BRARY. Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXXIII, No. 7 Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office **JULY 1965**

PRICE 3s. 6d. NET Annual subscription 46s. 0d. including postage

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WOMEN'S SERVICE

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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

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Unemployment

There were 269,900 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 14th June and 6,200 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 276,100 (1 · 2 per cent. of all employees). Between 10th May and 14th June unemployment fell by 31,000. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 2,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 153,000-57 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 28,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 33,000.

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 449,000 unfilled vacancies on 9th June, 29,000 more than on 5th May.

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th June (January 320-329 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 145.7 and 156.5, compared with 145.3 and 155.9 (revised figures) at 31st May.

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 15th June (January 1962 = 100) was 112.7, compared with 112.4 at 18th May. The index for the food group was 112.5, compared with 111.9 the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 129,100 workers were involved in June in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 323,000 working days.

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THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 1962 TO 1965

A Report* by the National Youth Employment Council on the work of the Youth Employment Service, 1962 to 1965, has recently been presented to the Minister of Labour and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The National Youth Employment Council, which has separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, advises the Minister on questions of policy affecting the administration and development of the Youth Employment Service.

In March 1962 Lord Coleraine had resigned the Chairmanship of the Council and was succeeded by the Countess of Albemarle

The Council state that their three years of office, from April 1962 to March 1965, had been dominated by two events of national importance. The first of these, the economic recession of 1962-63, unfortunately occurred over the period when most of the extra large numbers of young people born in the years immediately after the war were leaving school and seeking jobs. Youth Employment Officers had a very difficult time, especially in those Regions where un-employment was heaviest, and the Council record their appreciation of their good work.

The second major event was the placing on the Statute Book of the Industrial Training Act of 1964, and the Council were gratified at the speed and vigour with which the provisions of the Act are being implemented.

The Council draw attention to the developments taking place in education, including the trend for pupils voluntarily to extend their school life, and to the new thinking about the curriculum in the later stages of secondary education which has been stimulated by the Reports of the Brunton and Newsom Committees. The Council also note the changing needs of industry arising from the advance of science and technology. As these developments, both in education and industry, have far-reaching implications for the Youth Employment Service, a Working Party of the Council has been examining the issues facing the Service and it is expected that a Report will be presented to the Minister this autumn.

Employment Situation

Previous reports of the Council had warned that the real test for the Youth Employment Service and for industry would be the summer of 1962. The Council note that the truth of this was borne out by events, and the position was aggravated by the worsening economic situation and the severe winter of 1962-63. The improvement in the employment situation started slowly towards the end of 1963 and, gaining momentum, had been maintained throughout 1964. By the end of that year the number of young people unem-ployed was the lowest for December and the number of vacancies the highest for that month since 1961.

The Council state that there were now two main aspects of the employment problem among young people (1) the question of regional unemployment arising from the industrial structure of certain parts of the country and (2) the special problem of unemployment among older boys and girls.

Regional unemployment

The Council had been especially concerned with the problems facing young people in the four areas where the employment situation had been consistently unfavourable— Scotland, Wales, North Western and Northern Regions.

They point out that the steps taken to stimulate the economy generally and to encourage industrial expansion and development in these areas had already gone some way to providing increased employment and training opportunities with the result that by March 1965 the position showed marked improvement although the situation still could not be regarded as satisfactory. The Council hope that the further measures taken by the Government for providing effective machinery for regional economic planning within the framework of the national plan for economic development would make a significant contribution towards lessening unemployment among young people.

The following are among the observations of the Council on these areas:-

North Western Region .- Merseyside remained one area of persistent difficulty. In this area which was particularly dependent upon shipbuilding, distribution and commerce, there had been much less variety of employment for the school-leaver and a continuing shortage of apprenticeship and training opportunities for boys and progressive clerical opportunities for girls.

Northern Region .- There was a welcome improvement in 1964 and school-leavers, despite their greater number, were

* The Work of the Youth Employment Service. A Report by the National Youth Employment Council, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. including postage).

absorbed into employment more easily than in the previous two years. An encouraging feature was the high proportion of boys who obtained apprenticeships. The main needs were for more industrial openings for boys and more progressive clerical work for girls.

Scotland.-The difficult situation for young people in Scotland had been a matter of great concern to the Advisor Committee for Scotland. During 1964, however, there had been a welcome fall in unemployment and a marked increase in vacancies. Problems were generally more acute for the older boys and girls who became unemployed and who had subsequently to meet the competition of the more recent school-leavers. The situation generally had been more unsatisfactory for girls and more varied job opportunities for boys were needed. The apprenticeship position for boys, however had been better in Scotland than in Great Britain as a whole Wales.-The employment situation for young people in Wales had been very uneven and had varied considerably from area to area, causing concern to the Advisory Council fo Wales. An unusual feature of the situation in Wales was that generally the position had been less favourable for girls than The proportions of boys obtaining apprenticeship for boys. and of girls entering clerical employment were very much lower than the national averages. This pointed to a continuing need for industrial development and expansion to provide increased training opportunities for boys and more pro-

gressive clerical work for girls. The Council also examined the special measures taken during the recession to alleviate the effects of unemploymen amongst young people, notably the extended courses provided by local education authorities, the training given at Billingham the "Holiday with a Purpose" scheme, the Tyneside to Birmingham Transfer Scheme and Group Training Schemes,

Unemployment among older boys and girls

Enquiries carried out on behalf of the Council in five Regions into the reasons why some young people remained unemployed for considerable periods of time showed that even where employment conditions were favourable there were some young people who found the transfer from school to employment specially difficult. This was sometimes due to personal limitations, sometimes because of outside factors The Council feel that these young people need particular help not only from the Youth Employment Service but also from other agencies. They suggest that the Council during its next term of office should look further into the problem to see whether anything more can be done to assist these young people.

Training for Skill

In the three years covered by the Report there had been a marked fluctuation in the number of boys and girls obtainin industrial employment involving training for skill. But i 1964 the Council were glad to note a gradual rise in the number of boys obtaining apprenticeships, getting back, by the end of the year, almost to the 1961 figure of 114,700.

An enquiry into employment with training other than at apprenticeship level impressed the Council by the amount and variety of high standard training being given by industries and by industrial firms. They believe that there is considerable scope and need for the extension of such training and they trust the Training Boards will foster this. The largest entry of young workers, as in previous years, was to unclassified "other employment". Though it would be wrong to suppose that this category was confined to dead-end and unskilled job the Council would wish to see a much higher proportion of boys and girls entering employment with proper schemes of training.

At the end of 1964 the number of places for training firstyear apprentices in Government Training Centres had more than doubled from around 300 to 744 and a further 108 places were expected to become available during 1965. The latest figures for pre-apprenticeship courses and first-year integrated courses of apprenticeship training and education in technical colleges were: England and Wales 3,168 and 2,921, respectively, and Scotland 2,673 and 479, respectively.

There had been a slight but steady increase in the number of applications accepted under the Training Allowances Scheme from 809 in 1962 to 1,050 in 1964.

Organisation of the Service

During the three years covered by the Report the total number of Youth Employment Officers had increased from 1,385 in 1962 to 1,523 at the beginning of 1965. The steps taken to improve the staffing of the Service in conjunction with the drop in the number of school-leavers had led to reduction in the average case load per Youth Employment Officer, though there was still a marked variation in work loads between some areas and others.

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ntroduction

The Council foresee in the next few years that there will be new The Council foresee in the next lew years that there will be new demands on the Service to develop its work in greater depth. They add that it is important that its staffing, both in numbers and hey add that it is important that it is standing, but it hese demands, and tructure, should be further adapted to meet these demands, and his is one of the matters under review by the Working Party. Earther progress had been made in the training of Youth

his is one of the inducts under review by the working Party. Further progress had been made in the training of Youth Employment Officers chiefly through the efforts of the Youth Employment Service Training Board and of the Central Youth imployment Executive. The Council add that they are fully aware hat much still remains to be done if the Service is to be able

satisfactorily to meet the increasing demands made on it, and they recommend that their successors, in consultation with the Training Board, should continue to pay special attention to the matter. Statistics

The Report includes a number of statistical appendices. One shows that during the period under review a total of over two million pupils in secondary schools were given individual careers advice and over 667,000 were placed in their first jobs after leaving school

NOTES ON REGIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS

No. 5-Inter-regional Migration of Employees in Great Britain

Beginning with the year 1951-52 the Ministry of Labour has made al estimates of the inter-regional migration of employees. These nates are derived from a sample of the National Insurance rds which are due for exchange in June each year. An exchanged d bears the number of the Region in which it was exchanged in latest year and also the number of the Region in which it was hanged in the previous year. When these numbers differ there is resumption that the employee moved from one Region to another the course of the year. For the following reasons, however, the overment of cards is an imperfect mirror of the movement of

In the first place, to be included as a migrant, an employee must ave had an insurance card at the end of each of the two years being ompared. Migrants into Great Britain could not therefore appear the statistics in the year in which they entered the country; ither could those persons who moved to another part of the intry to take their first job; nor those who moved on retiring om work.

Secondly an insurance card can be exchanged in different Regions sive years while the worker remains employed in the same This can happen if a large undertaking, which keeps all ards for its employees at a central records office, moves that e from one Region to another. It can also happen if a firm or sation decides to centralise cards which were previously held various regional offices. Such movements are known to have ken place throughout the period reviewed and they have distorted patterns in certain Regions in particular years. The effect was is serious on the annual net migration figures because the net res in any one year were quite small in most Regions. However, the sample only comprised 1 per cent. of the National Insurance ds, and as only a small proportion of employees migrated in any year, the net migration figures could in any case have been liable uite large sampling fluctuations. The gross migration figures which this note is mainly concerned had smaller proportionate pling errors and they were proportionately less affected by this rm of apparent migration.

hort-distance movements and the definition of areas

This method of estimating migration implies that a migrant is This method of estimating migration implies that a migrant is efined as an employee whose job moved from one Region to other during the year. This is because the Region entered on the ational Insurance card is the one in which the job is located and not necessarily the one in which the employee resides. The atistics therefore include an employee who changed his job from a m on one side of a regional border to a firm on the other side or hose firm moved across a regional border to new premises but hose place of residence remained unchanged. Short-distance job anging of this type is not of much significance in the study of ter-regional migration and because it is more likely to occur where gional migration and, because it is more likely to occur where al boundaries run through built up areas, in the tables which low the London and South Eastern Region has been combined with Eastern and Southern Regions into what is described as South Ist England. Otherwise the areas used are the standard Regions f England together with Wales and Scotland.

Gross annual migration by Region Table 1 below gives the total numbers of migrants leaving and entering each Region in each year of the period 1951-52 to 1963-64. There was considerable annual variation in all Regions in the numbers of migrants but in addition to this there appears to have been a change in the general level during the period. This occurred from 1959-60 onwards when the level rose by some 15 to 30 per cent, according to Region. Some of these additional migrants could have been Commonwealth and foreign immigrants but, as all Regions showed some permanent increase both in those leaving and

Regions showed some permanent increase both in those leaving and those entering, this does not seem to be a complete explanation. It was pointed out in the third paragraph (aside) that the figures could be inflated by card movements which did not correspond with employee movements. From 1963 an attempt has been made to estimate the extent of these apparent movements and to adjust the figures to take account of them. The adjustments are estimated from such information as is available to local offices of the Ministry of Labour and this may be incomplete. For 1962–63 and 1963–64 Table 1 shows the adjusted and unadjusted figures of gross migration for every Region. The adjustments could not be made separately for every Region. The adjusted and unaujusted neuros of gross migration for every Region. The adjustments could not be made separately for males and females or for separate age groups, nor could they be carried into the regional matrix tables which follow. All the re-maining tables in this note have therefore been assembled from unadjusted data.

Summary tables

Tables 2-4 on the following page summarise migration within Great Britain over the last ten years in different ways. Table 2 gives the total number of migrants in each year of the period. Table 3 gives the gross flows in and out of each Region over the ten years and also the resulting net flows. Table 4 expresses the average net

and also the resulting net flows. Table 4 expresses the average net annual flows as percentages of the estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) in each Region. Table 2 shows that the gross movements were large. On average about half a million employees moved in each of the ten years but the change in average level which occurred between 1959 and 1960 is clearly evident. This table also suggests that the general level rose rather more after 1960 than it did in the previous five years. By contrast the net figures as shown Region by Region in Table 3 were relatively small. Even in South East England where the inflow uses greatest there was only a net inflow of about 30 000 employees

was greatest there was only a net inflow of about 30,000 employee a year resulting from a two-way gross movement of about 300,000 employees omployees a year. The sampling errors of the net figures in this table are, of course, much smaller than in the net figures for a single year not only because they are the results for ten years but also because the net figures are the difference between gross figures which are positively correlated over time. The net figures may also be affected by the apparent migration referred to earlier and if there was any systematic movement towards particular Regions this would have resulted in some bias. However, it is not thought that this effect has seriously distorted the significant regional pattern that this effect has seriously distorted the significant regional pattern which these figures reveal. Over the period Scotland, Northern England and Wales steadily lost employees to Southern England. In the Midland Regions there scarcely appeared to be any significant net movement among male employees but the South evidently was more attractive to women employees.

TABLE 1.—ANNUAL GROSS MIGRATION OF EMPLOYEES BY REGION

and how show and and		1.0			Mag			ving ta-	rogo (h		(idguo	to ai air	196	2–63	196	3-64
Region	sonos adi al	1951-52	1952–53	1953–54	1954-55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961-62	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed
South East England	In Out In Out In Out In Out In Out In Out In Out In Out	119 105 37 41 48 39 44 48 38 47 57 57 27 27 27 27 29 28	115 89 32 31 42 33 36 42 43 53 28 27 19 26 24 28	129 109 40 37 47 46 38 43 41 41 41 55 59 30 29 24 32 25 33	133 106 35 41 53 47 39 38 44 44 58 24 33 23 30 25 30	140 118 39 38 49 53 43 39 41 46 60 60 31 32 24 34 22 29	143 110 38 39 44 59 46 45 48 43 52 57 28 34 25 33 32 52 9	138 117 43 37 54 54 41 43 38 50 54 59 32 26 31 27 30	140 116 42 39 51 50 43 42 42 45 59 63 25 36 23 32 25 27	185 132 47 46 70 64 50 57 51 54 70 76 28 327 51 29 34	182 150 48 45 64 66 58 54 57 60 69 74 48 34 34 30 34	193 141 51 56 61 68 53 56 56 60 80 83 32 42 31 49 32 34	183 160 57 55 63 68 59 53 55 58 84 80 33 345 31 44 30 32	180 154 51 49 63 61 58 52 54 58 71 80 33 41 31 44 30 32	201 175 55 54 71 67 65 60 54 56 83 91 36 49 33 46 35 49 33 35	184 167 54 47 67 64 61 59 50 53 79 80 33 345 35 45 35 47 32 33

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Table 4 shows how the gaining and losing Regions were affected in relation to their total employees. Scotland, the Northern Region and Wales were the largest losers on this measure and South East England was the only Region to make significant gains. An interesting inference from this table is that proportionately more women than men in the Midlands and East and West Ridings sought work in other Regions and this was true also of Wales.

Table 2.—Annual Gross Migration of Employees

	ALL ALL ALL	James and			(Indusanas)
۲	ear*		Males	Females	Total
1954-55			300	128	428
1955-56			310	139	449
1956-57			313	136	449
1957-58		St. 3. 3 N	309	144	453
1958-59			308	142	450
1959-60	SAL MARKEN		385	172	557
1960-61		1.8.1.1.1	398	178	576
1961-62			403	186	589
1962-63	19999-1990	C. R. OESSAL	407	188	595
1963-64		A STATE BY	439	194	633

Note.—The individual items have been independently rounded. There may, arefore, be apparent discrepancies between the results shown. * The years given above run from June to June.

> Table 3.—Migration by Region Totals for 1954-55 to 1963-64

	naskujitu Naskujitu	Ma	ales	Females				
Region	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by migration	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by migration		
South East England South Western Midland East and West Ridings North Western Scotland Scotland	1,095 308 414 354 336 461 217 189 199	903 307 419 340 347 484 278 274 221	$\begin{array}{r} + 192 \\ + 1 \\ - 5 \\ + 14 \\ - 11 \\ - 23 \\ - 61 \\ - 85 \\ - 22 \end{array}$	544 146 166 144 141 210 87 92 78	422 141 178 149 168 219 111 125 95	$\begin{array}{r} + 122 \\ + 5 \\ - 12 \\ - 5 \\ - 27 \\ - 9 \\ - 24 \\ - 33 \\ - 17 \end{array}$		

Note.—The individual items have been independently rounded. There may, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the results shown.

Table 4.—Net Migration as Percentage of Employees Annual Averages for 1954-55 to 1963-64

(Per cent.)

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East England	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.38 \\ - 0.01 \\ - 0.10 \\ + 0.14 \\ - 0.07 \\ - 0.69 \\ - 0.60 \\ - 0.27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0.41 \\ + 0.15 \\ - 0.14 \\ - 0.39 \\ - 0.06 \\ - 0.70 \\ - 0.45 \\ - 0.62 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.39 \\ + \ 0.05 \\ - \ 0.12 \\ + \ 0.07 \\ - \ 0.20 \\ - \ 0.07 \\ - \ 0.69 \\ - \ 0.55 \\ - \ 0.37 \end{array}$

Note.—Each year's rounded figure of net migration was expressed as a per-centage of the estimated number of employees at the previous mid-year (e.g., net migration for 1954-55 was expressed as a percentage of employees at mid-1954). The resultant annual percentages were then used to calculate an annual average.

The inter-regional migration matrix

Table 9 on page 302 summarises the movements of employees among the Regions for the latest ten years for which data are available. It presents, for male and female employees separately, an analysis of each Region's migrants. The totals of the rows give the total of migrants into each Region and the column totals give each Region's emigrants. The table also gives summarised age

distributions of each Region's migrants. The table also gives summarised age distributions of each Region's migrants. This table has three prominent features. The first is that the South East absorbed by far the largest proportion of the migrants from every other Region. This is brought out in the following table.

Table 5.—Proportion of total Migrants from each Region going to South East England

			(1954-	-55 to 1	963–6	4)		Percenta	iges)
11 Konc	South West- ern	Mid- land	North- Mid- land	East and West Ridings	North West- ern	North- ern	Scot- land	Wales	All
Males Females	58 62	39 45	40 46	32 36	41 45	33 37	48 51	38 46	41 46

The general level of those percentages is, of course, a reflection of the large population of South East England. The striking feature of these migration statistics is that in gross terms a great deal of movement went on among all the Regions and that even

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between Regions with very different levels of unemployment, for example, the two-way gross movements were still large. It appears that many of the influences which induced employees to move, although presumably powerful and systematic as far as the individual employee was concerned, did not appear to operate systematically on gross movements between Regions. From this point of view the residual net movements were more meaningful since they were presumably the result of causes which operated systematically with the Regions. Given these large gross flows the set vis-à-vis the Regions. Given these large gross flows therefore, Regions with large employee populations will usually have large absolute numbers moving in and out and this explains the large absolute levels of the figures in Table 5.

The figures in Table 5 show interesting regional variations however. Apart from the South West, Scotland sent the highest proportions of male and female migrants to the South East and in fact most of these went to the London and South Eastern Region fact most of these went to the London and South Eastern Region itself. The proportions of men and women leaving Wales and the two Midland Regions were not far from their respective averages for all Regions. The proportions from the East and West Ridings and the Northern Region were considerably below the general average. The South Western Region had some special features which are discussed below. The percentages in Table 5 also emphasise the additional attractiveness of the South East for women explavates of all Regions. employees of all Regions.

The second important feature in Table 9 on page 302 was the apparent tendency for migrants to move into nearby Regions. Some of this might have been short distance job changing across Some of this might have been short distance job changing across regional boundaries of the type discussed earlier but it is impossible to estimate the importance of this element. However, it is well known that migration statistics always include a substantial proportion of short distance movements which do involve a change of residence. The North Western and Midland Regions were attractive to Welsh migrants, for example, and the Northern Region sent a high proportion to the East and West Ridings. It was noted earlier that these latter two Regions sent lower than average proportions to the South East and the explanation of this lies in their greater traffic with nearer Regions. This short distance lies in their greater traffic with nearer Regions. This short distance migration also showed relatively large gross movements and much smaller net movements.

Table 5 shows that very high proportions of migrants moved each year between South West and South East England. In the case of the South West the two factors discussed above reinforced one another. Added to the general magnetism of the South East was the fact that it was also adjacent to the South West. Over the period the fact that it was also adjacent to the South West. Over the period the proportion which went to the London and South Eastern Region from the South West was as large as the proportionate contingent from Scotland. The growing industrial area around Southampton probably also attracted employees from the South West. On the other hand Table 9 shows that there was the usual large reverse flow from the South East to the South West and that although the South West was a small net locer on this exchange it was generally a pet gainer was a small net loser on this exchange it was generally a net gainer in its exchanges with other Regions. Two contributory factors in the movement to the South West could have been the designation of Swindon as an overspill town for Londoners and the movement of employees approaching retirement age into this retirement area.

The third readily discernible feature in Table 9 was that there was a general net movement to both the Midland Regions as well as to the South East but the fact that the two Midland Regions were themselves net losers to the South East and the South West made them appear to break almost even in total migration.

In Tables 7 and 8 on the next page the inter-regional matrix has been constructed for the two five-year periods making up the latest ten years, but with the age and sex classifications omitted. It was ten years, but with the age and sex classifications omitted. It was pointed out earlier that a change in the general level of migration appeared to have occurred during the ten years and these tables give the matrix before and after the change. The change in level from one table to another is obvious enough but the ten-year matrix has been split in this way to see if the change in level was associated with any change in the inter-regional pattern. There appears to be no evidence of any major change in the regional movements. The percentages of migrants in any row or column remained much the same in both periods.

The age distribution of migrants

In Table 10 on page 303 the numbers in each age group of Table 9 have been expressed as percentages of the total migrants in each Region

As could be expected the age distributions for male and female migrants were very different from the corresponding age distributions of all employees. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 6.—Age Distributions of Migrants and all Employees

(1054_55 to 1063_64)

	(1954-55	, 10 1905-04	, (Percentages)
The wards the	M	ales	Fei	males
Age	Migrants	All employees	Migrants	All employees
15–19 20–44 45 and over	7 72 21	9 52 39	19 65 16	17 50 33
Total	100	100	100	100

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The age distributions for migrants in Table 6 are for the country as a whole and come from the bottom right-hand corners of Table 10 as a whole the end of the end of

while those for all employees are averages of the ten-year period. Apart from the youngest age group for males the migrants included far higher proportions of younger and lower proportions of older men and women. The proportion of male migrants in the middle age group was 38 per cent. higher than that for all male employees whereas in the oldest age group it was about 46 per cent. lower. Among the women the difference in proportions in the oldest group was not very different from that for the men but in the middle group the migrants were only 30 per cent, more numerous.

the migrants were only so per cent, more numerous. The age groups in Table 10 are rather broad but they do permit some regional differences to emerge. Looking first at the table for men it can be seen that Scottish emigrants included a larger than average proportion in the middle age group and a correspondingly smaller proportion in the older age band. This age pattern did not hold for immigrants to Scotland so that the country must have how suffering a net loss of younger men. The age distributions of old for immigrants to be ounger men. The age distributions of een suffering a net loss of younger men. The age distributions of such West emigrants and immigrants were quite similar but they South west enlight and pattern by having larger proportions in differed from the national pattern by having larger proportions in the oldest age band and lower proportions in the middle group. As far as immigrants were concerned, although the figures do not far as immigrants were concerned, they could have reflected a include people retiring from work, they could have reflected a

			Annual .	Averages f	or 1954–53	5 to 1958–:	9	and dear	24-11-	(7	Thousands)
To	From	South East England	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total migrant
South East England	0-3-10-8	·E	23.0	20.8	17.7	15.3	24.8	10.9	15·3 1·0	11·4 3·6	139·2 39·2
outh Western	8 M:	··· 21·0 ··· 18·1	5.1	5.7	2·0 7·5	1·7 3·1	2·7 7·1	2.0	2·4 2·3	5.0	50.4
North Midland	5.0.	15.3	1.9	7·9 2·7 7·8	6.9	7.9	4.4	2.1 7.5	2.3	0.9	42.6
Cast and West Ridings North Western		·· 11.6 ·· 19.8	1.1 2.2	7.8	3.8	8.2	B-B	4.4	4.9	5.7	56.7
Northern	····	8.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	6·2 2·1	3.8	3.7	3.6	1·1 0·7	28.0
cotland Vales	100	8.4	3.1	4.6	1.0	ī·î	4.8	0.8	0.9		24.6
Fotal migrants		113.5	38.3	52.8	41.7	45.5	59.6	33.0	32.3	29.2	446.0
0.81 1. 2.0	The second se	2 2	1		an frank frank frank frank	an farmer and a spectrum		1000	and production of the		The second second
Note The figures hav	e been indepen	dently rounded.	The sums o	f the constitu	uents may no	ot, therefore,	agree exact	ly with the t	otals shown.		

TABLE 8.—INTER-REGIONAL GROSS MIGRATION

Annual Averages for 1959-60 to 1963-64

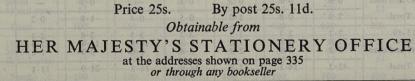
То	From	South East England	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total migrants
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings		28 · 3 22 · 8 19 · 9 15 · 0	29.8 5.8 2.3 1.3	27·4 6·8 9·4 4·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 23 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	19·3 1·8 4·6 10·5	34·8 4·0 9·8 6·2 10·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 15.7\\ 2.1\\ 3.3\\ 3.5\\ 9.4\\ 6.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 23 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	14·4 3·8 4·9 1·9 1·3 5·9	188.6 51.5 65.5 56.9 54.7 77.6
North Western		$ \begin{array}{r} 28 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 0$	9·4 2·1 2·7 4·8	5·2 2·0 1·6 1·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.9 \\ 7.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.0 \end{array} $	4·9 4·1 6·1	3.5 1.2	4·1 1·0	1.0 0.8	32.9 31.8 30.8
Total migrants	1.0. 21.41.0	151.6	51.2	66.6	56.1	57.5	80.9	44.8	47.5	34.1	590.3

Note.-The figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituents may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

1st April 1965

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.



(92367)

movement of people into this retirement Region before they reached retirement age. One reason for the above average proportion of older emigrants might have been the changes in the industrial structure in the Region which forced older workers to move elsewhere

Table 10 shows that for the women the age distributions for Scotland and the South West differed from the national pattern in much the same way as for the men. Also, higher than average proportions of girls moved between the North Midland Region and all other Regions.

Conclusions Three general conclusions may be drawn from the tables in this

(a) In gross terms there was considerable movement among all the

(a) In gross terms there was considerable movement among an the Regions including two-way gross movement between Regions with very different levels of unemployment.
(b) There was, however, a small but persistent net movement from Scotland and the northern and western parts of England to the Midlands and South East which, as far as the Midland Regions were concerned, was largely offset by a net movement to the South Wast and the South East West and the South East.

