 d facture (increases of 7s. 6 d . or $8 \mathrm{s}$. . 6 d . a week for men and 6 s. or 6 s . 6 d .
a week for women according
effect from 17th May), wood box, packing can of employ and woyer, with tainer manufacture in England and, packing case and wooden con-
from 21 sts June and a reduction in 40, effective from and ard Janution in normal weerly hours from 41 to
31 weekly hour from 26 th June and a reduction from 42 to 41 in norm 6 per cent. backdated to 1 Ist January 1964) Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month facture, furniture and allied trades, carpet manufacture, national newspapers and wire and wire rope manufacture.
The setlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified
during the month have operative dates from 1 st January 1964 to 3 rd during the month have operative dates from 1st Jonuary 1964 to 3rd £700,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of $1,600,000$ workers
and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of $1,000,000$ and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of $1,000,000$
workers by an average of $1 \frac{3}{4}$ hours. (Increases for approximately workers by an average of $1 \frac{3}{3}$ hours. (Increases for approximately
580,00 worker a mounting to $30,0,00$ and hours reductions for
200,000 workers are already included in the table in the adjoining
column)* 200,000 wo
Changes coming into operation during May
Details have already company-owned ommibus ung given of the settlements affecting wholesale grocery and provision trade, soap, candle and edurible fat
manufacture and hollow-ware manufacture. Normal weekly hours manderk in the retail foow-d trade manes havacture. Noen redral weekly hours
of word by two hours.
Other industries affected by reduction Other industries affected by reduction in normal weekly hours.
included heavy chemical manufacture, drug and fine chemical manufactura, iron, sticel and nanuanture, drous scrap, the form conemical trae,
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 s singte. national minimum rate for all skilled
workers in sawmilling in England and Wales resulted in increase workers in sawmilling in England and Wales resu
1d., 1 do or 2 ad an hour, according to dostrict.
Industries affected by costof Industries affected by cost-of-living slididing-scale increases during
the month included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel man
facture, basket making needle fisk the month included pig iron manufacture, iron and stel mang
facture, basket making, needle, fish hook and fishing tackle
manufacture and cinematororaph film production manufacture and cinematograph film production.
Estimates of the fefect of changes coming into operation during
May show that 740,000 workers received increases of $£ 300,000$ in their May show that 740,000 workers received increases of $£ 43000,000$ int theng
basic
weekly basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 400,000 had their normal
weecky hours reduced by an average of 2 hours. Of the toal
incresse of $£ 300,000$, about $£ 175,000$ resulted from arrane
made made by joint industrial councils or resulted from arrangements
voluntary agreemedies established by voluntary agreements, $£ 105,000$ from direct negotiations betwey
employers' associations and trade unions, $f 15,000$ from statuen
wal wages regulation orders,
Analysis of changes during the period January-May
The following table sho 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 agreate workers atrected $(a)$ by increases in basic full-time weekly rates
of wages and the aggregat anounts of such increases, and (r) by
reductions in normal weekly hours of
amounts of such reductions.

| ry group | Basic full-timeweekly rates weekly ratesof wages |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing |  | 260,700 |  |  |
| Mining and quarrying | 236,000 | - ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2700 }}$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and alilied industries | colition | citis30 | 167,500 |  |
| Enitinering and electrical goods | 1166,000 | 342;,500 | 36,000 | 71,700 |
| venisinesring | 65,000 | 18,700 99,400 |  |  |
| Metal goods not eisewhere |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Textile }}^{\text {specifed }}$ | 240,50 | 00 | 83,000 248500 | 83,500 |
| Leather, leather goo | 208,500 | 63,700 | 208,500 |  |
| Bricks, pottery, gla |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, fuirniture, et |  |  |  | (12,000 |
| Paper, printing and pubishing |  | 600 |  |  |
| Construction ${ }_{\text {Gas }}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,145,5000}$ | 1956,300 | 288,500 | 323,300 |
| Transport and communication | $\begin{aligned} & 163,0000 \\ & 574,500 \\ & 64,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cosisio }}$ | 332,600 |
| Pubilic adminisistration professional services |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous serrvices. | ${ }_{\text {515,000 }}$ | 160,200 | 313,000 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 9,3,300}}^{\text {c, }}$ |
| Total | 6,056,500 | 2,364,000 | 2,491,500 | 3,943,00 | 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 full.
time weekly rates of wages and approximately 465, toon time 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. weekly hours of work.
Changes in holidays with pay
The qualifying period for
The qualifying period for the one week's service holiday in the
soap, candle and edible fat manufacturing industry will he reduced 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 bee exter 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 Sivk Industrial Council for the Silk Iays atter 25 years. The Joint
holidas agreed to increase
holidas by one day this year. Holidays in the woollen and worsted 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 31 list De trades in the West of England are to be increased
be taken between 1st October and 31st December.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MAY (Notr.-The figures in brackets below an ittem in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TMME RATES or
WAGES AND Hours or Work, 1sT APRIL 1965 ," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also note at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { effocet } \\ \text { effet } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limestone quarrying | $\mathrm{West}_{\substack{\text { Cumberland } \\(10)}}$ | 24 May | Male workers |  <br>  |
| Iron-ore mining | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cumberland } \\ (13) \end{gathered}$ | 24 May | Male workers |  <br>  |
| Ironstone mining and quarrying | North Lincolnshire | 2 May | Male workers | Cost-of-living bonus payment increased. by 0.94 d . a shift (11s. 7.41 d . to <br>  |

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

| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn trade | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (15) \end{aligned}$ | 3 May | Male workers in receipt of job rates and all shift workers | Present job rates of $7 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} ., 15 \mathrm{~s}$. and 30 s . a week increased to 12 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 25 \mathrm{~s}$. and 45 s . respectively. Shift working allowances increased from 6 s . for two-shift workers and from 10 s . to 20 s . for three-shift workers*. |
| Baking | $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern } \\ \text { (22) } \\(261)}}{\substack{\text { reland }}}$ | 11 May | All workers except transport workers |  |
|  |  | 11 May | Transport workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 85 . . d. or 95 . a week, according to <br>  <br>  <br> in excess of 30 feet and vehicices drawing trailers 2475 s. a week, <br>  <br>  <br> over $222 s . ~ \dagger ~ t$ |









$\underset{\substack{\text { Heary chemicals } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$

| Beginning offirs foll foly following 31 May | Workers other than maintenance workers employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical cal manufacturing side of the plastics industry |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { poy woek } \\ \text { ono atarer } \\ 31 \text { May } \end{gathered}$ | Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { pay week } \\ \text { onor offer } \\ \text { 31 May } \end{gathered}$ | Building trade craftsmen |
| 3 May | All workers |
|  | All workers |
| 2 May | Workers employed at blast- <br> except those whose wages are reuglated by movements in other industries |
| 2 May | Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants) |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Pay priod } \\ \text { oneming } \\ \text { neacrast } \\ \text { 1 May } \end{array}$ | Workers, other than maintenance workers, blastfurnaces |