(c) For both men and women employees most of the migrants came from the younger age groups.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965

TABLE 9.—INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION OF EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND REGION Annual Averages for 1954-55 to 1963-64

From	Age group	South East	South Western	Midland	North	East and West	North	Northern	Scotland	Wales	(Thousand
To	sioup	England	western	all nourn	Midland	Ridings	Western		Scotland	wates	migrant
South East England	15-19	125	her Regio	MA	ALES	0.7	a apointe di tud que			nombw g	di anor Vice e
an from the tables in this	20-44 45 and over	nelusions	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	12·1 3·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.9 \\ 10.0 \\ 2.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 8.3\\ 2.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.5 \\ 7.1 \\ 1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	0.6 6.4 1.5	7.4
adt lie persone Lesensyore	Total	hore was	17.7	16.2	13.7	11.2	20.1	9.2	13.1	8.5	21.6
South Western	15-19 20-44 45 and over	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	neluding text isvel	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	0·1 1·0	0·1 0·8	0·2 1·7	0·1 0·9	0·1 0·7	0·2 2·0	2·2 20·8
istent net movement from parts of England to the	Total	16.2	and the	4.5	0.3	0·2 1·1	0·5 2·4	0·3 1·3	$\frac{0\cdot 2}{1\cdot 0}$	0.6 2.8	7.8
Midland	15–19 20–44	0·9 10·9	0·3 2·7	landibilité 1900 staw	0·5 4·6	0·2 2·3	0·5 4·2	0·1 1·6	0·1 1·9	0·3 2·7	30.8
nost of the migrant's cause	45 and over Total	2·6 14·3	0·8 3·8	West and	1·4 6·5	2.8	4·2 1·2	0.4	0.2	0.7	30·8 7·6
North Midland	15;19 20-44	0.9 8.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	<u>6.0</u> <u>0.2</u>	2·0 0·1	2·2 0·1	3·8 0·1	41.4
	45 and over	2.7	1·1 0·3	4.5 1.3		4.6 1.5	2·9 0·8	1.6 0.5	1.6 0.3	0.6 0.2	25.6 7.5
East and West Ridings	Total	<u>12·2</u> <u>0·5</u>	1.5	<u>6·3</u> <u>0·1</u>	0.4	6.5	<u>3.9</u> <u>0.4</u>	2·2 0·4	2.0	0.9	35.4
	20-44 45 and over	6·5 1·8	0.6 0.2	2·0 0·4	4.0 1.6	Amont, A	4.6 1.6	4·1 1·6	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 2\\ 1\cdot 4\\ 0\cdot 2\end{array}$	0·1 0·6 0·2	2·2 23·9 7·5
North Western	Total	8.9	0.8	2.5	6.0		6.7	6.0	1.9	0.9	33.6
and western bank	15–19 20–44 45 and over	0.9 11.9 3.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.4 \\ 4.4 \\ 1.1 \end{array} $	0·2 2·3 0·8	0.6 4.2 1.5	Eugland	$ \begin{array}{r} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	0·3 2·8	3.0 32.7
- 5-051 - 5-11 - 5-5	Total	16.3	2.8	5.9	3.3	6.2		3.8	4.0	<u>0.8</u> <u>3.8</u>	10·5 46·1
Northern	15–19 20–44 45 and over	0·4 5·1	0·1 0·6	0·1 1·1	0·1 1·0	0·3 3·5	0·2 2·2 0·7	拉拉的 型	0·2 1·8	0·1 0·7	1·3 16·0
1.9 0.9 40.9	Total	<u> </u>	0.1	0.3	0.3	<u>1 · 1</u> <u>4 · 8</u>	<u>0.7</u> <u>3.0</u>		2.6	0·2 0·9	4.4
Scotland	15–19 20–44	0·4 6·5	0·1 0·5	0·1 1·3	0.8	0·1 1·1	0.2	0.1			<u>21.7</u> <u>1.0</u>
12-3 00129-3 20 446-0	45 and over	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1·9 0·6	1.7 0.6	ne Bang I	0·4 0·2	14·2 3·7
Wales	15-19	8·6 0·5	0.7	1·5 0·3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>2·7</u> <u>0·2</u>	2·5 0·1		0.6	18.9
	20-44 45 and over	5·1 1·4	1.8 0.7	$2 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 0$	0·5 0·1	0·5 0·2	2.5 0.9	0.6 0.2	0·5 0·1		1.4 13.9 4.5
Fotal migrants	Total	<u>7.0</u> <u>5.5</u>	2.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	3.7	0.8	0.6	- 1. T. M.	19.9
i otar hilgrants	20-44 45 and over	65·4 19·5	2·4 20·5 7·8	2.6 30.8 8.5	2·3 24·3 7·4	$2 \cdot 4$ $25 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 2$	$3 \cdot 4$ 34 \cdot 6 10 \cdot 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	23.8 258.3 75.2
Table 4 Net Mig (demonstr)	Total	90.3	30.7	41.9	34.0	34.7	48.4	27.8	27.4	22.2	357.3
		1	These seats	FEM	ALES			dawn let		and test	
South East England	15–19 20–44	North Western	1.7 5.6	1·4 5·3	1.5 4.4	1·2 4·1	1.5 6.7	0.9 2.8	1·2 4·5	1.0 2.8	10.3
	45 and over Total	2.35	<u>1·4</u> <u>8·7</u>	<u>1·2</u> <u>8·0</u>	<u> </u>	<u>0.9</u> <u>6.1</u>	<u>1.6</u> 9.7	<u>0.5</u> <u>4.1</u>	<u>0.7</u> <u>6.4</u>	0.6	7.9
South Western	15–19 20–44	1·3 5·4	1. 2.2	0·3 1·1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	4·4 0·2	2.5
	45 and over	1.8	1015	0.4	0.4 0.2	0·4 0·1	0.6 0.2	0·4 0·1	0·3 0·1	0.6 0.1	9·1 3·0
Midland	15-19	8.4	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.7	<u> </u>	0·6 0·1	0.5	0.9	<u>14.6</u> <u>3.0</u>
17.5	20-44 45 and over	4·1 0·9	1·1 0·4	56.1	1·5 0·4	0.8 0.1	1.8 0.3	0·5 0·1	0·7 0·1	0·8 0·1	11·2 2·4
North Midland	Total	<u>6.1</u> <u>1.1</u>	1.7		2.3	1.1	2.5	0.6	1 · 1	1.2	16.6
2 na inter-regional migratic	20-44 45 and over	3·3 1·0	0·2 0·3 0·1	0.6 1.4 0.4		0.6 1.7 0.4	0·3 0·9 0·2	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	0·2 0·4 0·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	3·2 8·7 2·4
TRUE & OIL MILE MALES	Total	5.4	0.7	2.4		2.7	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	14.4
East and West Ridings	15-19 20-44 45 and over	0·7 3·1 0·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	0·1 0·6	0·5 1·3		0·5 1·9	0·5 1·6	0·1 0·5	0.2	2.6 9.4
	Total	4.4	0.1	0.2	<u>0·3</u> <u>2·2</u>	N. 787 157 3.	<u>0.6</u> <u>3.0</u>	2.4	0.1	0.3	2·2 14·2
North Western	15–19 20–44	1·2 5·1	0·1 0·5	0·4 1·8	0·3 0·8	0·8 1·9		0.4	0.3	0.3	3.7
South East about the f	45 and over Total	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	Tom	0·9 0·3	$1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 2$	1·2 0·4	13·3 4·1
Jorthern	15-19	7·7 0·5	1·0 0·1	2·7 0·1	1·3 0·1	<u>3·4</u> 0·4	0.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	21.0
	20-44 45 and over	1·9 0·4	0.3	0·3 0·1	0·3 0·1	1·2 0·3	0·7 0·2	pe gen	0·3 0·7 0·2	<u>0.1</u>	1.8 5.6 1.3
cotland	Total	2·8 0·8	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.3	ienouro.	1.2	0.2	8.7
ges Councils	20-44 45 and over	0.8 3.2 0.7		0·2 0·5 0·1	0·1 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·1	0·3 0·8 0·2	0·3 0·7 0·2	isations	$\overline{0\cdot 1}$	1.8 6.1
id orders for	Total	4.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	r bishr	0.2	<u> </u>
Vales III III III III III	15-19 20-44 45 and over	0.6 1.8	0·1 0·5	0·1 0·7	0·2 0·3	0·1 0·3	0·4 1·0	0.1	0.2	the n	1.5 5.0
	Total	<u>0.4</u> 2.9	0.2	0·2 1·0	0.1	0.4	0·3 1·8	0.2	0.3		1.3
otal migrants	15–19 20–44	7·2 27·8	2·7 8·8	3·3 11·6	3·2 9·3	3.5	3.8	2.3	2·4 8·6	1.9	7·8 30·4
The general level of the	45 and over	7.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	10·8 2·6	14·4 3·7	7.3	8.6 1.5	6·1 1·5	104·5 25·9
n the targe permitted	Total	42.2	14.1	17.8	14.9	16.8	21.9	11.1	12.5	9.5	160.8

Note .- The figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituents may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown.

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From	Age group	South East England	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total migrants
To	ditto Marci J	age along	ables on i	M	ALES	101. 38 25	avoluna 1	unuies o	29 5/1 10	ne based	T Storl F
outh East England	15-19		867	6 75 19	1 -bi6 10	6 74	773	6	6 78	776	773
	45 and over	Ars and	25	Manager 191/2	73 21 100	20	20	17	16	17	20
South Western	Total 15–19	7	100	100	9	9	6	10	6	5	7 68
South Western	20-44 45 and over	66 27	ales and 1	66 26	69 22	73 18	71 23	69 21	76 18	72 23	25
-Obstanting the set of a	Total	100 6	8	100	100	100	100	100	<u> </u>	100	100
Midland	20-44 45 and over	76 18	72 20	ATES	71 21	81 12	70 21	77 20	85 9	71 20	74 19
s and over	Total	100	100	reur (o	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Midland	15–19 20–44 45 and over	7 71 22	8 74 18	7 72 21	nolga	7 70 23	6 74 20	74 22	82 13	72 19	72 21
	Total	100	100	100	Miles	100	100	100	100	100	100
East and West Ridings	15–19 20–44	6 73	5 77	5 80	7 67 26	W. B.	7 69 24	6 68 26	10 78 12	10 72 18	7 71 22
	45 and over Total	21 100	18	15	100	15. 46. 78	100	100	100	100	100
North Western	15–19 20–44	5 73	6 51	6 75 19	6 71	9 68	10	6 68	7 77 16	773	6 71
	45 and over	22 100	43	19	71 23 100	23	52 112	26	16	20	100
Northern	15-19	6	15	4	4	6	5 71		770	6 78	6
1. 1. 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20-44 45 and over	76 18	72 13	77 19	76 20	72 22	24	59-12	23	16	74 20 100
Gentland		100	100	100	4	100	100	6	100	100 6	5
Scotland	20-44 45 and over	76 20	71 22	84 11	83 13	76 17	72 21	70 24	21-22	67 27	75 20
and the party of party	Total	100	100	100	100	100	<u> </u>	100	6	100	100
Wales	15-19 20-44 45 and over	7 73 20	7 66 27	7 66 27	7 74 19	69 22	69 25	70 18	78 16	a production of the	70 23
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.0590	100
Total migrants	15–19 20–44	6 72 22	8 67 25	6 74 20	7 71 22	7 72 21	7 72 21	6 73 21	7 77 16	7 74 19	7 72 21
	45 and over Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
nonts. On the available	nulus anual me	Control Time	nt the CO	FEN	IALES	an points	in all an	anis ous a	Court of J	NNO 1131	er and a
South East England	15-19	ould be	20	18 66		19 67	15	22	18	21	19 67
	45 and over	gosting s	64 16	16	15	14	16	12	11	14	14
South Western		15	100	100	100 29		16	18	18	20	17
	20-44 45 and over	64 21	ni concen la	61 22	51 20	57 15	60 24	70 12	66 16	64 16	63 20
Midler d	Total	100	16	100	100	100	100	100	23	100	100
Midland	15–19 20–44 45 and over	18 67 15	61 23	Derical sur	65 16	74 12	70 13	75 9	70 7	66 12	67 15
ange scale. It is already	Total	100	100	sgreenpert	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Midland	15-19 20-44	21 61 18	33 49 18	27 58 15	when,	22 62 16	20 64 16	21 62 17	25 58 17	19 65 16	23 60 17
	45 and over Total	100	100	100	And ville	100	100	100	100	100	100
East and West Ridings	15–19 20–44	16 71	21 58 21	13 69	23 62	ned at h	18 62 20	19 66	19 68	12 72 16	18 66
	45 and over Total	13	21	18	15	Calling.	20	15	13	16	16
North Western	15-19	15 66	13	15	20 60	23 56	A RESIDEN	24 59	18 70	17 63	18 63
	20-44 45 and over	19	52 35	68 17	20	21	sither part	17	12	20	19
Northern	Total	100	100		23		27	100	21	100	100
re maintain " pluses"	20-44 45 and over	69 14	76	21 67 12	23 62 15	64 14	55 18	tlement y	60 19	69 19	64
Scotland	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	22	100	100	100
No noing on that as	15–19 20–44 45 and over	16 69 15	22 66 12	24 62 14	20 61 19	26 62 12	21 65 14	62 16	introducti	15 65 20	19 66 15
prosecuto clanica o la	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	USE Ror all	100	100
Wales	15–19 20–44	20 65	13 63	14 67	31 53 16	16 .79 5	22 59 19	19 69 12	13 80 7	come to	19 64 17
ividual pressures by a national scale mar at		15	24	19	100	100	100	12	100	offer by	100
Total migrants	15–19 20–44	17 66	19	18	22 62	21 64	17 66	21 65	19 69	20 65	19 65
	45 and over	17	62 19	65 17	16	15	17	14	12	15	16
ato a forward-looking	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

y with numbers in Table 9. (92367)

TABLE 10.—INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION OF EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND REGION Percentage Age Distributions for 1954-55 to 1963-64

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75.4

.. 86.3

.. 58.7

.. 80.2

.. 90.9

NOTES ON REGIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS

Supplement to No. 3-Activity Rates

Regional employee activity rates for the years 1951 to 1963 were given in the article on pages 107 to 109 in the March 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. Rates for 1964 are given in the table below. The tables on page 108 of the March issue of this GAZETTE is the tables on page 108 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

These are based on the estimates of employees at June 1964, analysed by age group, given in Table 8 on page 253 of the June 1965 issue of this GAZETTE and the home population estimates for mid-1964, published in the Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales, No. 464 and the Quarterly Return of the Registrar General, Scotland, No. 439.

The 1964 activity rates are generally, but not completely, comparable with those for earlier years which were based on (a)estimates of employees which did not take account of under-estimation of male employees in Postal Service Services and Telecommunications (Minimum List Heading 707), mentioned in

In the tables on page 108 of the March issue of this GAZETTE the following corrections should be made to the activity rates for 1963 -

- North Midland Region: Males, 15 years and over
- Males, 25-44 years ...
- East and West Ridings Region:
- Males and Females, 15 years and over Males, 15 years and over
- Males, 25-44 years ...

ACTIVITY RATES 1964

Employees at mid-year expressed as a percentage of the home population aged 15 years and over

alter -		a o and the little	8 1.5 10 0 78	Region	127	1	the la	15-19		North Middlen
100 - 100 10 - 100 10 - 7 10 - 7 10 - 7 10 - 7	South East	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Males 15-24 25-44 45-64 65 and over	77 · 3 90 · 0 88 · 3 21 · 0	63·0 80·3 75·1 14·7	81 · 8 91 · 2 86 · 7 22 · 1	79 · 8 86 · 0 83 · 1 17 · 2	87·3 90·8 87·2 17·6	83.6 90.5 87.1 17.9	66·2 86·1 83·5 12·3	77·4 87·2 85·1 19·4	67.9 82.3 76.4 11.4	77 · 1 88 · 5 85 · 4 18 · 4
All ages 15 and over	78.3	65.6	80.9	75.6	80.1	79.3	72.3	76.5	68.2	76.7
Females 15-24 25-44 45-59 60 and over	70·4 45·1 49·8 11·0	59 · 7 37 · 3 36 · 5 7 · 0	67·3 45·2 49·5 11·8	63·1 40·0 42·3 9·4	65 · 6 44 · 1 45 · 8 9 · 8	69 · 5 46 · 6 50 · 7 10 · 0	$60 \cdot 4$ $36 \cdot 5$ $34 \cdot 3$ $7 \cdot 1$		52.9 32.5 32.2 5.4	66.5 42.8 45.8 9.8
All ages 15 and over	41 · 4	32.0	42.8	37.2	39.5	41.9	33.5	38.8	29.1	39.2
Males and females All ages 15 and over	58.8	48 · 1	61.4	56.0	58.9	59 • 4	52.5	56.5	48 · 1	57.1

SHIPBUILDING DRAUGHTSMEN

Report of Court of Inquiry into Dispute

Greater independence in pay negotiations for draughtsmen and security for employers against local demands for pay increases over and above national claims are among the main points made in the Report of the Court of Inquiry into the dispute between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technical Court of the Allied Technicians' Association which has recently been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2704) by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s .9d. (2s. including postage). The Court which was appointed by the Minister of Labour was under the chairmanship of Professor E. H. Phelps Brown.

of Professor E. H. Phelps Brown. The dispute arose when, from 7th April 1965, members of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association employed in shipbuilding ceased to work overtime. There was a one-day strike on 21st April and labour was withdrawn from four firms on 26th April and a fifth firm from 3rd May. On 27th April the Federation gave notice that all draughtsmen who had absented themselves on 21st April would, pending the return to work of D.A.T.A. members of the five shipbuilding yards, be suspended from 5th May.

On 29th April talks took place at the Ministry of Labour when, in the expectation that a Court of Inquiry would be set up, the Federation agreed not to proceed with the suspensions, and D.A.T.A. to advise a resumption of work. The Court of Inquiry was appointed on 12th May and work was resumed at the five yards concerned on 17th May and the employers' notices were withdrawn on 21st May.

Failure to reach agreement

The Court in its Report states that the parties have a long record of negotiations ending in agreement and if they failed to reach agreement this time it was not because either party failed in any way to observe accepted procedures. The Court considers that the main causes of the dispute were the Federation's unwillingness to negotiate a general rise in salaries partly because, if previous practice were followed, the settlement would be extended to all other staff and might have repercussions on the settlement still to be repeated for the settlement settlement still to be reached for the manual workers; and partly because their members had been inundated with claims at yard level for general increases and for the introduction of D.A.T.A.'s minimum scale. Instead, therefore, the Federation offered a wage-for-age scale, subject to conditions that it would not be increased unilaterally and that local demands for all-round increases and for domestic

scales would come to an end. D.A.T.A. was unwilling to accept the conditions attached to the Federation's offer because many of its members would receive no direct benefit and would want to use their right to compensating rises by pursuing yard claims: and if the union gave up that right, they would regard it as having deserted them.

Claim for higher salaries

On the claim for higher salaries for draughtsmen, as the parties have still to reach agreement on the issue and as they devoted a large part of their evidence to it, the Court gives some account and offers some assessment of the parties' arguments. On the evidence put forward the Court concludes that the position of the salaries of drawing office staff in the wage and salary structure of the ship-building industry should be improved.

The Court, in suggesting some possible lines of settlement, states that it considers agreement should be attainable. It considers that it is essential that the national negotiations between D.A.T.A. and the Federation should be given a greater measure of independence and be freed from the practice which has grown up of allowing the negotiations concerning the draughtsmen to be circumscribed by the terms of preceding settlements with the manual workers or by the apprehended influence of a subsequent settlement with the clerical staff.

The Report says that there should be no insuperable obstacle to agreement on a national minimum wage-for-age scale. It is already agreed that if such a scale were introduced by negotiation, subse-quent changes in it would likewise be a matter for negotiation.

Overcoming the obstacles

The effective obstacles have been: that the adoption of the pro-posed scale would bring no immediate rise to a substantial number of draughtsmen; and that the Federation has made its agreement conditional upon an undertaking that local demands for all-round increases in salaries and for domestic wage-for-age scales should come to an end.

As to the first obstacle it had been emphasised, on behalf of the Federation, that when the need for some consequential adjustments for those not directly affected by the initial application of a scale was urged, the Federation had not dissented. The Court believes it should be possible to negotiate once-for-all adjustments of this kind on the introduction of a scale, and to maintain "pluses" based on individual merit or responsibilities on subsequent changes in the scale, so long as the individual continues in the merit comparison. in the scale, so long as the individual continues in the employment concerned

As to the second obstacle, the Court says that no union can expect long to remain free in practice to prosecute claims both nationally and locally with the same employers. Its entitlement to do this as a matter of law and custom is not in question. What is in question is whether the associated employers must not be expected as a matter of fact to most individual ensures have Is in question is whether the associated employers must not be expected, as a matter of fact, to meet individual pressures by a collective resistance. The observance of a national scale must at least imply that any general rises obtained locally merge with and are not mounted upon a subsequent lifting of the scale. Finally, the Court concludes that in any industry, only if employers are secured against rises in costs imposed by local demands for general increases can they be expected to enter into a forward-looking national agreement national agreement.

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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT Levy Orders

Industrial training boards are required by section 4 of the Industrial training boards are required by section 4 of the Industrial Training Act 1964 to impose levies on employers in their industries, for the purpose of raising money towards meeting the boards' expenses. Proposals for raising and collecting levies must be submitted to the Minister of Labour, who gives effect to proposals which he has approved by making levy orders.

So far levy orders have been made and have come into operation So far levy orders have been made and have come into operation giving effect to the proposals of the Construction, Engineering, Iron and Steel, and Wool Industry Training Boards (see list of *statutory Instruments* on page 294 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE for particulars of the order relating to the wool industry and on page 335 of this issue for identification particulars of the orders relating to the construction, engineering and iron and steel identifies). ndustries).

In respect of establishments in the construction, engineering and wool industries the levy is to be assessed as a percentage of the total wool industries the levy is to be assessed as a percentage of the total emoluments, as defined in the levy orders, of persons employed in the establishments in the period of 12 months which began on 6th April 1964. The rates of levy are 0.5 per cent. (construction); 2.5 per cent. (engineering); and 0.75 per cent. (wool). The levy does not apply to employers in the construction and engineering industries in whose case the emoluments paid or payable were less than $t_5,000$. In respect of establishments in the iron and steel industry the amount of levy to be imposed is £7 for each employee who was employed on 2nd April 1965.

Each order provides for the levy to be collected in two instalments. The first instalment will be recoverable one month after the date of he assessment notice sent to an employer and the second instalment after three further months (construction); six further months engineering and iron and steel); and five further months (wool). Assessment notices have been sent to employers in the iron and steel and wool industries but will not be sent to employers in the construction and engineering industries before 1st October 1965 nd 1st January 1966, respectively.

Provision is made for employers to appeal against assessments to independent tribunals (see page 257 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

The boards will use the levies to meet their administrative costs and, principally, to pay grants, etc., in accordance with section 2(4) of the Industrial Training Act. The grant schemes of the four boards for which levy orders have been made are intended to encourage employers to train to interim broad standards. In due course the boards will elaborate these standards in the light of detailed studies of the training requirements of occupations in their industries. The different rates of levy reflect variations in the boards' interim grant schemes.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING BOARDS

On 11th June the Minister of Labour made the Industrial Training Electricity Supply Board) Order 1965; the Industrial Training (Gas Industry Board) Order 1965 and the Industrial Training (Water Supply Board) Order 1965. All three Orders, S.I. 1965 No. 1256, S.I.1965 No. 1257 and S.I. 1965 No. 1258 are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 6d. each (9d. including postage).

The Orders, which establish industrial training boards, have been nade under the Industrial Training Act 1964.

The Minister has announced the names of those who have accepted his invitation to become members of these Industrial Training Boards. They are as follows:-

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

Chairman

Mr. C. T. Melling, C.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.Inst.F., F.B.I.M., Deputy Chairman, Electricity Council, London S.W.1.

Employers

Sir David S. Anderson, LL.D., M.I.Mech.E., Member, South of Scotland Electricity Board, Glasgow S.4. Mr. G. S. Buckingham, Chairman, Midlands Electricity Board,

Halesowen, Nr. Birmingham, Halesowen, Nr. Birmingham, Mr. A. R. Cooper, Member, Central Electricity Generating Board, London S.E.1. Mr. H. V. Pugh, C.B.E., Chairman, South Eastern Electricity

Board, Hove, Sussex. Mr. R. D. V. Roberts, Industrial Relations Adviser, Electricity

Council, London S.W.1. Mr. H. C. Spear, Chief Personnel Officer, Central Electricity Generating Board, London E.C.1.

Employees

Mr. R. Davis, Transport and General Workers Union, London S.W 1

Mr. J. F. Eccles, National Union of General and Municipal

Workers, Esher, Surrey. Mr. J. R. Foster, Amalgamated Engineering Union, London S.E.15. (92367)

Employees Mr. C. V. Berridge, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineer-ing Unions, London S.E.15. Mr. R. L. Butterfield, National and Local Government Officers' Association, Liverpool 16. Mr. R. Davis, Transport and General Workers Union, London S.W.1 Mr. F. Hayday, C.B.E., National Union of General and Municipal

Mr. F. Hayday, C.B.E., National Onion of General and Municipal Workers, Esher, Surrey.
Mr. F. C. Henfrey-Smith, National and Local Government Officers' Association, London N.W.1.
Mr. S. C. Porter, F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E., M.Inst.Gas E., Gas Officers' Guild, Birmingham 13.
Mr. F. C. Walker, National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Surbiton, Surrey.

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Mr. H. H. Gittins, Electrical Trades Union, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
Mr. L. G. Moser, National and Local Government Officers' Association, London N.W.1.
Mr. A. Palmer, M.I.E.E., M.Inst.F., Electrical Power Engineers' Association, Chertsey, Surrey.

Educational members

Mr. J. L. Longland, M.A., Director of Education, Derbyshire County Council, Matlock, Derby. Mr. J. W. Mansell, A.M.I.E.E., Dip.M.I.E.S., Senior Lecturer, Reading Technical College. Dr. J. E. Richardson, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Eng. M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Principal, The Polytechnic, London W.1.

NOTE.—A further educational member is to be appointed.

GAS INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

Dr. R. S. Edwards, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Chairman, North Eastern Gas Board, Leeds 2.

Dr. A. B. Badger, M.A., Ph.D., Industrial Relations Officer, Gas Council, London S.W.1 Mr. D. Beavis, Deputy Chairman, Eastern Gas Board, Watford, Herts. W. R. Branson, Deputy Chairman, West Midlands Gas Board, Solihull, Warwicks, Mr. R. N. Bruce, O.B.E., Chairman, South Eastern Gas Board, Croydon, Surrey Mr. S. G. Deavin, O.B.E., Deputy Chairman, North Eastern Gas Board, Leeds 2. Mr. H. R. Hart, Deputy Chairman, Scottish Gas Board, Edinburgh 3. Mr. J. E. White, Deputy Chairman, Northern Gas Board, Newcastle 12.

Educational members

Alderman S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E., D.Sc., Eastbourne Education Committee. Dr. D. P. Evans, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., M.B.I.M., Principal, Glamorgan College of Technology, Treforest, Glam. Mr. D. M. Holloway, B.Sc., M.Inst.Gas E., Westminster Tech-nical College, London S.W.1. Mr. W. G. Jacksons, B.A., M.Ed., Director of Education, Nottingham

WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD Chairman

Mr. R. W. Melvin, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Director and General Manager, Bristol Waterworks Company.

Employers

Bailie A. Convery, J.P., President, British Waterworks Association, Glasgow S.3 Alderman P. Lowe, J.P., Chairman, Bolton Waterworks Mr. L. Millis, C.B.E., B.Sc. (Econ.), Secretary British Waterworks

Association, London W.1. Councillor W. H. Mulley, LL.B. (Lond.), Vice-Chairman, Ipswich Corporation Water Committee. Councillor T. W. Newson, J.P., Metropolitan Water Board, London W.3.

Employees

Mr. A. R. Bevan, General Secretary, National Union of Waterworks Employees, Mitcham, Surrey. Mr. R. Davis, Transport and General Workers Union, London Mr. D. O. Gladwin, National Union of General and Municipal

Workers, Esher, Surrey. Mr. J. Lancaster, National and Local Government Officers' Association, London N.W.1. Mr. F. McGuffie, Plumbing Trades Union, Bebington, Cheshire.

Educational members

Dr. E. C. Smith, B.Sc. (Eng.), Ph.D., M.I.Min.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.M.I.E.E., Principal, Wigan Mining and Technical College. Mr. W. G. Stone, M.A., LL.D., Director of Education, Brighton County Borough

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NOTE.—A further educational member is to be appointed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1964

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1964 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and has been published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2674), price 8s. (8s. 7d. including postage).

According to the Report assistance allowances, including supple-ments to pensions and to other benefits, amounted to £217 million in the year under review.

The number of weekly allowances at the end of the year was 1,961,000—about 10,000 fewer than in December 1963. Allowances paid to persons registered for employment were fewer by 54,000; those paid to other (mainly retired) people showed an increase of 44,000. In addition to the 1,961,000 persons receiving a weekly allowance in December 1964, the Report estimates that a further 700,000 other persons received such an allowance at some time during the year. These were mainly people requiring assistance for a short period because of temporary unemployment or sickness. A special enquiry carried out in October 1964 showed that, of the allowances which had ceased within the preceding 12 months, 40 per cent. had lasted for three months or less.

The people receiving allowances

The people receiving allowances The Report analyses in a number of ways the 1,961,000 persons receiving allowances at the end of the year. As in previous years, the majority—about 71 per cent.—were over the minimum age for retirement pension. Sick people accounted for a further 14 per cent. and others unable to work 8 per cent. Those in the latter category were mainly widows and separated wives with young children. The remaining 7 per cent. were persons registering as unemployed at Employment Exchanges Employment Exchanges

About one-third (641,000) of all the recipients at the end of the year were men: of the 1,320,000 women more than two-thirds were widows, mostly elderly widows receiving retirement pensions. Over half the men (371,000) were married and amongst them and the other recipients (e.g., widows) 196,000 had dependent children. The total number of persons, including wives and children, provided for in the 1,961,000 allowances was 2,774,000.

Other information about people receiving allowances

The Report also gives detailed analyses of the widely varying circumstances of the 1,961,000 persons receiving weekly allowances in December 1964.

in December 1964. Over 80 per cent. (1,583,000) were householders. Of these, 14 per cent. (216,000) owned their own houses (the capital value of which is ignored), 41 per cent. were tenants of local authorities and 44 per cent. were other tenants paying rent. The remainder (about 21,000) were living rent free. The amounts paid as rent (or for owner-occupier's outgoings), which were provided for in full in nearly all the cases, varied widely as between individuals and also as between different parts of the country. The average for Great Britain as a whole was 27s. 2d. a week, but 114,000 recipients had net outgoings of less than 10s. while 99,000 were paying £2 10s. a week or more. Of the 1,961,000 weekly allowances in December 1964, 73 per cent, were being paid as supplements to national 1964, 73 per cent. were being paid as supplements to national insurance pensions or benefits. The remainder (526,000) were in payment to persons without national insurance pensions or benefits who were largely dependent on the Board's allowances. Although 39 per cent. (758,000) had savings or other assets, income from these was taken into account in only 144,000 cases.