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

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { begenote at } \\ \text { babile of } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Iron and steel } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{ }$ |  | 2 May | Workers, other than roll turner and maintenance workers, shops and steel rolling mill |  |
|  |  | 2 May | Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works | Cost-of-living payment increasedt by 0.11 d . an hour (1s.5.43d. to 15.5 .5 . 5 d d <br>  |
|  |  | 2 May |  |  <br>  |
|  |  | 2 May |  |  for men 21 and over, by 0.09 d. (1. 1.107 d . to 1. 1. 1. 16d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21 , and by 0.06 . 8.71 d . to 8.77 d .) for apprentices and boys under 18 . |
|  |  | 30 May | Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at ron and steel rolling mills and forges | Costor.fliving bonus payment increasedt by 4.69 d. a shift (11s. 8.58 s to <br>  for those under 1 . |
|  | Staffs., Ches., Tees side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glas${ }^{\text {gows }}$ (45) | 3 May | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills | Cost-ofliving payment increasedt by 0.94d. a shiff (11s.7.41d. to 11.s. 8.3 sd .) <br> Youurs and ginis <br> those under 18. |
|  | $\underset{(45)}{\text { West of Scotland\\|\|\| }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { peryd } \\ \text { befinging } \\ \text { 3 May } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed at iron and sheet mills |  <br>  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 3 May |  | Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 0.94 d a a shift ( (11s. 7.41 d . to 11 s .8 .35 d d) for men <br>  under 18 . |
| Tube manufacture | Newport | 2 May | Male workers .. .. .. |  |
| Shuttle | $\underset{\substack{\text { Lancashire } \\ \text { Yorkshire } \\ \text { (52) }}}{\text { and }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay day in } \\ \text { weom } \\ \text { monning } \\ \text { moncing } \end{gathered}$ | Journeymen | Increaset in minimum day work rate of 3 d . an hours, piecoworkers', "further <br>  basic priceo (double piecowork list prices, plus 37 per cent, plius 112 perc cont) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ophthalmic } \\ & \text { optical } \\ & \text { industry } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Great Britain }}{(53)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in week } \\ & \text { com- } \\ & \text { mencing } \\ & 3 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases ranging from 10 s . to 11 s . 6 d . for adult male workers, 7 s .9 d . to 9 s .6 d . for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younge workers. Rates after change include:-operatives on mass production, stock and stores assistants and packers-male workers 77 s . a week at 16 rising to 187 s . at 21 , female workers 74 s . to 136 s . 3 d . ; operatives on prescription work-male workers 78 s . at 16 rising to 161 s . at 20 , female workers 76 to 131 s . |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hollow-ware } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ |  | 24 May | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates and pieceework basis time rates of 2fd. <br> a hour for men and women other than learners, of 1d. to 2 td . <br> with a reduction in normal weekly hourst. General minimum time $r$ <br> after change: men 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers <br> helpers, annealers or sealers 4 s . 8 dd . an hour, other men, except 4 s . 6 t d ., male learners 1 s . 7 td . at under 16 rising to 3 s . 9 d . at 20 ; <br>  <br> 2s. 10 gd. at 17 . Piecework basis time rates for men 4s. 8 td an hour, women 3 s . 6 d d. $* *+\dagger$ |
| Needle, fish hook <br> and fishing tackl manufacture | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gratat Britain } \\(70)}}{\text { a }}$ | 31 May | All workers |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Sawnilling | England and Wales | First full pay week in May Ma | Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices | Grade 2 and supergrade districts now incorporated with grade 1 districts, plus a general increase of 1 d . an hour, resulting in increases of 2d., 1 dd . and hour, respectively. Rate and sawyers-6s. $\ddagger$ td. an hour. $\ddagger \ddagger$ |
| Upholstery and bedding filling materials trado | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { payy } \\ \text { in May } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d an hour (2s. 7 l d. to 2s. $10.1 \mathrm{dd}$. .) for men 21 and over. and of proportional amounts for other 2s. 10 d d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts. workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. |
| Coopering | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grat Britain and } \\ \text { Bolfarat } \\ (1+3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { following } \\ & \text { 31 May } \end{aligned}$ | Day workers | Increases in national minimum day work rate of 7 d . an hour for journeymen, <br> and of proportional amounts for apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction <br> 6 s . 10 d . an hour, elsewhere 6 s . 9 d . 88 |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Piecework plusage increased by 14 per cent. (176 to 190 per cent.).T\$88 |
|  | Scotand | 1 May | All workers | Increases of 11 d d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of varying amounts for apprentices and female dilutees. Rates after change journeymen 6 s . 2 d . an hour, male dilutees 5 s . 10d. during first 3 m employment rising to 6 s. during third 3 months and 6s. 2 d. thereafter; femalo dilutees 18 and over, woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 3 s . 6 ld . during first 3 months rising to 4 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. during third 3 months and 4 s . thereafter, boxmaking section 3 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 s . 10 d d and $4 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Basket making | United Kingdom (141) | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { piry } \\ \text { in way } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 3 per cent. ( 50 to 53 per cent.). |
| Organ building | $\underset{\substack{(164)}}{\text { United Kingdom }}$ | 1 Apr. | Journeymen and apprentices. |  |


| Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into operation during May-continued |
| :--- |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MAY

| Corn trade | Great Britain | 3 May | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baking |  | 3 May | Transport workers | Normal weekly hour- vduced from 42 to 40.19 |
|  | Northern Ireland.$\left.(22)_{(261)}\right)$ | 11 May | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . * *$ |
|  |  | 11 May | Transport workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . *$ |





[^5]




| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (see aistrict } \\ & \text { (esote at at ating } \\ & \text { besionie) of } \\ & \text { table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { foriecer } \\ \text { efiect } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brewing |  | First full workeng wem momn mong and ant 1 May | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay.* |
| Heavy chemicals manufacture | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (36) \end{gathered}$ |  | Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed in chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the chemithe plastics industry | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . * \dagger$ |
| $10$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { payy week } \\ \text { ontor } \\ \text { ontor } \\ 3 \text { May } \end{gathered}$ | Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay.** |
|  |  | First full pay wek on orafter 31 May | Building trade craftsmen | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , wilhout loss of pay.** |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drug and fine } \\ & \text { chemical } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & \text { (38) } \end{aligned}$ |  | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hollow-ware } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\mathrm{Great}_{\substack{\text { (71tiain }}}$ | 24 May | All workers .. .. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . * \pm$ |
| Needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture | $\mathrm{Cl}_{\substack{\text { Great } \\(700 \\ \text { (ritain }}}$ | 31 May | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . *$ |
| Upholstery and bedding filling | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pay week } \\ & \text { in May } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41$\}$ to $40 . *$ |
| Coopering | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain and } \\ & \text { Belfast } \\ & (143) \end{aligned}$ |  | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 .* |
| Organ building | United (164) ${ }_{\text {(164) }}$ | 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). 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Retail food } \\ & \text { trade } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scotland } \\ & (209)(260) \end{aligned}$ | 10 May | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $42 . \mid$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Retail bread } \\ \text { and flour } \\ \text { confectionery } \\ \text { trade } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(214)}{\text { Scotland }}$ | 24 May | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44 for van salesmen, and from 44 to 42 for other workers. § |
|  | Northern Ireland. . | 18 May | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.91 |
| Iron, steel and | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (226) \end{gathered}$ | $3^{31}$ May | All workers | Norrmal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , wthout loss of pay.* |

* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages"
† These change do not apply to workers employ

These change do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries. Ltd.
IIt has siso been argect that weekly hours will be further reduced to 4 from 16 th Ausust 1965



## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

A manual designed for people for whom industrial relations are a matter of everyday practical concern. It presents, in compendious form, essential facts about the organisation of employers and employed in Great Britain, describes the scope and methods of their negotiations with each other, and how their differences are settled. The part played by procedures and institutions set up by statute and the ways in which relationships at the place of work may be adjusted are also dealt with. An essential 'tool of trade' for every personnel manager and welfare officer.

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES $2 \cos ^{20}$

INDEX FOR 18th MAY 1965 ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 112 \cdot 4$
 and 107.0 at 1 to to increases in the price of a number of items,
month was due
induding potatoes, partly offset by a reduction in the average price of eggs.
The index of retail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services
 Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and
medium salary eanners. The index is not calculated in terms of
Ther medium but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the
money but
base adet being represented by 100 . Some goods and services are
relatively much more important than others and the percentage
 are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each
month are first callulated with prices at 12 th January 1955 taken
as 100 , using the weights given on page 123 of the March isuu of mon 100 using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of
as
this GAzETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditur Surveys
made in 1961-64, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices this and $1961-64$, adjusted to correspond with the evel of prices
made in
ruling in January 11655 . The index numbers in this series are then
linked back to 16 th January 1962 by multipilying each by the corresponding index for 12 th January 1965 on
lanuary $1962=100$ and dividing the result by 100

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18 th MAY 1965 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$
The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 18th May 1965 on the base 16 th January $1962=$
100.
the ind
100 .

|  | Index Figure for |
| :---: | :---: |
| GRour AND |  |
| SUB-Grour May | 19G5 |
|  | $(16$ th January |
|  | $1962=100)$ |