Nearly 56 per cent. (1,095,000) of the allowances in payment at the end of the year included an addition for one or more special needs—e.g., the extra cost of an invalid diet, sending out the laundry or extra fuel required because of ill-health. The average amount added for special needs was 9s. 6d. It was decided towards the end of the year that, as an exceptional measure pending the improvement in the national assistance scales due to take effect in March 1965. a special payment of f4 should be made to people receiving assist-ance who were likely to have heavy fuel bills and other expenses during the winter months and who were most at risk if their heating was inadequate. The total number of these special payments was nearly 1 520 000 nearly 1,580,000.

Although the majority of assistance payments take the form of weekly allowances, other payments are made in very considerable numbers and account for a substantial part of the work in Area numbers and account for a substantial part of the work in Area Offices. They may be made to people who are already receiving a weekly allowance to meet an "exceptional need", usually to provide for replacements of clothing or bedding, or to persons not receiving a weekly allowance to provide maintenance for a short period when they are in a temporary difficulty or want help immedi-ately. Of the 2,706,000 applications made to the Board in 1964, 1,196,000 resulted in a single payment to meet a temporary need. The Report contains a detailed analysis of these payments and of the circumstances in which they were made. It emphasizes that the Board's staff are under specific instructions never to withhold assistance on the sole ground that the applicant has no address. The Report gives details of a number of individual cases which

The Report gives details of a number of individual cases which illustrate how the Board's officers, as well as meeting financial need, deal also with a wide range of personal and social problems, in co-operation with other statutory and voluntary services and often with the help of members of the local Advisory Committees.

The number of unemployed persons receiving assistance declined during the first three-quarters of the year but showed a relatively small rise in the last quarter; it was 131,000 in December 1964, compared with 185,000 in December 1963.

Reception and re-establishment centres

One of the Board's duties is to provide temporary accommoda-tion in reception centres for "persons without a settled way of living". The number of persons accommodated nightly in these

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centres in 1964 averaged about 1,200, a figure which has changed little during the past few years. The Board has continued its policy of concentrating the centres in or near the major areas of policy of concentrating the centres in or near the major areas of population and closing the smaller centres which do not fit into this pattern. One centre was closed in 1964 and arrangements made for the closure of three others in 1965. A non-residential re-establishment centre was opened in December 1964 at Manchester. The Board now has two residential re-establishment centres and two deut centres. two day centres

Non-contributory old age pensions

Following the pattern of the past few years, the number of these pensions fell from 95,000 in December 1963 to 81,000 in December 1964. About 77 per cent. of the pensions were being supplemented by an assistance allowance

Polish hostels

Further progress was made towards the resettlement of Poles living in hostels administered by the Board under the Polish Resettlement Act 1947. One hostel was closed and the numbers of persons living in the remaining two hostels fell from 847 to 728

Legal aid

Legal and The Board is responsible under the Legal Aid and Advice Act 1949 and the Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1949 for determining the disposable income and capital and the maximum contribution of persons applying for legal aid. During the year 49,477 applications for legal aid in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales were referred to the Board for assessment, an increase of 3,106 over the previous year. About 75 per cent. of the applications dealt with by the end of the year resulted in entitlement to free legal aid, 0.5 per cent. were found to be outside the scheme, and the remainder were required to make some contribution to the the remainder were required to make some contribution to the Legal Aid Fund. The number of applications for legal aid in the High Court, County Courts and (in Scotland) Sheriff Courts referred to the Board for assessment was 89,111, compared with 85,930 in 1963. The proportion entitled to free legal aid was 42 per cent., as against 44 per cent. in 1963.

Organisation and staff

At the end of 1964 the number of local Area Offices was 438 and the total staff of the Department was 13,448. During the year more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ million home visits were made and $5\frac{3}{4}$ million interviews were conducted in the Area Offices and the 800 supplementary

Research and information

Additional arrangements were made by the then Minister of Pensions and National Insurance to ensure that every retirement pensioner is aware of the Board's services. Beginning in May 1964 every new and renewal pension order book included a leaflet every new and renewal pension order book included a leaflet explaining briefly the circumstances in which there is an entitlement to a supplement and how to apply, and inviting anyone wishing to have further information to ask for it. The Report also refers to the enquiry into the financial and other circumstances of retirement pensioners which is being undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance with whom the Board is collaborating. One of the purposes of the enquiry is to find out the number of retirement pensioners who, though entitled to national assistance, have not applied for it and the reasons why they have not applied.

Advisory Committees

The membership and number of Advisory Committees, which mainly advise local staff on difficult individual cases, remained very much the same as the year before, at about 2,300 and 73, respectively. The Report again expresses the Board's appreciation of the voluntary service given by members of the Committees.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Conduct of Inquiries) Regulations 1965

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Conduct of Inquiries) Regulations 1965, which were made on 2nd July by the Minister of Labour and become operative on 2nd August, relate to the conduct of inquiries under Schedule 1 to the Act. (Copies of the Regulations, S.I. 1965 No. 1360, may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3d., 6d. including postage).

Such inquiries may take place in certain circumstances defined in the Schedule when objections are made to a draft of special regulations published by the Minister. Paragraph 5 of the Schedule states that the Minister shall appoint a competent person or persons to hold the inquiry; that the chief factory inspector, a deputy chief factory inspector, a deputy chief factory inspector, any objector or any other person affected may appear either in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent; that witnesses may be examined on oath; and that, subject to these provisions the inquiry abell. provisions, the inquiry shall be conducted in accordance with regulations made by the Minister.

The Regulations made by the Minister. The Regulations also give the Minister power to fix the remu-neration (with the approval of the Treasury) of persons holding inquiries, and also enable such persons to allocate the costs of an inquiry as they think fit. The Regulations are similar in content to the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules 1938 (S.R. & 0. 1938 No. 586) which make corresponding provisions under the Eactories Act Factories Act.

(92367)

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Enquiry into Work done and Pay received by Retirement Pensioners

Ta

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has carried out an enquiry into the type of work done by retirement pensioners aged 5-69 (men) and 60-64 (women), and therefore within the ambit of the earnings rule.

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The enquiry covered a sample of such pensioners who were mployed in the week from 24th to 30th May 1964 and whose ontribution cards bore "exempt rate" stamps*, indicating that he pensioner had worked more than eight hours for an employer the pensioner had worked more than eight hours for an employer in that week. Only a small proportion of retirement pensioners work. The sample was selected by allocating a quota of cases, totalling 4,000 in all, to each Ledger Section in the Records Branch of the Ministry's Central Office at Newcastle upon Tyne, to be selected from cards received in June 1964. The quotas were distributed to produce samples comprising 2.500 mere and 1.500

of the Ministry's Central Onice at Newcastle upon lyne, to be selected from cards received in June 1964. The quotas were distributed to produce samples comprising 2,500 men and 1,500 women retirement pensioners. This enquiry had limited objectives. It was desired to find out what kind of work was done by retirement pensioners, how many hours they worked, and how much they were being paid; and, so far as this was possible from the material available for analysis, what proportion of retirement pensioners was paid the full rate which might be expected by a younger man or woman and what proportion was being paid at a lower rate. This comparison, however, was to be made strictly on the basis of the pensioner's own description of his job, his hours and his pay. It was not thought desirable to attempt any check with employers, many of whom might be private individuals who did not keep formal records of payments made to gardeners and part-time domestic workers and persons doing similar work; and others might not wish to discuss arrangements made on an essentially personal basis for the employment of some old people in posts for which younger men would not be recruited if the particular pensioner stopped working. working

working. For each person in the sample an enquiry form was sent to the local National Insurance Office which obtained from the pensioner the name, address and trade or business of his employer, and type of work done (i.e., occupation), total gross earnings and the number of hours worked. The enquiry forms asking for this information were received by pensioners in July, some six to eight weeks after the relevant week. On return, they were sent to an Employment Exchange, where the particulars given were compared with prevailing local rates of pay for the job described by the pensioner. The com-leted forms were then analysed by the Ministry's Statistics Branch leted forms were then analysed by the Ministry's Statistics Branch Newcastle

The material collected had the following weaknesses which have to be kept in mind in considering the results of the enquiry:

- (1) All analyses are based on information given by pensioners about work done by them in a period six to eight weeks previously. The interval between the work and the enquiry was kept as brief as possible but it was not practicable to make it shorter
- (2) The whole of the enquiry results rest on information supplied by pensioner employees, most of whom had nothing in writing from which to refresh their memory about any deduc-tions made from their gross pay. There is, therefore, a danger that some may have reported the amount of money they received rather than the gross amount earned.
- (3) The pensioner's description of his job was not always precise and, even if precise, did not indicate whether there were any modifications of duties or conditions of work which made normal rates of pay inappropriate.
- (4) A "quota" sample, even though there is no reason why it should be biased, may not be so representative of all pensioners in the age groups covered as a systematic sample would have been, if it had been possible to take one.

Of the 4,000 cases selected for the enquiry, reports were received in respect of 3,697 pensioners (2,341 men and 1,356 women), giving an effective response rate of $93 \cdot 6$ and $90 \cdot 4$ per cent. Of the 3,697 pensioners, 69 had more than one employment in the week. The main analyses of hours worked and payment received exclude these 69 pensioners and are based on 3,628 reports (2,306 relating to men and 1,322 to women). men and 1,322 to women).

Results of enquiry

The findings of the enquiry are summarised briefly in the para-graphs which follow.

Hours worked

Eight out of ten of the retirement pensioners who were covered by the enquiry said they worked for not less than 12 and not more han 30 hours a week

child and the gradiented contribution	Retirement pensioner		
ind-out of the graduated part of the shalls	Men	Women	
ercentage who said they worked:	2,306	1,322	
8 but less than 12 hours 12 hours but less than 16 hours 16 hours but less than 24 hours 24 hours and not more than 30 hours More than 30 hours but less than 40 hours 40 hours and over	6.5 15.9 42.6 18.6 5.9 10.6	6·3 16·3 39·9 26·7 6·4 4·5	

Only 16 per cent. of the men and 11 per cent. of the women retire-ment pensioners said they worked "full-time" (more than 30 hours a week).

The average hourly earnings, estimated from the pensioners' statements of hours worked and total gross earnings, were higher for part-time than for "full-time" work, but were below the average hourly earnings of the (mainly younger) men and women in the occupations covered by the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiry in April 1964.

ıb	le 2.—Average hourly earnings estimated from state-
	ments of hours worked and pay received by retirement
	pensioners compared with average for all manual
	workers covered by the Ministry of Labour's enquiry

17:0 352 15 4 36 1 38:0 867 528-2 96 1 177 100 528-2 96 1 8:7 158 - 69 4		ement ioners	All occupations (manual workers)		
100-0 1,005 61 5 377 16	Men	Women	Men	Women	
will time " work (more than 20 h	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
ull-time" work (more than 30 hours	4 1	3 1	7 4†	4 5‡	
t-time work (not more than 30 hours)	4 5	3 9	N.A.	4 2§	

The occupational distribution of the male retirement pensioners was substantially different from that of the general population: the proportion employed in production processes was only 12 per cent. Table 3 shows the numbers and proportions of retirement pensioners in the sample who were in some of the principal occupation groups, and their average hourly earnings, omitting those with more than one employment in the week. In general the hourly rate of earnings from "full-time" employment appeared to be lower than the corresponding rate from part-time work.

ble 3.—Numbers an	d proportions	of retireme	ent pen-
sioners working in	selected occup	pations part-	time and
"full-time", and	estimated hou	urly rate of	earnings
in each group			

	Worl	king par	Working "full-time"				
antimac as at moscil, imagination Office of the second of the second the office of the second second	Num- ber	Propor- tion of sample	Aver- age hourly earn- ings	Num- ber	Propor- tion of sample	aj hor ea in	er- ge urly rn- gs
MEN	1000.00	post	s. d.	distr.	01.210	s.	d.
occupations	1,906 63 93	83·5 2·8 4·1	4 5 4 4 4 1	377 6 9	16·5 0·3 0·4	4	1
ransport and communication workers—	376	16.5	4 2	66	2.9	4	0
Messengers Other	32 78	1·4 3·4	4 7 4 11	10 12	0·4 0·5		
etc	126 250 117	5.5 11.0 5.1	4 3 5 2 4 5	15 43 16	0·7 1·9 0·7	4 9 10 10	6
Guards and related workers not elsewhere classified	111 32	4·9 1·4	3 11 3 11	69 6	3·0 0·3	3	2
Other	223 72 333	9.8 3.2 14.6	4 0 4 2 4 9	22 27 76	$1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$	4 3 5	0 5 3
WOMEN occupations	1,171 68 67	89·3 5·2 5·1	3 9 3 9 3 10	140 9 7	10·7 0·7 0·5	3	1
lerical workers	44 125 152	3·4 9·5 11·6	3 5 4 10 3 7	5 15 17	0·4 1·1 1·3		
Restaurateurs, waitresses, counter-hands Maids and related service	38	2.9	3 4	16	1.2		
vorkers Cleaners, office cleaners Other	203 237 55	15.5 18.1 4.2	3 4 3 9 3 8 3 11	25 7 12	1.9 0.5 0.9	2	3
Il other occupations	182	13.9	3 11	27	2.1	3	3

* As a general rule, only an industrial injuries contribution is payable pensioner employed for eight hours or less in a week by any one employer. I pensioner employed for more than eight hours a week the employer is liad pay the full employer's share of the national insurance contribution, by aff an "exempt rate" stamp to the pensioner's contribution card. A self-emp pensioner does not have to pay national insurance contributions. by affix

A* 4

† For an average of 47.8 hours.

For an average of 39.9 hours. § For an average of 21.8 hours.

Averages are given only where there were 20 or more in each group.

Table 4 shows for all occupations taken together the distribution of retirement pensioners according to the estimated amount of their hourly earnings, and gives separate figures for "full-time" and parttime workers.

Table 4.—Hourly earnings estimated from statements of hours worked and pay received by pensioners (a) working not more than 30 hours, and (b) more than 30 hours (one employment only in week)

	Persons working "full-time" and part-time		Persons working				
of Labour's nationally			not more than 30 hours		more than 30 hours		
stimuted from state-	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
MEN Hourly earnings estimated as: Under 3s. 6d 3s. 6d. and under 3s. 6d 4s. and under 4s 4s. and under 5s 5s. and under 6s 6s. and over All rates	249 287 388 757 403 199 2,283	10·9 12·6 17·0 33·2 17·7 8·7 100·0	146 244 352 667 339 158 1,906	6·4 10·7 15·4 29·2 14·8 6·9 83·5	103 43 36 90 64 41 377	4.5 1.9 1.6 3.9 2.8 1.8 16.5	
WOMEN Hourly earnings estimated as: Under 3s	245 355 316 281 72 42 1,311	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	172 327 304 265 65 38 1,171	$13 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 89 \cdot 3$	73 28 12 16 7 4 140	5.6 2.1 0.9 1.2 0.5 0.3 10.7	

In comparing these earnings with prevailing rates of pay, there was in 1 per cent. of the cases insufficient information on which to

Important new developments in the further use of computers for

the payment of national insurance benefits are foreshadowed in the

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1964. The Report, recently published, is obtainable from

year 1964. The Report, recently published, is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 11s. (11s. 8d. including

and statistics, proposes to install a computer at Reading for cal lating and paying sickness, injury and unemployment benefits. This computer will serve initially about 25 local offices in Central

London and later, local offices in the South and South East of the country. People claiming benefit will continue, as at present, to

deal with either the local National Insurance Office or the

of benefit, for despatch by post, to the claimant. This data transmission network, offering the facility of communi-cation with up to 120 local offices, will be one of the largest such networks in the United Kingdom. It will enable a local office to

receive a printed answer to an enquiry in a few seconds. The computer, when fully loaded, is expected to hold records of about 21 million insured persons and to produce about 50,000

During 1964 the Ministry also began studies on the use of further computer installations at Newcastle to keep records and maintain payment of national insurance pensions and of family allowances. Particular attention is being given to the development of alternative

Telegraph circuits from the local offices will feed information straight into the fully automatic central computer system which in turn will process the information and print postal drafts in payment

A special chapter dealing with mechanisation says that next year the Ministry, which has for some time had two computer instal-lations at Newcastle handling graduated contributions records, pay

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1964

Family allowances

At the end of the year about $3\frac{3}{4}$ million families with nearly 10 million children were receiving allowances: the total cost for the financial year ended 31st March 1964 was nearly £140 million.

as much as the prevailing rates, the proportion for whom special conditions of work made such rates inappropriate.

National insurance and industrial injuries insurance

This enquiry thus indicated that :----

less than younger men and women;

The cost of unemployment benefit in the year ended 31st March 1964 was £64[‡] million and about 2 · 4 million new claims were made in the 12 months ended 31st December 1964. Sickness benefit cost £1911 million in the financial year ended 31st March 1964 and about 9 million new claims were made between January and December.

About 920,000 maternity grants, 320,000 home confinement grants and 217,000 maternity allowances were awarded during the year. There were 528,000 new awards of retirement pensions and at the end of the year there were 6,157,000 people receiving these pensions. Also in payment at the end of the year were 362,000 widows' pensions, 157,000 widowed mothers' allowances and about 22,000 widows' allowances.

Claims for injury benefit totalled 898.000 in 1964, while those for disablement benefit were 207,000. The provisional figure for the number of deaths in 1964 which resulted in awards of death benefit was 2,040: at the beginning of that year about 23,200 widows were receiving such benefit.

Higher war pensions and national insurance

The main changes announced by the Minister in November 1964 included: higher rates of war pensions and allowances; higher rates of national insurance benefits and industrial injuries benefits; the abolition of the earnings rule for widows' benefits; the raising of the income limit for excepting self-employed and non-employe persons from paying national insurance contributions; the absorp tion of the separate home confinement grant into an increased maternity grant; and the raising of flat-rate contributions to meet the higher cost of benefits. The National Insurance etc. Act 1964, giving effect to these proposals, received Royal Assent on 17th December. Regulations coming into force at the same time as the Act increased the widow's basic pension from 10s. to £1 10s.

Contributions

The average number of persons for whom national insurance contributions were payable during 1963 was over 24³/₄ millions, of whom over 16¹/₂ millions were men. Over 23 millions were employed persons; nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions self-employed and over a quarter of a million non-employed. The flat-rate contributions of employers and employees together totalled £876 million.

About 13 million employees also paid graduated contributions in the year ended 31st March 1964. The graduated contributions of employers and employees together totalled £222 million. The number of people contracted-out of the graduated part of the scheme at 31st March 1964 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Contribution and benefit offences

Fines of £360 in one case and £160 in another were imposed on persons for failing to pay contributions for their employees. Among the penalties imposed for benefit offences were prison sentences of three and four years for larceny and forgery of order books, a fine of £400 for forgery of pension orders; and other fines of un to \$150 for false representations to obtain burget of up to £150 for false representations to obtain benefit.

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form a judgment. Based on the cases which could be compared, about two-thirds of the men working part-time and six out of ten of those working "full-time" were receiving the full rate which might be expected in that locality for the job described by the pensioner. There was no evidence that the remainder were concentrated in any particular occupation: the proportions in the occupations line up

There was no evidence that the remainder were concentrated in any particular occupation: the proportions in the occupations listed in Table 3 varied from about 25 to 45 per cent. The proportion whose earnings appeared to be below the prevailing rate was naturally higher among those whose reports suggested lower hourly earnings, and where such earnings were below 4s. about 70 per cent. of the men appeared to be earning less than the prevailing rates. The proportion of men working "full-time" whose earnings appeared to be below 4s. an hour (about 50 per cent.) was greater than that found among those working part-time (about 40 per cent.).

found among those working part-time (about 40 per cent.). Among all women pensioners, about 80 per cent. of those working part-time and 60 per cent. of those working "full-time" had earnings which appeared to be at the rates which might be expected in the locality. Among women working part-time in the occupation groups listed in Table 3, the proportion where this was not the case varied from about 10 to 30 per cent. Proportionately more women in "full-time" work (about half) appeared to earn less than 3s. an hour than did women in part-time work (about one in seven). Of those working part-time who had such earnings, the rate appeared to be

working part-time who had such earnings, the rate appeared to be below the prevailing rate for two-thirds of the women.

(1) both men and women retirement pensioners earned, on average,

Third Quinquennial Review of the National

Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts

The Government Actuary has recently submitted to the Treasury his Report on the Third Quinquennial Review of the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1964, during the period 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1964. The Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper (H.C. No. 226 of 1964-65) by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d. (2s. 8d. luding postage)

Since the second quinquennial review in 1960 (see page 361) of the September 1960 issue of this GAZETTE) the Industrial Injuries scheme has been affected by the following legislation:-

(i) The National Insurance Act 1960 which increased the rates enefit but reduced the rates of contribution:

(ii) The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961 which made only minor amendments:

(iii) The National Insurance Act 1963 which increased both enefits and contributions;

(iv) The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1964 which increased rates of benefit for children of widows and raised the age limit for dependent children to 19. This had little effect on the scheme during the period under review as it did not come into operation until 30th March 1964;

(v) The National Insurance etc. Act 1964 which increased both penefits and contributions from various dates in 1965, the weekly rate of injury benefit and of the pension for 100 per cent, disability now being 135s. Although this Act was passed after the end of the period under review it would have been unrealistic to ignore it in the Report and, accordingly, in estimating the future income and ppenditure of the scheme and in considering the present condition f the Industrial Injuries Fund, full account was taken of the hanges it has introduced.

The average number of persons within the scope of the Industrial injuries scheme in 1963 was approximately 23.0 millions, of whom 14.8 millions were men, 3.8 millions were single women (including ows and divorced women) and 4.4 millions were married women, owing for changes made in the method of estimating the numbers nsured, the number of contributors has increased by about 300,000 men and 500,000 married women since the date of the previous review: the number of single women is virtually unchanged.

In the period under review contributions from insured persons, employers and the Exchequer totalled £376 million, of which £323 million was paid out in benefits or administration expenses. The balance of £53 million, together with £59 million interest earned on the invested balances and other minor items of income, contrithe invested balances and other minor items of income, contri-buted to the £113 million growth in the Industrial Injuries Fund rom £205 million in 1959 to £318 million in 1964. The changes in the level of the various items of income and outgo over the period can be attributed mainly to legislative changes.

The yearly average number of insured persons absent from work because of industrial injury varied between 59,800 and 62,800 in the first four of the financial years under review, but in 1963/64 the figure rose sharply to 65,000. The rates of award of injury benefit and the average duration of spells of benefit now assumed for the future do not differ greatly from the corresponding assump-tions made in the second quinquennial review.

In the five years ended 31st October 1963 disablement gratuities were awarded in 1,056,000 cases, 537,000 being initial awards and the remainder reassessments on termination of pension or additions to previous gratuities. During the same period there were 182,000 disablement pensions awarded, of which 16,000 were on account of recumoconiosis. The number of disablement pensions in payment creased during the five years and at 31st October 1963 they totalled 191,000. There has also been a gradual yearly increase in the number of special hardship allowances granted in association with these benefits and at the end of the period 124,000 such allow ances were in payment.

In the calendar years 1959 to 1963 there were 10,660 awards of death benefit, of which 3,640 related to deaths from pneumoconi-osis. Most awards resulted in the payment of a widow's pension and the number of such pensions in payment had risen to 23,300 at 31st December 1963.

The Report also gives a general indication of the expected trend of the numbers receiving the various Industrial Injuries benefits in the future and of the anticipated income and outgo of the Industrial Injuries Fund until the beginning of the next century. It ends by stating that although, as forecast, expenditure now exceeds income (excluding interest) and is expected to continue to do so, the excess is more than covered by the present interest income of the Industrial more than covered by the present interest income of the Industrial Injuries Fund. There are thus margins in the present rates of contribution, but these are small, and there appear to be no grounds for any change in the Industrial Injuries contribution rates as a result of this review.

(92367)

methods of paying pensions. The Report shows that on average the number of national insurance benefits and allowances together with family allowances and war pensions, being paid each week, totals 12¹/₂ millions, including over 6 million retirement pensions.

The cost of the last increases in national insurance and industrial injury benefits, including £187 million for retirement pensions and the increase in the widows' basic pension to field the increases in the widows' basic pension to £1 10s., is expected to be £285 million in 1965–66, the first full year. The increases in war pensions are expected to cost £15 million in that year. At the end of 1964 the cost of all payments being made by the Ministry was at the rate of £1,720 million a year.

Among the other facts and figures given in the Report are the following.

War pensions

Employment Exchange.

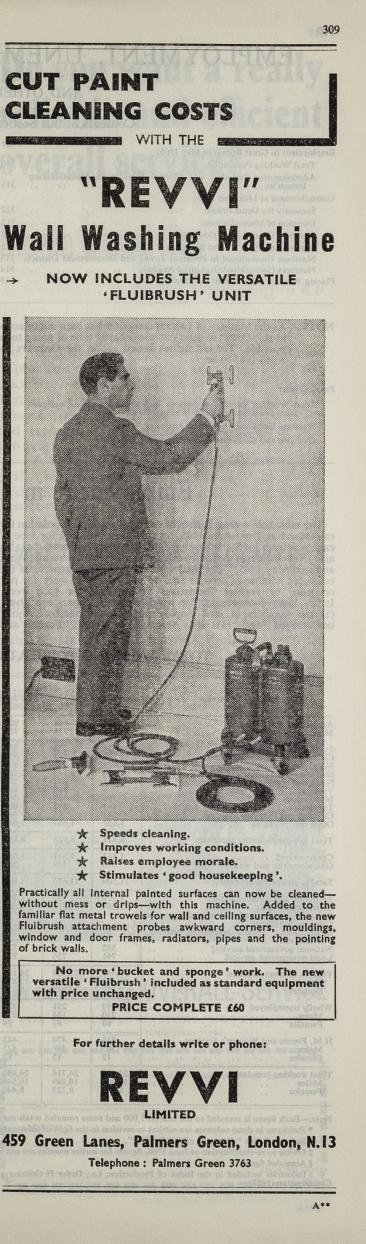
postal drafts each day.

The number of war pensioners continued to decline in 1964 and at the end of the year there were about 633,000 pensions in payment, compared with 652,000 a year earlier. This total includes 461,000 disablement pensions, 126,000 widows' pensions and 46,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants. The number of pensions had not the and of the user for

The number of pensions being paid at the end of the year for wives was 361,300 and children's allowances totalled 275,200. About 101,000 disablement pensioners were receiving one or more of the main supplementary allowances. Also, at the end of the year, 55,100 widows were receiving the additional allowance of 10s. a week for widows of 70 years of age or over, 5,630 were receiving rent allowances and 14,100 children's allowances were being paid to widows or widows who had remarried. The total cost of war pensions for the year was £110 million.

(2) pensioners were employed for the most part in occupations other than production processes; (3) a substantial proportion received rates of pay which were about what might be expected in the locality for the jobs they described. The enquiry did not show, for those who did not appear to receive

Summary



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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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NOTE.—As the Ministry of Labour computer has been out of action in recent weeks, the following statistics in the regular series published in this GAZETTE were not available at time of going to press but will be published (or otherwise made available) as soon as possible. The last figures issued are in the GAZETTE for June 1965 except those for "Labour Turnover" which are in the April 1965 issue.

Employment:

Total Working Population (certain industries, i.e., those excluded from penultimate column in table below)

Employment-continued

Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of Average Hours worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industries Placing Work of Employment Exchanges (Industrial Analysis) Labour Turnover

Overtime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industries

Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis

Employment in Great Britain in May

The table below gives figures of the total working population for mid-March and mid-April 1965, for mid-May 1964 and for June of each year from 1960. Where available (see preceding note) the table also gives changes in the total working population between mid-April and mid-May 1965. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and

Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units. The employment figures for all dates after June 1964 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1965.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MAY 1965

			England and the		an and dry will	and the second second	and ball	Langer Browner Street	and which a taken to	(I nousanas
Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-May 1964	Mid-June 1964	Mid-Mar.* 1965	Mid-Apr.* 1965	Mid-May*† 1965	Change AprMay 1965
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	867 661	879 657	829 638	836 634	844 630	+ 8 - 4
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	807 508 621 2,210 205 877 576 789 561 1,685	817 508 621 2,208 204 877 577 786 556 1,684	798 508 632 2,239 212 878 585 780 542 1,701	799 507 630 2,234 212 879 584 775 539 1,696	al in Sive luce: 5.2 p io m the s five years refed in 1. ader cass	
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,838	8,838	8,874	8,853	Cliency and	Constant of
Construction [‡] Gas, electricity and water	1,567 370	1,617 379	1,653 387	1,681 397	1,712 403	1,755 402	1,738§ 408	1,741§ 408	1,750 409	+ 9 + 1
Total in production industries	11,509	11,655	11,605	11,477	11,614	11,652	11,657§	11,635§	18.10 1301	nu sur u
Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc Miscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,724 3,284 4,947	1,747 3,312 5,060	1,756 3,367 5,227	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,726 \\ 3,401 \\ 3,000 \\ 685 \end{array} $	1,707 3,414 3,092 698	1,708 3,422 3,106 719	1,681 3,437 3,173 646	1,676 3,433 3,178 656		0.45 ···
hotels, etc.)	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,690 525 808	1,701 519 752	1,669 518 754	1,671 518 755	519 755	or# 1
Total in civil employment Males Females	23,690 15,588 8,102	23,989 15,746 8,243	24,166 15,837 8,329	24,183 15,836 8,347	24,414 15,931 8,483	24,458 15,948 8,510	24,364§ 15,891§ 8,473	24,359§ 15,879§ 8,479	pitere rec	S. all
Wholly unemployed Males Females	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	361 272 89	317 240 77	343 259 84	326 243 83	300 226 74	- 26 - 17 - 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services.	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	423 407 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	423 407 16	- 1 - 1
Total working population Males Females	24,498 16,301 8,197	24,714 16,389 8,325	24,980 16,540 8,440	25,071 16,592 8,479	25,198 16,610 8,588	25,199 16,596 8,603	25,131§ 16,558§ 8,573	25,109§ 16,530§ 8,578	ni ogasa ni ogasa di ogasa	vas vi vas vi

Note.-Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards. † See note below " Contents of this Section ".

Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier months are not strictly comparable.

§ Amended figure.

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

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ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL VORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and rical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a r at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain loyers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures ide managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, erimental, development, technical and design employees (other n operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including s' office) employees. From this information estimates have made of the numbers of (1) operatives and (2) administrative, ical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the ortion that the second group formed of all employees at mid-1965. Details are contained in the table below. The figures ovisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full ts of the 1965 exchange of insurance cards are available. nates for October 1964, showing the proportions employed in industry group, were published on page 30 of the January 1965 e of this GAZETTE.

Operatives and Administrative, Technical and Clerical Workers in Manufacturing Industries, April 1965

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administrat technical au clerical sta as percentag total employ in employm
5,100 360,400 1 5,300 360,200 6,300 463,200	11,000 21,000 20,000-0 20,000-0	(Thousands)	002,880	(Per cent.
6,400 573,200 573,200		1 92,600	Males	
od, drink and tobacco	362	92	454	20.3
industries	249 460	116 93	365 553	31·8 16·8
gincering and electrical	1,152	455	1,607	28.3
ipbuilding and marine engineering hicles	172 582	28 171	200 753	14·1 22·8
etal goods not elsewhere specified	310	65	375 362	17.4
ather, leather goods and fur	298 31	64	37	15.1
othing and footwear icks, pottery, glass,	109	29	138	21.0
cement, etc mber, furniture, etc aper, printing and pub-	232 199	43 31	275 230	15·6 13·5
lishing	317	93	410	22.6
dustries	153	- 46	199	23.1
otal, all manufacturing industries	4,626	1,332	5,958	22 · 4
1,436 1,688 1,471 9,349 2,471 111	91228 AAU 226	F	emales	
ood, drink and tobacco	261	69	330	20.9
hemicals and allied in- dustries letal manufacture	77 39	63 37	140 76	44·8 49·3
ngineering and electrical goods	389	212	601	35.3
hipbuilding and marine engineering ehicles	2 59	9	11 118	80·3 49·8
fetal goods not elsewhere specified	155	43	198	21.6
extiles	361	42	403	10.5
fur lothing and footwear ricks, pottery, glass,	348	33	381	8.5
cement, etc	58 38	21 19	79 57	26·5 33·0
lishing	151	62	213	29.3
dustries	100	28	128	21.8
otal, all manufacturing industries	2,060	701	2,761	25.4
	1.043 1,943	Total Ma	les and H	Females
food, drink and tobacco	623	161	784	20.6
chemicals and allied in- dustries Metal manufacture	326	179 130	505 629	35·4 20·7
goods	1 5 4 1	667	2,208	30.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	174	37	211	17.6
Metal goods not elsewhere	641 465	230	871 573	26.4
specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and	659	106	765	13.9
Clothing and footwear	457	10 62	63 519	15.4
Cement, etc.	290	64 50	354 287	18·0 17·4
lishing	468	155	623	24.9
uustries	. 253	74	327	22.0
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,686	2,033	8,719	23 -

inistrative, nical and ical staff centage of employees ployment

cent.) 20.3

31·8 16·8 28.3 $14 \cdot 1$ $22 \cdot 8$ 17·4 17·7 $15 \cdot 1$ $21 \cdot 0$ $15.6 \\ 13.5$

22.6 23.1 22.4

35.3 80·3 49·8 $21 \cdot 6$ $10 \cdot 5$ $15 \cdot 7$ $8 \cdot 5$ $26.5 \\ 33.0$ 29.3 21.8

es 20.6 35·4 20·7

30.2 17.6 26.4 18·9 13·9 15·4 11·8 18·0 17·4

24.9

22.6

23.3

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Unemployment at 14th June 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th June 1965 were:-

· _ · · 6	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	199,773 4,729	7,649 178	57,737 1,209	4,770 97	269,929 6,213
Total	204,502	7,827	58,946	4,867	276,142
Change since 10th May 1965	- 17,030	- 2,183	- 9,910	- 1,662	- 30,785

The rate of unemployment at 14th June was 1.2 per cent. and at the 10th May it was 1.3 per cent.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 14th June 1965 according to duration of unemployment.

Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
26,413 11,199	2,620 1,149	7,241 3,285	1,434 678	37,708 16,311
37,612	3,769	10,526	2,112	54,019
10,726 8,335 6,667	862 505 376	3,592 3,027 2,646	497 321 235	15,677 12,188 9,924
25,728	1,743	9,265	1,053	37,789
16,880	743	6,997	477	25,097
119,553	1,394	30,949	1,128	153,024
199,773	7,649	57,737	4,770	269,929
	years and over 26,413 11,199 37,612 10,726 8,335 6,667 25,728 16,880 119,553	years and over under 18 years 26,413 11,199 2,620 1,149 37,612 3,769 10,726 862 8,335 6,667 25,728 1,743 16,880 743 119,553 1,394	years and overunder 18 yearsyears and over26,413 11,1992,620 1,1497,241 3,28537,6123,76910,52610,726 8,335 6,667862 3,592 3,027 6,66673,592 3,027 2,64625,7281,743 9,2659,26516,880743 1,3946,997 30,949	years and over under 18 years years and over under 18 years 26,413 11,199 2,620 1,149 7,241 3,285 1,434 678 37,612 3,769 10,526 2,112 10,726 862 3,335 3,592 3,027 497 321 2,646 325 25,728 1,743 9,265 1,053 16,880 743 6,997 477 119,553 1,394 30,949 1,128

	Great Britain									
MENYARIAN TOXILIN	Wh unemp		Tempo stop		Total	United Kingdo total				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL					
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1964 1965	176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 322,600 248,200 226,300 321,900 393,900 279,600	95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000 126,700 92,600	7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000 46,300 6,600	5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300 6,400 1,800	284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200 573,300 380,600	317,80 264,50 287,10 347,20 500,90 512,10 392,80 376,80 499,90 612,30 413,40				
11th Jan 8th Feb 8th Mar 12th Apr 10th May 14th June	278,948 269,857 258,836 243,435 226,450 207,422	88,118 88,228 84,142 82,565 73,721 62,507	6,863 6,418 24,497 12,949 5,092 4,907	2,449 3,386 4,614 2,282 1,664 1,306	376 378 367,889 372,089 341,231 306,927 276,142	409,10 401,99 405,70 373,94 341,57 305,33				

At 14th June 31,563 married women were registered as unem-

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the

January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th June was 268,482 consisting of 206,539 males and 61,943 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1965

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment[‡] and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding "school-leavers", in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th June 1965.

	North Col	Who	olly unemplo	byed*		and and	Temporarily stopped [†]					Total unemployed		
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over		Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midland Contern Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Scotland Wales	15,946 12,992 18,250 9,816 8,434 14,383 31,132 20,825 37,613 15,088	1,210 549 357 658 407 251 489 1,155 1,027 1,522 682	3,905 2,665 5,242 3,206 2,036 3,824 9,489 5,544 14,644 4,905	555 390 234 434 261 173 411 547 601 904 694	42,828 20,790 16,248 24,584 <i>13,690</i> <i>10,894</i> 19,107 42,323 27,997 54,683 21,369	367 224 76 1,794 <i>I,I36</i> 658 332 428 203 1,196 109	3 5 1 83 77 6 6 6 11 5 64	40 14 54 373 <i>122</i> 251 210 267 81 147 23	1 3 13 34 23 11 4 2 2 39	411 246 144 2,284 1,358 926 552 708 290 1,446 132	35,124 16,724 13,426 20,785 <i>11,436</i> 9,349 15,210 32,726 22,060 40,395 15,879	8,115 4,312 2,966 6,083 3,612 2,471 4,449 10,305 6,227 15,734 5,622	43,239 21,036 16,392 26,868 <i>15,048</i> <i>11,820</i> 19,659 43,031 28,287 56,129 21,501	
Great Britain	199,773	7,649	57,737	4,770	269,929	4,729	178	1,209	97	6,213	212,329	63,813	276,142	
Northern Ireland	20,056	705	7,726	246	28,733	271	8	170	10	459	21,040	8,152	29,192	
United Kingdom	219,829	8,354	65,463	5,016	298,662	5,000	186	1,379	107	6,672	233,369		305,334	

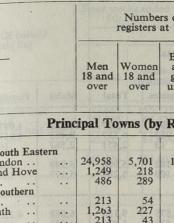
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Per	centage rat	e of		Dura	tion of u	nemploym	ent: whol	ly unempl	oyed*		hns cool	Toutes for the second
Region	unemployment‡		Males			Females				Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"			
	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8		Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 10th May 1965
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midland Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.4 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.6 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$	9,448 3,561 3,022 4,297 2,668 1,629 3,167 6,418 3,190 5,845 2,433	5,189 2,221 1,614 2,733 <i>1,517</i> <i>1,216</i> 2,133 4,308 2,587 4,591 2,095	3,394 1,478 962 1,557 857 700 1,250 2,849 1,628 3,057 1,448	16,723 9,235 7,751 10,321 5,181 5,140 8,322 18,712 14,447 25,642 9,794	2,751 1,148 730 1,434 <i>902</i> 532 954 1,887 946 2,122 666	1,842 777 504 1,084 724 360 767 1,765 886 1,948 736	984 511 377 818 554 1,469 708 1,434 619	2,497 1,859 1,288 2,340 <i>1,297</i> <i>1,043</i> 1,951 4,915 3,605 10,044 3,578	42,680 20,714 16,191 24,443 <i>13,607</i> <i>10,836</i> 18,983 42,221 27,734 54,329 21,187	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Great Britain	1.4	0.8	1.2	41,381	27,471	17,623	120,947	12,638	10,318	7,474	32,077	268,482	- 28,085
Northern Ireland	6.8	4.4	5.9	2,598	4,6	66	13,497	834	2,2	45	4,893		-

			Numbers			Percentage	S LEE	excluding	lly unemployed "school-leavers"
a destantinte la siste e secolo.	London and South	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	Change since 10th May 1965
1 Company of the second second	Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands Yorkshire and	34,863 16,718 19,791	8,091 4,199 5,828	42,954 20,917 25,619	$1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 8$	0·4 0·4 0·5	0·7 0·8 0·7	42,399 20,595 23,212	-5,177 -4,104 - 863
Further statistics relating to	Lincolnshire	16,471	4,841	21,312	1 · 1	0.6	1.0	20,614	-2,209

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

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The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-ment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 14th June 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment. An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134–135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.



June	Spran		rs of per		nizoletil ti	Still of all	question	Numbers of persons on registers at 14th June 1965					
		registers	at 14th J	lune 1965	5	Per- centage rate of	Constanting the Agene		registers a	NT SECOND	une 1965	5	Per- centage
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	un- employ- ment*	lalanges softwister a single merrine grandeline and astarsatiffs adate	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employ- ment*
Prine	cipal To	owns (by	Regio	n)	The second		Development	Distric	ts (by R	egion)-	-contir	nued	ritering A
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham Eastern and Southern	24,958 1,249 486	5,701 218 289	1,240 25 99	31,899 1,492 874	348	0.7 1.6 1.2	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston Widnes	321 12,062 70 279	421 3,578 58 200		768 16,457 128 495		2·4 2·6 1·9 2·1
Bedford †Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich	213 1,263 213 393 261	54 227 43 141 51	14 41 7 23	281 1,531 263 557 337	5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.4 \end{array} $	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington	440	304	59	803	2	2.8
Luton †Norwich Oxford Peterborough †Portsmouth	1,010 383 262 1,410	174 61 131 353	25 31 18 11 63	1,215 462 404 1,826	$\frac{-}{143}$	0.4 1.3 0.5 0.8 1.3	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook	2,282	795	228	3,305	26	1.9
+Reading +Slough +Southampton Southend-on-Sea	318 305 1,223 687	101 48 256 155	32 19 90 23	451 372 1,569 865	$-\frac{1}{1}$	0.6 0.4 1.1 1.5	and Shildon Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring	779 235 905	114 57 200	42 17 74	935 309 1,179		3·2 2·4 3·1
Watford South Western †Bristol Exeter Gloucester †Plymouth	230 2,217 535 269 1,263	83 309 61 121 402	30 71 8 32 57	343 2,597 604 422 1,722	- 2 1 -7	0.5 1.0 1.3 0.7 1.8	Consett	299 522 509 25 900 208	57 110 30 7 262 143	37 22 19 	393 654 558 32 1,244 395	9 26 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
Swindon	614 648 649 1,090 437 378	154 157 206 250 140 164	68 47 13 31 31 29	836 852 868 1,371 608 571	4 2 394 30	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Loftus Prudhoe	56 52 83 211 91 408 654	10 8 35 147 185 47 91		66 67 118 378 288 477 779	$\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ 2\\ 2\\ -\\ -\\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Northampton Northampton Nottingham West Midland †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	266 2,526 2,743 145	50 470 769 65	18 77 154 15	334 3,073 3,666 225	4 147 68	0.5 1.3 0.5 0.7	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Wash- ington Tyneside Whitby	2,267 6,646 130	602 1,498 17	159 490 16	3,028 8,634 163	33 94 13	3·2 2·2 3·3
Coventry Oldbury Smethwick *Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	1,180 24 134 1,223 289	444 12 16 369 95	108 3 22 55 20	1,732 39 172 1,647 404	419 4 3 15 5	0·9 0·1 0·4 1·1 0·6	Whitehaven and Cleator Moor Wingate Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and	678 177	202 20	40	920 197	8	3.8 2.5
West Bromwich	83 473 274 772	18 288 30 241	15 46 2 36	116 807 306 1,049	3 17	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.2 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.4 \end{array} $	Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston	1,293 61 876	568 26 590	33 4 54	1,894 91 1,520	6 28	1.9 3.9
Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby	1,149 157 749 1,007	305 78 220 143	48 4 66 46	1,502 239 1,035 1,196	17 4 10	0.8 0.8 1.2 1.8	Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Cumnock Dumbarton, Alexandria	532 257	285 240	33 25	850 522		4·5 2·7 3·6
Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham	210 295 2,288 1,880 347	65 140 456 255 77	11 13 122 87 41	286 448 2,866 2,222 465	26 10 18 27 43	0.6 0.5 1.8 0.8 0.8	and Helensburgh Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver-	564 1,534	270 328	50 95	884 1,957	10	3.6 2.1
Scunthorpe †Sheffield Wakefield York North Western	293 1,421 183 588	202 296 78 145	53 60 5 29	548 1,777 266 762	1 42 2 -	1·1 0·7 0·5 1·2	keithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny- bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow	754	703	121 49	1,578 1,877	12	3·4 3·2
Accrington	145 253 391 953	54 54 134 201	9 9 12 33	208 316 537 1,187	1 5 5 29	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas-	130 13,636	24 2,617	17 582	171 16,835	38 86	4·7 2·8
Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe	721 272 123 298 4,341	148 148 35 130 553	26 8 5 29 219	895 428 163 457	$ \begin{array}{c} 29\\ 21\\ 3\\ 10\\ -51 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	gow Highlands and Islands Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes,	1,507 3,548 113	679 603 99	88 320 8	2,274 4,471 220	1 554 -	5.3 5.2 2.5
†Salford †Oldham Preston Rochdale	831 591 810 156	128 131 343 42	43 15 42 6	5,113 1,002 737 1,195 204	7 13 2 3	$ \begin{cases} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{cases} $	Leven and Methil Lesmahagow Newton Stewart North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and	1,144 81 103 2,279	1,055 20 55 2,103	102 1 7 183	2,301 102 165 4,565	8 1 85	4.6 3.7 4.9 2.9
St. Helens	691 578 250 555	670 159 234 64	45 41 19 7	1,406 778 503 626	<u>34</u> 2	2·3 0·9 0·8 1·4	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanguhar	909 740 82 85	498 307 7 111	42 88 18	1,449 1,135 89 214	6 202 14	1.9 4.5 3.3 10.1
†Carlisle Scotland †Edinburgh Wales †Cardiff	505 2,590 2,322	204 561 340	25 186 149	734 3,337 2,811		1.7 1.3 1.8	Shotts Stranraer Turriff Wales Ammanford and Garnant	77 237 81 140	112 90 37 164	22 16 8 25	211 343 126 329	22 17 —	3.2 5.8 5.5 4.5
tNewport	553	86 330	87 66	2,811 726 1,620	-8	$\begin{array}{ c c c } 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	Anglesey Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn, and Ystrad Mynach	512 499	87 356	35 53	634 908	=	4·8 3·4
Developm South Western	ent Dis	tricts (b	y Regie	0 n)	Shreps		Blaenau Ffestiniog Caernarvon, Bangor, Beth- esda and Penygroes Caerphilly and Seng- henvdd	115 590 279	24 112 54	9 37 53	148 739 386	13	4·2 3·8 3·9
Bideford Camborne and Redruth Camelford Falmouth	172 354 50 961	25 87 4 20	6 11 -9	203 452 54 990	71-3	2.5 3.0 2.8 10.5	Llanelly, Burry Port, Gor- seinon, Kidwelly, Pont- ardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais	718	314	37	1,069	4	2.6
Gunnislake Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe Newguay and Personnerth	41 108 80 112	20 9 36 8 26 16	38224	53 152 90 140	3 20 3 —	8.9 3.5 2.4 2.8	and Treharris Milford Haven Pembroke Dock Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Pwllheli and Portmadoc	677 408 227 152 198	118 175 25 42 18	61 11 8 10	856 594 260 194 226		3.4 12.6 3.9 2.5 2.5
St. Mary's Wadebridge	115 203 77	44 16	59	135 252 102	10	1.7 1.9 3.9	Rhondda Rhyl Ystalyfera and Pontardawe	677 238 163	369 4 100	48 4 21	1,094 246 284	o baa 8	2.5 4.2 1.8 2.9
Bridlington	165	8	6	179	15	1.9	Total, All Development Districts	70,678	23,979	4,726	99,383	1,569	2.8

92367)

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

*Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964. Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 472 of the November 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

A** 3

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUNE 1965

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 14th June 1965, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each

industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Four weeks ended 5th May 1965

Placings

77,888 27,715 35,368 25,435

166,406

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Men aged 18 and over ... Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18

otal

The table below shows, for the periods ended 5th May 1965 and 9th June 1965, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

Unfilled

vacancies

155,127 65,325 131,569 67,984

420,005

Placings

105,825 14,624 47,956 9,742

178,147

Men 18 and over

29,044 13,187 6,214 12,051 7,500 4,551 7,206 15,855 6,880 10,171 5,217

105,825

Placien

Boys under 18

3,353 1,756 911 1,785 *1,065* 720 1,062 2,143 1,203 1,567 844

14,624

ALLEY STOPPES COMPRESS.		Great Britain							A CONTRACT	Aller -	
Industry		unemp	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo stop		Lange of	Total		U	nited Kingd (all classes	lom i)
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing		7,104 5,538 1,370	962 927 13	1,124 56 1,068	37 36	8,228 5,594 2,438	999 963 13	9,227 6,557 2,451	11,281 8,483 2,567	1,097 1,057 16	12,378 9,540 2,583
Mining and quarrying		5,736 5,174	139 108	30 1	3 1	5,766 5,175	142 109	5,908 5,284	5,949 5,179	144 109	6,093 5,288
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco		5,584 1,154 2,915 1,170 345	3,508 436 2,393 585 94	29 2 24 1 2	67 2 64 	5,613 1,156 2,939 1,171 347	3,575 438 2,457 585 95	9,188 1,594 5,396 1,756 442	6,088 1,251 3,241 1,229 367	4,229 488 2,797 603 341	10,317 1,739 6,038 1,832 708
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263) Chemicals and dyes	··· ···	4,455 1,095 1,888	973 41 267	2 _1		4,457 1,096 1,888	974 41 267	5,431 1,137 2,155	4,586 1,117 1,965	1,001 46 276	5,587 1,163 2,241
Metal manufacture	::	4,091 3,417	511 327	171 171	8 8	4,262 3,588	519 335	4,781 3,923	4,360 3,650	531 340	4,891 3,990
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering* (331–352) Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical industries* (361–363, 369)	··· ·· ··	10,636 7,224 1,058 483 1,871	3,861 1,562 876 328 1,095	$ \begin{array}{r} 296 \\ 160 \\ \overline{} \\ \overline{} \\ 135 \\ 1 \end{array} $	142 7 1 127 7	10,932 7,384 1,058 618 1,872	4,003 1,569 877 455 1,102	14,935 8,953 1,935 1,073 2,974	11,567 7,680 1,303 630 1,954	4,331 1,675 995 481 1,180	15,898 9,355 2,298 1,111 3,134
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	··· ··	5,570 4,947	167 116	24 24	Ξ	5,594 4,971	167 116	5,761 5,087	5,840 5,191	178 126	6,018 5,317
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	 	4,353 1,659 176 1,304 1,171	560 259 51 199 35	1,288 1,175 	50 37 13	5,641 2,834 176 1,416 1,171	610 296 51 212 35	6,251 3,130 227 1,628 1,206	5,765 2,928 179 1,434 1,176	654 305 53 238 38	6,419 3,233 232 1,672 1,214
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		3,691 3,740	1,364 2,903	48 719	9 408	3,739 4,459	1,373 3,311	5,112 7,770	3,811 5,235	1,417 4,552	5,228 9,787
Textiles		632 372 843 336 295 440	2,903 468 356 668 108 426 215	16 5 	20 17 16 9 286 31	648 377 848 336 563 825	488 373 684 117 712 246	1,136 750 1,532 453 1,275 1,071	957 550 868 340 622 927	880 653 732 119 859 313	1,837 1,203 1,600 459 1,481 1,240
Leather, leather goods and fur		414	175	32	2	446	177	623	462	197 3,588	659 5,202
Clothing and footwear		1,321 322	2,498 301	197 10	190 20	1,518 332	2,688 321	4,206 653 3,686	1,614 339 3,207	3,588 354 685	693 3,892
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery		3,006 918 434 672	625 113 183 238	29 15 14 —		3,035 933 448 672	651 113 208 239	1,046 656 911	1,000 458 680	117 225 246	1,117 683 926
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery		2,422 881 858	434 116 125	429 4 397	52 39	2,851 885 1,255	486 116 164	3,337 1,001 1,419	2,980 944 1,299	511 123 173	3,491 1,067 1,472
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	 	2,081 998 1,083	1,266 682 584	55 47 8	43 29 14	2,136 1,045 1,091	1,309 711 598	3,445 1,756 1,689	2,190 1,070 1,120	1,405 765 640	3,595 1,835 1,760
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	 	2,213 905 625	1,118 260 283	8 2 2	25 	2,221 907 627	1,143 260 283	3,364 1,167 910	2,302 945 639	1,214 283 291	3,516 1,228 930
Total, all manufacturing industries		53,577	19,963	3,327	1,023	56,904	20,986	77,890	60,007	24,493	84,500
Construction		38,277 2,189	402 184	55 11	2	38,332 2,200	404	38,736 2,385	45,604 2,385	475	46,079 2,583
Transport and communication Railways	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	19,379 5,473 1,521 2,250 4,599 1,632 2,583	1,406 169 466 80 66 23 373	190 2 3 10 92 76 4	5 1 3 1	19,569 5,475 1,524 2,260 4,691 1,708 2,587	1,411 169 466 80 67 26 374	20,980 5,644 1,990 2,340 4,758 1,734 2,961	21,720 5,792 2,305 2,467 4,921 2,006 2,881	1,498 174 485 83 71 28 409	23,218 5,966 2,790 2,550 4,992 2,034 3,290
Distributive trades	nain Jion	20,410	10,495	56	89	20,466	10,584	31,050	22,211	11,995	34,206
Insurance, banking and finance	bna	5,758 4,036	665 4,025	7 10	1 20	5,765 4,046	666 4,045	6,431 8,091	5,872	755 4,598	6,627 8,837
Professional and scientific services	450 	4,030 18,773 4,240 6,886 2,954	4,025 11,851 1,568 5,159 613	60 18 12 4	113 15 36 1	18,833 4,258 6,898 2,958	11,964 1,583 5,195 614	30,797 5,841 12,093 3,572	19,876 4,479 7,255 3,129	13,342 1,633 5,582 665	33,218 6,112 12,837 3,794
Public administration		13,613 5,706 7,907	1,821 1,004 817	37 7 30	12 2 10	13,650 5,713 7,937	1,833 1,006 827	15,483 6,719 8,764	14,371 6,044 8,327	2,089 1,198 891	16,460 7,242 9,218
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	i i i i	979	209	- 4-	20	979	209	1,188	1,039	216	1,255
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18		17,591 16,708 883	10,385 9,821 564			17,591 16,708 883	10,385 9,821 564	27,976 26,529 1,447	18,815 17,825 990	11,065 10,469 596	29,880 28,294 1,586
GRAND TOTAL	1050	207,422	62,507	4,907	1,306	212,329	63,813	276,142	233,369	71,965	305,334

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered † The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,268 males and 220 females in Great Britain and 3,655 males and 246 females in the United Kingdom).

603 341	1,832 708				Region		
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654 305 53 238	6,419 3,233 232		Wale Grea	es at Britain	Course Instruction	Singto	122
38	1,672 1,214			*See footnote	§ on pag	e 1 312.	
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2,089 1,198 891	16,460 7,242 9,218					derniza	
216	1,255		NOTES I	and the second se		d full de itish J	
11,065 10,469 596	29,880 28,294 1,586			H	oughte	on Stre	et,
Survey of					Stand and	Sand Tank The	CHARTER OF

(92367)

raw your attention to the following article specially written for the Journal by the Ministry of Labour:-

Role of the Ministry of Labour

ade Union Disciplinary Rules d Organization Among Hospital Domestic Workers in Southern Italy

ION ON JAPAN ructure and its Significance for International Comparisons ern of Collective Bargaining hnological Change on Industrial Relations in Japan overnment in Industrial Relations: An Outline of Industrial Relations in Japan

Is of this and all previous issues are available from: rnal of Industrial Relations, (Dept.ML4), London School of Economics, Aldwych, London W.C.2 : March, July and November. Subscription Rates—postage included : U.K. 15s. per copy, £2 2s. one year, £6 three years. Overseas 16s., £2 5s., and £6 10s. U.S.A. \$2.50, \$6.50 and \$18.00 respectively.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

Five weeks ended 9th June 1965 Total of Unfilled vacancies (27 weeks)
 162,230
 546,295

 72,778
 95,110

 139,965
 250,659

 74,158
 71,889
 963,953 449,131

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

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

The table below gives a regional analysis of placings during the five weeks ended 9th June 1965 and of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th June 1965.

	gs during five ed 9th June 1			Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th June 1965							
「な」」	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total			
D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	15,379 4,770 2,658 4,565 2,915 1,650 3,631 6,645 2,504 5,476 2,328	1,675 1,136 708 1,247 702 545 832 1,261 927 1,200 756	49,451 20,849 10,491 19,648 <i>12,182</i> 7,466 12,731 25,904 11,514 18,414 9,145	46,120 28,780 9,201 30,362 19,864 10,498 12,194 15,901 6,179 7,215 6,278	18,496 9,096 4,353 17,920 <i>13,635</i> 4,285 7,310 7,705 2,330 3,953 1,615	46,841 20,026 9,253 19,144 <i>12,036</i> 7, <i>108</i> 10,738 17,184 4,827 7,949 4,003	19,087 9,492 4,543 15,834 10,654 5,180 7,032 8,372 2,842 5,092 1,864	130,544 67,394 27,350 83,260 56,189 27,071 37,274 49,162 16,178 24,209 13,760			
	47,956	9,742	178,147	162,230	72,778	139,965	74,158	449,131			

ITISH JOURNAL OF **'RIAL RELATIONS**

NUMBER 2

R. W. Rideout A. J. Dale

Masumi Tsuda

Taishiro Shira

Mikio Sumiya

Teruo Minemura

Ichiro Nakayama

JULY 1965

Gloria Pirzio Ammassari

Employment Grants under the National in the Coal Mining Industry in May

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in May have been compiled by the Ministry of Power from information provided by the National Coal Board. The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines (which account for over 99 per cent, of employment in the industry) and licensed mines. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Laliane and Lalian	books during 4 weeks ended 22nd May 1965	4 weeks ended 24th Apr. 1965	4 weeks ended 23rd May 1964				
Northumberland and Durham Yorkshire North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	92,800 105,400 37,000 82,400 34,200 69,600 4,900	700 500 200 400 200 500 Nil	- 7,000 - 5,300 - 1,800 - 4,000 - 3,200 - 6,200 - 100				
England and Wales Scotland	426,300 49,700	- 2,500 - 400	- 27,600 - 3,200				
Great Britain	476,000	- 2,900	- 30,800				

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 May about 2,700 persons were recruited to, and about 6,200 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,500, compared with a net decrease of 3,200 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)								
Britches, pro-parer, 150-160 Sections, consultary with	May 1965	April 1965	May 1964					
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·75 11·41	7.82 12.33	7·17 10·05					
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·24 11·58	5·99 12·41	5·34 10·02					

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 108.86 cwt. in May, compared with 106.83 cwt. in the previous month and 100.82 cwt. in May 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 36.30 cwt. in May; for April 1965 and May 1964 it was 35.38 cwt. and 33.58cwt., respectively.