I. Food:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { od: } \\
& \text { Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes } \\
& \text { Meat and bacon }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bread, flour, cereals } \\
& \text { Meat and bacon } \\
& \text { Fish }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fish } \\
& \text { Butter, mergarine, lard a } \\
& \text { Milk, cheese and eggo } \\
& \text { Tea, coffe, coco, ofot d } \\
& \text { Sugar nreerves and con }
\end{aligned}
$$

Total-Food

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ti. Total- Foood } \\
& \text { II. Aloolic drink }
\end{aligned}
$$

III. Tobacco
IV. Housing
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Fuel and light: } \\ \text { Coal } & . . & . . & . . & . . & . . & \frac{119 \cdot 0}{120 \cdot 8} \\ 121 \cdot 0\end{array}$
Other fuel and light .. .. .. .. 104
VI. Durable household goods:

Durable household goods:
Furniture, floor roverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household

| Radio $\begin{array}{c}\text { televi } \\ \text { appliances }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware
Total-Durable household goods
Toter glasmare
VII. Clothing and footwear:

Men's outer clothing
Mens underclothing $\ddot{ }$
Women's undercloth
Children's clothing
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
hats and
Footwear
Total-Clothing and footwea
VIII. Transport and vehicles:
Motoring and cycling

Motorin
Fares
Total-Transport and vehicles
IX. Miscellaneous goods:

Books, newspapers and periodicals ..
Mediciceses toilet requisites, soap, cleaning Staterials, matches, etc. $\because \because \quad \because$ Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc. Total-Miscellaneous goods
X. Services:
Postage and telephones
I


Entertainment .. including domestic hele,
Other services,
hairdresssing, boot and shoe repairing,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning
laundering and dry cleaning
Total-Services ...
All Items

Following are the indices for 18th May on the base 16th January
$1962=100$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: $962=1$ (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz, fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh
vegetables, apples and pears. fish vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton
and lamb) (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef)..
(3) Other items

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food Increases in the average prices of potatoes, mutton and lamb of eggs, tomatoes, butter and sugar. The index for foods the
prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by rathe more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $109 \cdot 9$ compared with 108.1 in the
provious month. The index for the food group as whole ros
by previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose
by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to $111 \cdot 9$, compared with
111.6 in April.
Fuel and light
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 byabout one-half of 1 per cent. to 111.2 , compared with $110 \cdot 5$
in Aprili. in April.
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 $107 \cdot 4$ compared with $106 \cdot 8$ 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 of postas, charges. As ar inver for the services group as a whole rose by about
increase, the ind
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $111 \cdot 9$, compared with $110 \cdot 1$ in April.

## Other groups

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, (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962 ,
taking the average level of price at 17 , Januar 1966 taking the average level of prices at 17 th January 1956 as 100 , and
(Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the avorage level of prices at 16 th January 1962 as 100 . The eigure
normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month. normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month. TABLE A. - 17 th January $1956=100$



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
produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the
level of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956. 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
16 th January 1962 with prices at 17 th January 1956 taken as 100 , proceuruary 1962 mith prices at 17 th January 1956 taken as 100 ,
16 th Januiz
viz, 117.5 , and divide by 100 .

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY






The aggereate of 459,000 working days lost during May includes
58,ooo dass Iost trrough stoppages which had continued from the
previous month. The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
stoppages of work in May due to industrial disputes:-


Duration of stoppages
Thh following table clasififes stoppages ending in May according
to the enggth of time they lasted:-

| Duration of | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoprases | Worieres directly |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 323 } \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total | 217 | 83,100 | 358,00 |

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FIVE
MONTHS OF 1965 AND 1964 The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries ofall stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United
Kingdom in the first five months of 1965 and 1964:-


| Industry, occupations and | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approximate } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { workers involved } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Cass or obiect | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directl | Indirectly | Begar |  |  |  |
| morkers-van <br> South Wales | 3,0001 | 40,00011 | 9 M | 2 June | Protest gainst the cransere of an under-oficial |  |
|  | 570 | 569 | 30 apr. 7 |  | nt ove the transer of of io from | vose |
|  | ${ }^{840}$ | 4,145 | 3 May | 7 May | Claim hat paid meal breaks be indulded in neduced |  |
|  | 9,235 |  | ${ }^{17 \mathrm{Mar}}{ }^{\text {² }}$ | 25 May | loading | work |
|  | 36,200+ | - | Jan.tt | 15 May |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 dated 18th May and operative from 4th June. This Order prescribes
revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general
ent 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 1175, dated 24 th May and operative erom
prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rater
for male and prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates
for male and female workers, and reduces from t2 to to the number
of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.
 Order amend
Orer and
remuneration.
The Wages Regulation. (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke
Tailoring) order 1965. S.I. 196 No 1185 , dated 26th May and
Mat operative from 25 th June. This Order prescribes revised general
minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised piecework minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised pieceework
basis sime rates for female workers and reduces from 42 to 41 the
number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.
 May and operative from 2 th June. This Order amends
provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.
The Wages Regulatition (nndustrial and Staff Canteen) Order 1965 :
S.I. 1965 No. 1190 , dated 27th May and operative from Sth July.
 This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for
male and ferale 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 ,
hours to be worked pres
Ther
dated 27th May and operative from 21st June. This Order prescribes devedsed general minimum time rates and piecework basis presecribes rates
for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number 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. 196
No. 1189, dated 27th May and operative from 21st une Order amends
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 The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council
(Northern Ireland).-Proposals N.I.W.D. (N. 106 ), (N.107) and (N.108), dated 7 th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum re-
muneration, 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...M. (N.59) and (N.60), dated 14th May, for fixing
revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female Proposads statutory $m$
revised
workers in the trade.
Further information regarding any of the above proposals may be
obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Dundonald obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Du
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 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)
1955: S.R. \& O. N.I.) 1965 No. 88 dated 3rd May and doperative
frem from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum
remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers employ.
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 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 89 , dated 3rd May and operative
from 11th May. This Order prescibes revised statutory minimum from 11th May. Mhis 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
The Baking Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland)

 May and operative from 11 th 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.1.) 1965 Amendment) Order (Northerr Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965
No. 96, dated 7 th May and operative from 1 1 Hth May. This Order
prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction

)

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 19Gs
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) 1065: S.R. \&0.
(NI.) 1965 No. 98, dated 13th May and operative from 27th May This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and 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: SR
 (N.I.) 1965 No. 99 , dated 13 th May and operative from 27 th May,
This Order prescibes 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 , ated 2th May and operative from
3rd June. This Ordor prescribes revised statutory minimum 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 (Northem
Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 109, dated 26th May and Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 109, dated 26th May and
operative from 3rd June. This Order prescribes revised provisis.
relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

\section*{| Min |
| :---: |
| the |
| sect |}

## 

 affected by the decision, or by an association of which the A rcent decision of general interest is set out Modification of National Insurance Act 1957 section $6(4)(i)$ (requirement to contribute towarus cost ond
with claimant the amount of the dependency increase e payable in
respect respect of that child) by regulation 5 C (1) (a) of the National
Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations (The "Split Family" Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations (The "Split Family"
Provision)
The claimant's sfour elder issue children lived with his former wife and were inculded






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 22 nd September 1963 to 2nd Michael and Grantley, for the per
2. On my direction an oral hearing of this appeal by the claimant
took place on 24 th November 1964 when the claimant appeared in took place on 24 th November 194 when the claimant appeared in
person and the insurance officer was legally represented. Idireted person and the insurance officer was segally represented issue as to
an oral hearing partly because the claimant wasisg an isto
the amount of his contribution to the maintenance of the abovethe amount of his contribution to the maintenance of the above
named children, but more particularly because the relevant provil named children, but more particularly because the relevant pro
sions in the Ats and regulations are extremely obscure, and I wa
not altogether satisfied that the submission of the insurance officer not altogether satisfied that the submission of the insurance onfifer
was correct. In response to my direction the insurance office
submitted was correct. In response to my direction the insurance on repre
submitted a second sumbission, and at the oral hearing his
sentative construed the relevant Acts and regulations, and explained sentative construed the relevant Acts and reguations, and explaned
the underlying reasons therefor in a manere which I found most
In admirable and extremely helpful. He explained that this type of
: Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in in tie
the