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and information service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

At 9th June 1965 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 19,871, consisting of 18,805 men and 1,066 women (of whom 11,884 and 589, respectively, were in employment). During the period 4th March 1965 to 9th June 1965 the number of vacancies filled was 1,972. The number of vacancies unfilled at 9th June was 10,469.

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 11th June 1965 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £12,338,000. During the 13 weeks ended 12th March 1965 the corresponding figure was £12,876,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 12th June 1964 it was £12,225,000.

Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 26th June 1965 was £6,853,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 27th March 1965 was £7,271,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 27th June 1964 it was £7,892,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in scale rates which came into force on 29th March 1965 under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1964 and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in January 1965 (see pages 24 and 25 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE).

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following table contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 10th May 1965. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the November 1960, issue of this GAZETTE when figures were published in this form for the first time. figures were published in this form for the first time.

1017 ALL 10 100	- Port		11122	(110)	usanas)
15,825 5 14,624 47,935	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	98	13	18	4	134
benefit supplemented by national assistance	21	2			23
Total receiving unemployment benefit	119	15	19	4	157
Receiving national assistance only	60 43	9 8	2 17	2 10	72 78
Total	222	32	37	17	307

-Figures have been rounde nded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the near differ slightly from the total as shown.

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

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡	22,439 25,647 8,008 7,323 8,635 1,593	1,422 1,372 382 1,160 	3,719 2,290 1,262 — 37 73	27,580 29,309 9,652 8,483 8,635 1,689 5,389
Sunday work Miscellaneous	4,882 4,482	434 217	73 112	5,389 4,811
Total	83,009	5,046	7,493	95,548

The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

⁺ "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

⁺ Includes 7,426 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

^{*} Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th June 1965 and the corresponding figures for 18th May 1965 and 16th June 1964. The statistics figures for 18th May 1965 and 16th June 1964. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their in-capacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four there (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity. (a) a large properties of those whose incapacity fasts less than four d_{ays} , (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

00 or 5 1 per contracto 000 or 5 3 per contracto	N	imbers o	f insured work o	persons wing to	absent fr	om		
Region	0	Sickness	a	Industrial injury				
VCISCAS	15th June 1965	18th May 1965	16th June 1964	15th June 1965	18th May 1965	16th June 1964		
London and S. Eastern: Greater London Council Area	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 54 \cdot 6 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \\ 164 \cdot 2 \\ 76 \cdot 9 \\ 120 \cdot 1 \\ 77 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	120.9 42.8 45.7 36.5 54.4 84.2 59.1 89.6 166.8 78.0 121.9 74.5	78 · 8 68 · 4 44 · 0 33 · 3 50 · 6 77 · 1 54 · 3 81 · 2 151 · 2 15 · 2 67 · 6 115 · 3 67 · 5	4.9 2.1 2.2 1.7 2.6 5.1 5.8 10.9 9.7 10.1 10.6 10.4	4.9 2.1 2.4 1.8 2.7 5.3 5.9 10.9 9.5 9.5 10.5 9.9	3.2 3.3 2.3 1.7 2.3 4.8 5.3 9.2 8.7 8.1 8.8 8.2		
Total, Great Britain	970.6	974.3	889.4	76.0	75.6	65.7		

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent wing to sickness on 15th June 1965 represented 4.8 per cent. f the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure or absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons imployment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 19th April 1965 (the last the on which a count was taken) was 658,925, compared with 555,878 at 20th April 1964.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 14th June 1965 was 44,175, of whom 38,458 were males and 5,717 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	32,852	4,976	37,828
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,606	741	6,347
Total	38,458	5,717	44,175

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary imployment during the five weeks ended 9th June 1965 was 8,724, neluding 7,352 men, 1,177 women and 195 young persons. In addition there were 105 placings of registered disabled persons in theltered employment. heltered employment.

^{*} These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the isters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 312 to 314.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 14th June 1965.

	Men	Women	Total
ber of persons admitted to courses ring period	735	116	851
end of period	1,333	193	1,526
ring period ber of persons whose courses terminated	617	93	710
ring period	179	17	196

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Up to 14th June 1965 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 173,117, including 4,996 blind persons.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

101-7 101 - 107-6 101 - 101 - 6	-					May 1965	June 1965
s under the Fac		Act	WA.		10	56 49	32
s and quarries*		1					23
en ay service				••		9	6
ay service	1.1.17					0	O

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

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s and quarries*			Railway service		
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TOTAL, MINES AND QUARI	RIES	23	Porters		-
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TOTAL, SEAMEN	135.	6	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	•••	6

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		II. Deaths
1 poisoning pressed air illness heliomatous ulceration pome ulceration	2 2 5 15	Epitheliomatous ulceration 1
TOTAL, CASES	24	TOTAL, DEATHS 1

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the weeks ended 29th May 1965 and the 4 weeks ended 26th June 1965.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,591,800 in March, compared with 3,573,100 in the previous month and 3,442,700 in March 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in May is estimated at 12,585, compared with 12,690 in April and 18,287 in May 1964.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 17th April was 6,597,000, compared with 6,521,000 at 20th March and 6,373,000 at 18th April 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 17th April are estimated at 371,000 or $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. of the labour force, compared with 387,000 or $5 \cdot 6$ per cent. at 20th March and 403,000 or $6 \cdot 0$ per cent. at 18th April 1964.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 133,448 of whom 31,823 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 141,820 and 32,414 at the beginning of the previous month and 102,221 and 24,913 at the beginning of June 1964.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of April was 118,103, compared with 191,000 at the end of the previous month and 134,729 at the end of April 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 8,759, 9,978 and 11,905.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of December 1964 was 1,406,422, of whom 993,214 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,278,874, including 860,322 wholly unemployed, and at the end of December 1963 it was 1,309,441, including 898,133 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of May was 26,202; this figure included 2,229 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of April the respective figures were 30,895 and 2,973, and at the end of May 1964 they were 21,090 and 1,793.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in October 1964 as 961,800, compared with 956,500 in April 1964 and 934,700 in October 1963. Latest figures on unemployment show that 524 persons were unemployed in March, compared with 515 in February and 509 in March 1964.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 19,129 at the end of March, compared with 22,024 in the previous month and 22,360 in March 1964.



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SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of March the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 26,962, compared with 27,452 (revised figure) in February and 25,856 in March 1964. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for March numbered 23,773 or 1.5 per cent. of all members, the same percentage as in the previous month and in March 1964

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 155 or 0.1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 264 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 174 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of April 1964.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 59,549,000 in April, compared with 58,823,000 (revised figure) in March and April, compared with 58,823,000 (revised figure) in March and 57,329,000 in April 1964. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in April was 13,174,000, compared with 13,116,000 (revised figure) in March and 12,592,000 in April 1964. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 3,552,000 or 4.8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,740,000 or 5.1 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,921,000 or 5.3 per cent. at the middle of April 1964.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	(in i	—) of figure index ints)
	Year	121-9 115 121-9 115		44	Month before	Year
European countries Belgium	1953	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	123·11 123·7	+0.20 + 0.2	+4.90 + 5.1
Denmark	1957	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	131·5 135	+2·5† +3†	$^{+6.8}_{+8}$
France	1962	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	110·4 111·0	$^{+0.2}_{+0.2}$	$^{+2.8}_{+3.4}$
Germany (Federal Republic)	1962	May 1965	$\begin{cases} All items \\ Food \end{cases}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$^{+0.7}_{+1.3}$	+3.3 + 3.6
Irish Republic	1953	May 1965	$\begin{cases} All items \\ Food \end{cases}$	144·3 143·8	+2·5† +3·4†	+7.2 + 11.0
Italy (large towns)	1961	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	$123.9 \\ 123.6$	+0.3 + 0.3	+6.3 + 7.1
Luxembourg	1948	May 1965	{All items Food	145.65 150.6	+1.73 + 3.2	+5.39 + 8.1
Netherlands	1959–60	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	120 124	+3 +7	+4 +2
Norway	1959	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	121·7 123	+0·9 +1	+6.1 + 6
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	$127.0 \\ 130.4$	$-0.2 \\ -0.5$	+3.8 + 4.8
Spain	1958	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	151·5 156·0	$^{+2.6}_{+1.9}$	+20.7 +26.7
Sweden	1949	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	187 222	$^{+1}_{+1}$	+8 +13
Switzerland	1939	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	211·5 222·4	+0·7 +0·5	+4.6 +0.1
Other countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1952–53	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	130·9 133·1	+0·9† +1·0†	+5.1 + 7.1
Canada	1949	May 1965	{All items Food	138·0 134·5	$^{+0.3}_{+1.1}$	+3.0 + 3.3
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Mar. 1965	{All items Food	112·7 107·11	+0·4 +0·76	+1.3 + 2.20
India (all-India)	1949	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	162 167	$-3 \\ -5$	+20 +26
Japan	1960	Feb. 1965	{All items Food	130·9 136·8	-0·2 Nil	+8.6 + 12.1
Rhodesia	1962	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	106·1 106·2	+0.1 + 0.4	+1.5 + 3.0
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Jan. 1965	{All items Food	111.5 114.3	Nil -0·3	+4·3 +9·6
United States	1957–59	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	109·3 107·3	+0·3 +0·4	+1.5 +1.6
Zambia	1962	Apr. 1962	{All items Food	109·9 5·810	+1·1 Nil	+4.7

clothing, house rent, fuel and light, and other of miscentaneous neuron †The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

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All

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figures for May 1965 were not available at time of going to press—see note on page 310

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and April 1965 are given in the following table. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the

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

Great Britain	people,	trow by	Pers an	Empl	oyees	paid e	ach we	eek*	visioo	11/26	BOH	hanak	1963 A	verage	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1965
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	$\begin{array}{c} 96\cdot 0\\ 96\cdot 1\\ 94\cdot 1\\ 96\cdot 7\\ 96\cdot 9\\ 96\cdot 5\\ 95\cdot 7\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 92\cdot 0\\ 90\cdot 8\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 95\cdot 3\\ 94\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot 5\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 5\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 102\cdot 6\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 3\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 102\cdot 6\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 1108 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 115\cdot 2\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 9\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 111\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 6\\ 110\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot7\\ 109\cdot7\\ 110\cdot9\\ 108\cdot2\\ 117\cdot1\\ 109\cdot6\\ 108\cdot7\\ 110\cdot2\\ 106\cdot8\\ 101\cdot6\\ 107\cdot9\\ 110\cdot7\\ 111\cdot7\\ 110\cdot7\\ 111\cdot7\\ 106\cdot9\\ 108\cdot8\\ 109\cdot2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 8\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 1\\ 115\cdot 2\\ 112\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 117\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 6\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 103\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 114\cdot 0\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 114\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 110\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 8\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 98\cdot 8\\ 97\cdot 5\\ 102\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 106\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 0\\ 113\cdot 8\\ 112\cdot 5\\ 123\cdot 5\\ 123\cdot 5\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 113\cdot 6\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 101\cdot 4\\ 101\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 9\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 8\\ 111\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot7\\ 111\cdot3\\ 114\cdot5\\ 113\cdot0\\ 122\cdot4\\ 119\cdot8\\ 112\cdot9\\ 112\cdot9\\ 112\cdot9\\ 114\cdot3\\ 111\cdot1\\ 103\cdot5\\ 110\cdot4\\ 112\cdot7\\ 112\cdot5\\ 115\cdot7\\ 111\cdot1\\ 112\cdot4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116\cdot9\\ 112\cdot8\\ 115\cdot8\\ 115\cdot8\\ 114\cdot3\\ 126\cdot7\\ 120\cdot2\\ 115\cdot5\\ 115\cdot1\\ 112\cdot2\\ 103\cdot1\\ 112\cdot7\\ 113\cdot3\\ 114\cdot9\\ 111\cdot8\\ 114\cdot0\\ 111\cdot8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 110 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 122 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 5 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
All manufacturing industries	95.4	106.0	107.5	107.3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108.8	110.4	111.6	106.2	112.1	112.6	114.7	112.2
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication† Miscellaneous services‡	94.7 95.4 90.7 99.3 96.9 95.4	99.2 102.9 98.4 93.3 105.2 102.6	$101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 0$	$106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	111.9 104.9 106.4 108.0 109.2 105.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$101 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$107.2 \\ 107.7 \\ 111.8 \\ 111.9 \\ 115.5 \\ 109.1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
All industries and services covered	95.1	104.0	106.6	106.5	109.1	109.3	107.7	108.5	109.5	110.1	104.6	110.5	111.7	113.5	111.6
		137-9 137-9	111-4	Emp	oloyees	paid	month	ly*				4-041 4-141	-	Neoricos Alizania Verzialier	
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture. Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper and paper products Paper and paper products Other manufacturing industries Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication† Miscellaneous services‡ All industries and services covered	98.2 99.3 97.4 98.0 93.8 97.8 97.7 97.7 92.4 100.9 98.6 100.9 99.1 98.9 97.4 98.3 97.8 96.5 97.8 96.3 96.8	109·7 102·4 104·0 105·2 107·7 101·6 104·1 104·4 105·2 110·2 110·2 110·2 110·2 110·2 105·1 101·9 103·8 103·4 101·8 109·3 104·8	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 2\\ 100 \cdot 3\\ 102 \cdot 3\\ 105 \cdot 1\\ 104 \cdot 8\\ 101 \cdot 9\\ 103 \cdot 3\\ 101 \cdot 3\\ 101 \cdot 3\\ 101 \cdot 3\\ 103 \cdot 3\\ 103 \cdot 2\\ 103 \cdot 2\\ \hline 102 \cdot 7\\ \hline \\ 102 \cdot 1\\ 102 \cdot 1\\ 102 \cdot 1\\ 104 \cdot 3\\ 105 \cdot 2\\ 103 \cdot 1\\ \hline \\ 102 \cdot 7\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 2\\ 100 \cdot 5\\ 102 \cdot 3\\ 105 \cdot 9\\ 105 \cdot 3\\ 103 \cdot 3\\ 101 \cdot 0\\ 102 \cdot 1\\ 104 \cdot 3\\ 101 \cdot 0\\ 102 \cdot 1\\ 102 \cdot 5\\ 100 \cdot 5\\ 102 \cdot 5\\ 100 \cdot 5\\ 102 \cdot 5\\ 100 \cdot 5\\ 105 \cdot 1\\ 103 \cdot 0\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 6\\ 102\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 5\\ \hline 104\cdot 8\\ \hline \\ 102\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 9\\ 99\cdot 9\\ 99\cdot 9\\ \hline 104\cdot 6\\ \hline \end{array}$	102-9 100-8 103-6 104-0 103-2 102-1 104-9 108-3 104-9 108-3 104-0 97-2 101-3 110-7 104-0 102-8 103-5 103-5 102-5 105-6 97-3 103-4	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 104 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 123\cdot 5\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 0\\ 113\cdot 7\\ 128\cdot 6\\ 122\cdot 3\\ 115\cdot 6\\ 113\cdot 9\\ 112\cdot 9\\ 114\cdot 3\\ 106\cdot 9\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 1\\$	107.5 109.7 104.2 107.9 106.6 101.1 105.7 102.3 108.1 109.8 103.9 100.6 114.8 108.3 110.3 108.3 110.3 107.3 107.3 105.8 104.7 107.0 112.2 96.1 106.7	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot 8\\ 126\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 9\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 4\\ \hline \\ 109\cdot 4\\ \hline \\ 107\cdot 4\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 107\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 4\\ 95\cdot 6\\ \hline \\ 108\cdot 5\\ \hline \end{array}$	114.8 109.8 115.5 110.6 102.8 108.1 109.2 109.8 118.4 116.5 109.8 118.4 116.5 109.8 118.4 116.5 109.8 118.4 110.2 113.3 109.8 110.2 110.7 105.7 113.2 108.1 114.9 106.0 110.5	107 · 3 108 · 6 107 · 7 107 · 3 107 · 3 105 · 6 108 · 4 106 · 5 102 · 2 102 · 1 109 · 7 112 · 7 104 · 6 101 · 5 106 · 9 108 · 8 107 · 6 107 · 8 113 · 7 104 · 7 107 · 2
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Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	$\begin{array}{c} 96\cdot 4\\ 97\cdot 0\\ 94\cdot 5\\ 96\cdot 9\\ 96\cdot 7\\ 96\cdot 6\\ 95\cdot 9\\ 95\cdot 1\\ 96\cdot 4\\ 94\cdot 8\\ 95\cdot 7\\ 92\cdot 8\\ 91\cdot 8\\ 91\cdot 8\\ 95\cdot 8\\ 91\cdot 8\\ 94\cdot 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 8\\ 104\cdot 1\\ 103\cdot 4\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 102\cdot 7\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 104\cdot 4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 114\cdot 8\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 114\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 115\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 8\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 101\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 101\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	105-0 107-8 110-2 109-3 116-3 113-7 110-2 110-6 108-3 103-5 108-3 108-5 108-5 108-6 107-8	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 110 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 116 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	107-9 111-1 112-4 111-4 122-3 116-1 111-7 111-9 110-2 102-6 109-0 109-9 112-1 110-0 110-5 110-9	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 121 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 125 \cdot 6 \\ 118 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109 \cdot 8 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 121 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \end{array}$

eat Britain	people,	trow h	in ster	Emple	oyees j	paid e	ach we	ek*	vision	n I ah	HOR	hunder	1963 A	verage	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1965
Manufacturing industries od, drink and tobacco micals and allied industries all manufacture poulding and ship repairing ine engineering icles tal goods not elsewhere specified tiles ther, leather goods and fur thing and footwear exs, pottery, glass, cement, etc ber, furniture, etc ting and publishing er manufacturing industries	96.0 96.1 94.1 96.7 96.9 95.7 95.7 95.3 95.4 95.3 94.0	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot7\\ 105\cdot7\\ 109\cdot4\\ 108\cdot7\\ 109\cdot6\\ 110\cdot6\\ 109\cdot6\\ 107\cdot9\\ 106\cdot0\\ 107\cdot9\\ 106\cdot0\\ 107\cdot5\\ 107\cdot5\\ 107\cdot4\\ 103\cdot9\\ 106\cdot0\\ 106\cdot2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106\cdot 0\\ 111\cdot 0\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 103\cdot 2\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 106\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 115\cdot 2\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 111\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 9\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 111\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 6\\ 110\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot7\\ 109\cdot7\\ 109\cdot9\\ 108\cdot2\\ 117\cdot1\\ 109\cdot6\\ 108\cdot7\\ 110\cdot2\\ 106\cdot8\\ 101\cdot6\\ 107\cdot9\\ 110\cdot7\\ 111\cdot7\\ 106\cdot9\\ 107\cdot9\\ 108\cdot8\\ 109\cdot2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 8\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 1\\ 115\cdot 2\\ 112\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 117\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 6\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 103\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 114\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 110\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 8\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 98\cdot 8\\ 97\cdot 5\\ 102\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 106\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 3\\ 112\cdot 0\\ 113\cdot 8\\ 112\cdot 5\\ 123\cdot 5\\ 123\cdot 5\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 113\cdot 6\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 101\cdot 9\\ 109\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 5\\ 111\cdot 9\\ 110\cdot 8\\ 111\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot7\\ 111\cdot3\\ 114\cdot5\\ 113\cdot0\\ 122\cdot4\\ 119\cdot8\\ 112\cdot9\\ 114\cdot3\\ 111\cdot1\\ 103\cdot5\\ 110\cdot4\\ 112\cdot7\\ 112\cdot5\\ 115\cdot7\\ 111\cdot1\\ 112\cdot4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 126 \cdot 7 \\ 120 \cdot 2 \\ 115 \cdot 5 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 110 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 122 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 5 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
Il manufacturing industries	95.4	106.0	107 · 5	107 · 3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108.8	110.4	111.6	106.2	112.1	112.6	114.7	112.2
Other industries and services ioulture	94.7 95.4 90.7 99.3 96.9 95.4 95.1	99.2 102.9 98.4 93.3 105.2 102.6 104.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 106 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 106 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	107.4 101.7 107.8 109.5 109.8 109.2 109.3	111.9 104.9 106.4 108.0 109.2 105.8 107.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 108 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 110 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $ 110 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 111 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 115 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 113 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	111.0 109.2 107.3 110.1 115.7 110.2 111.6
	N ROS	137.7	111-4	Tipmo,	1974 -	193	A-141-		CEL D			0-094 0-0-0-	L. Martin	territoria	ada ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana
		138-0	115-0	Emp	oloyees	paid	month	ly*		17 D-2M		2- Yel		TodistaWe	
Manufacturing industries od, drink and tobacco micals and allied industries ineering and electrical goods building and ship repairing ine engineering icles tal goods not elsewhere specified tiles ther, leather goods and fur thing and footwear ther, furniture, etc er and paper products er manufacturing industries	$\begin{array}{c} 98\cdot 2\\ 99\cdot 3\\ 97\cdot 4\\ 98\cdot 0\\ 93\cdot 8\\ 98\cdot 3\\ 97\cdot 7\\ 97\cdot 7\\ 97\cdot 7\\ 97\cdot 7\\ 92\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 9\\ 98\cdot 6\\ 100\cdot 9\\ 99\cdot 1\\ 98\cdot 9\\ 97\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109\cdot7\\ 102\cdot4\\ 104\cdot0\\ 105\cdot2\\ 107\cdot7\\ 101\cdot6\\ 104\cdot1\\ 104\cdot4\\ 105\cdot2\\ 110\cdot2\\ 110\cdot2\\ 105\cdot1\\ 101\cdot9\\ 103\cdot4\\ 101\cdot8\\ 109\cdot3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot 2\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 3\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 8\\ 101\cdot 9\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 101\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 3\\ 110\cdot 3\\ 98\cdot 1\\ 99\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 7\\ 99\cdot 3\\ 103\cdot 2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 6\\ 102\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 98\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot9\\ 100\cdot8\\ 103\cdot6\\ 104\cdot0\\ 103\cdot2\\ 102\cdot1\\ 104\cdot9\\ 108\cdot3\\ 104\cdot2\\ 108\cdot3\\ 104\cdot2\\ 108\cdot3\\ 104\cdot2\\ 108\cdot3\\ 100\cdot2\\ 102\cdot8\\ 103\cdot3\\ 103\cdot3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 101\cdot 1\\ 102\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 7\\ 101\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 6\\ 102\cdot 8\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 97\cdot 3\\ 101\cdot 9\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 0\\ 101\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\cdot 0\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 100\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 102\cdot 4\\ 102\cdot 4\\ 102\cdot 4\\ 102\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 8\\ 102\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\cdot 1\\ 101\cdot 6\\ 104\cdot 8\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 101\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 4\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 101\cdot 7\\ 119\cdot 7\\ 101\cdot 0\\ 103\cdot 6\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 5\\ 104\cdot 6\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 123\cdot 5\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 111\cdot 0\\ 113\cdot 7\\ 128\cdot 6\\ 122\cdot 3\\ 115\cdot 6\\ 113\cdot 9\\ 112\cdot 9\\ 112\cdot 9\\ 112\cdot 9\\ 114\cdot 3\\ 113\cdot 9\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 114\cdot 3\\ 111\cdot 1\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 112\cdot 1\\ 117\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 5\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 9\\ 106\cdot 6\\ 101\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 7\\ 102\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 9\\ 100\cdot 6\\ 114\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 3\\ 110\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot 8\\ 126\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 9\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 106\cdot 9\\ 106\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 105\cdot 5\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 103\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 103\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 115\cdot 5\\ 110\cdot 5\\ 110\cdot 5\\ 100\cdot 6\\ 102\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 118\cdot 5\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 2\\ 113\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 110\cdot 2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 101\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 105\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 5\\ 102\cdot 2\\ 102\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 112\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 6\\ 101\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$
Il manufacturing industries	98.3	104.8	102.7	103.0	104.8	103.5	102.0	102.3	103.0	104.2	114.2	107.3	109.4	110.7	106.9
Other industries and services iculture	97.8 96.5 97.4 96.3 96.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	107·9 99·9	106·6 97·3	102.5 101.9 104.2 106.0 98.5	110·6 95·2	109 · 8 96 · 0	110·1 98·9	$\frac{115\cdot7}{110\cdot3}$	112·2 96·1	113·4 95·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	108 · 8 107 · 6 107 · 8 113 · 7 104 · 7
Il industries and services covered	97.9	104.2	102.7	103 · 1	104.6	103.4	102 · 1	102.4	103 · 1	104.2	114.2	106.7	108.5	110.5	107.2
and bake tothe registed	til lige	luda Sl. lo forði	langes Kilusion	aresitin in sta	All e	mploy	ees§	left ch	angen in	10 ACT		inter and	in Accounty	Ciercian .	HET ELMI
Manufacturing industries od, drink and tobacco	96.4 97.0 94.5 96.9 96.7 95.9 95.1 96.4 94.8 95.7 92.8 91.8 94.5 95.8	103 · 8 103 · 7 107 · 8 106 · 0 108 · 3 109 · 7 108 · 9 105 · 8 104 · 1 103 · 4 105 · 1 104 · 0 103 · 8 102 · 2 104 · 4	102.6 103.8 108.5 109.2 109.8 109.0 105.6 105.6 106.2 106.4 107.2 106.4 107.2 106.4 107.5 105.5	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot9\\ 107\cdot3\\ 108\cdot1\\ 107\cdot3\\ 110\cdot1\\ 109\cdot0\\ 106\cdot8\\ 105\cdot1\\ 103\cdot3\\ 104\cdot1\\ 105\cdot3\\ 104\cdot1\\ 105\cdot3\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot6\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot6\\ 107\cdot2\\ 107\cdot6\\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 4\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 114\cdot 8\\ 117\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 1\\ \hline \end{array}$	107.3 107.8 109.7 108.6 114.4 111.7 109.7 115.2 110.9 105.8 110.6 109.5 111.2 107.8 106.0 108.8	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 0\end{array}$	104 · 2 106 · 3 110 · 2 107 · 1 116 · 3 108 · 7 108 · 7 109 · 2 106 · 0 102 · 1 107 · 1 107 · 1 109 · 8 111 · 2 106 · 1 107 · 6 107 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 8\\ 110\cdot 2\\ 109\cdot 3\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 113\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 108\cdot 3\\ 103\cdot 5\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 8\\ \hline 109\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 111\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 116\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot9\\ 111\cdot1\\ 112\cdot4\\ 111\cdot4\\ 111\cdot4\\ 111\cdot4\\ 111\cdot7\\ 111\cdot9\\ 110\cdot2\\ 102\cdot6\\ 109\cdot0\\ 109\cdot9\\ 112\cdot1\\ 110\cdot5\\ 110\cdot9\\ 111\cdot1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 121 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	116.2 111.6 115.7 113.4 125.6 118.1 114.5 114.2 112.0 104.6 113.0 112.0 114.3 112.0 114.3 112.0 113.1 111.3	109.8 112.3 114.6 110.6 121.3 114.5 110.8 111.9 108.9 103.6 111.2 112.2 107.9 109.6 111.9 108.9 108.9
Other industries and services iculture	94.7 95.6 91.2 98.8 96.8 95.6	99.2 102.9 98.8 95.8 105.0 102.5	101 · 9 102 · 4 105 · 2 104 · 6 106 · 3 105 · 3	106 · 1 103 · 3 103 · 9 105 · 6 106 · 7 107 · 5	107 · 2 102 · 5 107 · 5 106 · 5 109 · 1 108 · 4	107 · 4 101 · 7 107 · 4 108 · 1 109 · 6 107 · 1	111.9 104.8 105.9 106.9 109.0 104.5	111 · 2 104 · 5 107 · 4 106 · 7 110 · 0 104 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	101 · 4 107 · 1 107 · 5 107 · 1 110 · 3 106 · 8	101 · 9 108 · 2 96 · 6 105 · 3 109 · 0 105 · 7	105 · 1 107 · 4 105 · 0 108 · 6 111 · 6 105 · 9	104·3 108·0 109·1 109·3 113·3 106·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 5 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	111.0 109.2 106.9 109.4 115.2 109.0
ll industries and services covered	95.5	104.0	106.0	106.0	108.4	108.5	106.9	107.6	108.6	109 · 3	105.9	109.8	111.0	112.8	110.7
* The earnings of employees pai	d monthl	y relate t	o the cal	endar mo	onth; tho	se of em	ployees p	baid each	week re	late to th	e last pa	y-week in	n the mo	nth.	AD

earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month. Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport. [‡] Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. § Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:-monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

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

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965

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

INDICES FOR 30th JUNE 1965 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)At 30th June 1965 the indices of changes in weekly rates of

workers,	compared	with	a month	earlier,	were	as follo	ows:-	101	al
17 STEELE CONTRACTO	A AND AND DUCK AND T	ALC: NO.	Selected for and	and the second second	A contraction	TAX THE BAR STAR	States and Succession	The second	

er period.	All indu	stries and	services	Manufa	cturing in only	dustries
Date	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1965 May	145.3	93.2	155.9	141.9	93.2	152.3
1965 June	145.7	93·1	156.5	142.2	93.2	152.6

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

I.—All Industries and Services

Index of weekly rates of wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	All workers Date		Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	104.8 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 <i>139.8</i>	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 120 \cdot 8 \\ 125 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 7 \\ 142 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	105.5 111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6	104-7 110-0 114-0 117-0 120-0 125-0 129-6 134-3 <i>140-6</i>	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	104.9 110-1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 6 116 · 4 120 · 0 124 · 3 129 · 0 133 · 6 141 · 0	104 · 9 110 · 6 114 · 5 117 · 3 122 · 7 129 · 5 134 · 1 138 · 2 144 · 7	104.7 110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0
1964 May June July August September October November December	$ \begin{array}{r} 139 \cdot 2 \\ 139 \cdot 9 \\ 140 \cdot 4 \\ 140 \cdot 6 \\ 140 \cdot 8 \\ 140 \cdot 9 \\ 141 \cdot 4 \\ 142 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	141 · 4 142 · 8 143 · 4 143 · 9 <i>144 · 4</i> <i>144 · 5</i> <i>145 · 0</i> <i>145 · 3</i>	146 · 5 147 · 9 148 · 4 148 · 8 149 · 2 149 · 3 149 · 7 149 · 9	139.9 140.7 141.2 141.4 141.8 141.9 142.3 143.0	1964 May June July August September October November December	$ \begin{array}{r} 137.0\\ 137.2\\ 137.6\\ 137.7\\ 137.7\\ 137.9\\ 138.0\\ 138.6\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 140 \cdot 1 \\ 141 \cdot 1 \\ 142 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 1 \\ 142 \cdot 2 \\ 142 \cdot 4 \\ 142 \cdot 9 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 144 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 145 \cdot 6 \\ 145 \cdot 8 \\ 145 \cdot 9 \\ 146 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	137.8 138.2 138.7 138.8 138.9 139.1 139.2 139.8
1965 January February March April May June	143 · 1 143 · 4 143 · 7 144 · 1 144 · 4 144 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 146 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 3 \\ 146 \cdot 6 \\ 147 \cdot 2 \\ 147 \cdot 6 \\ 148 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	151 · 4 151 · 5 152 · 0 152 · 5 153 · 0 153 · 3	144.0 144.2 144.5 145.0 145.3 145.7	1965 January February March April May June	139.8 139.8 140.1 140.5 140.7 140.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 144 \cdot 3 \\ 144 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 7 \\ 146 \cdot 0 \\ 146 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ 148 \cdot 0 \\ 148 \cdot 1 \\ 148 \cdot 4 \\ 149 \cdot 2 \\ 149 \cdot 4 \\ 149 \cdot 7 $	140·9 141·0 141·3 141·8 141·9 142·2

N BOLL D. POLL C. SDEAR	1/001 1 0-011	e anga weta	III.—Indu.	stry Groups	(all worke	rs)	a free and	inequinitative land	ninabous (A
Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1964	117 120 127 132 138 143	118 119 126 129 135 139	119 123 128 132 138 144	112 115 118 124 131 139	117 119 125 127 130 136	112 116 121 124 128 133	118 121 122 126 131 135	118 123 124 132 135 144	115 120 126 131 138 146
1964 May June July August September October November December	143 143 143 143 144 144 144 144	137 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	143 144 145 146 146 146 146 146	141 141 142 142 142 142 142 142 142	135 135 136 136 136 136 136 136 137	133 133 134 134 135 135 136 136	133 133 136 136 136 136 136 136	143 146 146 146 146 146 146 146	147 148 148 148 148 148 148 148
1965 January February March April May June	151 151 151 152 152 152	142 142 142 142 142 142 142	148 148 148 149 149 149	142 142 142 142 143 143	138 138 138 138 138 138 138	136 136 138 138 138 138 138	138 138 138 138 138 138 144	146 146 147 151 151 151	148 148 151 155 155 155
Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 Monthly 1962 1963 1964 Averages	118 122 126 134 138 143	118 122 126 133 137 143	112 115 120 128 135 142	120 122 125 133 138 144	112 115 120 125 132 141	115 121 125 129 135 <i>144</i>	117 121 128 132 138 143	119 123 129 134 140 148	118 120 125 132 137 143
1964 May June July July August September October November December	143 143 143 143 143 145 145 145 145	143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	143 143 144 144 144 144 144 144	144 144 144 144 144 144 146 146	137 137 146 146 146 147 147 147	143 144 144 144 144 144 145 148	141 144 144 146 148 148 148 148	147 147 147 150 150 152 152	144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144
1965 January February March April May June	146 146 146 147 147 149	148 148 148 148 148 149 150	145 145 145 146 146 146	146 146 148 148 148 148 148	148 154 154 154 154 154 157	149 150 151 151 152 154	148 148 148 148 148 <i>149</i> 150	152 152 152 155 155 155	144 144 144 144 145 145

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

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IV.—All Industries and Services

Index of normal weekly hours

at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in *actual* hours worked, which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and absences for other rescents. The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed time and absences for other reasons.

Normal Weekly Hours

nainth papersont alless	wanihila pri	And Changer Contract	rd haineften	a Shduettan	······································				
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959 Monthly	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	1959 1960 Monthly	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1959 Monthly 1960 averages	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	1960 { Wonding }	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	1961 averages	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	1963	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
1964 J	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	1964]	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8
1964 May	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7	1964 May	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
June	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7	June	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
July	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6	July	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
August	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6	August	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
September	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6	September	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
October	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6	October	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
November	94.3	94.7	94.3	94.4	November	94.8	94.5	94.6	94.7
December	93.8	94.4	93.9	93.9	December	93.8	93.9	93.8	93.9
1965 January	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9	1965 January	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
February	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9	February	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
March	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.6	March	93.6	93.5	93.6	93.6
April	93.3	93.6	93.1	93.4	April	93.4	93.2	93.2	93.3
May	93.2	93.4	92.9	93.2	May	93.3	93.0	93.1	93.2
June	93.1	93.3	92.7	93.1	June	93.2	93.0	93.1	93.2

Index of hourly rates of wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958)

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI	-All Indu.	stries and a	Services	Agriculture, 1 Mining and m	VII.—Manufacturing Industries only				
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3 129.8 135.7 140.6 <i>147.8</i>	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \\ 130 \cdot 7 \\ 137 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \\ 150 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	105.5 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 142.5 148.4 <i>I56.1</i>	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3 <i>148.6</i>	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	104.9 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 7 116 · 7 122 · 7 130 · 6 136 · 0 141 · 0 149 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 7 \\ 125 \cdot 9 \\ 135 \cdot 7 \\ 141 \cdot 1 \\ 145 \cdot 6 \\ 152 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 <i>145.6</i>
1964 May June August September October November December	147 · 1 147 · 9 148 · 5 148 · 7 149 · 0 149 · 1 150 · 0 151 · 5	149.0 150.5 151.1 <i>ISI.7</i> 152.3 <i>IS2.4</i> 153.1 <i>IS3.9</i>	154.8 156.3 156.9 157.3 157.9 158.0 158.8 159.7	147.7 148.6 149.2 149.5 149.9 150.0 150.8 152.2	1964 May June July August September October November December	$144 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 1 \\ 145 \cdot 3 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 147 \cdot 8 \\$	148.0 149.1 150.1 <i>150.3</i> <i>150.4</i> <i>150.6</i> <i>151.2</i> <i>152.6</i>	$ \begin{array}{r} 152 \cdot 1 \\ 153 \cdot 0 \\ 153 \cdot 6 \\ 153 \cdot 8 \\ 153 \cdot 9 \\ 154 \cdot 1 \\ 154 \cdot 6 \\ 156 3 \end{array} $	145 · 2 145 · 7 146 · 2 146 · 4 <i>146 · 4</i> <i>146 · 6</i> 147 · 0 149 0
1965 January	152.7 153.0 153.7 154.4 155.0 155.6	155.0 155.2 156.1 157.2 158.0 158.7	161 · 4 161 · 5 162 · 7 163 · 9 164 · 7 165 · 3	153.4 153.6 154.5 155.3 155.9 156.5	1965 January February March April May June	149.2 149.3 149.6 150.4 150.8 151.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 154 \cdot 1 \\ 154 \cdot 2 \\ 154 \cdot 9 \\ 156 \cdot 4 \\ 156 \cdot 9 \\ 157 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 158 \cdot 1 \\ 158 \cdot 1 \\ 158 \cdot 6 \\ 160 \cdot 0 \\ 160 \cdot 4 \\ 160 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	150.4 150.5 150.9 151.9 152.3 152.6

General

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

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1964 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1964 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was $52 \cdot 9$ per cent. as compared with an average increase of $33 \cdot 9$ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was $56 \cdot 8$ per cent. as compared with an average increase of $41 \cdot 5$ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were $51 \cdot 7$ per cent. for weekly earnings, $32 \cdot 4$ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, $56 \cdot 8$ per cent. for hourly earnings and $39 \cdot 6$ per cent. for hourly rates of wages. The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960. If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates

January 1960.

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

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V.—Manufacturing Industries only

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

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Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965 Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in June

322

On 4th June a delegate conference representing London busmen accepted an offer made by the London Transport Board of increases ranging from 18s. to 20s. a week from 23rd June.

At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry on 28th June agreement was reached for a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 and for increases in hourly rates of $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for men and $1\frac{3}{4}d$. for women from 1st July. The revision of the wages structure in the home grown timber trade in England and Wales has resulted in increases of amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. in weekly rates and of $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to 4d. in hourly rates for men, according to occupation, operative from 12th July. The National Joint Council for the Sand and Gravel Industry met on 16th June and agreed to an increase of 4d. an hour from 1st August.

Industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 with effect from 12th July), licensed non-residential establishments (increases for workers other than managers and club stewards of amounts ranging from 11s. to 12s. 6d. a week for men and 9s. to 10s. for women and a reduction from 46 to 44 in normal weekly hours of work, effective from 6th August), dressmaking and women's light clothing in England and Wales (increases of 9s. or 10s. a week for clothing in England and Wales (increases of 9s. or 10s. a week for men and 5s. 11d. or 7s. for women, according to occupation, together with a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours from 14th July, with a further reduction to 40 from 14th July 1966), wholesale mantle and costume making (increases of 4d. or 4¹/₄d. an hour for men and 3d. for women and a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours from 5th July), stamped or pressed metal-wares (a reduction from 42 to 40 in normal weekly hours and increases for men of generally between 5s. and 6s. a week, according to occupation, from 16th July, and further increases in seven stages over the period 3rd January 1966 to 1st January 1968), retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales (increases of 4d. an hour for men and 3¹/₄d. for women and a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours from 23rd July) and hat, cap and millinery (increases of 9s. 7d. a week for men and 6s. 10d. for women and a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours from 2nd July, with a further

from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours from 2nd July, with a further reduction in hours from 41 to 40 from 2nd July 1966). Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, and felt hat manufacture.

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 11th June 1965 to 1st January 1968, and it is estimated that their implementation will add £300,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 665,000workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 470,000workers by an average of 2 hours. (Increases for approximately 60,000 workers amounting to £45,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during June

Details have already been given of the settlement affecting London busmen. Domestic and ancillary grades in the health services received increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. a week for women. Workers engaged in road haulage contracting received an increase of 6 per cent. in minimum remuneration. Normal weekly hours in furniture manufacture and associated industries have been reduced from 41 to 40 and the supplementary cost-of-living allowance has been increased by 3d. an hour. In the gas supply industry rates for adult male workers have been increased by 4d. an hour. Rates for certain manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland have been increased by 7s. a week for men and by 5s. 3d. for women

Other industries and services affected by changes during the month included coal and coke distribution in England and Wales except London region (increase in grade 1 minimum regional rates of 6 per cent.), milk distribution in England and Wales (increases of 18s. a week for men and 15s. or 18s. a week for women), shirt, collar and tie making (increases of 4d., 41d. or 41d. an hour for men and 3d. an hour for women together with a reduction from 42 to 41 in normal weekly hours), paper box making (increases of 9s. 7¹/₄d. a week for men and 7s. for women), jute preparing, spinning and weaving (increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women together with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 43 to 42), corset manufacture (increases of 4d. or 41d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and 3d. an hour for women together with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40) and wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (increase of 3d. an hour for men).

Industries affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of work only included the retail furnishing and allied trades, the retail bread and flour confectionery trade in England and Wales, baking in England and Wales and the retail bookselling and stationery

trades Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, wire and wire rope manufacture and national newspaper printing in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during June show that 1,230,000 workers received increases of £450,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 500,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1³/₄ hours. Of the total increase of £450,000, about £200,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £160,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £60,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

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

140 1402-714 94-1	Basic fr weekly of w	rates	Norma hours	1 weekly of work
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
A	495.000	£	12.11	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	485,000	260,700	316-1	
Mining and quarrying	9,500	3,000	255 500	240 700
Food, drink and tobacco	236,000	97.900 17,700	255,500	340,700
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	43,000 163,000	46,400	167,500	313,000
	1,174,500	344,000	51,500	00.000
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	1,174,500	344,000	51,500	88,000
engineering	65,000	18,700	Entity Star Brites	1957.3 19
Vahialaa	116,500	99,400		1926
Metal goods not elsewhere	110,500	33,400	A States	The Bar Bar Contract
specified	99,500	38,800	91,500	92,200
Tautilas	266,000	102,300	262,000	185,200
Leather, leather goods and fur	44,500	16,400	24,500	24,500
Clothing and footwear	265,000	81,800	264,500	288,200
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	200,000	01,000	204,500	200,200
etc.	142,500	73,900	12,000	12,000
Timber, furniture, etc	176,500	63,400	165,500	169,100
Paper, printing and publishing	382,500	175,600		
Other manufacturing industries	26,500	11,700	5,500	7,200
Construction	1,155,000	203,500	288,500	323,300
Gas, electricity and water	239,000	138,300		_
Transport and communication	749,000	633,600	86,500	332,600
Distributive trades	347,000	121,500	994,500	1,928,000
Public administration and	The section of	- here to be	No.	
professional services	746,000	241,200	9,500	9,300
Miscellaneous services	37,000	20,700	313,000	626,700
Total	6,968,500	2,810,500	2,992,000	4.740.000

Included in the above table are about 910,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1964 about 6,140,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,450,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages and approximately 540,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 570,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay The wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales is to reduce the continuous service qualification for the third week's holiday from 20 years to 10 years from 1966 and to five years from 1967. Holidays in the paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making industry are to be increased by two days in 1966. In wholesale newspaper distribution in the provinces of England and Wales the service qualification for the third week's holiday has been reduced to two years. As part of a long-term agreement, holidays in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industry in Scotland will be increased by one day this year and in each of the two succeeding years.

* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime. † Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.



Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965

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CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JUNE

(NOTE.-The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1965" on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	21 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by $0.1029d$. an hou (1s. $8.4038d$. to 1s. $8.5067d$.) for workers 18 and over, and by $0.0514c$ (10.2019d. to 10.2533d.) for boys under 18.
on-ore mining	Cumberland (13)	21 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (11s. 10d. t 11s. 11d. for "continuous workers" and 14s. 2d. to 14s. 3d. for worker who normally work 5 shifts a week) for workers 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d (7s. 1d. to 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys under 18.
nstone mining ad quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 4.92d. a shift (11s. 8.35d. t 12s. 1.27d.) for men, by 3.69d. (8s. 9.26d. to 9s. 0.95d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2.46d. (5s. 10.17d. to 6s. 0.63d.) for boys under 18.
ron-ore and astone mining ad quarrying	Midland area	6 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $4.9d$. a shift (11s. $9.12d$. to 12s. $2.02d$. for men, by $3.68d$. (8s. $9.85d$. to 9s. $1.53d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 and by $2.46d$. (5s. $10.57d$. to 6s. $1.03d$.) for boys under 18.
Baking	England and Wales (19)	30 May	All workers covered by the agreement between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ire- land) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers	New minimum hourly time rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in norma weekly hours [†] . Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen 6s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, foreman despatch and first hands 6s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d., doughmakers confectionery makers and ovenmen 6s. 1d., divider hands 5s. 11d., com fectioners 5s. 10d., table hands, plant operatives, chargehands (packing and despatch depts.), slicing and wrapping operatives, chargehands (packing and despatch depts.), slicing and wrapping operatives 5s. 9d., bakery worker 5s. 7d., apprentices 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15 rising to 5s. 9d. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and under 21 other workers 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15 rising to 5s. 6d. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and over; female workers— forewomen 5s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., first hands 4s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., ovenwomen 4s. 7d., confectioner 4s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) 4s. 4d., bakery worker 4s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., apprentices 2s. 8d. at 15 rising to 4s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and under 21 other workers 2s. 8d. at 15 rising to 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and over.
acon curing	Great Britain‡ (24)	Pay day in week com- mencing 7 June	All workers	New minimum time rates agreed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours [†] . Minimum rates after change: chargehands 234s. 10 ³ / ₂ d. a week other men 21 and over, Grade I 221s. 2 ³ / ₂ d., Grade II 213s. 6 ³ / ₂ d., Grade II 207s. 6 ³ / ₂ d., younger male workers 85s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 186s. 2 ³ / ₂ d at 20; female workers 80s. 3 ³ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 147s. 9 ³ / ₂ d. at 21.
Brewing	Yorkshire (includ- ing Sheffield and Rotherham) (27)	27 June	Inside brewery workers	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for male workers 20 and over and female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours [†] . Minimum rates after change male workers 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. at 15 rising to 5s. 8d. at 20 and over; female workers in breweries 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. at 16 rising to 4s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. at 18 and over, in bottling depts 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. to 4s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d.
ke, pig iron, n and steel anufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land§ (44-45)	6 June	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agree- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $4.92d$. a shift (11s. 835d. to 12s. $1.27d$ for shift-rated workers) or by $0.62d$. an hour (1s. $5.54d$. to 1s. $6.16d$. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by $3.69d$. a shift (8s. $9.26d$. tr 9s. $0.95d$.) or by $0.46d$. an hour (1s. $1.16d$. to 1s. $1.62d$.) for those 18 and under 21, and by $2.46d$. a shift (5s. $10.17d$. to 6s. $0.63d$.) or by $0.31d$. ar hour (8.77d. to $9.08d$.) for workers under 18.
anioni , inclusion a neci, non 41 stitulios 14 a ni naimab	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants (44)	6 June	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 4.686d. a shift (11s. 8.58d. to 12s. 1.27d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 3.514d (8s. 9.42d. to 9s. 0.93d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 2.343d. (5s. 10.26d. to 6s. 0.6d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
week, (non bridge up the of Ad. Man plannenter pot	West of Scotland¶ (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 June	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 5.2d. a shift (11s. 8d. to 12s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
a bama fat o ab for kont onut; form onut;	Staffordshire, Che- shire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and Glasgow** (45)	7 June	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $4.92d$. a shift (11s. $8.35d$. to 12s. $1.27d$.) for men and women 21 and over, by $3.69d$. (8s. $9.26d$. to 9s. $0.95d$.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by $2.46d$. (5s. $10.17d$. to 6s. $0.63d$.) for those under 18.
no rates \$1.0 19:	South-West Wales ^{††} (45)	6 June	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a shift (10s. 8d. to 11s. 2d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 4 ¹ / ₂ d. (8s. to 8s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 3d. (5s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.) for youths under 18.
 A. D. PO. A. D. A. D. A. D. D. A. D. D. A. D. /li>	West of Scotland‡‡ (45)	Pay period beginning 7 June	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 5.6d. a shift (12s. 5.8d. to 12s. 11.4d.) or by $0.78d$. an hour (1s. 6.6d. to 1s. 7.3d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 4.5d. a shift (9s. 4.4d. to 9s. 8.55d.) or by 0.544d. an hour (1s. 1.95d. to 1s. 2.475d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2.8d. a shift (6s. 2.9d. to 6s. 5.7d.) or by 0.338d. an hour (9.3d. to 9.65d.) for boys under 18.
inplate nufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	6 June	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a shift (11s. 8d. to 12s. 2d.) for men, by $4\frac{1}{2}d$. (8s. 9d. to 9s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 3d. (5s. 10d. to 6s. 1d.) for workers under 18.
lvanising	England and Wales	6 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $4.92d$, a shift (11s. $8.35d$, to 12s. $1.27d$.) for men and women 21 and over, by $3.69d$. (8s. $9.26d$, to 9s. $0.95d$.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by $2.46d$. (5s. $10.17d$. to 6s. $0.63d$.) for those under 18.
Tube nufacture	Newport	6 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4.64d. a shift (11s. 1.98d. to 11s. 6.62d.) for men, by 3.48d. (7s. 5.281d. to 7s. 8.761d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2.32d. (5s. 5.83d. to 5s. 8.15d.) for boys.
nufacture, enance and pair of icultural achinery aplements	England and Wales (51)	ns 24 years 3d., 23 years 11 year's exj	Adult male workers	Minimum weekly rates of wages increased from 211s. 8d. to 220s. for skilled workers and from 182s. 11d. to 190s. for unskilled, for a basic guaranteed week of 40 hours.†

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. See also under " Changes in Hours of Work ".

[‡] Incorrectly shown as "England and Wales" in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work 1st April 1965". § Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned. 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.

* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

[†]Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board. # Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry
Surgical strument and equipment nanufacture	England (excluding Sheffield) and Wales (54)	effect 31 May	Male workers	Increases in basic minimum time rates of $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for skilled and semi- skilled workers, of 3d. an hour for unskilled, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners under 23, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours [*] . Pieceworkers guaranteed minimum rate increased by 4d, an hour (6s. 7d. to 6s. 11d.). Basic minimum time rates after change: skilled workers 23 and over 6s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, semi-skilled 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., unskilled 4s. 11d	Shirt, collar, tie, etc. making	Great Britain (110) (260)	21 June	All workers	or 4 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for ac than learners, of 1 ⁴ / ₄ female learners, and of 21, in conjunction v minimum time rates a pattern cutters or pat 18, and tie cutters 22	imum time rates and piecework ult male workers, of 3d. an hour f d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to period of 2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, f vith a reduction in normal wee fiter change: male workers—spec tern takers with not less than 3 ye or over with not less than 5 year	for adult females off of employment, or male workers und kly hours*. Gene ial or measure cutte ears' employment af rs' experience 5s. 2:
rtificial limb nanufacture	Great Britain (54)	26 Apr†	All workers	Increase of 5 per cent. Rates after change for men 21 and over, inclusive of 1s. an hour cost-of-living bonus—grade I 8s. 8 · 16d., A 8s. 7d., B 8s. 4 · 12d., C 7s. 6 · 67d.‡	and a state	ng showance of 5d. n	inil-lo-teop y	workers.**	ence 5s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., other w over; female worker except learners 3s. 6d during the third year	tie cutters 21 or over with not le orkers 2s. 3d. at under 16 rising s—conveyor belt machinists 3s L, learners 2s. during first 6 morn ; piecework basis time rates—r	g to 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 . $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., other work oths rising to 2s. 11 nale workers 5s. 4
Cutlery nanufacture	Great Britain (258)	31 May	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, con- sequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows: men 21 or over —time workers 4s. 8½d. to 5s. 0½d. an hour, according to occupation, piece- workers 5s. 5d. to 5s. 9½d.; younger male workers—timeworkers 1s. 11d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20, pieceworkers 2s. 2½d. to 3s. 10½d.; female workers employed on production—timeworkers 1s. 8½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 3d. at 21 or over, pieceworkers 1s. 11 ² / ₄ d. to 3s. 9d., as warehouse workers 1s. 8d. to 3s. 1½d., 1s. 11d. to 3s. 7½d.§	nearty for other	Northern Ireland (110) (261)	3 June	All workers	Increases in general min of 3d, an hour for fe amounts for younger weekly hours*; incre- male workers and 3d. change include: mal	to occupation, female workers of mum time rates of 4 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for male workers other than learners workers, in conjunction with a isses in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General mine workers—special or measure coutting, pattern cutters or patter	or adult male workers, and of proportion reduction in norm so of 4 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour nimum time rates af cutters with 3 yea
re and wire rope	Great Britain (64)	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 1 June	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 20 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 20 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers.*	man trace malan machines, ma near se old, la tes are obschol, anti,	From 19th and and particular to an inter- town for an art of the second second and an art of the second second and an art of the second sec	and-boling, c bid, habover bing Loudon 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Cost-of-living branching h 55. 1114. woman 45. certain district, inclu- brand on local agreem- Cost-of-living boaus from	than 5 years' experient with not less than 5 years at under 16 rising to machinists 3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., of time rates—male worl	ce after 19, 5s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, oth ars' experience in cutting 5s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. s. 9 ¹ / ₈ d. at 21 and over; female w ther workers except learners 3s. cers, cutters other than special or 1 5 years' experience in cutting 5s	er cutters 21 and o , other workers 2s. 2 orkers—conveyor b 4½d.; piecework ba measure cutters 21 a
hook and eye snap fastener nanufacture	Great Britain (259)	28 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 6s. for women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 1 ¹ / ₂ d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 184s. 8d. to 220s. 9d. a week, according to occupation; women, chargehands 156s. 8d., automatic machine operators 146s. 7d., other workers 18 or over 134s. 10d., piecework basis time rates for female workers, automatic machine operators 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, all other workers (other than home-workers) 3s. 5d., home-workers 2s. 3d.§¶	Dressmaking and women's light clothing	Northern Ireland (113) (261)	22 June	Female workers employed in the retail bespoke branch	occupation and area, amounts, according t with a reduction in time rates of 3d. or with not less than "fully qualified" bo time rates, area A 3s. basis time rates 3s. 8	imum time rates of $2\frac{3}{4}d$. or $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for workers other than learners o period of employment, for learners $2\frac{3}{4}d$. an hour. Rates after cha 2 years' experience after learn dice, skirt, gown or blouse han 5d. an hour, area B 3s. 3d., area d., 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$., $3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d$., other wor $4\frac{1}{2}d$. and 3s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$., $3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d$., $3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d$.	and of proportion arners, in conjuncti es in piecework ba inge include: work hership, employed ds—general minimu (C 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.; piecework kers except learners
Nylon yarn production	Pontypool, Don- caster and Glou- cester	First full pay week in June	Workers employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd.	New minimum time rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows:—craftsmen 6s. 9.1d. an hour, semi-skilled workers 5s. 6.4d. to 6s. 4.9d., apprentices from 2s. 4.6d. to 5s. 7.2d. according to year of apprenticeship, other male workers 2s. 2.5d. at 15 rising to 5s. 3d. at 18 and over; female workers 2s. 0.9d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 11d. at 18 and over.	source Reades with a. Sight, three-ability for more 24 and over, 64 ant-ant	d., 34d, or 34d, an a wr, double-day shift b utes of 9s. 74d, a web k. for women 18 aug	trateme of to	All workers employed in the factory branch	Increases in general mir occupation, for mal proportional increase other than learners, a age at commenceme:	imum time rates of $4\frac{1}{2}d$. or $4\frac{1}{4}d$. e workers 21 or over (3d. fo s for younger male workers, of 3 nd of amounts ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}c$ at and period of employment, tion in normal weekly hours*; i	an hour, according or late entrants) w id. for female work l. to 3d., according for learners, in co
ical dressings anufacture	Great Britain (80)	First pay day on or after 1 June	All workers	Increases of 11s. a week for men 21 and over, of 9s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Current shift and night rate, previously paid at 3 ¹ / ₂ d., 5 ¹ / ₂ d. and 8d. an hour, increased to 4 ¹ / ₂ d., 7d. and 10d., respectively. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over 198s. 6d. a week, female workers 18 and over 143s. 6d.	Participation and an and an array of 400 min Definition and annious accelerations when are activities when are workers of acti-	piecework hans the or female workers. In female workers. 10ph, 2098, 164 or 3 and over and hat e ork basis time rates of	increases in all Ta. 1044 (a lociado: a a 744, 217 a; women 36, piecerr	for younges workers; for male workers and this rates after clang 2 years' experience 22 according to accouptin prints experience 1384	basis time rates of 4 ¹ / ₂ and of 3d. (3s. 1d. to female pieceworkers. male workers—cutter 5s. 4d. an hour, press 5s. 1d., other worker	I. an hour for male workers and b 3s. 4d. an hour) in guaranteed General minimum time rates s with not less than 5 years' ers with not less than 3 years' ers b 21 or over 4s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., female w	3d. for female workd time rate for cert after change inclu experience as cut mployment as press orkers—conveyor 1
/ool textile	Leicester	First pay day in June	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased by $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the shilling ($5\frac{1}{2}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include; able-bodied men 20 and over, skilled 215s. 10d. a week, unskilled 205s. 3d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 140s. 10d.	Hat and cap	Northern Ireland	29 June	All workers other than female	time rates—male wor 5s., female workers 3s Increase in general min	mum time rates and piecework 1	s. 4 ³ d., other worl basis time rates of
Pressed felt nanufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in June	All workers	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 3s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include; men 21 and over 212s. 2d. a week, women 18 and over—felt production processes 155s. 9d., cutting and stitching 144s. 4d.	making and millinery	(261) Casht dar latty plans a choirte bris asocrang	i vi štrust solars for ci	workers in the retail branch	workers in specified 1s. 9½d. at under 16 ri 19, 2s. 11½d. during second 6 months, fe (except those who ent	ers. General minimum time rat occupations 4s. 5d. an hour, sing to 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. at 21 and over, 1 first 6 months of employment male workers other than learn or the trade at or over 18) 1s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d	other male work ate entrants at or o and 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. dur ers 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., learn . during first 6 mon
te preparing, binning and weaving	Great Britain (90) (259)	7 June	All workers	New minimum time rates fixed in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours [*] . Rates after change include: male workers—loom tenters 21 and over with a recognised full charge 217s. 6d. a week, loom under- tenters 19 and over 194s. 7d., other workers 83s. 4d. at 15 rising to 194s. 7d. at 19; female workers—83s. 4d. at 15 rising to 135s. 7d. at 18. Male and female workers employed on hessian weaving receive supplemental payments of 39s. 3d. and 34s. 4d. a week respectively. Pieceworkers are guaranteed the minimum time rate.§	557 sil mod na moj el pupomi	ing allowarkee of 3d, tend of proportional	11-36-table of the second seco	Female workers in the retail branch	in specified occupati female workers 3s. 3d Increase in general minim minimum time rates 2 years' experience af area B 3s., workers un experience after con	num time rates of 1d. an hour for after change: workers 21 and ov er completion of learnership, are der 21 or those 21 and over who opletion of learnership and o	rs (all ages) 4s. \therefore all workers. Gene ver with not less the a A 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. an ho have less than 2 yea utworkers 2s. 11
Hosiery nanufacture	Hawick (92)	Second full and complete pay week in June	All workers	Increases of 6s. a week (83s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 4s. (58s. to 62s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus; journeymen 207s. 8d., journeywomen 142s. 2d.	Corset manufacture	Great Britain (115) (258)	21 June	All workers	or 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. during thin Increases in general mir occupation, for adult	imum time rates of 4d. or 41d. male workers, of 3d. for adult fe	an hour, according male workers, of 1
ack and bag nanufacture	Great Britain (260)	7 June	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, con- sequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*, as follows:—men 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 4s. 2 ³ / ₂ d. an hour (4s. 2d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other male workers 1s. 11 ³ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 4s. at 21 or over (for new entrants 18 or over, during first 2 months, ¹ / ₂ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); women 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. 1d. (3s. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other female workers 1s. 11 ³ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. at 18 or over (for new entrants 16 or over, during first 2 months, ¹ / ₂ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rates for female workers in specified occupations 3s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., all other female workers 3s. 1d. ⁸	a portantino o ta do cata se creat 227a 64 10 entere vinders, and winders 3a 16.	2748 3d., women 188 2748 3d., women 188 3d. § 3d. § 66. an hour, armaturi 6d. an hour, armaturi 6d. an hour, armaturi	and a start of a second and a second a se		female learners, in co increases in pieceworl occupation, for male minimum time rates marking-out (other the shading, with not less than 5 but not less than folding, hand-fitting, 3 years' experience aff with not less than 2 ye workers 2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. at un other than learners 38	ge, for younger male workers, a njunction with a reduction in no basis time rates of 4d. or 4 ¹ / ₂ d. workers and of 3d. for. fema after change: male workers— ian process working), hand pres than 5 years' experience after 18, an 3 years' experience after 18, parting, separating or making-u er 18, 4s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., warehousemen trs' experience 4s. 9 ³ / ₂ d., other wor der 16 rising to 4s. 8d. at 21 or . 6d., learners 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. during fi year; piecework basis time rates	ormal weekly hours an hour, according le workers. Gene employed in cutti ssing, matching-up 5, 5s. 1d. an hour, h 4s. 11d., employed p, with not less th or packers 21 or or kers including proc over; female work rst 6 months rising
ady-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Great Britain (106) (259)	25 June	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, conse- quent on the reduction of normal weekly hours*, and incorporating increases of 2 ³ / ₄ d. for men and 2d. for women with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants.**	Salt glazed ware	Great Britain (124)	Beginning of first	All workers	3 [‡] d. or 4d. an hour, general minimum time Minimum hourly rates o	according to occupation, higher e rate; female workers of any age f wages increased by 3 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour and over, and by proportional	than the appropri e 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. ⁴ r for men 21 and ov
	Northern Ireland (107) (261)	27 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time and piecework basis time rates of 4 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for male workers and 3d. for female workers, irrespective of age, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers with not less than 3 years experience after 19, measure cutters 5s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists) and passers 4s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.; male workers 24 years with 2 years' experience, warehousemen 4s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., packers 4s. 8 ¹ / ₈ d., 23 years with 1 year's experience 4s. 7 ¹ / ₈ d., 4s. 7 ¹ / ₈ d., 22 years with less than 1 year's experience 4s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., 4s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d.; porters and other male workers 22 or over 4s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d.; female workers, conveyor belt machinists	Hand deutomouries a. 846. Provincial memoenteness foractures the second foracture fighters muchanes as ogain materials. Associ- 288. 288.288.000. Colorenteness for colorentes.	change unclude: 3 , irrovanial Zone A , is 54d, 6s, 54d, h , 6s, 12d, pipetitars (ary) 6s, 41d, 6s, 12d, ary) 6s, 41d, 6s, 12d, , 5d, 4 week, stars after country buses 275s, after 1 war 2075	full pay period following 26 June	 Approximates: Standalat Metropolitan area 6s, 1 Metropolitan area 6s, 1 Conte B 6s, 73,4; 40,46 Smiths' stratescap 6s, 69 Foundry trianmers, furgets foundry trianmers, furgets facteness in basic tales a castist bases, comment after 7 year 2035, 6d, deck, concerse, 2035, 6d, 	workers. Shift allow continuous shift wor basic rates after chang 2s. 7d. at 15 rising t 2s. 6d. at 16 and un makers-up but exclu processes) and boiler differential of 4 ¹ / ₂ d. ar 8 hours: kilnburners	ance for kilnburners and boiler k increased from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. e: men 21 and over 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. an 1 o 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20; women 20 an der rising to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 19; 1 ding burners responsible for iremen employed on continuous id shift allowance of 6d. an hou labourers (including slack wh f differential of 3d. and shift allo	firemen employed an hour. Minim hour, youths and b d over 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., g kilnburners (includ salting and finish shift work (includ ur) 47s. 4d. a shift eelers) on continu
				male workers 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. 5d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\dagger\dagger$	Sawmilling	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 11 June	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers and apprentices	A Dist of month of the	for journeymen (6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. nd apprentices.), and of proportio
† These increa		ay with retro	, ospective effect to the date shown. 1966 there will be a further increa		Furniture manufacture (including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Increases in supplement to 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for men workers.*	ary cost-of-living allowance of 21 and over, and of proportion	3d. an hour (2s. 7 hal amounts for ot

¶ It has also been agreed to reduce normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 with effect from 5th July 1965.

** These increases took statutory effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 16th April, and were published on page 241 of the May 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. †† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

* See also under " Changes in Hours of Work ". These increases took statutory effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Council Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. These increases took effect under Orders made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 333 of this GAZETTE. These increases took effect under Orders made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 333 of this GAZETTE. It has also been agreed that from 2nd October 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.

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

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

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during June—continued								and the second sec	_
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Classes of Porfers	Particulars of change	Yaukat	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	1
Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Beginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Increases in supplement for journeymen, and apprentices. Rates thirds) of those for m	ary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. (d of proportional amounts for for women are now three-quarte en.*	2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d, to 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) journeywomen and rs (previously two-	Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services)	Great Britain (194–5) (260)	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Educational and allied wood- working	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Increases in supplement 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for men 2 workers.*	ary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. 21 and over, and of proportional	an hour (2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to amounts for other	bas al rannow roll	verk, Group 2, 221s and over, of 2s, 100, for juveniles. Week	
Bedding and mattress making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Increases in supplement 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for men 2 workers.*	ary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. 1 and over, and of proportional	an hour (2s. 7½d. to amounts for other	12 and a set of the se	1 to 10 inclusive, r 1s. 8d., 235s, 8d., 2 onnen 18 and over 1 6s. 6d., 190s, 6d., 1 ose rates are higher	
Wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (137)		All workers	National minimum r machinists, adult me printing, branding, l	nimum rates of 3d. an hour for men er, and of proportional amounts fa ates after change include: sawyer n 6s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour; box and pa hand-holing, dowelling and nailir . 3 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers, men 5s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., w uding London, higher minimum hents. [†]	s and woodcutting cking case makers, g machinists, men	ME Sease	DURING JU	
Basket making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in June	All workers		reased‡ by 3 per cent. (53 to 56 per	cent.).	Road haulage	Great Britain	-
Paper-making, paper coating, paper board and building board making	United Kingdom (144)	First full pay period following 7 May	Process workers	amounts for younger w	ur for male day workers 21 and over, ver, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women 18 and over, workers. National minimum rates a ay workers class 1 occupations 5s 3, 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., double-day and three-sh d., four-shift workers 7s. 5d., 6s. 10 n day work 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.§	fter change include	contracting (British Road Services)	(192-193)	
	M., Se 49d., Se 43d. let at 41d. or 41d an er over 11d. Jer	i al ban b ann han a ann han a	Skilled craftsmen on main- tenance work		ed and the rates for skilled crafts: ncreases of 3d., $3\frac{1}{2}d$. or $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, double-day shift		17.020 M	2 to 41, without loss article article and a (0702 4052)	
Paper box making	Great Britain (148) (259)	4 June	All workers	varying according to e: for younger workers; for male workers and time rates after chan, 2 years' experience 22 according to occupati priate experience 138	himum time rates of 9s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. a we entrants, of 7s. for women 18 an entrants, and of pr increases in piecework basis tim of 7s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. for female workers. ge include: men 21 and over and 6s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., 217s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., 209s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. or on; women 18 and over and late e . 3d.; piecework basis time rates	oportional amounts oportional amounts e rates of 10s. 6d. General minimum late entrants after 191s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. a week,	A. 1943 La Barding and Indexemp forgles Construction (See along other 2 Line structure of	Circuit Bernan (2211) (2-50) (2010) (2-50) (
Printing	London (156–157)	1 June	Workers, other than elec- tricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus inc	Ds., female workers 151s. 4 [±] / ₄ d. reased [±] by 6s. a week (20s. to 26s. amounts for apprentices and junior	Veral II I	of pay.f	(2 to 40, without loss	4
en to particular and the second second barrent bill of annual pill particular annual pill particular annual second second second annual second	Manchester	1 June	Workers, other than elec- tricians and engineers em- ployed in the production of national morning and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus inc and by proportional a	reased‡ by 6s. a week (20s. to 26s.) mounts for apprentices and juniors	for adult workers,	Post Office	United Kingdom (201)	41
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (165)	Beginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Increases in supplement to 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for men workers.*	ary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. 21 and over, and of proportiona	an hour (2s. 7½d. 1 amounts for other	Wholesale newspaper distribution	London (205)	
Drawing office materials manufacture	Great Britain	1 Apr.	All workers	into basic rates and 1 include: London (with over 234s. 3d. to 278: and over 191s. 3d. to 100,000 and over-me	week for men and women 21 and or ounger workers. Cost-of-living the rereafter discontinued. Minimum hin 15 miles radius of Charing Cr 5, 3d. a week, according to classif o 226s. 3d.; provincial centres w n 231s. 3d. to 274s. 3d., women 189 population of less than 100,000- .3d. to 219s. 3d.	onus consolidated rates after change oss)—men 21 and ication, women 21 ith populations of	Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)	Great Britain (215)	
Electrical contracting	Scotland (176–177)	First full pay period com- mencing after 27 June	Journeymen electricians, arma- ture winders and apprentices	Increase of 5d. an hour f	or journeymen electricians and arm ints for apprentices. Standard p ectricians 7s. 6d. an hour, armatur		give	a gosdos	
Gas supply	Great Britain (178)	aminer of sals	Workers other than mainten- ance craftsmen	area 5s. 9 ¹ d. an hour.	for adult male gasworkers with pro rd adult rates after change: labou Provincial A area 5s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinc 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 6s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., gasfitters	rers, Metropolitan	titas	pion shi bad a 2 to 41.5 2 to 41.**	and the second
e men 21 sid ore nounix for gomes men employed (how yoults and bo over set bind, git normens (includin over and holds	Great Britain (179)	6 June	Maintenance craftsmen (in- cluding paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on firebrick work)	Increases of 4d. an hou apprentices. Standard Metropolitan area 6s. Zone B 6s. 7d - bold	rr for craftsmen, and of proporti rates after change include: sl 11½d. an hour, Provincial Zone A (trs-up 6s. 9½d., 6s. 6½d., 6s. 5½d., h ¿d., 6s. 3½d., 6s. 2½d., pipefitters iters 6s. 4½d., 6s. 1½d., 6s. 0½d., accemen (foundry) 6s. 4½d., 6s. 1½d.	onal amounts for tilled craftsmen- 5s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., Provincial	Milk distribution	England and Wales (210) (259)	and the second second
Road passenger ansport (London ransport Board)	London and adja- cent country zones (188-189)	23 June	Drivers and conductors	Increases in basic rates o central buses, commen after 1 year 303s. 6d. deck coaches, commer conductors—central b	f 18s. to 20s, a week. Rates after cing rate 293s. 6d. a week, after 6 (maximum); country buses 275s., icing rate 291s., after 1 year 297s uses, commencing rate 277s. 6d. 287s. 6d. (maximum); colored	change: drivers- months 298s. 6d., 280., 285s.; single 6d. (maximum);	alitation in notcal	a for women, and a	A Participant

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

§ It has also been agreed that from 1st January 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40.

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 291 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ It has also been agreed that the adult rates will be increased by 12s. 6d. a week from 1st April 1966 and 1st April 1967, and that normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41 on 1st July 1965 and from 41 to 40 on 1st July 1966. ** It has also been agreed that from 5th September 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.

^{††} It has also been agreed that from 5th December 1965 there will be a further increase of 2d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, and from 5th September 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965

Cinematograph Great Britain ...

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

Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
9 June	Drivers and mates of mech- anically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 11s. 6d. to 17s. a week for workers 21 and over (and for certain younger workers to whom adult rates apply), and of 4s. 9d. to 9s. 9d. for those under 21. Minimum rates after change include: drivers of vehicles (other than tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less (at 21 and over) London area 217s. 3d. a week, outside London area 212s. 3d., over 1 and up to 5 tons (all ages) 217s. 3d., 212s. 3d., over 5 and up to 10 tons 226s., 221s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 233s. 9d., 228s. 9d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 242s. 6d., 237s. 6d., over 18 tons 253s. 9d., 248s. 9d.; drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work, London area 217s. 3d., outside London area 212s. 3d., London area only—up to and including 8 tons 227s. 3d., over 8 and up to 12 tons 235s. 3d., over 12 tons 243s. 9d.; workers 21 and over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, fore- men London area 216s. 3d., outside London area 211s. 9d., removal packers 209s. 3d., 206s. 9d., porters 206s. 9d., 204s. 3d., other road haulage workers 209s. 3d., 206s. 3d.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads— workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mech-
Anne Anne Anne Anne Anne Anne Anne Anne	MING INTO OPER.	anical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver—over 6 and up to 10 tons, drivers London area 234s., outside London area 230s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 244s. 3d., 240s. 3d., mates—over 6 and up to 16 tons 209s. 3d., 206s. 3d., workers employed in vehicles authorised for the carriage of abnormal indi- visible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) General Orders 1963, drivers—over 16 and up to 20 tons 259s. 3d., 255s. 3d., over 20 and up to 25 tons 265s. 6d., 261s. 6d., over 25 and up to 45 tons 272s., 268s., over 45 tons 303s. 6d., 299s. 6d., mates—over 16 and up to 20 tons 211s. 6d., 208s. 6d., over 20 tons 218s., 215s., heavy brakesmen and steersmen 234s. 3d., 231s. 3d.*
3 May	Operating and other wages grades	Increase of 6 per cent. Standard rates after change for adult male workers include: drivers of motor vehicles (other than heavy haulage)—of up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 221s. 6d. a week, Provinces 215s. 6d., over 5 and up to 10 tons 230s. 3d., 224s. 3d., over 10 and up to
and from	Monte Union Con- Work- Note- Normal weekly hours re	15 tons 237s. 3d., 232s. 3d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 246s., 241s., over 18 tons 257s. 3d., 252s. 3d.; general haulage workers and parcels services (other than drivers)—bank, warehouse and yard foremen 246s., 241s., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 224s. 9d., 220s. 9d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 212s. 3d., 209s. 3d.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 209s. 9d., 207s. 3d., porters (overseas removal) 213s. 6d., 211s., packers 212s. 6d., 210s., packers (overseas removal) 221s. 3d., 218s. 9d., drivers-in-
d Wages fan it besut	Ali metal weskiy hours n as a Stormal weskiy hours n so Stormal weskiy hours n	charge, packers-in-charge 232s., 227s., depot foremen, general foremen (overseas removal) 244s., 241s.; miscellaneous grades-gatemen, hoistmen, timekeepers, yardmen 216s. 9d., 212s. 9d., bill posters, fuel issuers, vehicle washers 212s. 3d., 209s. 3d.; heavy haulage workers-drivers of motor vehicles carrying indivisible loads of carrying capacity of over 6 tons and up to and including 10 tons 237s. 6d., 233s. 6d., over 10 and up to 16 tons 247s. 9d., 243s. 9d., abnormal indivisible loads, over 16 and up to 20 tons 263s., 259s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 269s. 3d., 265s. 3d., over 25 and up to 45 tons 275s. 9d., 271s. 9d., over 45 and up to 65 tons 307s. 9d., 303s. 9d., over 65 tons 322s. 3d., 318s. 3d., senior foremen 313s., 309s., foremen 298s. 6d., 294s. 6d., junior foremen 284s. 9d., 280s. 9d., steersmen, 16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 247s. 9d., 243s. 9d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 10 dot nos 263s., 259s., up to 200 tons 275s. 9d., 271s. 9d., multi-wheeled trailers for loads in excess of 200 tons 284s. 3d., 280s. 3d., heavy brakesmen and steersmen 237s. 6d., 234s. 6d., leading hands 241s. 9d., 238s. 9d., general hands 228s. 6d., 225s. 6d., labourers 215s. 9d., 212s. 9d., mates on indivisible loads where carrying capacity of vehicle is over 6 tons and up to and including 20 tons 215s. 9d., 212s. 9d., over 20 tons 221s., 218s.
1 Jan. 1965†	Engineering grades	Increases of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in national rates and scales of pay. National rates after change for adult workers: labourers 235s. a week, technicians—Class IIB 253s. 6d. to 295s. 6d., Class IIA 278s. 6d. to 318s. 6d., Class I 367s. 6d.; senior technicians £1,071 a year to £1,113, technical officers £807 a year to £1,139.
First pay day in June	Male workers	Increases [‡] in the cost-of-living bonus of 6s. a week (20s. to 26s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 307s. a week, night staff 317s.
Pay day in week com- mencing 17 May	Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), dis- tributive and ancillary workers	 Increase of 6 per cent. Rates after change include: general distributive workers 21 and over—shop assistants (except hairdressers and cafe workers), male workers, Metropolitan area 238s., Provincial A area 225s. 6d., Provincial B area 216s., female workers 174s., 164s. 6d., 159s. 6d.; area housemen, Metropolitan 238s., A 225s. 6d., B 216s.; male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellarmen 232s., 219s. 6d., 210s. 6d.; female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers 168s. 6d., 159s., 154s.; milk workers—foremen (supervising 6 to 8 workers), Metropolitan 249s., A 236s. 6d., B 228s. 6d., 206s., roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 245s. 6d., 232s. 6d., 226s., roundsmen and roundswomen 235s., 222s., 215s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 170s. 6d., 161s., 156s. 6d.; transport workers general transport: one-horse carters and all other workers, Metropolitan 233s., A 220s. 6d., B 213s. 6d., drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of up to and including 1 ton carrying capacity 236s., 222s., 6d., 222s., 6d., 229s., 241s. 6d., 229s., 222s. (Metropolitan 3 to 4 tons 244s. 6d., 4 to 5 tons 245s. 6d.); bakery roundsworkers 191s., 181s. 6d., 176s. 6d., 176s. 6d., 4 to 5 tons 245s. 6d.); bakery roundsworkers 191s., 181s. 6d., 176s. 6d.
20 June	All workers	 Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 18s. a week for foremen, and of amounts ranging/from 11s. 6d. at under 18 to 18s. at 21 or over for rounds salesmen and saleswomen. Increases for all other workers 21 or over of 18s. for men, of 15s. for women, and of amounts ranging from 8s. to 16s. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen, area A 221s. a week, area B 226s., area C 233s., sterilisers 21 or over 207s., 210s., 214s., clerks 98s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 207s. at 21 or over, 100s. to 210s., 101s. to 214s., rounds salesmen 138s. at under 18 rising to 212s. at 21 or over, 139s. 6d. to 214s. 6d., 142s. to 218s. 6d., shop assistants, assistant rounds salesmen, pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers, other workers 96s. at under 16 rising to 202s. 6d. at 21 or over, 97s. 6d. to 205s., 99s. 6d. to 209s.; female workers—rounds saleswomen, A 129s. at under 18 rising to 198s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 130s. to 200s. 3d., C 134s. to 206s., clerks 81s. 6d., other workers 81s. 6d. to 155s., 82s. to 156s. 6d., 84s. 6d. to 160s. 6d.*
Week com- mencing 7 June	All workers	Increases in grade 1 minimum Regional rates of 6 per cent.; rates for workers in grade 2 areas to be increased so as to maintain the existing differentials.
First pay day in June	Laboratory workers including technical and electrical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 3s. 8d. a week for workers 18 and over, and by 2s. 6d. for younger workers.

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 291 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. † These increases were authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed to reduce normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 with effect from 5th July 1965. ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. § It has also been agreed that from November 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40. I Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965 Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during June-continued

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965

C	ha	ng	es	m

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Oftaans of workers	Particulars of change	belong of
CA STAND D ALL DO	and the second s	COLOR PREAMER	mere (Increased in Fintury of	by adam has similar	1. annel P. J. mention 1667	O. 1 oppland and
Local authorities' services	Scotland (252–253)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 31 May	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, exclud- ing watchmen, engineering craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil engi- neering workers	workers. Basic rates	vorkers 20 and over of 7s. a we oportional amounts for younger after change for full-time able ities 224s. a week, Group 2, 22	e-bodied mart-tim
Health services	Great Britain (228–229)	Beginning of pay week in which 12 June falls	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	outside the London 2 219s. 8d., 224s. 8d., 247s. 8d., 251s. 8d.,	for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10 onal amounts for juveniles. We zone: groups 1 to 10 inclusive 227s. 8d., 231s. 8d., 235s. 8d., 255s. 8d.; women 18 and over 182s. 6d., 186s. 6d., 190s. 6d., ndon zone these rates are high	, men 21 and over- , 239s. 8d., 243s. 8d r 166s. 6d., 171s. 6d

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JUNE

	the second second second	Carlo and	20 that 20 have a line of	and a second
Baking	England and Wales (19)	30 May	All workers covered by the agreement between the Fed- eration of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Brit- ain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Con- fectioners and Allied Work- ers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay. [†]
Bacon curing	Great Britain (24)	Pay day in week com- mencing 7 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay. ^{†‡}
Brewing	Yorkshire (includ- ing Sheffield and Rotherham) (27)	27 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40,†
Manufacture, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery or implements	England and Wales (51)	7 June	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.†
Surgical instrument and equipment manufacture	England (excluding Sheffield) and Wales (54)	31 May	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Cutlery manufacture	Great Britain (258)	31 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
Wire and wire rope	Great Britain (64)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Nylon yarn production	Pontypool, Don- caster and Glou- cester	First full pay week in June	Workers employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Jute preparing, spinning and weaving	Great Britain (90) (259)	7 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42. [†]
Sack and bag manufacture	Great Britain (260)	7 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to $42.$ §.
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Great Britain (106) (259)	25 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.¶
	Northern Ireland (107) (261)	27 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.**
Shirt, collar, tie, etc. making	Great Britain (110) (260)	21 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
	Northern Ireland (110) (261)	3 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.**
Dressmaking and women's light clothing	Northern Ireland (113) (261)	22 June	Female workers employed in the retail bespoke branch	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.††
a C. 23.16., startliser 6 rising to 2070. 6	rin , 2012 A cons. write the star fid, at which i	s A 221s. a	All workers employed in the factory branch	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41. ^{††}
Corset manufacture	Great Britain (116) (258)	21 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.§

* It has also been agreed that from 15th November 1965 there will be further increases of 6s. 10d. a week for men and 5s. 4d. for women, and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40. † See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages ".

‡ It has also been agreed that from 6th June 1966 there will be a further reduction in hours from 41 to 40, without loss of pay. § This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 291 or 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages ".

|| This change took statutory effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The new hours have, by agreement, been in operation since August 1964, and were published in the September 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ This change took statutory effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". The revised hours and consequential revised hourly rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 16th April, and were published on pages 241 and 243 of the Maximum of this GAZETTE.

** This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 292 of the June issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". ++ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 333 of this GAZETTE, and also under " Changes in Rates of Wages ".

District (see also note at beginning of table) Industry Great Britain (140) Furniture manufacture (including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture) Northern Ireland., (141) Furniture manufacture Educational and allied woodworking Great Britain Great Britain (140) Bedding and mattress making Great Britain (165) Pianoforte manufacture England and Wales (167) Animal gut trade Retail bread and flour England and Wales (213) (259) onfectionery trade Retail furnishing and allied trades Great Britain (220) (260) Great Britain (221) (259) Retail bookselling and stationery trades

* See also under " Changes in Rates of This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 291 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.



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Hours of Work Coming into Operation during June-continued

which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
eginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
eginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
eginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
eginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
eginning of first full pay week in June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.*
30 May	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
21 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42. [†]
14 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
21 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42. [†]

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 15th JUNE 1965

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 112.7

At 15th June the official retail prices index was $112 \cdot 7$ (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $112 \cdot 4$ at 18th May and 107 $\cdot 4$ at 16th June 1964. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of eggs, beef and some vegetables, partly offset by a reduction in the average price of notates price of potatoes.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 12th January 1965 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1961–64, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1965. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 12th January 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th JUNE 1965 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th June 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100.

					pos su	INDEX	FIGURE FOR
		GROUP	AND		ten en		15th June
		SUB-GI	ROUP				1965
							5th January $962 = 100$
т	Food:						502 - 100)
1.		flour, cereals	, biscui	ts and ca	akes		113
		nd bacon					117
	Fish					•••	109
	Milk c	margarine, la heese and eg		cooking	giat	•••	113 103
	Tea, co	ffee, cocoa, s	soft drin	nks, etc.			105
	Sugar,	preserves and	d confec	ctionery			120
		oles, fresh, du			••	••	126 98
		resh, dried a	nu cam	leu	•••		111
		-Food			-		112.5
п	Alcoholic					and the second second	119.1
	Tobacco						120.8
	Housing						121.2
	Fuel and		10 Mai				
	Coal an	nd coke					104
	Other f	uel and light		••	••	••	118
		-Fuel and l					<u>112·1</u>
VI.	Durable h	nousehold go	ods:	1			
	Furnitu	television	and a	ather h	ITNISE	bold	111
		ances	and		iouse		98
	Pottery	glassware a	nd hard	lware			106
		-Durable h					104.8
VII.		and footwear					
		outer clothing			••		110
		inderclothing			••		108 107
		's undercloth					107
	Childre	n's clothing			••	••	105
		lothing, inclu		se, habe	rdash	hery,	104
	Footwe	and materials	5		••	de.	104
			nd foot				106.9
VIII		-Clothing a and vehicles		weat	••		100-9
vm.		ng and cyclin		Sector 1		100/10	102
	Fares					1.	118
	Total	-Transport	and vel	hicles			107.6
IX.	Miscelland	eous goods:					
1	Books,	newspapers a	and peri	iodicals	•••		126
	Medicir	nes, toilet re	quisites		clea	ning	102
	Statione	rials, matches	nd spc	orts goo	ds. 1	tovs.	102
	photo	graphic and	optical	goods,	etc.	20 2010	106
		-Miscellane			•••	1. M.	109.0
X.	Services:		there exists				alan Walnut Ca
	Postage	and telephon	nes				114
	Entertai	inment services, inc		domes	tic 1		107
	haird	ressing, boo	ot and	shoe I	repair	ring.	
	laund	ering and dr	y cleani	ng	100.1	an indi	116
	Total	-Services					112.4
		TEMS	319 9	SWEST'S	10.0	Distance.	112.7
				and a second data			

Following are the indices for 15th June on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

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(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-tions (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) 111.2

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Increases in the average prices of eggs, beef, some vegetables and fresh fruit were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of potatoes. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by slightly more than 1 per cent. to $111 \cdot 2$, compared with $109 \cdot 9$ in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by one-half of 1 per cent. to $112 \cdot 5$, compared with $111 \cdot 9$ in May.