vistry of Labour Gazette Junc 1965
asse is little understood but is more common than one might suppose,
anise and their solution.
aibs The necessary facts to understand this issue are as follows, and
3he claimant at the relevant time was
they are not in dispute.
divored from his former wife, he had married again and he has one
they are not in is ispute. The clamant armer wife, he had married again and he has one
divorce from second marriage who lives with him. His former wife
diil of the
dhild of the second marriage who lives with him. His former wite
hhas charge four children of that marriage who live with her. The
daimant became unemployed and from 22nd March 1963 to 21 st has charge eccoue unemployed and from 22 Ne March 1963 to 21 st
dlaimant became
September 1963 he was awarded an increase of unemployment beneSeptember 1963 he was awarded an increase of unemployment bene-
fit or the five children, that is to say, 2.s. for the eldest and 12 . t . for
each of the other children. It was then thought that the claimant


 antow october 1963 . The consequence is the appeal before me. The
3rob
problem I am dealing with arise only where there is what the problem I am dealing with arises only where there is, what the
nincrance offcer's representative called a. slit family,", and the
nuestion in issue is as to ohow much of his increase of unemployment Insuration in issue is as to how much of his increase of unemployment
benentif the clamant is obliged to controte the four hildren who
are living with his former wife. The answer to the problem is put so
 are living whin insurance officer in the subtis sion to which I have
well by the inst, with perhaps
refred that Ifell I cannot do beter than to adopt,
some sight modification, the submission which he made and whicl some slight modification, the submission which he made and which is as follows.
3. Prior to the eoming into operation of section 6 of the National
Insurance Act 1957, a beneficiary under the National Insurance Acts
 section 23 of the Nationat Insurance Act 1946 in respect of any child
who was not included in his family for the purposes of the Family
who Allowances Act 1945 or who did not fall to be treated as included
his afily under section $23(2)$ of the National Insurance Act 1946 .
Thus, whereas in the present case the four children of the bene his family under section
Thus wherese in the pesen case the four children of the bene
ficiary's first marriage were, under paragraph 3 of the Schedule to ficiary's first marriage were, under paragraph 3 of the Schedule to
the Family Allowances Act 1945 , included in the family of the
thencicis.s former wife, the beneficiary when unemployed, although
 he could obtain an increase of unemployment benefit tor the child oo
his secon marriage at the rate appropriate to an only, elder or
his dect his second marriage at the rate appropriate to an only, elder our
eldest child, could not obtain an increase of that benefif for the four children of his first marriage even though he was contr
week or more towards the cost of providing for them.
4. Section $6(3)$ of the Act of 1957 enabled a child who was not
included in aeneficirys family to be treated as so included it the
cild could have been treated as included in his family under paraincluded in a beneficiary's family to be treated as so included if the
clild could have been treated as included in his family under para-
graph 3 of the Schedule to the Family Allowances Act 1945 , or graph 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 8 s . per week or more towards the cost of providing not contributing 8s. per week or more towards the cost of providing
for the child in question, providing ge was ontributing a r rate not
less than a prescribed rate. The prescribed rate was initially 3 s . 6 d less than a prescribed rate. The prescribed rate was inititilly 3 s . 6 d .
(hte anount of an increase of National Insurance benefit for a
second or subsequent child up to and including 5 th February 158 .

 fan increase of National Insurance benefit payable for a aecond or ubsequent child was increased so that it exceeceded 8s. per week, the
celeqaunt regulations were amended so that the revent rate for
ection 6(3) purposes became 8s. per week (see regulation 25 of the
 National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and
Provisions) Regulations 1960) [S.I. 1960 No. 2422].
5. Section $6(4)$ of the Act of 1957 further provided, in relation to
an incrase of benefit for a child, that such increase should not be
pavable unless either the child in question was living with the benenyable unless either the child in question was living with the bene-
ciary or the beneficiary was contributing (additionally to 8 s . per week where the ebeneficiary was in receint of a family allowance for
the child in question) the amount of the child increase to the cost of he child in question) the
providing for the child.
6. Section $6(O)$ of the said Act of 1957 extended the scope of the
reviding
 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 for a child.
7. The predominant purpose of increases of benefit for depeneither by providing a home for them or otherwise o to continue to do so during a misfortune such a s unemployment. Section 6(3) of the
Act of 1957 satisfactorily forwarded this object in the case of Act of 1957 satisfactorily forwarded this object in the case of a
benefficiary 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). children treated as included in his family under the said section 6 (3).
But where, as in this case, in adddition to section 63 chill
benen the But where, as in this case, in addition to section $6(3)$ children the
beneficiary hada y younger child included in ini family otherwise than
under the 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 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 continuing, to contribute towards the cont of providing for the
section $6(3)$ children. This is because the increase of benefit approsection to an only, elder or eldest child would have had to be
priate to
contributed to the Contributed o to the cost or providing for the eldest section $6(3)$ child
and would not have benefited the child included in the claimant's and would not have benefited the child included in the claimant's
fanily otherwise than under section $6(3)$, with the result that in this
respect the beneficiary would have been worse of then than was the respect the beniseficiairy under section have been wor wor
case before the passing of the Act of 1957 .
8. The situation which arises in the present case is the subject of
regulation 5 C(1)(a) of the National Insurance (General Benefit)
Regulations 1948


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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 includded in that person's family by
virtue of section $6(3)$ of the $A$ Act of 1957 (in this case each of the







 family otherwisist thary sum second marriage mition ( $6(3)$ ).
10. The effect of the last mentioned resylation in simple language
is that in a cese ilke the present the clamant satisfed the require-
ments of section 64 )

 the claimant is concerned is that he thereforer emains in possession
of the ons. in respect of the child living with him notwithstanding
that that in that that is not the eldest child.
11. In the present cases thereferor the claimant was required to pay
to his former wife no 565 but only 48 , and the question whether hee was contiruturg at that rate at the rele enant time quession whether he her arsuments and evidence before the tribunal below and before eme. Claimmant and seing matrerter quite shorty, because after hearing the
trimuman the in insurance tribual the insurance oficerers representative was preparaed too accept
that the claimant, in addition to the 3 s . per week which it has all
 tributing an amount not less than 133 . pert week in the format of of he
house, or rather his interest in the house, in which his former wife


 as to the purchase price, the value and the rates payalial upon gave the
house concerned, of which he and his former wife not only wore but apparently still are joint tenants, that the value of of the claimantits
contribution must be cortainly not less than the 13 s s.per week which

 the conclusion, and it would seem probable on the evidence before
them, that they were right, that the house belonged to the claimants ex-wifir and that thereffore he could not claim any roof element as a a
conrribion Contiribution. Subsequent to the hearing by the local lribunal the
clamant ans sut it an orter on a Summons in the High Court dated


 unemployment benefit during the reelevant teriod. It it is of course
undedsitod that this decision applies only to that period, because I
do not do not know what subsequent developments may take, place with
regard to this house or what other difficulties might arise in the future.
12.
12. The appeal of the claimant is allowed.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS























 madia on (18th May. These Regulations were made by the Midisi)


 The Baking Wages Regulation (No. I) Order (Northern
1965 (S.R. Q O. of Norther Ireland 195588:















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ander purchase tax is che)
(i.e, exluding postage).
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lonising Ra
Ra
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    employees in an industry ranged from 63 per cent. in the bricks 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,

[^1]:    Thu figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Clasififation Code Number in brackets. They do not include
    the industries in the same Order which have been omitted from the table owing to the toal numbers emplosed being less than 20,000 . $\dagger$ Owing to re-classification at June 1964 these figures are not stricly comparable with those previously published in this series of articles.

[^2]:    *Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1983 . Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 15 s. (15s. 8d. including postage).
    $\dagger$ The figure for number of persons per household and for income and expenditure are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.
    I Reteable values for households in England and Wales which co-operated in the last three quarters of 1963 are based on revalua
    Aprril ${ }^{\text {The }}$ The expenditures shown for these groups for 1964 are not comparable with those for earlier years. Prior to 1964 all patent fuels (including
     \#This group includes expenditure on composite purchases of household

[^3]:    * Includes lieu workers.
    $\ddagger$ Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, pieceework, contract price, etco

[^4]:     † For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the
    4 weeks ended 24 th $A$ April 1965 and the 5 weeks ended 29 th May 1965 .

[^5]:    
    
    
    
    