Fuel and light

As a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group rose by rather less than 1 per cent. to $112 \cdot 1$, compared with $111 \cdot 2$ in May.

Transport and vehicles

There were increases in road passenger fares in some areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole was 107.6, compared with 107.4 in May.

Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to 112.4, compared with 111.9 in May.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JUNE 1965

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965	
January	100.0	102.7	104.7	109.5	
February	100.1	103.6	104.8	109.5	
March	100.5	103.7	105.2	109.9	
April	101.0	104.0	106.1	112.0	
May	102.2	103.9	107.0	112.4	
June	100.0	103.9	107.4	112.7	
July	102.5	103.3	107.4		
August	101.6	103.0	107.8		
September .	101.5	103.3	107.8		
October	101.4	103.7	107.9		
November .	101.0	104.0	108.8	SNO	
December .	102.2	104.2	109.2		

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956. The procedure is to multiply the figures in Table B by the index for 16th January 1962 with prices at 17th January 1956 taken as 100, viz 117:5 and divide by 100 viz., 117.5, and divide by 100.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage).

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STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 181. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June at the establishments where these 223 stoppages occurred is estimated at 129,100. This total includes 58,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 70,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 58,200 were directly involved and 12,400 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 323,000 working days lost during June includes 17,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from e previous month.

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Coal mining Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Construction All remaining indus-	1 4 7 6 6	50 14 21 14 20	51 18 28 20 26	48,500 6,900 15,700 19,600 3,600	52,000 38,000 99,000 68,000 15,000	
tries and services	18	62	80	34,800	52,000	
Total, June 1965	42	181	223	129,100	323,000	
Total, May 1965	36	265	301	137,000	514,000	
Total, June 1964	23	238	261	71,300	172,000	

Causes of stoppages

The following table classifies stoppages beginning in June accord-ing to the principal cause of each stoppage:---

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages-claims for increases	57	15,400
	31	7,900
Employment of particular classes or persons	ALC 3004 - 1123	200
Uther working arrangements, rules and	30	20,100
discipline	54	13,600
Sumpathetic action	5	1,000
sympathetic action	A Distant	-
Total	181	58,200

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

one Tailoring) (21 and	Appro	ximate	108.274 6312	AM SAL	AND A WARK WAREN WAR ONE FOR FRAME CONTAIN	tions is payable out out the	
Industry, occupations‡ and locality	num	ber of involved	Date when stoppage		D.S. (80), dated 22nd funct for fixing	Remarks	
	Directly Indirectly		Began	Ended	Cause or object		
METAL MANUFACTURE: Craftsmen, semi-skilled workers and labourers engaged on maintenance work in the steel industry-Corby (one firm)	1,300	nation (5 o. <u>1</u> 942, Arder pro 16 ottes	8 June§	21 June	Disagreement over the pay differential between maintenance and other workers at a new plant	Work resumed pending nego- tiations.	
ENGINEERING: Fitters, turners, millers, drillers and other shop floor workers engaged in the manufacture of industrial enginesErith (one firm)	690	535	30 Apr.	25 June	Disagreement over the transfer of a job from members of one union to members of another	Work resumed pending nego- tiations.	
Clerical workers and manual workers engaged in the manu- facture of textile machinery— Belfast (one firm)	5,510	idays to	8 June	18 June	In sympathy with a clerical worker dismissed for countermanding the instructions of a departmental head of the firm	Work resumed.	
Motor VEHICLES:- Polishers, linishers and produc- tion workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles -Coventry (one firm)	120	2,500	3 June	2 July	Claim by polishers that certain rectification work was outside their normal piecework agreement and justified a higher rate	Work resumed pending re- newed negotiations.	
Progress chasers and machine shop workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle engines—Coventry (one firm)	2,730	nc <u>i</u> ls	31 May	18 June	Claim by progress chasers for an increase in pay rates; employer's offer rejected	Work resumed on agreed terms.	
* The statistics relate to stoppag	es of work	due to dis			dated Sth June and operative from 5th	IDAS - RELEASED FIRE 1993	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer a ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month ler review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The res have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. I Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one inductor and the total shown. ne stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken

‡ The or

[‡] The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not mselves parties to the disputes.
 § Work was resumed on 12th June, but the stoppage recommenced on 15th June.
 I The workers indirectly involved did not become affected until 5th May.

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Duration of stoppages

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

millioning Unit	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
t more than 1 day ays ays days tr 6 days	62 35 20 26 39	23,400 8,600 9,600 6,100 19,700	15,000 13,000 26,000 32,000 444,000				
Total	182	67,400	529,000				

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

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

	Janu	ary to Ju	ne 1965	January to June 1964				
ndustry group	No. of stop- pages		pages in ogress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress			
Iconfie	begin- ning in period	Workers involved			Workers involved	Working days lost		
iculture, for- stry, fishing 1 mining other mining	3 444	300 96,500	2,000 357,000	2 571	600 121,600	1,000 197,000		
other mining nd quarrying d, drink and	1	400	1,000	1	400	4,000		
bacco micals, etc al mfre	20 11 70	3,200 7,100 20,600	11,000 12,000 104,000	11 10	2,700 1,000	6,000 1,000		
incering building and	185	82,000	309,000	46 158	20,300 71,300	295,000 194,000		
arine eng tor vehicles and	80	21,700	117,000	56	14,500	111,000		
rcles	102 18 11	146,500 21,100 700	593,000 15,000 3,000	94 18 7	83,700 3,700	287,000 9,000		
er metal goods tiles	49 15	11,600 4,500	22,000 45,000	31 16	2,700 9,200 2,600	7,000 20,000 6,000		
ear ks, pottery,	5	500	2,000	8	2,800	4,000		
ass, etc ber, furniture,	22	3,500	42,000	14	2,200	6,000		
c. er and printing naining manu-	12 6	1,200 1,600	4,000 5,000	10 10	1,400 2,800	5,000 4,000		
cturing inds struction electricity and	20 130	10,400 13,600	26,000 79,000	23 126	5,000 14,200	11,000 63,000		
and inland	11	2,000	5,000	11	2,300	10,000		
ater transport other transport ributive trades ninistrative,	37 62 23	36,600 55,400 5,900	56,000 163,000 14,000	56 33 15	49,500 19,600 3,900	70,000 45,000 20,000		
ofessional, etc. rvices	20 9	8,400 700	12,000 7,000	9 4	900 200	4,000 1,000		
Total	1,365†	556,200	2,004,000	1,336†	439,200	1,382,000		

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1965 ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 3071 and 3072*, neither of which related to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 3071 was in respect of a reference under the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on 14th October 1946, and Award No. 3072 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1950 1959

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During June one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

A Board of Arbitration was appointed under section 2(2)(c) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919 to settle a difference between the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association concerning the Confederation's claim for premium payments for night shift work. The Board awarded that the claim had not been established.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 458*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 458, which is summarised below. Award No. 458 (17th June).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. Claim: That the National scale of pay for the Workshop Supervisor Grade I employed in the Motor Transport organisation of the Post Office shall be increased with effect from 1st January 1964 to: £1,300 by £50 to £1,350. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st January 1964 the National awarded that with effect from 1st January 1964 the National scale of pay of the grade concerned shall be as follows: $\pounds 1,210$ by $\pounds 50$ to $\pounds 1,260$.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal M.(100), dated 11th June, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal R. (143), dated 11th June, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Council.—Proposal U.P.R. (33), dated 18th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and for reducing from 45 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (80), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Con-fectionery) (Scotland) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1217, dated 2nd June and operative from 12th July. This Order reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Con-fectionery) (England and Wales) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1236, dated 8th June and operative from 12th July. This Order reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1237, dated 9th June and operative from 5th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before ouertime is payable. before overtime is payable.

*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 335 or through any bookseller.

The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1238, dated 9th June and operative from 5th July. This Order increases the number of days customary holidays to be allowed to workers from 6 to 7 per annum.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order 1965; S.I. 1965 No. 1248, dated 10th June and operative from 14th July. This Order reduces from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable and provides for these hours to be spread over 5 days in a week.

The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1250, dated 10th June and operative from 12th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable

The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order *1965:* S.I. 1965 No. 1249, dated 10th June and operative from 12th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piece. work basis time rates for male and female workers. July.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1270, dated 15th June and operative from 2nd July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, reduces from 42 to 41, as soon as possible, and to 40, twelve months later, the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and increases the number of days customary holidays to be allowed to workers from 6 to 7 per annum.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1294, dated 21st June and operative from 6th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration for male and female workers other than Managers and Club Stewards, and reduces from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment (Managers and Club Stewards) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1295, dated 21st June and operative from 6th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in managerial grades.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1311, dated 23rd June and operative from 14th July. This Order fixes general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41, as soon as possible, and to 40, twelve months later, the number of hours to be worked par week before overtime is payable. per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1312, dated 23rd June and operative from 14th July. This Order in-creases the number of days customary holidays to be allowed to workers from 6 to 7 per annum.

The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1321, dated 23rd June and operative from 14th July. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and July. This Order amen holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1337, dated 28th June and operative from 23rd July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1338, dated 28th June and operative from 23rd July. This Order increases from 6 to 7 the number of days customary holidays allowed to workers per annum.

The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1342, dated 29th June and operative from 16th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and for further revision of those rates in seven stages over the period 3rd January 1966 to 1st January 1968.

The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) (Holi-days) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1343, dated 29th June and operative from 16th July. This Order increases from 6 to 8 the number of days customary holidays to be allowed to workers during 1966 and in subsequent years.

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order 1965: S.I. 965 No. 1354, dated 30th June and operative from 19th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland),—Proposal N.I.F.(N.68), dated 4th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the trade,

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The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.(N.76), dated 4th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.B.B.(N.92), dated 25th June, for fixing revised statu-tory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Ministry of Health and Social Services made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 117, dated 11th June and operative from 22nd June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the restory Branch of the trade — See pages 325 and 328

a reduction in working hours for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.—See pages 325 and 328. The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 118, dated 11th June and operative from 22nd June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction in working hours for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See pages 325 and 328.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 119, dated 11th June and operative from 22nd June. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 124, dated 18th June and operative from 29th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.-See page 325.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No.2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 125, dated 18th June and operative from 29th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 325.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, ffected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant of the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 1/65 (13th November 1964)

Trade dispute-whether stoppage of work due to trade dispute

The claimant was one of about 63 welders, belonging to two trade unions, all of whom walked out of their employment on 30th April 1964 in furtherance of a trade dispute. On the next day the employer formally terminated their employment by written notice which made a conditional offer of re-engagement. No members of the claimant's union, of whom there were about 20, were re-engaged, although he and others applied. The Commissioner found that after the walk-out the employer intended not to re-engage any of them. The stoppage at the works continued until 8th August. Held, distinguishing Decision R(U) 17/52, that the claimant was disqualified until 8th August. When he walked out he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. He was therefore disqualified for so long as the general stoppage continued. If an employer determines to dismiss certain employees for ever it does not follow that the stoppage for them cannot be due to a trade dispute.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 1st May 1964 to 8th August 1964 under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act 1946.

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred o in this GAZETTE may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 335 or through any bookseller.

of the addresses shown on page 335 or through any bookselier. [†] Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the series numbered: "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; "R(P)"— decisions on retirement pensions; "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; "R(I)"—decisions on all benefit; and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. They are obtainable separately, or collectively in an Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions (see page 105 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE), from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 335 or through any bookseller. These and other numbered decisions are also available for inspection at offices of the Commissioner in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff (see page 230 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

2. The claimant is a welder and a member of the United Society of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers (herein referred to as the Boilermakers Society). He had been employed for several years as a welder by a company of steel fabricators. That company employed (amongst other workers) about 63 welders of whom about 20 were members of the Boiler-makers Society and about 43 were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (herein referred to as the A.E.U.). This appeal affects the claimant and about 19 other members of the Boiler-makers Society. makers Society.

3. A shop steward, who is a member of the Boilermakers Society, was dismissed by the company on or about 30th April 1964 because of his refusal to carry out an alleged agreement recently negotiated between the company and certain of their workmen, which agree-ment the shop steward maintained to be invalid. As a result of his dismissal, on 30th April 1964 the claimant and all the welders employed by the company walked out. On 1st May 1964 the general works manager gave written notice to each welder in the following terms:-

"NAME..... CLOCK No.....

1. By walking out at 3.45 p.m. yesterday, 30th April 1964, you acted contrary to the procedure agreement and to the agreement (copy enclosed) reached with your representatives. It was clearly explained to your representatives that any breach of this agreement would result in instant dismissal of the person or persons involved. Your consider with this Company therefore considered involved. Your services with this Company therefore ceased and I enclose your Insurance Card.

2. Will you complete your outstanding dockets when collecting your wages. These will be verified and if found correct final payment will be made Tuesday 5th May at 4.30 p.m. when the balance of your documents will be handed over to you.

3. This company will consider re-employment of men who express willingness to abide by agreements made."

9. This company will consider recemployment of men wild express willingness to abide by agreements made."
4. The A.E.U. agreed with the company that any of their members who applied before 19th May 1964 would be reinstated. The Boilermakers state that they also tried to get their members reinstated but their efforts were frustrated by the management. In fact no welders were re-engaged before 19th May 1964 but about eight members of the A.E.U. were re-engaged later. On 20th May 1964 the company asked the employment exchange to submit applicants for work as welders but said that only A.E.U. members or men without union membership would be considered. Evidence was given on behalf of the claimant at the local tribunal that he and three other members of the Boilermakers' they were told there was no vacancy; members of the A.E.U. however had been re-engaged. It was not until Monday 10th August 1964, when the factory re-opened after the annual holiday, that the number of welders had risen to something over 50 (mostly non-union men) and was sufficient for full production. The insurance officer has decided that the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute ended on 8th August 1964 and from that date the disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit (imposed under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act 1946) was removed. qualification for receiving unemployment benefit (imposed under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act 1946) was removed. Of the 50 welders (or thereabouts) employed on 10th August 1964 about eight were members of the A.E.U. but, I understand, no member of the Boilermakers Society has been re-engaged or engaged.

5. Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act 1946 provides as follows:—"13—(1) A person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues, except in a case where, during the stoppage of work, he has become bona fide employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or has become regularly engaged in some other occupation: Provided that this subsection shall not apply in the case of a person who proves (a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately

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before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

6. The insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified under the foregoing provision for receiving unemployment benefit on 1st May 1964 and for so long as the stoppage of work continued because he had lost employment owing to a stoppage of work continued because he had lost employment owing to a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The claimant appealed to the local tribunal who allowed his appeal. The tribunal's decision was as follows: "We find that the employers' offer of re-employment was not genuine; that the dismissal was *not* a step in the trade dispute but the employers had no intention of re-employing the claimant. We consider we are therefore bound by Commissioner's Decision R(U)17/52". The insurance officer now appeals from that decision to the Commissioner

7. The substantial point in this appeal is whether the local tribunal have correctly interpreted and applied Decision R(U)17/52.

8. The local tribunal no doubt had in mind paragraph 9 of Decision R(U)17/52 which says—"It is we think clear that the view taken in the Umpire's decisions was that to be due to a trade dispute within the meaning of section 13(1) a stoppage of work must be in the nature of a strike or lock-out, that is to say it must be a move in a contest between an employer and his employees. the object of which is that employment shall be resumed on certain conditions. If a stoppage was not designed for this purpose but was the result of a decision to cease to be employed or to give employment (as the case may be) it would not in our opinion be due to a trade dispute within the meaning of the sub-section, notwithstanding that this decision was taken because of the existence of a trade dispute." The last sentence in that paragraph— "If a stoppage... was the result of a decision to cease to be employed or to give employment (as the case may be) it would employed or to give employment (as the case may be) it would not... be due to a trade dispute ... notwithstanding that this decision was taken because of the existence of a trade dispute "— has I think given rise to some difficulty and misunderstanding. In the present case the local tribunal evidently read it as meaning that if in the course of a stoppage which is due to a trade dispute an employer determines that he will never again engage a particular employee or group of employees then, so far as that employee or group is concerned, the stoppage of work which is due to the trade group is concerned, the stoppage of work which is due to the trade dispute is at an end and becomes replaced by a stoppage of work which is due to a different cause, viz., the employer's determination to sever relations for ever with that employee or group, with the result that the employee or group is not disqualified by section It appears to me (with respect) that so to read Decision R(U)17/52 is to misinterpret it.

9. That decision concerned a small factory with about 50 employees manufacturing straps and fittings for the watch trade. There was a trade dispute smouldering in the background between the employer and the riveters, three in number, over homework. There was also a shortage of materials and the employer decided to make a reduction in staff. He gave notice to a riveter. Six workmen then gave a week's notice to the employer. The next day the employer dismissed these six men at an hour's notice and one of them (the claimant in that case) later obtained judgment for a week's wages as damages for wrongful dismissal. The crucia question was whether the stoppage of work suffered by the dismissed men was due to a trade dispute. In this complicated situation, in which there was some conflict of evidence on the facts, the tribunal of Commissioners who sat in that case decided that, on the whole, the stoppage was not due to a trade dispute but was due to the employer's action in dismissing men whom he regarded as trouble-makers. The Commissioners said (at the end of paragraph 12) makers. The Commissioners said (at the end of paragraph 12) "We think it well to add that we regard this as a somewhat ex-ceptional case and that in our opinion this decision is not likely to apply to stoppages on a larger scale in which trade unions are involved on the one side and employers' associations on the other." involved on the one side and employers' associations on the other." Essentially Decision R(U) 17/52 is a decision on fact. It decides that although there be a trade dispute in existence, a stoppage of work may be due to a quite different cause; in that case the stoppage was held to be due to the employer's determination, at an opportune time when materials were short, to get rid of men whom he regarded as troublemakers. It by no means follows from this decision that, if an employer determines to dismiss for ever certain employees, the stoppage of work for them cannot be due to a trade dispute. It still remains to ascertain whether the employer's determination is itself a move in a trade dispute or is an original and separate cause of the stoppage as it was held to be in Decision R(U) 17/52.

10. In cases arising under section 13(1) of the Act it is always essential to distinguish between the stoppage of work and the trade dispute. In the present case there was undoubtedly a trade dispute within the meaning of section 13(6)(b) in that there was a dispute between employer and employees connected with the terms between employer and employees connected with the terms of employment, that is to say whether the agreement alleged by the employer was valid. The employer was seeking to enforce the agreement on pain of dismissal. The welders resisted by walking out of work in a body. The employer treated the walk-out as a breach of contract justifying instant dismissal. The stoppage of work for the claimant began when he walked out. Clearly at that point it was due to the trade dispute.

11. The local tribunal found as a fact that the employer had no 11. The local tribunal found as a fact that the employer had no intention of re-employing the claimant, a member of the Boiler-makers Society. I accept that finding. I agree that the evidence shows that after the walk-out the employer intended not to engage or re-engage any member of the Boilermakers Society. It is then said for the claimant that this fixed determination of the employer to course all relations with members of the Boilermakers Society to sever all relations with members of the Boilermakers Society

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ended the original stoppage and introduced a new cause for ended the original stoppage and introduced a new cause for a further stoppage and that as soon as the claimant received his notice of dismissal the stoppage which was due to the trade dispute was at an end. That proposition seems to me to be contrary to reason. When a stoppage of work is due to a trade dispute (as here) a decision by an employer never to re-engage a particular man decision by an employer never to re-engage a particular man or group of men, or a decision by that man or group of men never to accept employment again with that employer on any terms, seems to me quite clearly to be not a termination of the stoppage of work but a perpetuation of it. I can see no ground whatsoever for holding that a stoppage of work which is due to a trade dispute ceases that a stoppage of work which is due to a truth dispute ceases to be due to that trade dispute simply because the employer decides in regard to certain workmen involved in the stoppage that the stoppage as between him and them is to be permanent.

12. I am thinking of course of the kind of stoppage in which an 12. I am tranking of course of the kind of stoppage in which an employer hopes ultimately to restart his business, or the part of it affected by the stoppage, as soon as terms have been agreed with employees. If in the course of a stoppage an employer decides never to re-open his business, because of economic or other reasons, or if a trade dispute has been settled but work is not re-started b reason of causes independent of the trade dispute, no doubt if these and such-like cases a fresh cause of stoppage would be held to have replaced the trade dispute. Umpire's Decisions U.D.4850/26and U.D.415/27 referred to in paragraph 10 of Decision R(U) 17/52deal with cases of this kind.

13. The capital distinction between Decision R(U) 17/52 (on which the local tribunal relied) and the present case is that in R(U) 17/52 the tribunal of Commissioners held that the stoppage of ork was not due to a trade dispute at all; although there was in existence a trade dispute, the stoppage was held to be due to the employer's determination permanently to dismiss certain employees. On the facts it was held that their stoppage of work was due to dismissal and not to a trade dispute. In the present case, however, the claimant's stoppage of work was quite plainly due to the trade dispute. He walked out in furtherance of the trade dispute and stopped working. The company, by refusing to re-engage him on any terms, made the stoppage as between themselves and him permanent, but in my judgment the stoppage was still clearly due to the trade dispute. the trade dispute.

14. Of course this does not mean that the claimant is permane disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. If, in terms of section 13(1), "during the stoppage of work, he has become bona fide employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or has become regularly engaged in some other occupation" the disqualification is lifted. Furthermore, disqualification applies only "so long as the stoppage of work continues". It is well settled that this refers to the general stoppage and not to the stoppage of an individual claimant. A general stoppage of work comes to an end when the employers have all the workers they require so that work is no longer being stopped or hindered by the refusal of workers to work on the employers' terms or by the refusal of employers to employ workers on the workers' terms; see Decision R(U)25/57. In the present case, the general stoppage came to an end when work was resumed on Monday 10th August 1964. In any event disqualification for the claimant would have continued only until and including Saturday 8th August 1964 even though his own individual stoppage of work had continued thereafter

15. In conclusion, it appears to me that Decision R(U)17/52 cannot properly bear the interpretation put upon it by the local tribunal in the present case and which has I think been sometimes put upon it in the past. In essence it decides only that a stoppage of work which is due to a dismissal is not, for the dismissed employee, due to a trade dispute. In my judgment it affords no authority for holding that, if a stoppage of work is due to a trade dispute, a determination by either party to sever relations permanently with the other brings the stoppage to an end. I hold that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work; that the stoppage was due, and continued to be due, to a trade dispute; and that he is thus disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the duration of the stoppage, i.e., from 1st May 1964 to 8th August 1964 16. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed.

LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR

Dangerous Machines—section 14(1) Factories Act 1937 (Fencing)— whether duty to fence where there is a dangerous combination of machinery and material as a result of proximity of extraneous stationary object.

This action was brought by an employee who sustained injury when a pneumatic hoist, to which in the course of his employment with his employers he was making adjustment, rose unexpectedly and caught his elbow in a gap between the top of the hoist and an angle iron which formed part of the support of an adjacent conveyor belt. He claimed against his employers for damages for persona injuries alleging *inter alia* negligence and/or breach of statutory duty on the part of his employers and contended that his employers had failed to fence the trapping area between the top of the hoist and the adjacent conveyor frame contrary to section 14(1) of the Factories Act 1937.

Held, (1) there was no duty to fence under section 14(1) where the only danger which has been suggested is the danger caused by the proximity of a moving part of the machine to some other stationary apparatus which does not form part of the machine itself. (2) Moreover the alleged danger was not a reasonably foreseeable cause of injury to anyone acting reasonably in the circumstances: accordingly it had not been a risk which a reasonably prudent employer ough to have guarded against

Pearce v. Stanley Bridges Limited, 28th and 29th April 1965.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note .- The prices shown are net; those in brackets include nostage.)

Careers.—Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce. Amendment No. 5, May 1965. (Loose-eaf Edition). Obtainable on annual subscription only (10s.); *Choice of Careers.* No. 31. *Civil Service Junior Posts.* 4th Edition. *Spice 2s.* 3d. (2s. 8d.); No. 109. *The Mathematician.* 2nd Edition, 965. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.). Ministry of Labour.

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar, 1964. Part 5. Building Societies. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 6s. (6s. 6d.).

Industrial Directory .- Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendments Nos. 23 and 24. (February and April 1965). Ministry of Labour. Obtainable on annual subscription only (12s. 6d.).

Industrial Disputes .- Industrial Courts Act 1919. Report of a court of Inquiry into a Dispute between employers who are members f the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and workmen who are tembers of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association. Cmnd. 2704. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).—See page 304.

National Assistance.—Report of the National Assistance Board or the year ended 31st December 1964. Cmnd. 2674. Price 8s. 3s. 7d.).—See page 306.

National Insurance.—Index and Digest of Decisions given by the ommissioner under the National Insurance Act 1946 (as amended), the National Insurance (Industrial Industries) Act 1946 (as amended) and the Family Allowances Act 1945 (as amended). Supplement No. 3. (Contains Notes on all published Decisions issued between 1st Oct. 1964 and 31st Dec. 1964). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 9s. (9s. 7d.); National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1964. Report by the Government Actuary on the Third Quinquennial Review. H.C. 226 (1964–65). Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 309; The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1964. (With correction). Cmnd. 2686. Price 11s. (11s. 8d.).—See page 308. onal Insurance (Industrial Industries) Act 1946 (as amended)

Youth Employment.—The Work of the Youth Employment Service 1962–1965. Ministry of Labour. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. cluding postage).-See page 298.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Con-fectionery) (Scotland) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1217; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 2nd June; The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1236; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 8th June; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1237; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 9th June; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1238; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 9th. June; The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1249; 9d. (1s.)), made on 10th June; The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1250; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 10th June; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1248; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 10th June; The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) made on 10th June; The Wages Regulation (Hai, Cap and Millinery) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1270; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 15th June; Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establish Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1294; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 21st June; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Managers and Club Stewards) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1295; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 21st June; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order 1965 [S.I. 1965/1311; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 23rd June; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1312; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 23rd June; The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1321; 9d. (1s.)), made on 23rd June; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) England and Woles) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1321; 9d. (1s.)), Inde on 25rd June; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1337; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 28th June; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1338; 9d. (1s.)), made on 28th June; The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1342; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 29th June; The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Mediae on 29th June; The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1343; 9d. (1s)), made on 29th June; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1354; 6d. (9d.)), made on 30th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 332.

The Industrial Training Levy (Iron and Steel) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1204; 6d. (9d)), made on 31st May; The Industrial Training Levy (Construction Board) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1218; 6d. (9d.)),

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

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/117; 6d. (9d.)), made on 11th June; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/118; 6d. (9d.)), made on 11th June; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/119; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 11th June: The Hat Can and Millingry Wages Regulation (No. 1) on 11th June; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/124; 9d. (1s.)), (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.K. & O. 1965/124; 9d. (15.)), made on 18th June; *The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation* (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S. R. & O. 1965/125; 9d. (1s.)), made on 18th June. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 333. (1) The Industrial Tribunals Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965

made on 3rd June; *The Industrial Training Levy (Engineering) Order 1965* (S.I. 1965/1263; 6d. (9d.)), made on 11th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1964.—See page 305.

The Industrial Training (Electricity Supply Board) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1256; 6d. (9d)); The Industrial Training (Gas Industry Board) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1257; 6d. (9d.)); The Industrial Training (Water Supply Board) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1258; 6d. (9d.)). These Orders were made on 11th June by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1964 and are operative from 24th June – See page 305 from 24th June.-See page 305.

The Factories (Fire Certificate Application) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1293; 6d. (9d.)), made on 21st June by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 1st July, prescribes the form of application (F. 2018) to the fire authority for a certificate as to means of escape in case of fire in certain factories as required by section 40 (2) of the Factories Act 1961. Form F. 2018 may be obtained free of charge from Her Majesty's Stationery

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Conduct of Inquiries) Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1360; 3d. (6d.)), made on 2nd July by the Minister of Labour under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.-See page 306

(S.R. & O. 1965/112; 9d. (1s.)), made on 1st June and operative from 2nd June; (2) *The Industrial Training Levy (Engineering Industry) Order (Northern Ireland)* 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/114; 6d. (9d.)), made on 3rd June and operative from 7th June; (3) *The* Industrial Training Levy (Construction Industry) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R.& O. 1965/113; 6d. (9d.)), made on 3rd June and operative from 7th June. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 and are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations for Great Britain.—See (1) page 257 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE, and (2) and (3) above.

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